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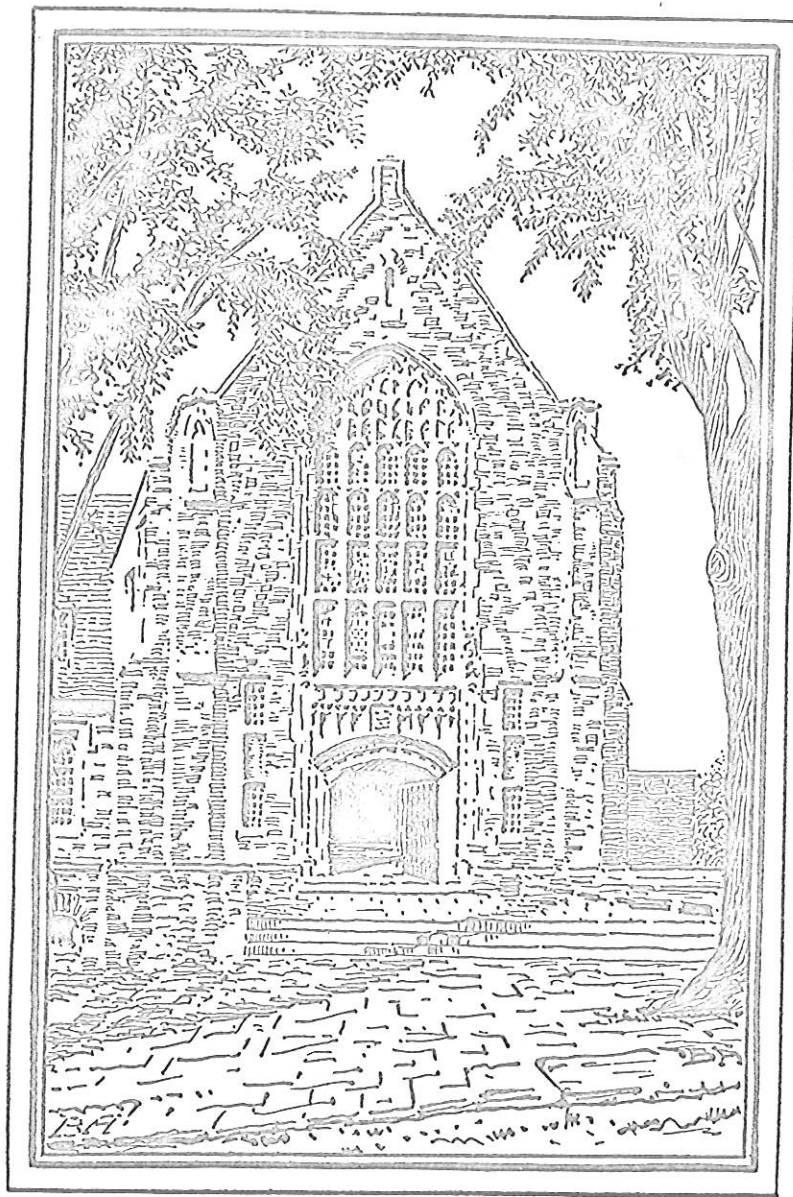
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CONTENTS

	Page No.
CHARLES D. WALCOTT'S TRIBUTE TO L. L. NUNN.....	3
EDITORIALS:	
<i>The Pamphlet</i>	5
<i>A Cornell Branch Policy</i>	5
<i>Artists and Model Citizens</i>	6
<i>Pres. Davis on Chancellorship—Harvey Gerry Accepts London</i>	
<i>Embassy Post</i>	7
<i>Simon Whitney</i>	8
MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE:	
<i>Parker Bailey</i>	10
<i>Robley C. Williams</i>	10
<i>John M. Newall</i>	11
<i>Sam Levering</i>	12
<i>Ollie Clark</i>	14
<i>Tom McFadden</i>	15
<i>Edwin S. Jarrett, Jr.</i>	16
<i>Harvey C. Mansfield</i>	16
<i>Fred Reinhardt</i>	17
<i>William Jarrett</i>	18
<i>Raymond G. McKelvey</i>	19
<i>Robert Aird</i>	20
<i>James S. Mansfield</i>	22
<i>Walter H. French</i>	23
DEEP SPRINGS CORRESPONDENCE:	
<i>Morgan Sibbett</i>	25
<i>Gordon Ferris</i>	27
<i>Charles Gilbert</i>	28
<i>James Withrow</i>	28
<i>Isham Railey</i>	29
CORNELL BRANCH NOTES.....	29
NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.....	32
DIRECTORY.....	33

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WILLARD STRAIGHT HALL
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

CHARLES D. WALCOTT'S TRIBUTE TO L. L. NUNN

(The following memorandum was prepared by Mr. Walcott, and sent to Mr. E. M. Johnson November 5, 1926).

Coming down from Strawberry Valley, Utah, on September 5, 1905, with a party of Reclamation Service engineers, I noticed a small man come into the railroad coach at a way station and slip quietly into a seat, where he appeared to be thinking intently, not paying attention to anyone. One of the engineers remarked, "That is L. L. Nunn." I had heard of him in connection with the Telluride Power Company and the Telluride Association, which he was then developing at Olmstead, near Provo. I introduced myself, and sitting down beside him told him that we had been up looking over the Strawberry Irrigation Project, and were on our way back to Salt Lake City. He said at once, "I should like very much to have you stop over-night at Provo so that we can talk over irrigation matters, and also a project that I am working on in connection with the training of young men and boys."

In the evening he told me at length of his thought in relation to the Telluride Association. I gained from it that he was first led into the project by his experience in the San Juan district in Colorado, in connection with the development of the transmission of hydro-electric power. He found it exceedingly difficult to secure the service of trained men of fine character, who had high ideals of duty and service. He then began to employ a few young men in connection with the extension of the power lines which he was developing, and gradually worked out the plan of combining education with training in hydro-electric development and by employing high-grade teachers he hoped to develop character and purpose in the young men, along with their literary and industrial education.

His dominant thought, however, was the building of character and the developing of men that would be of the highest service in all the activities of life. This was his one real purpose that ran through and controlled his business, social, and personal relations in life. No task was too exacting, no demand on his time, energy, and money too great, if he felt, that the result would contribute to the carrying out of his ideals of the organization he was creating from the ground up. It was a marvelous exhibition of faith in humanity, as typified in the boys and young men he was endeavoring to aid on their way to be of the greatest service in whatever position they might occupy throughout their lives. He regretted that more of the older men did not cooperate with him in carrying forward the work, and could not fully understand why people of large means who were apparently interested did not aid financially in building up and endowing the Telluride Institute. He did not realize that his ideals of service could not be fully comprehended by many of his business associates and friends. Some of them thought that it was a dream that would end when he passed on and there would be no one to carry on. In the years that I knew him he never wavered from his purpose, and the "boys" were in his thoughts to the last hour of his life. He was an exceptional man with a high purpose, and the world is better for his having lived and worked for humanity as typified by his boys.

Appended

D. C. L.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. announces the appointment of Dr. Earl C. Bonnett as Assistant Medical Director.

Dr. Earl Bonnett and Dr. Sara Bonnett have occupied new offices at 102 East 22nd Street, New York City.

R. H. Towsend has left Brunswick and is now technical director of sound recording at the Paramount Studios on Long Island.

The News Letter recommends a reading of "Samson" A novel by Robert Collyer Washburn, member of Telluride Association. Published by Sears, of New York.

We understand that F. G. Anderson has again become identified with the Morse Chain Co., New York Office.

Whatever the disappointment of some of us and the satisfaction of the rest of us in the result of the national election, it is interesting to Telluride men that the Republican party sailed forth under the able financial directorship of our esteemed friend and alumnus, J. R. Nutt.

Since the almost-forgotten last issue of the News Letter, many of the boys have entered into the holy bonds of matrimony with apparently no one feeling bound in conscience to make objections known to proper authorities.

We suggest that the editor collect this data as well as some vital statistics for the next issue.

The News Letter is important to the Association. You like to receive it. It's purpose is to keep the Association in session and intact between conventions and to maintain a continued intimacy among members alumni and friends. Your part is to write a letter to the editor about yourself, your work, your ideas relative to the Association. We have the annual income from nearly a million dollars. How shall we use it to better purpose than now? The members are trustees of this fund. So are those who are no longer members but have been beneficiaries, their interest and advice in shaping the policy of the Association is eagerly sought.

D. C. L. apologizes to the readers of the News Letter for his failure to produce a number last year. The arrangement is now ideal; Henry Hayes and the boys at Ithaca will assemble the material, we'll print it and see that each number reaches you through our office at Newark. It remains only for you to write.

THE PAMPHLET

We have frequently heard it remarked that the publication of the pamphlet descriptive of Deep Springs and the Association is one of the most progressive steps the Telluride has taken within recent years. This pronouncement is undoubtedly true, but it is also in some measure unfortunate. It is unfortunate to the degree that it suggests a task that has been completed, a mission that has been fulfilled. It is perhaps a pardonable stressing of the obvious to point out that the pamphlet in its present form is valueless unless put to use, and that it is worse than valueless unless put to wise and judicious use. The work of the committee responsible for the production of this pamphlet was of inestimable worth, and the Association owes it a great debt of gratitude for its labors, but, after all, the function of the committee was merely to forge the instrument that can become effective only through the efforts of the Association at large. The Association is very prone to accept with unbounded enthusiasm proposals made to it at Convention time, but to fail utterly in translating that enthusiasm into productive activity during the course of the year. The fact that the suggestions made at the 1928 Convention for the distribution and use of the pamphlets were so well received may therefore be an inauspicious omen, but it would be wholly unforgivable if through lack of interest or energy we should allow this omen to be justified. The committee has done its share in this most recent and hopeful attempt to better the interests of the Association; let us not fail to do ours in carrying on this work so favorably begun.

H. G. H.

A CORNELL BRANCH POLICY

Among the several interesting questions that were dealt with in rather summary manner in committee meetings during the 1928 Convention at Ithaca, and which were not permitted to bask sufficiently in the healthy light of discussion from Convention floor, was one that involves problem in connection with Cornell Branch. The question was one raised in Preferment Committee, passed upon almost as a matter of course in that meeting, and later acted upon without comment by the Convention. It is the policy, which we believe has either been dormant for the past few years, or which perhaps has never been considered before, of granting not only the privileges of the Branch, but also full tuition and fees to those guests of the Branch, not members of the Association, who were invited to reside at the Branch for the second consecutive year. We do not remember at the moment the cogent arguments that sustained this new theory, but in retrospect—a rather typical Association viewpoint—there would seem to be several arguments against it. It has been urged again and again that financial need should not be the criterion of the amount of the scholarship awarded to any particular man, and, in truth, it seldom is. It has been urged as a healthy policy to demand of those at Cornell Branch or in the Association at least a nominal financial sacrifice; as witnessed several years ago by the discontinuance of the annual \$300 allowance given to each Telluride man at the Branch, and by the requirement that those attending Conventions pay one quarter of their traveling expenses irrespective of the number of proxies they may hold. It has been seriously questioned whether or not it is wise to make the path of learning quite so smooth as it is made at Cornell Branch, whether or not the effect is more enervating than it is stimulating. There is the notable example of one member of the Association who requested a scholarship to Cornell outside of the Branch, on the theory that he was losing more in self-reliance by living at the Branch than he was gaining in other ways, by the financial, intellectual, and social advantages that were offered him. There are perhaps not many in the Association heroic enough to share the views of this member, but they at least raise the question whether the advantages that follow from relieving our guests and prospective Association members from all the financial burdens of their education are either necessary

to their full participation in the opportunities offered by the Branch, or wise in the light of Association needs and ambitions. The editor has been unable to see any striking change in the work of the men at present profiting by this new policy at Cornell Branch, and is merely thankful that the high quality of their contributions to the life of the Branch has not been lowered by the lavish gratuity of the 1928 Convention. Returning a man to Cornell Branch for the second consecutive year, without admitting him to membership in the Association, should be a sufficiently enigmatic mark of approval in itself to serve all the purposes of benevolent encouragement. After a man has been admitted to membership, and the Association is comparatively assured of his interest and his ability, then let full scholarships be given to him if that policy still seem wise, but the granting of full tuition and fees simply because a guest is a second year instead of a first year man would appear to be basing that grant upon a rather arbitrary distinction, and upon one which is without any vital significance.

Looking at the problem from another angle: The Association is not at present in a position to be lavish, as it is attempting to husband all its resources with a view to the founding of a new branch. The twelve hundred or more dollars being used in pursuance of this policy under discussion might well have been added to this new Branch fund, nor could the guests of Cornell Branch have complained that they had been unjustly used.

H. G. H.

ARTISTS AND MODEL CITIZENS

It is one of the boasts of Deep Springs that, the aim of that institution being the production of better citizens, it welcomes alike those whose ambitions and abilities are along lines of law or education, statesmanship or engineering, science or art. With rather a grand gesture Deep Springs claims to realize that even those to whom Burke's French Revolution is somewhat arduous reading may still in some measure contribute to human progress. It stresses as one of its most important features the heterogeneous types that have been gathered from all over the country and ushered across Westgard Pass into the desert, and that by their contacts with each other help give to the prospective scientist the vision of the philosopher, to the diplomat the grace of artistic appreciation.

In large measure this boast, this emphasis, is justified; in at least one particular it is not. From Deep Springs have come men who have undertaken widely diversified vocations in life, and who have contributed to Telluride Association original points of view and much specialized knowledge. It has been claimed that there is always at least one man at Cornell Branch who, if he be sufficiently tactless, can talk to any visitor on that visitor's particular subject. Yet if this be true, it is only because the resident guests which the Branch is privileged to invite from year to year, and the Association members who have come to us from other sources than Deep Springs, fill in the intellectual gaps that appear in the ranks of those who have had the advantage of Deep Springs training. There is one type that has yet to be contributed by the Ranch to the Association. Whether it is that this type is not selected for Deep Springs in the first place, being considered unfitted for the educational program that that institution follows and the aims that it has in view, or whether creative thought is stifled by the atmosphere and methods of the Ranch is not clear. It is at all events certain that the Ranch has yet to give the Association a man in whom artistic creation, or even artistic appreciation, is the dominant interest. One of the recent issues of the "Telluride Association and Deep Springs Work" contained drawings by Scott, verse by Tomlinson and Washburn, essays and criticism by Emperor and Johnson, while the Deep Springs men either remained silent, or dutifully contributed papers upon the Purpose and Plan of the Association. We may admit for the sake of argument that those of us who have returned across Westgard Pass into eastern uni-

versity life may in time become substantial citizens, who will vote with regularity and a modicum of common sense, and who will stand as a bulwark against the incroachment of socialism or unrest or something. Yet we have all too frequently paid for this purposeful stability at the cost of imagination and originality, and the price has in some instances been high.

All this does not deny the fact that occasionally some Deep Springs man has managed to rhyme consecutive lines, or has marshalled sufficient adjectives to describe a sunrise. Probably most of us have done as much at some time or another. The one man from Deep Springs who exhibited at least the rudiments of artistic talent refused to join the Association and so was lost to us. For the rest, we fit immediately into the cubbyholes of law or medicine or diplomacy, in the tranquil assurance that these are the only methods of service, the only means of enlarging either the field of knowledge or of dreams. Music or painting or serious literary creation are apparently too frivolous to engage the interest of Deep Springs, too superficial to be regarded as genuine contributions to life. Deep Springs would probably faint in coils, like the Mock Turtle in Alice in Wonderland, if it were ever suspected of having produced the one or two men with artistic aspirations who have come to the Association through other channels, and of whom the Association is now justly proud.

H. G. H.

PRESIDENT DAVIS ON CHANCELLORSHIP—HARVEY GERRY
ACCEPTS LONDON EMBASSY POST

To the Members of Telluride Association.

Gentlemen:

The original copy for this issue of the NEWS LETTER contained an announcement by me that Harvey S. Gerry had accepted the position of Chancellor in accordance with the action of the last convention. At the time that announcement was made Harvey Gerry had decided to accept the Chancellorship and to resign from the Foreign Service of the United States. After reaching this decision, however, Gerry received the appointment as Third Secretary of Embassy at London. This appointment was in the nature of a recognition of Gerry's excellent work in the Service, and pressure was brought to bear upon him to accept it. After giving the matter long and serious consideration, Gerry decided to accept the diplomatic appointment, and in speaking to an informal gathering of those members of the Association who could be present at a dinner in New York, he expressed his great regret that he did not feel at liberty to accept the Chancellorship at this time and the hope that his opportunity to serve the Association was not lost but merely deferred.

It is with great regret, therefore, that I am compelled to withdraw my earlier announcement and report to the Association that the position of Chancellor remains unfilled. I am sure I echo the sentiment of the Association in wishing Harvey Gerry all possible success in his continued diplomatic career, and in hoping that at some future day he will be able to enter again upon the active work of the Association.

For the remainder of the year, the position of Chancellor will be filled by the Committee, of which Elmer Johnson is Chairman, and will receive the invaluable assistance of Ex-president Laylin who has returned to the United States and who has continued his splendid activity in securing applicants for Deep Springs and for the Association. It is my sincere belief that distinct progress will have been made in the direction of securing desirable applicants by the time the Association convenes in June.

Respectfully yours,

SHERLOCK DAVIS.

SIMON WHITNEY

Association Investment

One field in which it seems to me that the Association is not doing all it could to further its purpose is that of its investments. We take it for granted that so long as our income is employed in educational work our capital need be put to no other use than that of producing the income. And yet it is evident, as soon as one thinks about it, that our capital too may be a power for good. Of two enterprises paying equal dividends and offering equal security one may be socially injurious, the other beneficial. Our present investments represents something between—railroad, public utility and standard manufacturing securities having what may be called a neutral character. That is to say, these industries are necessary, but lending money to them does not make any distinct contribution in line with our aims. As to the Telluride Power Company, here alone the Association once performed, and perhaps still performs to a slight degree, a larger function than the average absentee stockholder.

At the 1925 Convention a resolution was passed, despite some opposition, expressing this point of view. Members were urged to keep an eye open for enterprises which would combine reasonable safety and profit with a social or educational purpose. If there were any that voted for the resolution in the expectation that it would prove to have been a mere gesture, their hopes have been realized. The subject, so far as I know, has been mentioned only once since then—in an article by Cabot Coville in one of the 1925-1926 NEWS LETTERS. If I remember correctly, it was a housing company that he recommended to our attention. It is a similar project that I wish to bring forward now. Nor is it any wonder, in view of the congested and shabby home accommodations of the poorer sections of the people, that this field should have occurred to both of us. Food and clothing, to be sure, are equally necessary to life, but it has always been found profitable to supply these in decent qualities even to the lower income groups, whereas with housing this has not been the case.

The company which I desire to propose for investment of part of the Association's funds is the City Housing Corporation, of 18 East 48th Street, New York City. It was organized in 1924 to build in and around the metropolis homes for the classes that cannot afford livable accommodations at present rates. These houses were to be built in groups, for the sake of the community life which might develop. One such community, known as Sunnyside Gardens, has been completed in the borough of Queens at a cost of nearly \$10,000,000. It contains about 600 one, two, and three family houses and apartment houses. The separate homes have been sold for about \$8500 apiece, and the five-room apartments rented in most cases for \$67 a month. These rates are distinctly lower than those prevailing in the New York area. The Sunnyside block of 70 acres is now completely occupied; the 1200 families, which include both manual and intellectual workers, have average incomes of about \$2500 a year. The company has not been able to construct the substantial and attractive houses it desires to build at a cost low enough to appeal to the lowest paid workers.

The object of the company is purely philanthropic. This is shown by its purpose. It is further evidenced by the attention given in its projects to architecture and landscape gardening, to educational and recreational facilities, and to developing group life. It is guaranteed by the presence among the directors and advisory board of such people as Richard T. Ely, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Norman Hapgood, Judge W. Mack, and Lillian D. Wald. It is

proved, finally, by the charter provision limiting dividends to 6 per cent annually.

This year the corporation has started on its second program, much more ambitious than the first. 1000 acres of land have been bought in New Jersey, twelve miles from Manhattan, and the plan is nothing less than to build an entire town on this site. Radburn, as it has been named, will be altogether different from the usual type of American town. It is being carefully planned as a garden city, with special attention to safety and convenience in this age of automobiles. It will accomodate 25000 people, who will be expected to buy their homes from the company at about \$7000 apiece. This estimate is based on the experience at Sunnyside of the savings that accrue from advance planning and mass construction. The chief difficulty is to raise the \$50,000,000 that will be needed, and it is here that Telluride Association comes in, or may come in if it wishes!

The City Housing Corporation has hitherto financed itself mainly by a stock issue of \$2,300,000 and by the reinvestment of the proceeds from sales and rents. This capital is tied up at Sunnyside only until the houses, which are being sold on the installment plan, have been completely paid for. \$2,000,000 of bonds are now being issued to finance the building of Radburn until similar payments there start to come in. My hope is that the Association may subscribe to \$25,000 or \$50,000 of these bonds. They are sold for \$1000 and pay \$60.00 interest, a higher rate than 14 out of the 23 investments we have at present. These bonds are being rapidly sold, and interest payments have begun. They are known as collateral trust bonds, since they are secured by the deposit of other securities—in this case 120 per cent of their value in second mortgages held by the company on the buildings at Sunnyside. The first mortgage, by the way, amounts to but a small fraction of the value of the property. The other assets of the company, over \$2,000,000 last December, furnish additional security to the bonds. As to the likelihood of the interest being earned, the 6 per cent on the outstanding stock has been paid every year, and a surplus of \$325,000 rolled up besides. The average income, in fact, has been 2.65 times the interest requirements of this issue of bonds.

I am sending two or three pamphlets on the City Housing Corporation to the editor of the NEWS LETTER, and I hope that those who have leisure will become further acquainted with its work. I should like also to solicit the opinions of our real estate and financial experts on this particular plan, and the opinions of any and all as to the general principle—that of allowing ethics to play a role in the administration, not only of our income, but of our capital.

SIMON WHITNEY

The resolution referred to in Mr. Whitney's communication is found under the report of the Resolution Committee on page 40 of the Minutes of the 1925 Convention, and reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, it has been the policy of the Association to invest its funds in enterprises in which it performs a more useful function than that of drawing interest or dividends alone;

"AND WHEREAS, our capital as well as our income may be used in carrying on the purpose of the Association;

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the custodians, the members at large, and the friends of the Association be asked to consider such plans of investment as might be educationally or socially constructive;

"AND BE IT RESOLVED, that the next Convention compare such plans, appoint if necessary, a committee for further investigation, and when a plan is found to be both secure and reasonably profitable, entrust its execution to capable representatives."

[ED.]

PARKER BAILEY

1926 East 79th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio,
October 27, 1928

Dear Editor:

Unless all signs fail, the Membership Committee at the 1929 Convention will have an encouragingly large number of eligible applicants to consider and recommend. Both in quality and in numbers there is every reason to believe that there will be more available material than we have had for several seasons. To paraphrase Mr. Nunn's expression about Deep Springs, the committee will have an opportunity to expend profitably its high grade labor upon high grade material, and be able to go before the Association unencumbered by "doubtful cases."

With this in mind may I suggest that we make every possible effort during the year to get valid personal impressions of the men who will be applying next June? Let everyone be his own chancellor as far as he can. Let the wires of correspondence keep hot between Deep Springs and Ithaca, and encourage the Student Body to contribute constantly to the NEWS LETTER, carrying on plenty of personal exchange of ideas also. A thorough campaign during the year may save much time during convention week.

Let every applicant read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the extracts from the Membership Committee's report which appear on pages 39 and 40 of the 1928 minutes. Nothing is more disheartening for the committee to expend its aforementioned high grade labor upon, than a low grade essay; nothing saps enthusiasm so much as the reluctant replies sometimes forthcoming in the inquisitorial sessions. Still I should like to suggest that we be not too drastic in our demands for maturity in candidates. "Callow youthfulness" often refers to an age-level just below our own, regardless of what that may be; Chief Justice Taft, for example, probably looks back upon President Taft as a very callow, youthful creature. In our mellow wisdom of late twenties and early thirties let's not be too impatient with the hopeful youth of Deep Springs.

With best regards,

PARKER BAILEY

ROBLEY C. WILLIAMS*

Cornell Branch,
Telluride Association

Dear Henry:

May I, though a non-member and "new-blood so to speak," presume to set down a few thoughts that have come to me during my year's contact with the Association?

Telluride Association has turned out several "good" men; will it ever turn out a genius? I noticed at the Membership Committee meeting of last year's Convention that the customary recommendation for a candidate was that he was "a darned good, all-around man." So some "darned good, all-around men" were elected to membership in the Association. This year at the Cornell Branch, I am well aware that there are several "good" men in the house. The group fairly oozes with a syrup of satisfied complacency. I do not believe there is a dissatisfied, troubled, or restless man in the house. Satisfied, all-around men make good citizens, they vote now and then as they should, but the world has progressed over steps hewed by the untiring efforts of restless men. Are we to foster the growth only of good citizens, or are we also to allow for the

*Williams is one of the undergraduate guests of Cornell Branch, and an applicant for membership in the Association.

possible development of a genius? It's a question I can't begin to solve, Henry, but I think that a little discussion of the problem, with the shaping of a definite policy as an end, would be entirely appropriate at Convention.

A grievance of mine is in regard to the interviewing of applicants for the Cornell Branch. Part of the system, as I see it, is to have a man come here to the house for a few days, and be subject to the scrutinizing gaze of the Branch members. Of course the man knows that he is being watched; that he should be on company manners. There are certain proud and sensitive men who object to such surveillance. A friend of mine to whom I wrote in regard to his prospective application answered thus: "I will not pay court to any group." Don't you think there's a good deal in this man's view, Henry? Some might call it false pride; I call it just and honorable pride. Would not a system whereby such cursory analyses are not required be more fair to the man and the Association? Interviews at his home, detailed reports by old friends who are known to the Association, references from his teachers, and personal letters from him should make a visit to Cornell Branch entirely unnecessary.

Then too, Henry, there is this matter of adherence to certain principles of the Association. It is generally agreed that such an organization must have a few definite rules or guiding posts by which to steer its conduct. Granted then, that such principles are necessary; I ask, what of their observance? I may seem Puritanical, but I do insist, and can see, that there is a difference between white and black; between upholding a principle or calmly avoiding it. There are of course certain general principles relative to conduct at the Cornell Branch. These rules may be very easily disregarded, and some of the older members may have grown calloused to their violation. Very well, perhaps this is all right. Perhaps a non-member should not speak of such things. But if the sixty men of this Association have not the moral courage to define certain principles, and then insist on strict adherence to them, I, personally, do not wish to pursue my application to membership.

Having disgraced myself in this fashion, Henry, and possibly having precipitated the wrath of the Association on my guilty head, I shall call my literary efforts to a halt.

Sincerely,

ROBLEY C. WILLIAMS

JOHN NEWELL

Boyce Thompson Institute
for Plant Research, Inc.
Yonkers, N. Y.,
October 15, 1928

Dear Editor:

Now that I am away from touch with the centers of activity of the Association, I quite clearly appreciate the importance of the NEWS LETTER. Having a vote at the convention necessitates knowing something of the trend of events during the year.

I hope that this year the NEWS LETTER may contain news of the House, of Deep Springs, a note or so from the treasurer giving his opinion of the financial situation affecting the Association and any recommendations which he may have, legal advice from some of the lawyers upon Association matters. I believe that the editor should write to the persons qualified to know, and ask them personally for their views on any question raised. It is also my opinion that, in the spring, the NEWS LETTER should contain names and impartial comments upon all those who are to be considered for membership at the convention. I believe the above matters to be vital to the NEWS LETTER as well as the opinions and gossip of the members of the Association.

The recent conventions have seemed to indicate a widening breach between Deep Springs and the Association. It is said that the boys at the ranch do not comprehend the aims of the Association and that they apply for membership for various reason including such as: it is the customary thing, or it is an easy way of financing a college course. A direct connection is needed between the Association and the Ranch. It is wholly commendable that Deep Springs has continued to take, as instructors, persons who have been at the house at Ithaca. The Association should encourage this idea by a formal vote commending the plan. A young man just graduated from college can get closer to the boys of the age that are at Deep Springs than can an older man. He can then talk informally to the students individually and collectively as to the history of the Association and by relating the story he can point out the ideals that have been developed. Such an effort from an older man, I am afraid, does not get as good results. Whether we like it or not, our greatest source of new members at present is the Ranch, thus it behooves us to be capable and earnest missionaries. It should be considered an honor by a member to be asked to teach at Deep Springs and it should be accepted with a full recognition of the importance and responsibility of the position. The Association and Deep Springs should work together.

Now for a little gossip as to myself. I am now actively engaged in carrying on analyses of plants for various materials. This work is done in connection with an experiment on the effect of light on plants. Interesting information has already been gotten, thus, on exposing plants to artificial light for twenty-four hours a day, some, such as clover thrive and grow marvellously, while others, such as the family of the night shades including potato, tomato, and tobacco, need their nights rest and will die in a few days if given light more than about seventeen hours a day. Then too the length of light hours per day affects the flowering, thus some plants will only flower in short days such as occur in the spring and fall. If these plants are kept artificially illuminated part of the night they will never flower but grow tall and thin for much more than their usual length of life. In connection with these experiments I run analyses of the plants to see if there is any chemical substance which might change significantly with the various conditions of growth. The regular work is rather monotonous routine ending in a vast amount of calculations. It is hoped however to shed some little light on the problem of plant growth and to reach a better understanding of the living plant.

JOHN M. NEWALL

SAM LEVERING*

Conduct of Examinations at Cornell

Conduct of examinations presents a perennial problem in American Colleges and Universities. The "Proctor system" is replaced by so-called "Honor systems," only to regain eventually its former position. Student and faculty responsibility alternates. Penalties inflicted on violaters vary from permanent expulsion to a mere reprimand. Nothing is static—the problem is not solved.

For an example of shifting conditions we may review experiences at Cornell. In the early days students affixed to their papers a statement that they had neither given or received aid during the examination. Proctoring was dispensed with. Jurisdiction over cases of fraud was vested in a committee composed of the President of the University and ten students elected by the student body.

Practice became divergent, however, and in 1902 the University faculty placed all disciplinary power, except in relation to scholarship, in the University Committee on Student Affairs. Further action in 1904 ruled that "For

*Levering is one of the undergraduate guests of Cornell Branch and an applicant for membership in the Association.

the purpose of securing order in examinations and avoiding unnecessary temptation it is directed that . . . at least one Professor or instructor be always present in the examination room."

The faculty of each college was granted the right to conduct examinations as it deemed wise by a ruling of 1906. In 1907 the faculty of the College of Agriculture authorized an honor system, in which a student committee tried cases of alleged fraud, but could only recommend punishment to the University Committee on Student Affairs. This system operated with varying success until 1921. In the meantime a somewhat similar—but more informal, due to greater maturity of the students—system had grown up in the Law College.

In 1921 a central honor system was established, placing all responsibility for conduct of examinations and punishment of violations in the students' hands. This was disrupted in May, 1927, on petition of the College of Veterinary Medicine, and responsibility was again placed on the individual college faculties.

In May, 1927, I was elected to the Honor Council of the College of Agriculture, on which I have since served continuously. A complete and thorough poll in the fall of 1927 by the Dean of the College of Agriculture showed both students and faculty favoring a continuance of the honor system with a council modified by a minority faculty representation, but only if increased student cooperation could be obtained.

In seeking means to carry out the will of the College, every available source of information was sought by the Council. Professor Notestein, a guest at Telluride House during 1927-28 gave us the idea of decentralizing responsibility. Other thoughts were woven in, resulting in a system differing widely from the usual method of dependence on individual students to report violations to a Council which deals immediate severe punishment.

Opportunity is given to students in each examination to express their opinions on the conduct of that examination, either by means of a form on the examination book, or a detachable slip. These reports are perused by the staff of instruction. If the amount of criticism of order or honesty warrants further action, the instructor may use his own discretion in choosing means of remedy. He may speak to the class as a whole, or to those reporting unsatisfactory conditions as a group, or to individuals. Further necessary action may be decided upon, including proctoring or efforts by interested students to remedy conditions. Individual students or the group as a whole may report violators to the College Council, but are not on their honor to do so. It is felt that preventing violations is much more important than punishing those violators who are caught.

The Honor Council is the mainspring of the system, obtaining cooperation of instructors if they are lax in fulfilling their end of group control or in removing as far as possible temptation from their students; gathering data as to possible improvements in the system; using their personal and group influence among the students; providing forms for student report on conduct of examinations; finding out conditions in individual classes and the College, as a whole; ascertaining guilt in cases of alleged fraud, and dealing with violators in the light of what is best for both the student in question and the University; reporting yearly to the College faculty on general conditions and actions.

Thus far the College of Agriculture system has worked well, cases of disorder or fraud being rare. What will be its future development time alone can tell.

On the other hand the Department of Chemistry at Cornell has now re-adopted the old proctor system in all examinations. Conditions in the Arts College under a system similar to the old University Honor System are not promising, and actions similar to those of the Department of Chemistry are contemplated. The Law College has returned to its old honor system. The Engineering Colleges are theoretically under an honor system, but nothing is done, and the general morale may be judged from the cases of an Honor Council member who held that his position did not preclude a right to share in the cooperative solution of examination questions.

I do not feel that the honor system is necessarily better than the proctor system, or vice versa. Under the conditions in Chemistry proctoring is successful; the best available means of avoiding disorder and fraud. In the College of Agriculture, the new adaptation of an honor system is also successful, and has some advantages over proctoring. I shall watch further evolution at Cornell with the zest of a participant in one phase of development.

SAMUEL R. LEVERING

OLLIE CLARK

Summerhays Apt.,
Salt Lake City,
November 1, 1928

My Dear Henry:

I was very glad to get your letter and to learn that you are going to try to put the NEWS LETTER back on its feet again. That is a worth-while object—worthy, in fact, of your greatest efforts. But I realize that you cannot do it alone. Because I know you must have the cooperation of the rest of us, I shall comply with your request and give you what little help I can.

A week ago I spent a delightful evening with Dan Hadley Beck and his charming wife, Betty. They were returning from a motor trip to Betty's home—the Black Hills country of South Dakota—and were congratulating themselves on having just beaten a blizzard which stalled some fifty or so cars on the road in Wyoming. They came by way of Casper and stopped with Davy and Renan Johnston and saw Dinie Ellms all of whom they reported as being happy and doing well.

During the latter part of the summer, Red and Selina Tucker, with their happy family of two youngsters, drove up from Santa Ana on their vacation. They moved to Southern California a bit over a year ago and like their new home and prospects very much. While here Jim, Lee Farrer, Peter Ashworth and I had lunch together. The principal topic of conversation was the possibility and ways and means of starting a L. L. Nunn Memorial Fund to supplement the work of the Association, which has been considered by some Utah alumni for some time past.

A month ago, a telegram came from Mrs. Hoyt, Jack's Mother, with the dreadful news that little, four-year-old Aimie Dean, Jack's and Polly's oldest child, had been stricken with infantile paralysis and had passed away after an illness of only two days. The shock and loss were terrible to all who knew little Tad for she was truly one of the most lovable and fascinating youngsters one could know.

A most interesting letter from Cabot Coville yesterday. He has lost none of his keen interest in Association affairs, nor in the national political situation here. But he and Lilian seem to be enjoying their novel life among the Japanese. One short paragraph of his letter merits general consideration and so I quote it:

"What do you think of the proposition that the Association ought to push a bit into the Orient instead of confining itself to Europe? There is much to learn here, and the East's days are not over."

Kenneth C. Robinson, whom some of your readers will remember as having been at Cornell Branch for a year, has been in Hollywood the past year and a half. He has had considerable success writing titles for First National and other pictures. Among those on which he has worked are: The Patent Leather Kid, The Private Life of Helen of Troy, Out of the Ruins, Her Wild Oat, His Country, Bare Knees, Harold Teen, Companionate Marriage, Glitter, United States Smith, The Mad Hour, Do Your Duty, etc., etc. Just now he is trying his hand at supervising a picture for the small Gotham Company. His screen name is Casey Robinson.

As for myself, I am still seeking that elusive thing known as health without

apparent success. Just at present my doctors are giving me a course of hyoscine treatments, which, while no promise of a cure is held out, lessens my tremors somewhat and so makes me feel better temporarily.

You say that you want a controversial subject for general discussion. Here is one that might arouse a little—I propose that the Association establish a tradition against ever taking into membership more than one member of the same family including alumni. Much might be said in favor of this proposal.

Well, Henry, I think I have done more than my share for you and I wish you all kinds of luck in your efforts.

Sincerely,

OLLIE CLARK

T. J. McFADDEN

Washington, D. C.
October 15, 1928

My Dear Henry:

I am in receipt of your form letter of recent date asking for communications to be printed in your more or less periodic magazine, and in reply would—nay do—say that you have caused me to wonder how many editors are in the same desperate plight. It all comes to me now. Lindsay published nothing and he produced just that. I am sure that if he had received material which he did not print he would have made you his heir and you would not now be playing the mendicant. I must say I prefer Lindsay's campaign of silence. If even the milk of human-kindness is denied the puny publication, it won't do much good for the editor to grab the bull by the horns.

Maybe I am wrong. Maybe there is a quantum of type that must be set up annually, and maybe these poor unfortunates who have to be editors must fill their quota or go to goal. I wouldn't know that. By the way, where is Lindsay, and how is the poor fellow?

If you insist on publishing a magazine, why not call it "The Phoenix?*" That mythical bird, you remember, the only one of its kind, periodically destroyed itself and rose from its own ashes with renewed youth to live through another cycle.

I am at a loss to know what sort of contribution you want. You give no hint of your policy or what type of paper you will publish. If your model is True Stories, I am not your man. I've been living too close to a political campaign. If it is Confessions, you will get something better from our gay Lothario, Roger Dann. If you are publishing another Atlantic Monthly, Jimmy Austin can furnish something with more big words than I, or anyone else, ever heard of. If your model is The American Magazine, Johnny Whittle will tell us how to be successful butchers. If it is Good Housekeeping, Johnny Johnson could furnish appropriate reading matter.

If you should ask me what model I would choose for your paper, I would say the TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER as published by Editor Johnson. I liked that disreputable old sheet. It shambled into one's parlor and sat up on the table in lots better company. It was refreshing to greet this ambassador of good will who had lots of serious messages to deliver, but never with an air of I-am-more-holy-than-thou. Advice, suggestions, and rebukes were leavened with a lot of good-natured joshing and many a friendly greeting. The gossip was piquant without being libelous. It would be nice if this old messenger had a new suit of clothes, but I for one would welcome him even in his old brown coat, and when he starts his round of visits to friends of the Telluride idea, I know he will ease the path of our new Chancellor.

Seriously speaking, our treatment of the Chancellorship has been quixotic to say the least. If Harvey Gerry assumes the duties of this office, he will be

*"The Sphinx" would perhaps be even more appropriate.—(Ed.)

sacrificing a most attractive career and a salary greater than we can offer. He will make a splendid Chancellor, but we must have not merely patient cooperation but the enthusiastic aid of every member and alumnus of Telluride Association. To help him to help us is a duty. It is also enlightened self-interest.

Yours, etc.,

TOM McFADDEN

EDWIN S. JARRETT, JR.

405 - 1901 Hall
Princeton, N. J.
October 28, 1928

Dear Henry:

The week-end is not yet over, the "football girls" are still in evidence, and we have not stopped talking about Saturday's games; but I hurry to my trusty typewriter in order that this communication may get to your editorial hands before the end of the month.

Ever since the enjoyable occasion of the Cornell-Princeton game in Ithaca last year, I have looked forward to the game this year as an opportunity to extend some of our hospitality to Cornell members of the Association. I got in touch with several members in New York early in the season, with the result that Harvey was able to come down Friday and stay for a real visit. The others who came to the game yesterday and gathered here later in the afternoon were: Bob and Roger Dann, Duke Putnam and Frank Monaghan. I was sorry that no one from the House could get down, although I realize the considerations of time and money involved in such a trip. The game itself was most disappointing in the way of brilliant or exciting play. The way Princeton will play in any given game is unpredictable, so I considered the team lucky to get off with what they did in view of its mediocre showing. When we found the game failing to hold our attention, we were diverted by the spectacular features of the Yale-Army game on the radio which one of my classmates had nearby.

I learned from Harvey for the first time of the first Telluride dinner which was held in New York a short time ago, and also of the unfortunate complications which have arisen from delays in notifying Harvey Gerry of his election as acting Chancellor. I understood that his election was due in some measure to the fact that he would be free to accept the position at once, with the definite future possibility of becoming permanent Chancellor. I trust that the Association will not seek to induce one of its members to give up a promising career for its work, unless it means to give him prompt interest and ready support.

Yours very sincerely,

TED JARRETT

HARVEY C. MANSFIELD

201 Livingston Hall
Columbia University
New York City,
November 2, 1928

The Editor of the NEWS LETTER.

Dear Henry:

The New York contingent, in part at least, has had two gatherings thus far this fall. The first was a dinner arranged by Dan Lindsay to commemorate fittingly the occasion of a visit to town by Boyd Smith, ex- of Idaho days. About fifteen of the oldest and youngest inhabitants of the New York district

were represented in person, and a bailot showed an overwhelming sentiment in favor of Smith—Governor Alfred E., that is, as well as Boyd. Even with plural voting according to ages, and the eldest delegate Republican, the Hoover forces were unable to make any showing. Dan and Dann, (R. Dann, I mean), Bruce and Scott, Dave Wegg, Jack Townsend, Pugsley, Whiskey Johnson, Bonnett, Duke Putnam, John Newell, Tomlinson and the undersigned were among those present. As the first meeting of the year, it provided a get-acquainted session for some of us newest arrivals in camp.

The second meeting was a hastily arranged welcome to the Acting Chancellor, Harvey Gerry, who dispelled all rumors to the contrary by arriving from Paraguay and a study of South American folkways, to tackle some of the Association's vexing problems. Dan Lindsay, ever the impressario, and Bruce, collected a half dozen of us on short notice, to kill the fatted and hail the conquering. There was some attempt on the part of those who had been at Convention to formulate the temper and opinions of the Convention on the subject of the Chancellorship, who, what and how; and the prospective incumbent indicated that he expected to take the job offered. We promised him support, which he will need from all, if the Association tradition for fickleness in successive conventions means anything. And we left with the feeling that a real step in advance is being made in the direction of the Association's goal.

My personal story here, like the annals of the poor, is short and simple. Coming here from the House was the most of a break I had made in seven years, but after a couple of desolate days I got adjusted to living in a pint-sized room, and now feel very comfortably fixed. The conditions for work in my field of interest leave little to be desired, and I find myself quite happy in the new surroundings.

With best wishes,

HARVEY C. MANSFIELD

P. S.—A third group of Association members, largely recruited from New York, gathered at Princeton last week-end, to watch Cornell be defeated by a much smaller score than had been anticipated. Ted Jarrett played host to the crowd after the game.

FRED REINHARDT

Glarisegg
Steckborn, Switzerland

Mr. Henry Hayes

Editor, TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

Dear Editor:

Through Bob Cavanaugh I have your request that I give a communication to the coming issue of the NEWS LETTER.

At present I am situated in what is called here a Lauderziehungsheim in the eastern and German-speaking part of Switzerland on Lake Constance. It is the same school I attended five years ago. In comparison with an American institution it would include the classes beginning with Junior High School through Junior College. I sailed from San Francisco the middle of last July on a German freighter carrying a few passengers and a cargo from various points on the Pacific Coast. After calling at Acajutla in San Salvador for coffee, passing through the Canal and coaling in St. Thomas, we docked in Hamburg, having completed the voyage in five weeks. Since my arrival I have been here at school where my studies are principally languages with a little additional science and history. This European system of preparatory education is quite bewildering to an American. At home we satisfy ourselves with studying five subjects, here the average student has about fifteen, but they don't overwork one at that.

I expect to stay here until Spring, then attend a three months French course in the Commercial School at Neuchatel and returning to the United States enter college next Fall. It is my intention to enter final application for membership in Telluride Association next Spring.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRED REINHARDT

WILLIAM JARRETT

October 11, 1928

Chi Psi Lodge,
Clinton, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

A catalogue of this summer's events up to now would fill a book, so I'll merely try to tell you the high lights of my career.

After Convention four of us started off toward Albany and the north in Bob Mansfield's Franklin—how we got there I never knew. I left the bunch in Albany and went on myself to Salem, N. Y., where my camp was situated. It might be well to say it was the Y. M. C. A. camp for the central part of Albany and that it gleaned most of its occupants from that place.

Then followed a hectic eight weeks. There were six counselors altogether, and those six had literally to wash, dress, and look after sixty boys in various stages of puerility. That meant about ten to a tent; and ten to a tent proved entirely too many to handle. But still you knew you liked it.

The program in general was rather elastic, as our equipment was poor and our originality not great. It ran something like this: 7.00 reveille and ablutions, 7.30 breakfast, 8.30 tent duties, 9.00–10.00 supervised athletic instruction and events, 11.00 general swim and instruction—and so forth. Being the counselors, we were expected to be on hand at all times. Besides this I had the pleasant job of running the camp "puddle-jumper" (archaic name for automobile) and lugging supplies ten miles every day. I might mention that, while I was at the wheel during the summer, it needed two new tires, a new transmission, and a new rear end. Not my fault, of course.

Then another unexpected blow arrived. The camp doctor, who was to have been a medical student from Rochester, telegraphed at the last moment that he could not come. Then I, who had never had any experience, who could hardly tell a femur from a trochanter or a sphenoid from an ethmoid, who could not distinguish diphtheria from hydrophobia—I was asked to take the job. The only basis for the choice was that I had once expressed the desire of taking up medicine. Weil, I was game for anything once, so I took it.

After all, most of the medical work consisted in bulldozing the patient into thinking he was all right. We had some special "bulldozing pills" which were administered when I diagnosed the case as mental; they invariably worked. I did however go to see a regular doctor, and spent three or four hours with him cramming my mind with essential needs. His advice was only needed once (for I was very lucky in not having anything serious the entire season). I was forced to take three stitches in a boy's arm. I am sure my sewing ability was inherited, for they were good ones.

Then, of course, we had the usual excursions and hikes. Lake George, Lake St. Catherine, Glens Falls, and all the mountains in the neighborhood were visited. We had the usual number of fights which we had to stop. We had the usual raids which had to be squelched. Altogether, it was one of the most entertaining and beneficial summers I have ever spent (as if I had spent many). Tending kids is fascinating work.

On leaving camp I decided to put in a good two or three weeks of high pressure resting to make up for overwork; so with that in mind I corralled two other Hamilton sons to spend a week in blessed seclusion on Fourth Lake. There in a private camp we did two things—ate and slept. Once, however, the notion took us to take a forty-five mile canoe trip in one day. I am sorry to this day that it did, for it undid the work of all the beautiful twelve hours a night sleep. I suppose I shall still be swearing about it for days to come.

I left the fellows there, and went south to West Virginia for another week of peace before football practice started. There I was made conspicuous by my ambition in the matter of sleeping. After all bed is a nice place.

Hamilton College has its bugaboos as well as its larger brothers and sisters. The football squad was told, when it reported for preliminary work on the tenth, that if it did not show some signs of pep, football would be a thing of the past at Hamilton. So we went out and toiled for six hours a day—drudgery and more drudgery. When the day was over you had left only enough strength to stagger to bed and you had hardly closed your eyes when it was time to be up and doing again.

All of this had its good moral and Physical effect however for we won our first two games with Alfred and Clarkson without too much effort. But football is not the only interest on our little hill. When college officially opened on the twentieth, the whole bunch of us were ready to wrestle with the new year. After all Hamilton is a palce that inspires wrestling.

I expect to be down at the Cornell Branch a short time after football season closes. I want to bring with me one or two Hamilton boys who are interested in the Association and who are, in my opinion, the best possible material obtainable. I hope you will like them.

Best to everybody.

Yours from upstate,

BILL JARRETT

RAYMOND GOSS MCKELVEY

The Wharf Theatre at Provincetown

Editor's Note.—During the last summer McKelvey was publicity man for the little theatre of which he writes.

Swinging lanterns, yellow, blue, and red, and a canvas sign hung across a narrow street, designate the Wharf Theatre of Provincetown, Mass. But for the sign no one would dream the green and brown shingled building with the neat white trim is a fully equipped theatre. It looks much more like what it originally was—an old fish house on a dock. It was remodeled for theatrical use from designs drawn by Cleon Throckmorton—the man who provided the stage setting for *PORGY, THE STRANGE INTERLUDE*, and other Theatre Guild successes.

Just inside the entry of this quaint playhouse is a tiny foyer brightened by creton covered doors and bowls of gay flowers. On the floor of the auditorium are ten rows of sixteen seats each—aisles only at the sides—while at the back is a small balcony seating seventy-five persons. Ceiling and cross-beams, and the unplastered walls with their uprights plainly showing, glisten with white wash. All is spick and span as the deck of a ship. Through the open, small-pained windows set high in the walls, sounds the gentle splashing of the surf as it curls among the pilings of the dock. Between the windows, mounted in gilt fruit plates bordered with garlands of painted flowers, pieces de resistance from the five and ten cent stores, glow the electric lamps which illuminate the house. The only other decoration is the asbestos curtain, possessing a large poster-painting of a sailor lad and his lass coqueting. The main curtain is of burlap dyed in marine hues of blue and green. The deep toll of a ship's bell

warns the audience that the curtain is about to rise. During the entr'acte the theatre's petit garden, filled with zinnias, marigolds, larkspur, hollyhocks, and other appropriately old-fashioned flowers, offers a place in which the patrons may stroll and smoke.

The playhouse's stage though small is adequate, the proscenium having an opening 12 x 18 and a depth of 20 feet. There is an excellent lighting system. Back of the stage are the dressingrooms and administrative offices. Upstairs is a large rehearsal hall and additional dressing rooms. The scenery is constructed and painted in the open-air workroom on the dock behind the theatre.

In spite of many obstacles the Wharf Players have prospered. The season opens the first week in July and includes eight productions of new full-length plays given a run of a week each. A musical-comedy frolic terminates the season. The staff and actors must work under great pressure to carry through this schedule. Script, scenery, properties, rehearsal, in short, the play in all its details are prepared in six days—intensive work for an expensively equipped stock company located in a town offering every facility for the worker in the theatre, and consequently much more formidable for the Wharf Players dependent as they are on the resources of a summer colony and the generosity of private individuals to supply their needs. During a week when an actor is not playing he will be found looking up "props," in the prompter's box, or out on the wharf behind the theatre painting away on flats, constructing furniture, or designing posters. All Monday the players and technical staff work at top speed to have the new show ready for an eight-thirty curtain. Needless to tell these first night performances are not always flawless, but the enthusiasm of the participants lubricates many a rough spot.

The summer of 1927 saw the inauguration of the Wharf Players' School of the Theatre, with courses in all branches of the thespian's craft. Special lectures by visiting persons of note augment the work of the teaching staff. As the students qualify they are assigned small parts in the plays given by the regular producing company, and in addition prepare plays of their own to present at special matinees.

The Wharf Theatre does not attempt to compete with commercial enterprises. Its purpose is to provide a laboratory where new plays and new players may experiment with their craft, and have a chance to put their workmanship to the test of a critical public audience. A remarkable group of prominent theatre people have been identified with this little organization, among them: Eugene O'Neill, Harry Kemp, Susan Glaspell, Morgan Farley, Josephine Hutchinson, Beatrice Terry, Wm. Faversham, Jr., Robert Bell, Frank Shay, Cheryl Crawford, and Louis Leon Hall.

The Wharfers are always eager to receive new plays for production consideration. This year a Telluride man published a very creditable novel. Perhaps next year some one of our members will write a play. If he will communicate with me, I shall be happy to see that the manuscript is read by the Wharf Theatre directors.

RAYMOND GOSS MCKELVEY

ROBERT AIRD

404 Vanderbilt Hall,
Harvard Medical School,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Ed:

Because several Associate members have evinced some slight interest in my Sanitary Survey of Provo, Utah, and because you, dear editor, have appealed to (threatened?) me with more than usual vehemence, I have decided to outline briefly the purpose and principles involved in such a survey.

In the first place, it should be understood that the sanitary survey is one of the requirements for graduation in the Harvard Medical School. It is one of the exercises prescribed by the Dept. of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene. Professor Milton J. Rosenau, famous authority on preventive medicine, is the head of this department and we have the privilege of receiving his personal criticism and guidance.

The purpose of the survey is chiefly pedagogical. By giving the student an actual problem—the sanitary survey of some city—the principles of preventive medicine and community sanitation, presented in text and lectures, are "pounded in." Aside from this, the survey has some practical value for the community concerned. Thus, for example, copies of our (Wm. A. Winn, a classmate, worked in conjunction with me in this survey) survey have been requested by the Utah State Board of Health Office, Utah State Sanitary Engineers' Office, and City of Provo.

The survey itself covers an investigation and reports on the following subjects: (1) an introduction covering a general description of the town including its history, geographical position, topography, climate, geology, population (number and constitution), organization of the Board of Health and its budget; (2) the city water supply, including the watershed, sources of pollution, method of collection, storage, purification, an analysis of the water, both chemical and bacteriological, and other water sources such as public or private wells; (3) city sewage, with a consideration of the sewage system, purification or treatment, efficiency, and relation to health of town or other nearby community; (4) the garbage and refuse collection and disposal; (5) vital statistics of the city, including death rates, infant mortality, specific rates for typhoid, tuberculosis, measles, and method of recording births, marriages, deaths, notifiable diseases and, etc.; (6) the milk supplies of the city with consideration of dairies, pasteurization, and bacteriological, etc., tests of the milk itself; (7) sanitary nuisances such as odors, dust, rubbish, dumps, flies and mosquitos, rats and vermin, stables, smoke, noises, piggeries, etc.; (8) industrial hygiene; (9) housing, including sanitary conditions and ventilation of public buildings; (10) infective diseases with quarantine regulation, methods of disinfection and fumigation, measures taken to control the spread of tuberculosis and other prevalent diseases; (11) schools, including ventilation, lighting, temperature, playgrounds, etc., of the schools, medical inspection of the school children, and diseases for which children are excluded from school; (12) sanitary inspection of markets, provision stores, soda fountains, slaughter houses, cold storage plants, kitchens of hotels and restaurants, and even barber shops, etc.; (13) also other points, such as distribution of educational and health pamphlets, meat inspection, district nursing and social service, charitable institutions, etc., and city planning; (14) also any special problem peculiar to the community such as bathing resorts, etc.; (15) and finally a general summary of conditions found with criticisms and recommendations. This in brief outline is the scope of the survey.

Provo does not seem to me a large town and yet my colleague and I spent about four weeks in it. The work itself proved immensely interesting, and with the support of the City Council and health officers, and aid of the Police Department, we managed to stick our noses into almost every piggery and dump that the city afforded.

We have amassed an amazing amount of data and information and, when time affords, we plan to write it up. It will be a young book, I can assure you.

ROBERT AIRD

JAMES MANSFIELD

Harvard Medical School,
Boston, Mass.
October 29, 1928

Dear Editor:

Being away from any close connection with Cornell Branch or Deep Springs for the first time in six years, I have felt almost as if in a different world from active Association affairs. But if there were any danger of that, it was dissipated by the Editorial Mandate for a contribution to the NEWS LETTER.

It has taken some time to get adjusted to the new surroundings and to the ways of the institution, which, of course, differ in many respects from college. In its physical setting the school is perhaps unexcelled. The five large white marble buildings form a most impressive group about a central quadrangle. Immediately adjacent is the Children's Hospital; facing the school at opposite ends are the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and the Boston Lying-In Hospital; just across the street is the immense new dormitory, Vanderbilt Hall; and almost within a stone's throw are the Dental School, School of Public Health, and three or four other large hospitals. This is not to mention the Massachusetts General Hospital, City Hospital, and others in Boston with which the school has connections. Vanderbilt Hall is a most happy addition, as dormitories have hitherto been strangers to medical schools. Having a dining room and athletic facilities, it also centralizes the common life of the school, and promotes a congenial and valuable association with fellow students. One does not hesitate to talk shop. There is, of course, a greater community of interest and purpose here than in general university life, and with it a much more intimate bond between students. Most of these are of a more than usually high type, and they come from very widely scattered places.

In the conduct of the work, the student has, in contrast to most colleges and even to several medical schools, the greatest possible amount of freedom. There is no compulsion about attending lectures or even most laboratories. There is much choice as to textbooks, and few definite assignments. There is much work that is optional, and a maximum of free time for the student's own best use. In the upper classes there is considerable choice in planning the sequence of courses, and there are chances for special work at various times during the year and during the summer.

My work at present is in the fundamental sciences, anatomy, histology, and embryology, which I find intensely interesting. Most of it is individual laboratory work. The importance of knowing anatomy thoroughly is constantly and increasingly borne in on one, and there is a voluntary clinic every Saturday morning for first-year students in which they are shown the bearing of anatomy on surgical and other cases. After a lecture and demonstrations on the patients, we are privileged to watch the operations on these same patients. During the first two years I have to prepare an original thesis on some phase of the work touched upon. It may bring a correlation of two or three sciences, and will certainly be one of my chief concerns.

As for the future, I am at present planning to go through to the M. D. stage, and then perhaps to get into research. What particular field it will be, and what the approach to it, I hope to know better in a year or two. Meanwhile, I suspect that it will be unnecessary to twiddle my thumbs.

By way of local news, I suppose it is unnecessary to remark that I see Bob Aird on occasion, and that he is always cheerfully up to the ears in work. Si Whitney's brother Roger is one of my classmates and esteemed friends. Walter French is running up an imposing mileage record in the labyrinthine stacks of the Widener Library. He reports good progress in getting out a new book of Middle English verse. He and I have seen each other on rare musical occasions. Boston hath many charms, culturally as well as medically.

JAMES S. MANSFIELD

WALTER H. FRENCH*

Outpourings from the Fount of Culture

15 Wendell Street,
Cambridge, Mass.
October 12, 1928

Dear Henry:

Well, this is Cambridge, but I haven't yet found it anything to rave about. All except the food: it has the Ithaca hash-houses hanging on and begging for mercy. I'm going to try to persuade one or two of the restaurateurs to go back with me and drive Georgia, et al., out of business. When the disgruntled Ithaca purveyors begin to sue us as a combination in restraint of trade, we'll retain you as a legal expert.

They have a university here, and classes, and profs, and graduates; but you know all about them, and they aren't news. They have crooked streets, crazy drivers, Irish cops, and accidents; but they aren't news. They have heat, cold, rain, mist, clouds, sunshine, and grass; but you know all about those. They have fish, dirt, incinerators, crematories, and a foreign district; but you don't want to know anything about those. They have churches, movies, football, Hoover, and Radcliffe coeds; and I don't yet know anything about those. So as all the news has run out, and the campaign is a defunct topic, I've had to invent something. It is a meeting of Harvard Branch of Telluride, on Public Speaking Night, R. Aird, Chairman.

Chairman (calling meeting to order): The speeches tonight must be made with a full consciousness that Dracula is in town, and that to get into the peanut-roost, one must be in line by 7.45. The speakers will therefore be limited to two and three quarters minutes apiece. The chair will indicate at two and three eights minutes that time is nearly up by rapping firmly on this radiator-pipe. The first speaker has chosen to enlighten you on a subject of immediate interest to all Telluride men—what to do with children in the summer. Mr. Mansfield will speak on "Summer Camps as I Run Them."

Mr. M: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: Tonight I thought you might be interested in a few simple thoughts about summer camps in the great wilds of New England, and I might as well begin at the beginning.

As for the site, we have been for the last eighteen years on the wooded banks of Lake Shootadolla. (This is an old negro word, commemorating a sport for which the place was once famous. Our boys are always much interested in this). Fourteen thousand feet overhead towers Mr. Stickalikrish, with its dark sides glistening in the sun. Below lies the pellucid lake, whose waters are fed from the mysterious subterranean streams of a large glacier. (By the way, it would be a lot easier to bathe in the lake if it got its water from somewhere else, or if somebody had thought to put steam pipes underneath it). Anyway, the spot is ideal for the development of character and a love for the great outdoors. The wild life is fascinating. Every morning a flock of chipmunks can be heard in the tree-tops saluting the dawn; and herds of camels come quietly down to the lake to bathe and gambol. Two years ago the tigers were rather bad; but they are said to be getting lazy, and chase people only a short distance before stopping. To digress for a moment to the subject of athletics, we make it a point to train our boys to run the first hundred yards at top speed, and thus the tiger will be discouraged. By the end of the summer we have some wonderful sprinters.

But you are probably all eager to know about the routine of the place. (Stamping of feet). At three every morning the youngsters are unceremoniously dumped out and given a dip. For privacy and sanitation, we have installed individual bathtubs in separate huts. In each is a thermometer and

*Dr. French was one of the resident graduate guests of Cornell Branch during the school year 1927-1928.

a thermostat which keep the temperature constant; the shock of a rapid change of temperature is thus avoided. After this follow some calisthenics, and then breakfast. I pass over some of the more obvious subjects, such as meals and games. At three p.m. is the daily wart-inspection; at it we try to counteract the bad effects suffered from fondling toads, terrapins, etc. Some of the boys have an incorrigible liking for reptiles and we can only hope that they learn soon enough to distinguish a rattlesnake from a chamelion.

The building in which we are housed is in rustic style. The logs are really hand-painted steel cylinders, into which steam can be turned on cold days. Thus we have preserved the sylvan atmosphere without any risk to even a delicate constitution. The chairs are all upholstered in leather; and one of the duties of the councillors each day is to test the springs, to be sure that they are in good order. This takes about two hours.

Each councillor has to write letters to the parents of his boys, telling how they are getting on. Of course, if the young man is down with typhoid or has had an unfortunate adventure with a tiger, we don't mention it, because it might be destructive to the general morale.

The success of these camps depends on the degree of character of the councillors. These fine, self-sacrificing fellows make or break the enterprise. Their wonderful ability to rise when they have responsibility is the secret of the success of the camp. (Applause).

Chairman: Are there any comments?

Question: You say that the councillors rise to an emergency. Now, what would they do if a tiger came into camp?

Answer: Why, in such emergencies, I never saw anybody rise so fast in my life. The councillors personally led the boys to safety, and one fellow had a fall because he ventured out too far on a top branch.

Chairman: Are there other comments?

WHF: I have noted down here forty-six grammatical errors that I regret to see so generally popular among Telluride men. To take the first ten at once: every one of high school age knows that a noun preceded by a pronoun with a relative clause in apposition is hendecasyllabic unless disturbed by anacoluthon. I hope succeeding speakers will give this subject the attention it deserves.

Chairman: It takes a man with a prehistoric mind to give the next speech. The speaker is unusually well qualified to present—I may say, is unusually well suited to—his topic, Egyptian Mummies, Yesterday and Today. Probably the time-limit will prevent his dealing with them forever.

WHF: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: Seldom is a topic of such breathless importance to a gathering as that of which I am speaking to you about. The plain truth is that if what were so had not happened to be so, many things would be different from what they might have been.

It seems that the Egyptians frequently embalmed their dead. I should go on to describe the process for you, but half this distinguished audience is still young in medicine, and might find it trying. Anyway, this is a speech on hard cold fact, not a mixture of imagination and moonshine.

I mean to trace the momentous consequences of this seemingly dry fact. Supposing we had no defunct Egyptians to examine; there would be no a priori evidence that there had ever been any living ones. Neither would there be any a posteriori, or deductive, or inductive, or quem ad causam, or habeas corpus, or caveat emptor. Science would have to reconstruct the Egyptian from a long disused fibula, or a molar of doubtful authenticity. Of course, men of science profess to be able to start with, say, a pig's knuckle, and by inexorable processes turn out a porker that would fool the Chicago stockyards; but at the start—such is the detachment of the scientific mind—they don't know whether it is going to be a pig, a rhinoceros, or a gilly-flower. But this method smacks a bit of the evanescent—not to say the deliquescent. There is, for example, not the smallest evidence that a departed Egyptian would have been so considerate as to leave his jaw-bone in a place where an

orchacologist would look for it. On the whole, the Egyptians were certainly in the right.

Their services to us in the cause of history are many. Through them we have been relieved of all doubts concerning the reigns of Ptaa-ptaah I and Tut-tut the Terrible; we know that the teeth of Pharoohs frequently disturbed their households; we know that Neko was a king and not a candy. Geography is advanced; through the journeys of Cook's tourists to the pyramids, every child knows whether Luxor is north of Karnak, and that Cairo is in Illinois. Geographers can be certain that the country into which Joseph went, and which Mark Anthony did not disdain, was Egypt, and not some other place that by an ingenious combination of syllables and letters could be made to do for it (for example, Algeria: they have two letters alike). Were it not for the venerable Egyptians, historians might have reasonable doubts, not merely that Napoleon ever lived, but that he ever fought the battle of the Nile, or that England is still sorry he didn't win it.

And finally, I turn to economic matters. Without Egyptians, there would have been no Egyptologists. Merely in this respect, the subject commands attention. Probably in no other field is there such a large percentage of persons who could find employment in other fields only with difficulty. Hence any failure on the part of those men of old to leave their tombs and corpses to posterity would have disturbed our whole economic structure. Steamship companies would be unable to fit out expensive expeditions to remote quarters of the Nile. Publishers of newspapers would have to find other material for their Sunday supplements. Comic moving pictures would be deprived of an important prop. The shovel-business would be on the blink. And worst of all, the Republican party would have no chance to snare the Egyptologist vote on the issue of prosperity. In fact, the whole situation abounds in such untruths and paradoxes that only an economist could extract any certainty or comfort from it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. (Notes that chair is vacant) . . . er, I mean, Gentlemen. (Notes that these too have evaporated. Sits in chair and raps for order) This meeting will adjourn to the Hollis Theater.

Curtain, if Any

After this frantic attempt to write the news, you must retaliate like a good fellow, and tell me whether Bernt is back, and who is the public-speaking committee this year, and how Percy Carr is coming along with his ill-treated electrons, and who is president, and whether the King of England is coming for the second term as Messenger lecturer, and all the news about Joe Nunn and Julius Brauner and Robley Williams and John Whittle and Sam Levering and the Johnsons, and of course Dr. Burr, and among them somewhere, the news about yourself. I'm not homesick, but curious.

Yours truly,

WHF.

MORGAN SIBBETT

Deep Springs
Preparatory and Collegiate
Deep Springs, California
October 31, 1928

THE TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER,

Dear Editor:

Inasmuch as last year there were no numbers of the NEWS LETTER, perhaps some of Telluride Association will be interested in knowing about Deep Springs; who is here and what we are doing. The following is a complete list of the Student Body for 1928-29:

Name	Age	Yrs. high school before D. S.*	Yrs. at D. S.	Home
Wayne Bannister.....	15	3	new	Denver, Colo.
John Beaumont.....	18	5	new	Cleveland, Ohio
John Burchard.....	16	4	new	Lake Bluff, Ill.
Robert Campbell.....	16	2	new	Watertown, Mass.
Hugh Davy.....	18	4½	new	Salt Lake City
Robert Elliott.....	16	2½	new	Staten Island, N. Y.
Charles Gilbert.....	18	3	1	Washington, D. C.
Robert Jennens.....	16	1	new	Barberton, Ohio
Horace Jones.....	17	2½	1	Ithaca
William Kuder.....	18	4½	1	Oakland, Calif.
William Layton.....	18	2	2	Concordia, Kansas
Venable Martin.....	16	3	new	Clinton, S. C.
Donald Read.....	16	2½	½	Golden, Colo.
Erik Reed.....	14	4	new	Washington, D. C.
Richard Roberts.....	16	4½	new	Ithaca
Campbell Scarlett.....	19	4	2	Columbus, Ohio
Robert Sheridan.....	18	4	new	Piqua, Ohio
Morgan Sibett.....	17	2	1	Provo, Utah
Fred Spooner.....	19	4	1	Piqua, Ohio
James Withrow.....	17	3	1	Columbus, Ohio

*This also includes any college work the person may have had before Deep Springs.

School started out Monday, September 17, all the fellows having arrived a day or so before, in order to get settled. As you may see, the new boys outnumbered the old by two members. Nevertheless the old fellows are doing their best to pass on to the new, those ideals and ideas which they themselves have received from former student bodies or have assimilated by reading Mr. Nunn's letters.

The faculty this year we believe to be of a consistently high quality. Mr. Railey, whom all of you know, is holding up the Math, and Physics end of the curriculum.

Although it was impossible to obtain Mr. Robinson, the Englishman, for Latin and Greek, Mr. Harold J. Stukey is ably taking his place. For the extra science this year, Mr. Gordon Ferris, who lectured here last fall and who happens to be an old Telluride man of Olmstead days, is here for the first quarter giving a most interesting course in Biology. These men are of such a type that we feel each of them to be "one" of us, and thereby gain that closer contact between teacher and student which Mr. Nunn intended for Deep Springs. Also the fact that two of them are past or present members of Telluride Association, should bring us to a closer contact with and a better knowledge of the Association.

Beginning next January some of us will concentrate on a rather intensive course in American History which will be started by Prof. Irwin of New York University (former Deep Springs students may remember him as having taught here some years ago), and followed up by a series of prominent lecturers. There will also at that time be a course in French given by a Prof. Lubowski of the University of California. The scholastic work this year is being handled on a five-day basis with English classes twice a week and most of the other subjects five times during the week. I think that we all agree that this is by far a smoother and more efficient system than was in use last year.

Early in October, Prof. Stone of Cornell was with us, painting many of the familiar scenes around Deep Springs. Whether in watching him at his work or in listening to his several lectures on art, we enjoyed his stay very much.

Upon Prof. Stone's departure we were manifoldly indebted to him, since he gave to the school his really finest painting of those done at Deep Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo also visited us for several days prior to the Trustees meeting. We wish they could have stayed longer. The Trustees meeting which followed was held in Los Angeles. We were sorry not to have seen the Trustees personally, but since it could not be helped, our representative Layton went down with Mr. Suhr and Dean Thornhill.

Although the world is now prepared to celebrate Hallowe'en, we of Deep Springs jumped the gun and held our revelry on October 26th for the simple reason that it was a Saturday. A banquet here, a hayride and finally a bonfire in Wyman Canyon gave us all added pep with which to start work again.

We are now keenly looking forward to a series of lectures to be given by Dr. Kenneth Saunders of Berkeley. His general subject will be Asia, with emphasis probably on India.

This, I believe, comprises the more important events at Deep Springs so far during the year. Perhaps some generalities will interest former Deep Springs students. Those who knew the old F. W. D. truck will regret to hear that it is no more. Not only are its parts scattered to the four winds but also its position has been usurped by a rival of the International make. The new 2-ton truck which was purchased this summer seems to be well fitted for Deep Springs conditions, and is on the way toward paying for itself through faithful service.

Telluride men who were at Deep Springs during the past summer (Reich, Steward, H. Mansfield and Lyon) also noticed another extensive improvement. The old tar-paper roof of the main building upon which we used to scamper so merrily in fire-drills, has been replaced by one of its more aristocratic brothers. (Which cannot be walked upon). However, the new 22½-ton asbestos roof promises to furnish (in addition to more weight) added fire protection and a more balanced distribution of heat during both winter and summer.

The coming winter which will be the worst in years, according to some old timers, has begun in earnest. On about the tenth of October we had our first snow, light in the valley but rather heavy in the mountains. We hope to have a considerable amount of snow this winter in order to provide more water next summer than was evident during the dry one just passed.

Be assured that all are looking forward to seeing the Telluride men at Deep Springs next summer.

Sincerely yours,

MORGAN SIBBETT

G. F. FERRIS

It has been so long since I contributed to the NEWS LETTER that I hardly know how far back to go. I shall assume three years back as a basis.

Some of the members may remember that the Association granted me some financial aid for a trip to Mexico in 1925-26. I went as a fellow of the Guggenheim Foundation and spent practically a year wandering about in Mexico. Had no startling adventures of any kind and have finally come to the conclusion that I was never born to have any. When I came back I had the crust to stand up for the Americans in Mexico and got myself beautifully razed in some of the California newspapers. Apparently the people who stay at home seem to think that every American who goes to a foreign country to live is a crook. One editor satisfied himself by intimating that I was simply a plain damned fool.

Was promoted to Associate Professor of Zoology at Stanford in 1927, so my academic career seems to be fairly well settled. In August of this last summer I spent a week at Cornell attending the Fourth International Entomological Congress. Went down and admired Telluride House from the outside, but there seemed to be no one at home, so I still have not seen the inside. I can't say that I was so horribly impressed by Cornell. I'm agin the east—no one back there knows how to make a decent malted milk.

Just now I am attempting to instill a few bits of general biological information into a part of the Deep Springs student body. If they don't succeed in getting it all it isn't their fault. This impresses me as being a mighty good bunch. They certainly are no such bunch of roughnecks as we had at Ames and Ilium in Colorado back in—my heavens, how long ago was that?—a way back in 1910. But then they have life a little easier than we did. None of them have to get up at a quarter to four in the morning and turn out into a couple of feet of fresh snow with the temperature down around twenty below to go on shift in the station. I don't know what I would do now if I had to get up at four o'clock in the morning—even without the other accompaniments. Curl up and die, I suppose. I have finally reached the stage where I appreciate most of all the fact that they have a wonderful cook here. As a man who was with me on a trip in Lower California in 1919 was fond of saying: "They have good food here, why move on?"

G. F. FERRIS

CHARLES GILBERT

Henry Hayes,
Editor of the NEWS LETTER,
Telluride Association,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

Many of us here at Deep Springs are sadly lacking, especially this year, in a familiarity with the members and meaning of Telluride Association. I have thus far spent a year at Deep Springs, and have consequently heard quite a bit about the Association. Still I feel that my knowledge concerning it is of a very limited quantity and nature, and I believe that it could be greatly increased and perhaps corrected by attendance at one of your conventions, or even by a meeting of the Student Body or at least for those who could not attend the convention in Ithaca. And so for the Students of Deep Springs I wish to express our appreciation of your decision to hold the convention out here next June, and to say that you all of a hearty welcome.

Another thing for which I think we owe you a great deal this year is the booklet which was prepared concerning Deep Springs and Telluride Association. What a task it was, and how much it was needed, we all realize. We greatly appreciate and heartily commend your effort in preparing it.

Sincerely,

CHARLES M. GILBERT

JAMES WITHROW

When I was at Convention last summer I was somewhat surprised to see how little some knew of Deep Springs, in regard to its situation and isolation. And yet it is well nigh impossible to receive a clear picture of the surroundings of Deep Springs without visiting our ranch. The very location of the ranch is a considerable factor in furthering the purpose of Deep Springs. Every one is aware of the geographical situation of Deep Springs; but are there any, except those who have been of us or who have visited us, who can realize the influence of the desert valley and the mighty Sierras.

Our valley is quite small, being merely a semi-desert valley, as one would find almost anywhere in Nevada. It is small, but even then the hand of man has failed to make but the slightest impression on that great expanse of desert and still greater area of rugged peaks. One can not look at the tremendous stretches of valley and mountains without feeling just how small man really is. Man doesn't seem so important in such an isolated place. As one watches day after day, the sunrises and sunsets on the Sierras, whose rocky, snow-capped

peaks rise far above the intervening mountains, he cannot help but feel that the Creator is pretty close to us after all.

The desert and the mountains have always been a source of inspiration to men of every class. And many great things have been prepared for by years of comparative isolation. So Deep Springs has all those natural qualities which can best afford us inspiration.

ISHAM RAILEY

Deep Springs, Calif.,
October 29, 1928

Dear Henry:

It would seem off-hand that there is a great deal, of interest to Association members, that your Deep Springs correspondent might write about, but the present incumbent has not found it so. The task of boiling down a mass of details to the scope of "a few pertinent remarks" is not easy. But one or two things begin to stand out, and I shall try to present them.

First, I think it is now safe for ex-President Laylin to return from Mexico City. His offerings compare favorably with the rest of the best group I have known here. The essential biographical data of the boys is given in another contribution, so I shall only add that the general level of intelligence, spirit, and maturity is unusually high.

Not only is it a good bunch, but they are doing good work. If there is lacking something of the enthusiasm and zeal which contact with Mr. Nunn inspired, there is also lacking one of its attendant evils, an immature over-seriousness which frequently handicapped Deep Springs graduates for several years after they got out. The boys have a larger measure of responsibility for the affairs of the institution than ever before, and so far as I can observe, the ranch work is going quite as well as usual. The scholastic work is also progressing creditably. At least the students of mathematics are struggling manfully against the handicap of an inexperienced teacher, and it begins to appear that, in spite of all I can do, some of them will know a little mathematics by the end of the year.

We of the Association are too much inclined to regard Deep Springs merely as a proving ground for Association material. Deep Springs and Telluride Association have a common purpose, and the work of the Association is to some extent a continuation of the work of Deep Springs; yet the work of Deep Springs is a thing distinct and apart, and its success is not necessarily to be measured by the number of acceptable candidates it presents to the convention each June. It is encouraging to note, however, that the prospects for Telluride material are brighter here than for two or three years past, at least. The boys are looking forward to having the convention here next June, and I hope it will not be necessary to change it. Regards to the branch.

Sincerely,

ISHAM RAILEY

CORNELL BRANCH NOTES

This year the Cornell Branch has eighteen men in residence, seven of them newcomers. The residents include:

Professor Burr, ever advisor, friend, and invaluable host. He works in the library daily, and at his desk in his room far into the night.

Professor J. R. Johnson, of the organic chemistry department, is one of the two graduate guests in the house. He came to Cornell two years ago from the University of Illinois where he took his doctorate. He had had two years of graduate work at the College of France in addition. He is author of a Lab Manual in Chemistry and member of an impressive list of honorary fraternities including Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Alpha Chi Sigma, and AIDjebur.

Keith A. H. Murry, the other graduate guest, is a Commonwealth Fund Scholar, and comes to Cornell from the University of Edinburgh. He is receiving a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics. He is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Zeta, and Book and Bowl.

Wallace Cook, President of the Branch, is of long service among the younger members of the Association. A member of the Chancellor's Committee, he is an active link between the Branch and that organization. He is doing informal work with Professor J. F. Mason, and Dean Hammond, and majoring in history and government.

George Burr Sabine, Columbus, Ohio, Arts 30, is the son of a former Cornell student now the head of the Philosophy department at Ohio State. George's major, however, is Physics.

C. H. Yarrow, Connecticut, enters Cornell with one semester's advanced standing from Deep Springs. His work is to be in chemistry. His hobby at present is fencing.

Joseph J. Nunn, M.E. '30, received his A.B. degree last June, in the six year Arts-Engineering Course. He hails from Salem, Oregon, and is the oldest living inhabitant—among the undergrads—at the Branch, having been here in 1925. He is Branch Treasurer.

Lee Davy, late of Deep Springs, a Salt Lake City man, enters with a year and a half advanced standing and expects to graduate in June, 1930. Majoring in math with a professorial aim. Assistant-Treasurer of the Branch. He finds time to work out with the rifle and pistol teams. Takes advanced R. O. T. C. with the ranking of platoon sergeant.

Henry G. Hayes, 1930 Law, claims Washington, D. C., and the World as his home. Graduated from Yale in 1927. Serves the Branch as Vice-President, and Chairman of Public Speaking, and is Editor of the NEWS LETTER. He is a member of Book and Bowl, Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Sigma Rho, and Delta Theta Phi.

Robert T. Falconer, C.E. 1930, is now in this third year of residence in the Branch. He is on the football squad, and makes up part of the official frown administered by the Branch Advisory Committee. He is a member of "Rod and Bob," honorary engineering society.

Robert H. Mansfield, Washington, D. C., is doing his work in Electrical Engineering. He plans to take the six year Arts Engineering Course, to graduate in 1934 with his A.B. in 1932. His avocation is music.

Robley C. Williams, Los Angeles, Arts, 1931, is working in Astronomy and Spectroscopy. He high-jumps for the track team.

Raymond G. McKelvey, Pasadena, California, Arts, 1930, is Branch Secretary. His avocation is Life, his vice Literature, and his future Political Science.

Samuel R. Levering, Virginia, Agriculture, 1930, is working in Pomology, and is a research assistant in that department. He recently was elected to Aleph Samach, a Junior honorary society for men who distinguish themselves in extra-curricular activities. He is a member of the Student Honor Committee, has distinguished himself on the varsity cross country team, and sings in a local choir. He serves on the Branch Advisory Committee.

Julius A. Brauner, Ithaca, Arts, 1931, is working eventually for a Law degree. He is Property Committee chairman, and in the running for a place on the editorial board of the "Cornell Daily Sun."

John A. Whittle, M.E. 1930, is a Rochester man. He transferred to Cornell from Rochester University at the end of his Freshman year. He is Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Walker Voris, New York City, is a Freshman majoring in Chemistry. He is an active competitor for the fencing team.

Robert La. T. Cavanaugh comes from Berkeley, California. He is working in Biology and expects to graduate in 1930. He is an R. O. T. C. and tennis enthusiast, and serves the Branch as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

R. LaT. C.
R. G. McK.

CORNELL BRANCH NEWS

Cornell Branch was represented in the Oxford-Cornell debate by three of the debaters—the Oxford team. They were charming guests, and forceful debaters. The subject of the debate was, Resolved: That governments should adopt some form of compulsory arbitration; the teams were divided, one Oxonian and two Cornellians on the affirmative opposing two Oxonians and one Cornellian. The affirmative won, by vote of the audience "on conviction," not on "the merits of the debate."

Of society note is the informal reception held by Murray and Nunn in honor of the Oxford debaters, immediately after the debate. Coffee, cakes, cheese and crackers, and highly specialized conversation—Mormonism the chief subject—were served in Murray's room, with all the eclat of the perfect function.

Sam Levering's consistent effort throughout the school year and the summer in cross-country running is beginning to bring him due honors. In our dual meet with Alfred University, Levering led the strong first man of the Alfred team by a good margin, but his team-mates weren't up to his example and Cornell lost the meet by a few points.

Cavanaugh, ousted from R. O. T. C., is "sitting in" on a class in equitation—part of the time. He was seen limping about one Monday having been involuntarily dismounted at the bottom of a thirty-foot slide the class had taken in the course of a rainy Sunday morning's controlled ride.

The great success of the house party and dance the week-end of November 2 has been attributed to the charm of our chaperone, Mrs. Frank Lambert, to the hearty cooperation of a completely united branch, to the savoir faire and refinement of our guests, especially the ladies of the house party, and, by no means least, to the presence of Professor Burr. Mrs. Kimbal and Mrs. Thornhill also were chaperones at the Friday evening dance. The Dramatic Club plays provided diversion for Saturday evening. The afternoon tea served by Professor Johnson and Miss Anderson on Saturday was enjoyed by those returning from the Gridgraf of the Columbia game.

Brauner is thoroughly active on a "Sun" competition. News articles from brothers, interviews from guests, and deep-delved news stories have successively appeared to his credit, and at present he is leading the field of competitors. His impromptu speech Tuesday evening, on The Associated Press (specified as "Not a fraternity dance") was a masterful result of his laudable activity.

Nunn and Davy for the treasury department have sweated over the past thirteen years of accounting mistakes and have finally evolved a simplified and comprehensible system of bookkeeping. A great forward step, but one reflecting much discredit on past auditing committees.

Bruce and Martha Simmons were a welcome and much-enjoyed addition to the house party. We thought they had a good time, we know we were delighted to have them; why don't some of you other alumni manage to get here for our festivities?

With Voris and Yarrow consistently working out with the fencing foils, and Davy well up on both pistol and rifle teams, the House should be well defended in case of attack. Bob Falconer's football, Williams' high-jumping, Cavanaugh's efforts toward the French play, and Bob Mansfield's piano music are other hobbies more or less in evidence.

Herb Reich, Don Falconer, Percy Clark, and "Johnny" Johnson are occasional and always welcome guests at the House, though, of course, their marital duties keep them out of intimate Branch activities. How about a Telluride Alumnae Association of Ithaca?

R. LAT. C.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

The following extract is taken from a letter written by Clayton Grandy to Editor Lindsay under date of May 1, 1928: "I have just recently removed my offices from the Smythe Building to the present address (2124 Guarantee Title Building, Cleveland, Ohio), and am acting as Director of Advertising and Publicity for the Cleveland Clay League. When you are in town see me here or call me at Cherry 5167."

Word has just reached the Editor that Julian Stewart, who has been working towards his Ph.D. at the University of California, has accepted an offer from the University of Michigan to go there to organize and head his own Department of Anthropology. Julian has been receiving considerable recognition during the past year or two for his work in Anthropology, having been elected to membership in Sigma Xi, and having been sent out by the University on various research expeditions among the Indians of the Pacific Coast and the Southwest. He is also the author of several contributions on anthropological subjects to popular as well as scientific magazines.

Donald Falconer drops in at Cornell Branch occasionally on his way to and from the Law School. Donald is one of the student editors of the Cornell Law Quarterly, and a member of Delta Theta Phi.

A copy of "The Chimes," published by the Cornell Club of Southern California, contained an account of a dinner given by the Club in early August which was attended by Frank Noon, J. G. Miller, and Robley Williams. Robley entered Cornell on one of the Club Scholarships, and told the gathering of his efforts to break through Davy Hoy's barricade prior to his invitation to reside at Telluride House. Frank Noon then gave a brief account of the Association. The clipping from the Chimes asked Frank "please to convey to his associates the appreciation of the Cornell Club of Southern California for the many fine things Telluride is doing for Robley—and for us. A gracious act, surely!"

Telluride News Letter Directory

of

Members, Alumni and Friends of Telluride Association

Please look through this list carefully and do the NEWS LETTER the favor of sending in any corrections or omissions which come to your attention.—[Ed.]

Name	Address
Aird, J. W.	Provo, Utah.
Aird, R. B.	404 Vanderbilt Hall, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
Alexander, W. D.	Box 381, Laredo, Texas.
Allen, L. Willett	Hobart Building, San Francisco, Calif.
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