

# TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

Monthly Publication of Telluride Association

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ITHACA, N. Y.

MARCH, 1932

F. W. Spooner

Dear Editor:

There is no better time than the immediate present to submit to the Association's members the extent of the probably severe reduction of funds which will be available for the coming convention. We cannot hope to make the wisest disbursement of funds unless we give this matter our careful attention from now until Convention.

I believe the logical approach to this problem can be taken in the following steps; (1) a close approximation of the alteration in income, (2) a determination of the fixed operating expenses of the Association which must be subtracted from the income in order (3) to discover the sum we will have available for outside scholarships, tuition and fees at Cornell, and further aid for Deep Springs.

I might say that I am basing the following "prophocies" on no better information than my own guesses. Therefore, any definite forecast I make should be discounted accordingly.

The following is a comparison of last year's income with that which I am led to believe may be this year's.

	1931	1932
Income from Bonds	\$40,792	\$31,788
Income from Stocks	\$25,138	\$11,607
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$65,950</b>	<b>\$43,395</b>

### Bonds

I arrive at the difference in income from bonds by making the following assumptions; (1) Telluride Power Co. will pay the same as for 1931; (2) International Commerce Building will pay nothing—a decrease of \$1,625; (3) we will receive one-half the yearly income from the Japanese Government bonds (now sold)—a decrease of \$813; (4) Lincoln Building will pay nothing—a decrease of \$1,375; (5) we will receive nothing from Pacific Coast Building-Loan Assn.—a decrease of \$5,900; (6) our income from bonds purchased this year will be;

Commonwealth Edison 4/1981..	\$200
Canadian Nat. Rwy. 4 1/2/57....	225
Pennsylvania R. R. 4 1/2/1965....	225
Consolidated Gas N. Y. 4 1/2/1951	225
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$875</b>

(7) the remainder of the bonds will give the same returns as of 1931.

### Stocks

The estimated income from stocks is based on the present rate of payment and on the assumptions that; (1) Telluride Power Co. (stocks) will pay one-half of the dividends of 1931—a decrease of \$8,347; (2) Utah Fire Clay Co. will pay nothing—a decrease of \$4,514; (3) Kidder Participation will pay one-half of the 1931 return

— a decrease of \$414; (4) Manhattan Co., purchased this year, will pay \$300.

Many readers who have taken the trouble to wade through the above will in all probability react violently to these assumptions. That much of the above will prove to be incorrect I am quite ready to believe. These figures, uncertain though they may be, give us a definite basis for the continuance of our argument.

The second point for consideration is that of the fixed operating cost of the Association. These nominal necessary expenses, as determined by the 1931 convention, are listed below.

Maint. Tell. House.....	\$15,000
Steward's salary.....	1,000
Managers Cont. Fund.....	1,000
Mngr. & 'Treas.' salary.....	1,200
Convention Expenses.....	3,000
News Letter.....	275
Cust. Cont. Fund.....	1,000
W. L. Biersach, Agent.....	3,000
Chancellor Sal. & Exp. ....	5,500
	<b>\$29,976</b>

If we subtract the \$29,976 that is  
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E. S. Jarrett, Sr.

Dear Editor:

The wordy and weighty discussion being carried on in the News Letter as to when and how to print the biography of Mr. L. L. Nunn; and as to why to print it at all in the form in which it has been prepared, is a large waste of thought and composition. I feel that Mr. Nunn himself, in like circumstances, would have long ago translated preparation, even if not completely adequate, into action. The alternatives to immediate printing and distribution which have been suggested seem to me to make for a delay which would be only futile. The possible demand of the future for a more faithful and complete biography can be taken care of by that future. Just now while there is still life in those of us who knew Mr. Nunn, there is some urgency that the "life" as now in manuscript, should be printed in some inexpensive form.

Mr. Nunn, I feel sure, know that the precepts of Deep Springs unless expressed in action within a measurable time, would be wasted into the voids. Equally so, right decision and action (although this is not a momentous matter) can be thwarted by controversy.

As a "friend" member of the Association and as one whose memories of Mr. Nunn will always be with him, I much desire the printed record.

I ask for it.

Sincerely,

EDWIN S. JARRETT

J. H. Steward

Dear Ed:

I am heartily ashamed to have done so little since passing from your office to keep News Letter editors from turning gray. But perhaps your problem is no longer one of soliciting correspondence. (J-H.)

For two years I have been enjoying the status of matrimony and acting as head (and tail) of the Anthropology Department at the University of Utah. I see little of Telluride members and am compelled to believe that the group here is a social force only through its stock holding in certain well known commercial enterprises.

It has long appalled many of us that Telluride should have such a pathetically difficult time in annually choosing a dozen boys from a nation of 110,000,000. This is not the fault of the chancellor nor of anyone in particular, but the consequence of what the Association fears and hopes in its members. For a long time, any hope of improvement has been effectively blocked by a supreme emphasis on moral virtue, motivated by an almost pathological fear that through paying attention to intelligence in candidates, we might let in clever rogues. The hope of a few years ago that contacts with thousands of school boys would give us what we seek has lamentably failed to mature for two reasons. First, the most astute chancellor cannot always estimate a boy accurately during one or two short interviews. Second, too much importance has been attached to a candidate's having an ancestor in common with one or more Telluride members.

It is really amazing that so much of the Deep Springs and Telluride work, which is primarily educational, is in the hands of people who, though excellent in their fields, are trained in almost everything except education. Perhaps this comes from a feeling that Telluride men have a monopoly on some sort of unique altruism. Let me, however, point out to whomsoever-it-may-concern, certain pertinent findings of modern research. I do not recommend installation of these much feared "modern educators" about which the average persons knows so little.

First, it is futile to look for a "moral boy" because there is no such thing. People are moral in spots, some in many, some in few; they perform specific learned habits of righteousness. Modern research has demonstrated this; modern techniques can reveal moral behavior better than "impressions." Second, it is clear that mere "goodness" does not give a rule of thumb method which enables one to act wisely at all times. Morons cannot be moral in the highest sense for

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## TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

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MARCH, 1932

## Goals in Telluride

by S. R. LEVERING

Last year Mr. Yarrow, in an eloquent appeal, proposed that Telluride Association should set aside one day out of Convention Week to discuss the fundamental aims and purposes on which all Association work is presumably based. We did not follow Mr. Yarrow's suggestion. Whether or not a day so set aside during Convention is advisable, I certainly feel that the basis of Mr. Yarrow's argument is sound. We tend to go on from year to year with our routine duties without making and real effort to define the aims which we have in view.

What are the purposes of Telluride Association? Toward what goals do we strive? What are the ideals which individuals set for themselves? What do we have in common? What justification do we have for existence?

I shall give my point of view toward these questions, with complete humility. My purpose is not to set forth my own point of view, for that is of less value than the views of hundreds of others, but rather to raise issues which to me are fundamental.

First, let me quote the founder as his thought was expressed in the Preamble:—"The purpose of Telluride Association is to promote the highest well-being by broadening the field of knowledge and increasing the adoption as the rule of conduct of those truths from which flows individual freedom as the result of self-government in harmony with the Creator." How much of this do we in the Association accept?

Some of us feel that some fields of knowledge are already too far advanced, at least until mankind learns how to use the knowledge which it now has. We doubtless differ widely in our interpretation of what those truths are "from which flows individual freedom." Some of us question whether there is a Creator. In other words we are eclectics, choosing for ourselves what we wish to accept, rejecting what we wish.

What purposes do we have in common? The first seems to be a dislike of intolerance. None of us wish to see Telluride men bigoted or narrow minded. With this I heartily agree. But in practice many of us tend to mistake any firm, well-founded conviction for intolerance. It is so much less trouble to let things slide in a fog of hazy opinion, than to

think clearly and to the point. Thus even our highly revered tolerance may in practice be harmful to the development of strong personalities.

A second purpose which we have in common seems to be the desire to do moderately good scholastic work, at least as measured by grades. This is sound policy, as far as it goes. But how many men have gone farther, and have ventured into the realms of real scholarship?

Beyond these two purposes I doubt if we have much in common. Airy phrases we have, yes. But when we come to define them, as we do but rarely, we find divergence in views. Perhaps a glance at these phrases would be useful.

We speak of leadership. Splendid! But leadership in what, and how purchased? Unless we define our terms we must needs place Al Capone as an ideal for Telluride men. Furthermore, cheap leadership is often secured by compromise of ideals, or by insincerity and lack of honesty and frankness.

We talk of service to the Association. That is indeed admirable, not so much in itself as an indicator of the unselfishness which the individual will practice in after life. But serve the Association in what? The obvious answer is "Preserve its financial integrity." That, however, is simply climbing into a circle. Preserve its financial integrity in order that it may accomplish what?

To provide scholarships which ease the financial burden of some individuals during college? A worthy purpose in its way, but there is nothing unique in that. I sometimes think that it is a large part of what we are accomplishing. But Mr. Nunn specifically states that that is not the purpose of Telluride Association.

To develop clubability in men? In other words to add social grace and polish to raw and callow youth? Such a purpose has merit, in its place. But that place is not the high one to which some of us raise it at times. Again there is nothing unique here. Phi Nu U does this better than we. Undue emphasis here may be a definite harm by destroying individual traits of character, or by wasting time which could be much more profitably employed.

To develop culture? An excellent purpose, if it could be attained. Perhaps it can be, partially, by attention to the externals—music, art, literature, drama. But true culture is something far more than these. It is rooted in a basic fineness in the spirit of man, that fundamental unity which involuntarily directs one's actions. That Telluride rarely does, perhaps cannot, affect.

To develop ambition? Again the question, in what direction? If in a good direction, this is commendable. But the easy, lackadaisical atmosphere of the House sometimes destroys rather than fosters ambition. The vague aimlessness of many makes worthwhile ambition impossible, be-

cause it counts nothing of consummate value, worth working, living, and dying for.

To develop character? Yes. But what is character? On some few things we can agree, in theory. Honesty, industry, unselfishness, self-control, sincerity, courage, vision, and some others. But I question the contribution which Telluride makes to these traits.

To serve the many? To be sure, but only if this is not the many in general and in the abstract, but rather some individuals or groups in particular, and in vital reality. And how serve them? The crowd may be wrong, not only in what it believes, but in what it thinks it needs. Any life of usefulness to others must be based on intelligent thought first, plus a fundamental belief in the value of persons, and an ability to love and forgive; not on a vague, beneficent attitude. The latter is often as far as the matter goes in Telluride.

To maintain a unified Association, or a unified House? Admirable, if it can be achieved on the right plane. But unity must not be construed as uniformity, which, in any group as large as ours, is of necessity purchased at the expense of lowering the best ideals and those with the greatest vision among us to the level of relative mediocrity.

No, all of this evades the question, "What is the purpose of Telluride Association?" Nor can I answer it, except in vague general terms: to develop men who are persons in their own right, with minds and ideas of their own; intelligent, alert, energetic; with breadth of vision; with sound judgment of values; with deep love for and sense of responsibility to their fellow men; realizing with Voltaire that this is not the best of all possible worlds; willing to give their all for those values which they honestly and intelligently think are the highest.

Toward this ideal the intermediate purposes which I have mentioned may or may not contribute, depending on whether or not they are intelligently appraised, usually in the light of the "Golden Mean." As phrases alone they have no value, and are sometimes harmful. Looked at in relation to the total aim in view, they take their rightful places.

Telluride has justified its existence only when the whole purpose becomes a vital force in the lives of individual members.

## Deep Springs Officers

President ..... Ted Rust  
Labor Commissioner..... Don Matson  
S. B. Trustee..... Elliot Marr  
Ad Committee..... Carl Allen,  
Charles Dimmler, Earl Ohlinger  
Secretary..... Roy Ryden  
Treasurer..... Armand Kelly  
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Librarian..... Walter Balderston  
Tool Custodian..... Charles Bruncel  
Fire Chief..... Don Matson  
Sergt.-at-Arms..... Armand Kelly

# DEEP SPRINGS

## Editor's Note

(This year the problem of maintaining Deep Springs is quite as much ours as theirs, for if we don't make what has come to be our customary contribution to them, they will be forced to operate within a severely restricted budget, and to forego some of the really essential features of the Deep Springs program. The following eight articles have been published to acquaint Association men with the present situation at Deep Springs, and to indicate the problem which we will have to consider carefully at next Convention. — Ed.)

## D. S. Correspondent

Dear Bill:

Your appeal for us to "argue eloquently" on the financial problem met with an enthusiastic response, and the articles enclosed herewith testify to the interest taken by the whole student body in a matter so serious as the closing down of Deep Springs for the period of a year or so. All of us here feel that it would be the most disastrous thing that could happen for the future of Deep Springs, and there is one matter in particular with which, as a third year fellow, I'd like to take issue. I have heard from former Deep Springs students that the fellows who would return next year as second and third year men are not of the quality of former members. I believe that some of the fellows who will be back are as well qualified to carry on the work and "break in" the incoming fellows as any I have ever seen here. The ability that some have shown as leaders in scholastic and outside work, clear thinking, managing, and in directing the new fellows convince me that this is one of the times when it is most important that Deep Springs carry on. I only wish that more members of the Association could be more intimately acquainted with some of these fellows; then I think that such an objection as this would not arise, and I am sure that they would feel that the destiny of future students was in able hands.

Very sincerely,

TED RUST

Eliot Marr

(Member of Deep Springs Student Body)

Dear Editor:

The Trustees assembled this spring in Los Angeles in order that Messrs. Noon, Biersach, and Cadman could be in attendance. The remainder of the Trustees, after the meeting in Los Angeles, convened at Deep Springs. The financial report re-emphasized the fact that Deep Springs will have to run on a very reduced budget, which in turn means some

radical changes at Deep Springs. Mr. Biersach reported that if the budget for this year, \$51,000 is fulfilled, the income will fall \$14,000 short. This will have to be met by reductions in the budget for the remainder of the year and by capital. The probable income for next year, as estimated by Mr. Biersach, is \$23,700 from the endowment with a minimum of \$14,500.

The matter of reorganization for next year was taken up. Upon receipt of Mr. Suhr's resignation, effective April 1, 1932, Mr. P. N. Nunn's very generous offer to take charge of Deep Springs next year was accepted. Mr. Nunn's offer is without compensation. There was some discussion of the faculty but no arrangement was made. A one man faculty with lecturers seems to be in store for us. This, as a good many other arrangements, was left for Mr. Nunn to work out within the limited range of his many conditions. With his limited income, Mr. Nunn will have to feel his way, and no budget could now be made and closely followed.

Sincerely,

ELIOT MARR

Armand Kelly

(Member of Deep Springs Student Body)

Dear Editor:

Deep Springs is striving valiantly to keep its shrunken budget from driving it to a year or two of non-existence. Among the arguments against interrupting the work here until "better times", perhaps the best is that it is unnecessary. We may have to sacrifice, but Deep Springs can be kept open, and the experience of running shortfunded will be a wholesome one.

The members of Telluride Association are well justified in wishing assurance that assistance they give Deep Springs at a sacrifice of other worthy plans be well used. Several changes are contemplated for next year which mean more economical operation. We will operate next year without a paid director; Mr. P. N. Nunn will choose the candidates and generally supervise the work. As another emergency measure, the student body will receive no monthly appropriation. This is temporary only, and the appropriation will be resumed as soon as financial conditions warrant.

A return to "first principles" in the educational work is planned. Mr. P. N. Nunn tells us that the founder of Deep Springs invited young men to be his guests here, where the isolation was conducive to intelligent reading and original thinking. We feel that too much stress has recently been placed on prescribed and definite courses such as any good university offers, and next year we plan to revert to the original scheme. When Mr. L. L. Nunn was here he was able to

guide the fellows in their reading and study. To accomplish this now we will find one mature, capable, educated man, not a specialist, who will be sufficiently widely read to guide the inquisitive reading of a group of intelligent men. The individual study will be supplemented and stimulated by visiting lecturers. To be profitable, lecturers must be outstanding enough to provide study after their visits. Such men are admittedly expensive, but to be economical one must know when to spend as well as when to save. The total cost of a sufficient number of lecturers, together with the salary of one permanent man will be much less than the present instruction appropriation, and the educational advantages will probably be greater.

The ranch has been operated efficiently this year. With the continuance of the present management and the assurance of a better water supply the ranch will cease to be the enormous expense it has been in the past. However, the expenses of the ranch have already been cut to a minimum; any further curtailment would mean the loss of efficiency.

In any case, the work at Deep Springs will go on next year, activities being limited by the diminished income. As the maximum expected income from our capital will be only slightly more than half that of the current year, the assistance of Telluride Association is absolutely necessary if the educational and cultural activities are not to be seriously crippled.

Sincerely yours,

ARMAND KELLY

Ward Fellows

(Member of Deep Springs Student Body)

It has been suggested that Deep Springs would not suffer from a year's inactivity. This is erroneous. Several undesirable results would ensue.

Many of those who would normally return next year would be unable to return after the temporary idleness. During the period of dormancy they would be going to college or working outside. They would be in the midst of new contacts, making plans which would not leave room for a change, should they be offered the chance to return to Deep Springs. The responsibility of recommencement would devolve upon a new and inexperienced student body. For three, perhaps four, years there would be no Association prospects from Deep Springs. With a new group of men, the intangible but very real spirit of the past would be destroyed. It would be hard for a new group to orient itself without the presence of men well acquainted with the situation.

I have heard rumors that former

Deep Springs men in the Association would return to put the institution on its feet. Those who returned would sacrifice to do so. So quickly do we lose sight of the actual conditions in a former period of our lives, retaining only pleasant memories, that those who returned to the ranch would—unless they were men who had been absent not more than a year or two—have to re-orient themselves to the life. The most recent Association members from Deep Springs would find it hardest to sacrifice a year; those longest absent would be least cognizant of the present situation.

The money invested in those who would not return, although not completely lost, would fail to yield the greatest possible income.

Rather than allow Deep Springs to lie idle, in the long run it would be advantageous to maintain the institution.

Sincerely,  
WARD J. FELLOWS

Donald Matson

(Member of Deep Springs Student Body)

Dear Editor:

Some report of the farm plans at Deep Springs for this spring may be of interest to readers of the News Letter. Under the thoroughly able direction of Mrs. Heapy, the farm here seems this year at least to have the possibility of holding its own financially. The cloudbursts of last summer, together with the heaviest winter snowfall in the mountains for some years, give encouragement of a more plentiful water supply for the coming farm season, although neighboring ranchers are none too hopeful. It would, of course, take more than one or two wet years to place the farm back on a profitably paying basis; however, we hope this year to raise enough small grain and suitable forage crops besides the alfalfa to allay considerably the annual output for grain. We plan to obtain summer pasturage for dairy stock, horses, pigs, and sheep, as well as forage for the poultry.

In addition to the 30 acres of alfalfa which have so far resisted the effects of the drought, some 50 acres for small grain (barley, oats, wheat) and 20 acres of Sudan Grass (an experiment of last year which proved highly successful) are being put under cultivation this spring. From this we have every hope to offset this year the deficit incurred in past years in order to maintain the farm.

At the present date, the operation of the farm is within the curtailed budget in all instances and the assurance that it will remain so is encouraging. This, however, does not take into account unlooked-for reduction of the income since the budget was prepared. With efficient management there is no reason to believe that the farm cannot be run properly without an enormous outlay, and thus leave a suitable sum for the main-

tenance of a higher standard of scholastic activity. Neither, in my mind, is there reason to suppose that Deep Springs cannot be operated profitably without becoming a commercial institution. The farm here is important to the students in proportion to the practical knowledge it can give of labor methods and equipment, and the value of time and efficiency. Such an end certainly cannot be achieved if it is operated, not to be financially successful, but merely as amusement for those in attendance.

Recent Deep Springers will be interested to learn that "Boulder Dam" has been completed this winter. The cut started two years ago in order to allow cloudburst waters from the watershed northeast of the ranch buildings to drain on the upper checks instead of on the ranch proper, was finished, and the levee opposite the cut was faced with rock. With the exception of the power work, the job was done principally by student labor and consequently proved relatively inexpensive. It was carried on, together with road-repairing, fence-building, etc., supplementary to the routine of daily operation.

The working staff of the farm recently took on additional strength in the form of a span of unbroken, 4-year-old, sorrel mares. This team, purchased in Fish Lake Valley, is now being broken to handle a good portion of the heavy ranch work and will eventually supplant the old favorites, Buster and Epp, and Prince and May, who are rapidly approaching the end of their service.

In view of the present crisis; namely, the advisability of Telluride Association making a sacrifice in order that Deep Springs may continue to operate, I think that I can realize the justified reluctance of Association members to seeing their money lavishly and unwisely spent. Whether or not recent returns have proved this condition to exist, I am not the one to judge. However, I feel strongly that the aid of the Association's appropriation is necessary to profitable operation here next year. I also feel, that with the present management of the farm, it can be run with no unnecessary large expenditures, and that the money appropriated by Telluride Association will be used where it is most needed.

Any one of the fellows at Deep Springs is ready and willing to supply individually members of the Association who may be interested with any information and personal opinions regarding this situation they might be able to give.

Sincerely yours,  
DONALD MATSON

### The Association and Deep Springs

Almost everyone is agreed that Deep Springs has not achieved the success that it merits, or that its plan seemed to promise. The plans of all primary branches tend to look excellent on

paper, but the Association will find itself face to face with most of the problems that confront the Trustees of Deep Springs, if we undertake the operation of a new branch. We are rather premature, I believe, in considering the founding of such a branch, before the combined organizations of Deep Springs and the Association have successfully operated one primary branch over a period of years. I said the combined organizations, for I feel that the Association has a great deal of responsibility with regard to the ultimate management of Deep Springs. Our annual appropriation is convincing proof of our approval of the operation of Deep Springs. At Convention time it is very difficult to determine accurately and pass upon conditions there, and yet I feel that it is our duty as Trustees of Association funds to investigate the way in which our money is being spent. No one should feel that we are meddling in an unfriendly manner, for on more than one occasion the Trustees have openly asked us for constructive criticism.

The actual task of understanding what is going on at Deep Springs and the additional problem of correlating these facts and drawing conclusions is the duty of the entire Association. Yet if everyone embarked on such a program there would be much confusion and needless duplication. We might do well, therefore, to have a permanent Committee on Deep Springs, acting in cooperation with the Chancellor. It would be the duty of the members of this Committee to keep in contact with Deep Springs, and to keep the Association informed as to conditions at the Ranch by means of the News Letter, and reports to Convention. In addition it would be a body that could readily communicate to the Board of Trustees those suggestions and constructive criticisms that arise from time to time. It would be an excellent thing, I believe, to have Convention more adequately supplied with facts concerning Deep Springs, and this information can only be gathered effectively by a specifically chosen group, working throughout the entire year.

J. R. WITHROW

### The Association and Deep Springs

A large proportion of our discussions this year concerning the disposal of our income have centered around the appropriation for Deep Springs. In one sense, cutting out that expense would have the least effect on our activities in a direct way right now. It is natural that we should turn our attention there first, and not sacrifice what is more directly ours unless that too is necessary. This, apparently, is the feeling of those men who seem most willing to abolish the Deep Springs appropriation. They have sought to show that money has been spent extravagantly; they have maintained that if certain perfectly possible and profitable reductions

were made in the budget, our appropriation would not need to be so large. A reduction would certainly be justified, if their budget is too large. But it is by no means a certainty that their expenses can be cut as considerably as some of us think, without disaster. To operate it in a half-way manner, just to keep down expenses, would perhaps be as bad as not operating it at all. The one sure proof that Deep Springs can be operated for \$25,000.00 a year is to succeed in doing so. I have no doubt that some expenses can be cut, and should be, but no one can know just how large those cuts reasonably can be until they have been made successfully. Furthermore it cannot be said that the Trustees are not fully aware of the need for economy or that they are not trying to cut down expenses. If they spend as little as possible, but fail to stay within the limit of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, does that mean that they are wasting money? In other words, I doubt that we can justify our statements that Deep Springs can be operated within the limits we have set, until it has been done.

The possibility of shutting down Deep Springs temporarily also has that available operating income will be small this year; that none of the present faculty members is planning to return; that fewer students will be returning because the present student body is reduced; therefore the damage done to the institution as a whole by shutting down now will be comparatively small. I think though that it will still be large enough in itself to justify our every effort to prevent it.

These discussions have led to a feeling here at the house on the part of some of us, I think, that since money is being wasted at Deep Springs, and since their own income alone for next year will not permit them to operate under their present system, perhaps we should not make our appropriation, thereby forcing them to shut down temporarily, to give them ample opportunity for a reorganization. Of course, it hasn't been so plainly expressed as that. On the other hand, I am sure that the Trustees, if they decide that the institution should be kept in operation, will find the means to do so, whether we help them or not.

Now this is the point I wish to make: any idea of ours of bringing pressure to bear on the Trustees in any sense is a wasteful and uncooperative one at the very least. Regardless of how these financial questions are decided, we will be just plain lucky if they turn out as we all would have them. We are here and the Trustees are there; isn't there some way that we can get together a little better? Ultimately all our money is spent for the same thing anyway, so why not pool it, in a purely theoretical sense, and decide together how it shall be used?

BOB SHERIDAN

## The Association and Deep Springs

I would like to discuss the problem of granting scholarships to men after they have remained but two years at Deep Springs.

Telluride Association is prone to take the attitude, so often expressed in the words, "We are giving twelve thousand dollars a year to Deep Springs and are getting some four or five men in return . . ." In other words, the Association is apt to look on Deep Springs as a type of investment, and naturally it wishes to realize on this investment as quickly and as completely as possible. The Association undoubtedly does bear in mind the idea that it is helping in an experiment of the highest kind, but this phase of their connection is sometimes forgotten.

One of the difficulties at Deep Springs is the carrying on of the system of work and unobtrusive discipline, both in the scholastic and the ranch side of the school. It is obvious that this may be done best by older men who have absorbed the ideals, and it seems to be working out to show that it can be done only by these men. Many men in the Association do not realize that there is usually about one-half of the student body at Deep Springs who are new men, and that one of the large costs of running the place comes through waste caused by these men who lack experience.

Deep Springs seems, at present at least, to be the goose that lays golden eggs for Telluride Association, and this goose seems to be feeling the strain of an unconscious exploitation on the part of the recipient of these eggs. I do not wish to say, or even imply, that the Association has any other than the greatest and most unselfish interest in Deep Springs, and it is for this reason that if the Association is harming Deep Springs in any way, it is well that they should know about it.

The solution is very simple, and would work out advantageously in most cases. In the past, in a few isolated instances, men have been given membership to the Association with the understanding that they were going back to Deep Springs for a third year. If this plan was followed as a rule rather than as an exception, with the men who applied after two years at Deep Springs, the situation would be greatly relieved. Telluride Association could get its men, Deep Springs and a convenient concrete bond would could get their much-needed services, be formed between the two institutions.

As this is a problem which deals directly with the Association, and as this is a matter in which the Association can give definite aid in solving an unfortunate condition which exists at the Ranch, it seems to be time to introduce the idea for discussion prior to, and at, the coming Convention.

HUGH DAVY

## H. Mansfield

Dear Bill:

A suggestion occurs to me for reducing somewhat the Association's expenses this year, which you might circulate for discussion among those who will be most directly affected by it. It is not the kind of change that should be made hastily.

A not inconsiderable item in our usual appropriations goes for the traveling expenses of members in attending the convention. Before the enactment of the by-law that now governs those payments, members who held no proxies received one-third of their traveling expenses. In the present situation might not a reduction in the percentage now paid be a proper means of conserving as much as possible of our reduced income for our prime function of education?

A uniform percentage cut would of course hit hardest those who come from furthest off and who may need the help most. A simple zoning scheme which would graduate the reduction might be more equitable to them. Certainly we should not want anyone to be kept from attending convention for want of the traveling expense, but on the other hand many of us could well assume a small additional cost in order to lighten the financial burden on the Association. Possibly some provision could be worked out for cases of genuine hardship. The total saving would not of course be large, but it would be a contribution.

Sincerely,

HARVEY

## Addresses

The following is a list of new addresses which have been turned in since the last list was printed:

- Frank Monaghan,  
Apt. 1A, 590 West End Ave., New York City.
- A. A. Anderson,  
343 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- C. P. Goody,  
c/o J. C. Geoghegan, 468 South Bedford Dr., Beverly Hills, Cal.
- George B. Beebe,  
433 East 4th South, Provo, Utah.
- Cabot Coville,  
c/o American Consulate, Harbin, China.
- E. R. Owen,  
127 East 3rd North, Logan, Utah.
- Huntington Sharp,  
Hatfield House, Tudor City Apts., New York City.
- N. B. Dinkel,  
Frigidaire Sales Corp., 5755 Landregan St., Emeryville, Cal.

We would be obliged for information as to the whereabouts of the following:

- James A. Austin
- R. F. Hamilton
- O. P. M. Biersach

## Preferment

In June the Association must decide on what basis to award preferment from a limited amount of funds. Last year all members in the Branch were awarded full tuition and fees while to members not residing in the Branch only fractional parts of tuition requirements were granted. The question of whether to grant scholarships to Branch members or to students in other universities has been discussed in a previous issue.

In paring down the outside scholarships last year some attempt was made to regulate the amount of preferment on the basis of need. A letter in this issue suggesting that convention expenses be reduced by cutting the appropriation for traveling expenses further adds: "Possibly some provision could be worked out for cases of genuine hardship." Failure to receive substantial preferment next year would possibly in the cases of some members work hardship to the extent of forcing them to discontinue their study. But in the face of this apparent necessity of recognizing the element of need there are genuine difficulties and even dangers.

For the Preferment Committee and the convention to attempt to award scholarships on the basis of need as well as merit is to increase an already difficult task. The circumstances of each case are of such a personal nature that for the convention or even a committee to arrive at wise and consistent decisions would be extremely difficult. Another possible danger is that for members of the Branch to receive different preferment might threaten our conception of complete democracy within the Branch, though I feel that practically this objection does not hold water. Still another result of such a policy might be the opening of the way to "grand gestures" by which members would not request preferment, with a possible feeling as a result that members in a position to finance their own studies should not ask the Association to do it.

This is not a new problem to the Association. In a communication to a convention assembled we find Mr. Nunn saying:

"I wish now to point out what appears to be a fundamental error in the minds of many of the new members respecting the purpose of the Association.

"To begin with, then, the purpose is not to assist any one because he needs assistance. The purpose is to promote well-being and to this end prepare its members to influence broadly in the right direction the communities in which they live, and the nation at large, to which they devote the full effort of their lives. The preferments or appropriations are for the purpose of assisting in such preparation and also are certificates of merit and indications of the Association's expectations for the future. No one thinks of the Victoria Cross being given to a soldier because he needs it, and no one should think of an appropriation

being given by Telluride Association to any individual because he needs it, but because by accepting it he enrolls himself under obligation to the Association to 'advance well-being by broadening the field of knowledge', developing self-control and obedience to the moral government under which man is born and must exist as free-man or slave."

Even in the face of these objections it seems clear to me that to spend our limited funds wisely we must award preferment where it is most needed. Our problem is not that of distinguishing between the deserving and the needy, but that of determining which of our members belong in both of these categories.

J. H. BURCHARD

## Preferment

With the coming convention facing a shortage of funds, I believe it would be wise to consider very carefully our policy in respect to merit and need. In the past we have been all too willing to consider the former without the latter.

I agree entirely that Telluride Association is not a charitable institution but I see no reason for this precluding us from using our funds wisely. I believe also that true merit must be the basis for the awarding of our scholarships and other privileges. However, a scholarship which will not result in a scholarship endeavor of greater scope than would have been carried on without this aid should not be granted, especially if such a grant at the same time limit the scholastic work of another, equally deserving individual. I limit this of course to outside scholarships and the payment of tuition and fees at the Branch. Privileges of Cornell Branch have an intrinsic value and should be granted to anyone meriting them.

Before the next convention I think that each applicant for a scholarship should consider carefully his needs for the coming year and present his request to the convention through the preferment committee accordingly. If the convention sees fit to make the discriminations proposed there will be no decrease in the quality of work performed by Association men and no increase in inequality which is feared for the Branch.

The belief that merit should be rewarded by money and that without such reward the merit of Association men is not properly recognized is foolish. No matter what scholarship is requested, the convention should review the work of each of its members for the preceding year and should pass on its merits. If the commendation of the convention does not seem to be sufficient reward for an Association man who has done well, perhaps those individuals who so diligently worked on the matter of graduation certificates could turn their attention to certificates of merit "printed on bond paper."

DONALD B. READ

## New Branches

With the very apparent advantages that the Cornell Branch of Telluride Association gives to its "Inmates", it seems to me that the system should be extended to other institutions of learning when economic normalcy reappears. If the presidents of Harvard, Wisconsin, Michigan and Stanford were approached, I feel sure that they would be very glad to cooperate with the Telluride Association in the founding of branches at their universities.

The friendly relations existing between the Cornell branch and the Cornell University administration makes it seem quite apparent that other university administrations would be glad to foster such a branch on their campuses. It should be quite easy for the president of Harvard, for instance, to interest a benefactor in giving a house for the use of the Association. Also, he would be quite willing to cooperate to the extent of acquainting the Association with high caliber men, especially those under scholarships, in order that these men could be interested in the Association and invited to live at the house at that particular university. As far as this is concerned, isn't it quite true that your men are appearing in a great many institutions, that it would be possible nearly always to have one or two members of your Association at major institutions such as those named, who would be glad to assist in the work of a branch?

In starting such an extension of activity I presume it would be best to concentrate on one new branch at a time and, perhaps, to undertake but about one-half of the expenses of that new branch, the balance to be born by the men in the house or by the friends of that particular university. It would seem to me that these new branches might be smaller than the Cornell Branch, taking care of only ten or twelve men for a few years.

By means of such an extension a wider field would be opened for the Telluride men, a more representative group could be secured, and the benefits of the organization would be extended so that its contribution to educational life would be more widespread and more productive.

H. C. PETERSON

## P. H. Reinhardt

(This concludes Paul's letters from Lapland which were published in the last issue.—Ed.)

Then we go to Karesuando and down to Kiruna where we reach the railroad. Then we go by ski down into the Delarna country in Sweden for Christmas time. That is largely out of the Lapp territory, but one of the only places in Europe where Christmas is celebrated in the old-

fashioned way. From there we go by train to Stockholm.

This trip is putting me in tip-top shape although I have gained a lot of weight. I nearly broke the scales at a 187 with my walking clothes on, a ways back. Our diet is mainly reindeer meat which is delicious, and bread and margarin. Throughout Norway they seem to eat no real butter. But the margarin is full of fat and very wholesome.

When we left the place I started this letter from, we were on glare ice for hours. Bob and I were sliding along on scalls while the sled just tore ahead. It is a real thrill to walk on a smooth transparent surface and to see the water rushing below. The wind howled down the river canyon. It blew all the snow away and left only ice that looked like glass.

The Tana river is very wide and shallow at this part. Now and then along the shore we would see little fir trees, the first evergreens we have seen in the north country.

Because of the condition of the river reindeer and pulkas couldn't travel on the ice. You see they don't shoe the reindeer so it is impossible for them to walk on the ice. But every now and then we would pass caravans of eight to ten reindeer going along the shore. It is really a strange sight. The pulkas are so small. It looks as though the driver were sliding in the snow with a little prow in front of him.

It was a long day till we finally stopped for the night. But it was practically all on the river. The next day, which brought us here, was not quite so long, but had more overland travel. By this time there were numerous fir trees and stacks of rich-looking hay. Very different country than that we had been in for the last month.

We have had the finest bunch of drivers for our sleds I have ever seen. This last one especially has been a wonder. Not only are they careful and skillful, but they are so kind, considerate, and easy to get along with, that it is hard to see how writers about Lapland have spoken of the people the way they have. Our last driver could speak Norwegian about the way I can, so we had a great time trying to talk to each other. He had a great deal of personality and mighty interesting things to say. We all just hated to leave him when we got here. We bought presents for his children and did all we could to repay him for his helpfulness. We are now staying in a little hut belonging to some nomadic Lapps that are in the mountains with their reindeer herds and only come down at Christmas time. It is a funny little hut with doorways about five feet high and ceilings less than six. There are no beds and the tiny windows are unopenable. Just the same we are mighty comfortable and well situated.

PAUL REINHARDT

## Cornell Branch Notes

Mr. Harold Hanbury, a Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, was a guest of the Branch for a week, early in March. Mr. Hanbury is visiting several American law schools comparing methods of instruction with those in England.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Ward Bannister of Denver, Colorado, old friends of the Branch, (and perhaps still older parents of our fellow-member at Stanford, Wayne Bannister) paid us an all-too-brief visit on March fifth. Mr. Bannister was bound for Harvard, where he annually gives students the benefit of his comprehensive knowledge of the law of water rights in western states.

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, well-known English journalist and lecturer, was our guest from March sixteenth to eighteenth. He delivered three lectures on current history; dealing respectively with events in England, India, and Russia.

Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, is one of our guests as the present issue of the News Letter goes to press. He is lecturing at the University on the United States policy in the Caribbean.

Dr. N. V. Sidgwick, of Lincoln College, Oxford, who was resident at the Branch during the latter months of last academic year, is now paying us a return visit.

Two Telluride physicists found their services in demand. Robert Mansfield, who graduated in February, is already in Peru, on an expedition under the auspices of the Carnegie Institute. He is leaping from crag to crag in the Andes, measuring cosmic rays, in highest accord with the M. O. U., no doubt. Robert Richtmyer has been granted a teaching fellowship in Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the year 1932-33.

Albert Arent has found extra-curricular activity unusually profitable recently. In the '34 Memorial Debate, an annual University event, he won against five competitors, the argument concerning itself with the general problem of unemployment relief. In a competitive examination in Current Events, his memory missed the sufficiently to drop him to second prize.

The Cornell Law Quarterly takes a new lease on life under the editorship-in-chief of William P. Sullivan. After drawing his usual quota of A's in courses during the first term of the current year, the prospective editor became so preoccupied in drafting the terms of the aforesaid lease, that he found it imperatively necessary to forego many of the regularly scheduled engagements in Boardman Hall. Professors welcomed him whenever he could spare time from his principal task, but fellow-students became so accustomed to his absence that they grew to believe themselves victims of hallucination when he ap-

peared on the scene. As for the Quarterly, it is to be hoped that the Sullivan lease will set the standard for a long series of future leases.

On March 25, Bill Layton was admitted to the Cornell Medical School. He will study at Ithaca for another year and complete his education at the Cornell Medical School in New York, where Bob Cavanaugh is now sawing bones. P. B.

## Harvey Mansfield, Jr.

A small envelope was duly delivered to the House recently, addressed to Professor Burr. It was buried under other communications, and did not come to his attention until other members who share the "B" box with him had removed their own mail. Later in the day the modest envelope was found open on the House bulletin board, revealing a card engraved "Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Claffin Mansfield," and with "Harvey Claffin Mansfield, Jr., March 21, 1932," written beneath the engraving. In our President's own hand, The News Letter herewith felicitates Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield, and assumes the privilege of conveying their message to all its readers.

## J. H. Steward

(Continued from page one)

they lack the intelligence necessary for fine ethical discriminations. The kind of virtue we seek comes only with high intelligence.

Our ideal member, then, has intelligence as well as good moral habits and attitudes. Fortunately science has provided techniques by which intelligence—as contrasted, for example, to mere school achievement in the form of grades—can be determined far more accurately than by a half hour conversation with a person. And yet for fear of making a fetish of intelligence, we often ignore it, and select members who, after a short time, must be dropped with serious consequences to them.

In the middle ages, the question of whether a bowl of goldfish weighed more with or without the fish was the subject of great argument. It did not occur to people to use the experimental method to find out. Why not abandon the method of impressions and use discreetly the tools of science? Choose from our 110,000,000, 300 boys with I. Q.'s of 140, follow them through 5 or 6 years keeping records of their social behavior and moral attitudes exhibited in the home, the school and their social groups, and I guarantee that you can select from them annually a dozen boys who will merit the annual expenditures of Deep Springs and Telluride of \$100,000.

Yours,

JULIAN H. STEWARD

P. S. I will be glad to furnish a bibliography to anyone interested in the present status of research on these major problems of Telluride.

## Papers for Association Files

- Upper Atomic-Number Limits for Satellites of the X-Ray Line LB<sub>2</sub>, by Robt. D. Richtmyer. (Nov., 1931)
- Satellites of the X-Ray Lines LA, LB, and LB<sub>2</sub>, by Robt. D. Richtmyer in collaboration with F. K. Richtmyer. (Aug., 1929)
- Pipe Lines for Hydraulic Power Plants, by Arthur Jobson. (1907)
- Specifications and Blue Prints for Rotary Switch, for Telluride Power Co. Chas. Ruffner, Engineer in Charge. (Feb.-March, 1909). The names of the drawers, tracers, and checkers on the blue prints would set any Alumnus a-reminscing.
- A Triple-Spectrum Discharge Tube, by George B. Sabine. (Aug., 1931)
- Photographs of Cornell Branch for years 1920-21, 1921-22 1922-23, and 1924-25.
- Photographs of the 1922 and 1923 Conventions.
- Photographs of two before-the-war Conventions, dates as yet undetermined. Alumni now bald have lots of hair in these pictures.
- Photograph of Cornell Daily Sun Board, with Jerome Thompson, Jas. A. Austin, and Harvey S. Gerry sitting in the front row.
- Photograph of the Janus Club. C. N. Whitman in the winged collar.
- Photograph of Harvey S. Gerry in track suit.
- Photograph of Deep Springs members (1931).
- Photograph of the Main Display Room of the Beaver River Power Co., Boise, Idaho. (1915)
- Photograph taken at Nunn Station (circa 1902) of Pinheads Van Law, McAllister, Alexander, Wolfrom, H. E. Smith, Baker, and Bowers. In their flowing white night-gowns they actually look angelic as they drape themselves over the old generator.
- Waldo and the Whale, by Paul Jones, in the Saturday Evening Post of Feb. 13, 1932.
- Coordination: The Coming Social Order, by P. N. Nunn.
- A Peculiar Type of Stone Implement, by Julian Steward.
- A New Type of Carving from the Columba Valley, by Julian Steward.
- The Ceremonial Buffoon of the American Indian, by Julian Steward.
- Anthropology and the Modern School, by Julian Steward.
- Archaeology of the Dalles-Deschutes Region, by Julian Steward.
- Petroglyphs of California and Adjoining States, by Julian Steward.

E. M. J.

## C. S. Bailey

Dear Mr. Editor:

I am sure that some of the guard who helped to make up the Branch at Claremont will be interested in knowing the whereabouts of Frank E. Sweeney. I have failed to note Sweeney's address in the list of friends and former members of Telluride Association. I received a letter from him a few days ago under the letter-

head "Frank E. Sweeney, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 602 Central Building, Seattle, Washington." In his letter he says:

"Well, you will notice from my letterhead that I finally 'got educated', passed the bar examination here in Washington, and hung out the old 'shingle' prepared \*\*\*."

I am, myself, now the Assistant General Solicitor of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, enjoying my work to the full and often thinking of Telluride Association and all it stands for.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE S. BAILEY

## F. W. Spooner

(Continued from page one)

our fixed expense from our hypothetical income of \$43,395, there remains a residue of \$13,420 to appropriate for tuition at fees at Cornell, outside scholarships and for Deep Springs. If we grant Deep Springs \$12,000, a sum that is especially necessary in their present financial straits, we have a hypothetical \$1,420 with which to continue our own educational work.

This sum is ridiculously small. Perhaps the way I have derived it is ridiculous; I would like to believe that we will have more than this to spend. But no matter how faulty my reasoning may be, the definite figures upon which it is based point inevitably to a net income far smaller than any of previous years. The diminishing of this sum may serve to remind us forcibly of our duties as trustees. It is not right to suppose that we should attempt to handle our responsibilities more carefully just because our funds are reduced, but I feel we certainly must not repeat the careless eleventh hour transactions of last Convention. We will have a few thousand dollars to distribute; a considerable portion of this sum must go to Deep Springs if that institution is to continue its work next year. Is our purpose best achieved by giving our money first of all to the ranch? What policy will members, as they assemble in Convention, be prepared to adopt in this matter? We have to provide for outside scholarships, and for the education of members in Cornell Branch. Shall we ask men at the Branch to pay their own tuition and fees in order to release funds for what we may consider more pressing demands? Should we take need as well as merit into account when we grant this year's scholarships? This is a period of unusual difficulty; this financial stringency has magnified the intricate problems which we have always encountered when giving preferment, and the responsibilities of members increase as difficulties become more acute. Each man who comes to Convention must realize distinctly the nature of our present situation, and be prepared to support well-defined and intelligently conceived policies as solutions of our problems are discussed and achieved.

Sincerely,

F. W. SPOONER

## J. C. Damon

Dear Editor:

My advice has not been asked, but having read a good many comments on the life of L. L. Nunn and the question of its publication, I am moved to call your attention to the fact that if you wish to get out a small edition, you can perhaps save a good deal of money over printing by making a planographed copy of the typewritten sheets of the book and binding them up.

This process probably costs less for 200 or thereabouts than mimeographing and is vastly better. If, for any reason, you intended to make another typewritten copy from which the planographing could be done, a very nice piece of work could be made and the number of sheets reduced, thereby reducing the cost.

I am enclosing a sample of Jackson & Moreland's "General Provisions" for specifications. The original was typed on a large sheet of paper with an ordinary typewriter, but using a special ribbon recommended by the people who do the planographing (Spaulding Moss). By reducing the large sheet of paper, the planographing shows as much as would ordinarily be on 1½ pages of type and I believe it is as easy to read as ordinary typing. Still further reduction could be made at a saving in cost and where 40 or 50 pages or more are to be done, I believe the price would be under \$3 for the first 100 copies and under 50c per 100 for subsequent 100 copies up to about 1000 copies when new plates would have to be made.

I have not seen the Nunn biography, but had pretty close relations with Mr. Nunn for a short time and with Mr. S. A. Bailey for a much longer time and I am minded to comment that if Mr. Bailey has written up this biography, it is probably better than any other living man could write, for I have the utmost respect for Mr. Bailey's tremendous mental ability and for his calm and accurate judgment. I feel that some of the commentators who think the book is too dull and want more color to it would like a fairy tale about Mr. Nunn. If this is what they want it should be written by someone with less sense of right and justice and less appreciation of facts than Mr. Bailey, but it will be a fairy tale and not a biography.

Very truly yours,

JOHN C. DAMON

(The enclosed sample is remarkably clear; the letters are somewhat reduced, but each one is sharply defined. Such reproduction cannot be distinguished from actual printing by our "lay eye." -Ed.)

## A. J. Wurts

Alexander J. Wurts died in Pittsburgh on January 21. Older Branch members will remember that he gave the "Thundermug" public speaking cup, to the Branch in 1912.