

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

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Promotes Scholarships

Ray W. Fruit, T. A. alumnus, is active in the caddie scholarship program of the Western Golf Association of which he is the Executive Secretary. This organization has its offices in Chicago and has undertaken a program by which aspiring caddies from golf clubs in the metropolitan area are aided in obtaining a college education. A fund for this purpose was started in 1920 by "Chick" Evans. By 1930 it was large enough to enable the first Evans Scholar to enter Northwestern. By last year the number had been increased to six. The record of the caddie students was so exceptional that Northwestern University has now offered to grant half-scholarships, thus enabling the W. G. A. to increase the number this year to twelve.

These boys are usually from a home environment of limited opportunity, but have done very well once they are introduced to college life. The W. G. A. and Northwestern maintain the identity of the group in order to achieve the best results. It is hoped that eventually it will be possible to house the Evans Scholars as a separate social group under the guidance of a counsellor.

Aird - Collins

The marriage of Ellinor Hill Collins and Dr. Robert B. Aird took place on October 4, 1935, at Bettws-y-coed cottage, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Aird is the sister of Mrs. Henry Hayes.

Northrup - Thornhill

Dean and Mrs. E. A. Thornhill announce the marriage of their daughter Mary Virginia, to Grant Jackson Northrup on June 26, 1935 at Olean. The bride is a graduate of Cornell University with A. B. and M. A. degrees in Latin. She has been teaching at the Ten Broeck Academy. Mr. Northrup is an alumnus of the University of Toronto. The couple will live in East Pembroke where Mr. Northrup is a teacher of history and athletic coach.

A note to the Chancellor from Tom McFadden reveals that he spent the summer making a trip to France, Italy, Switzerland, and England. The object and additional places reached were not revealed. The crossing to Europe was made on that vibratory wonder of the French Line, the *Normandie*.

Social Dynamics and Telluride Education

Nothing in my acquaintance with Telluride Association seems to me nearly so illuminating as regards our present character, and so indicative of possibilities, as the June convention's discussion of Association aims and policies.

Several problems arose which, if fully realized in all their implications, might well have split the convention wide open. One was Duane Carnes' hint as to the probability of legal conflict (not to mention "moral" considerations, which can always be rationalized) between a member's obligations to society and his duties as a trustee of Association interests. Another was Mike Yarrow's suggestion, also urged by Bob Aird, I believe, that we might do well to limit membership in the future to men of certain specified vocational aims for the sake of focusing the Association's influence in direct efforts to solve the major social problems of our day.

While no attempt was made to name with finality any particular lines of endeavor, the suggestion clearly implied that we should henceforth choose only those men who give promise of real effectiveness in working toward solutions of such problems.

Why was the discussion so significant? The combination of what was said, plus what was not said, seems to me to reveal in sharp perspective that rather amorphous entity that is T. A. in the minds of its members—particularly those most outspoken and influential—and to indicate unmistakably our possible alternatives, with their general consequences, for the future.

II. Readers will recall the *Marxian Analysis of Telluride Association* published in *The News Letter* last spring. Couched in the much misunderstood jargon of orthodox radicalism, that essay may have failed to delineate convincingly the specific forms of the Association's relation to present social tendencies, and to

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CORNELL BRANCH

F. B.

Included among the guests at the House this fall have been President and Mrs. John A. Whittle, Jr., and their daughter Arden; Professor Dexter Perkins, a colleague of Professor Burr's from the history department of the University of Rochester; Sidney Walcott and the Reverend Mr. Wilkinson of Buffalo; Orville J. Sweeting, who is now teaching science and mathematics at Ludlowville high school; John W. Olmsted, assistant professor of history at U. C. L. A., who is completing his graduate work in modern European history at Cornell; Mr. and Mrs. Carl P. Rollins of New Haven, Conn.; C. D. Hurrey of the Committee on Friendly Rela-

tions among Foreign Students; Professor Herbert Davis, professor of English Literature at the University of Toronto.

Guests for the week-end of October 26 were Francis D. Wormuth, graduate guest 1934-35, who is now studying political theory on a Sterling Fellowship at Yale; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mansfield; Miss Jean Yarrow; Mike Yarrow; Robert Pomerance of New Haven; and S. L. Tunic of White Plains.

Absent from the House this year are John W. Olmsted and R. S. Brown Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted are living at 315 Dryden Road, Ithaca, and Mr.

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

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GEORGE S. STEWART

NOVEMBER, 1935

"These DARNED Constitutional Members!" The above is quoted from remarks made upon the floor of the Convention a few years ago, as recalled by shocked hearers.

L. L.'s gifts of the endowments created both Telluride Association and Deep Springs. They still give them the means of continued existence. Those endowments came from his personal estate and therefore were free to be given to whomever he chose. He gave them subject to certain terms and conditions. Those conditions L. L. set forth in the Constitution, By-Laws and Trust Deed.

L. L. selected a large group to become immediate beneficiaries. He also selected another group of thirteen younger ones whose participation should wait until they have arrived at the age of fourteen years. Those thirteen he listed by names in Article III of the Constitution. Excepting that age limitation, he made no distinction whatever between those thirteen and the larger group. Thereby he vested the benefits of membership as fully in those thirteen as in any others.

L. L. has now passed away. No longer can he bespeak with his kindly prestige such tokens of his love and affection. But before he died he included some still younger ones with whom he recognized ties of sympathy and loyalty by remembering their education in provisions of his will. No one who ever knew him or has read his biography and letters can doubt his wish that these younger proteges also should share in his bounty and thus in the educational monument of love to his memory. Is it generous, kind or loyal to that memory that the gratification of his wish should be denied L. L. by those whom he served so graciously?

—P. N. Nunn

CORNELL BRANCH

F. B.

(Continued from Page 1)

Brown is studying on a fellowship at Yale.

Sunday entertainment of members of the faculty has continued this fall. An informal dance was held on October 19, with a large attendance.

The Branch contains 24 members, eleven of whom are members of Telluride Association. There are four graduate guests, three graduate students; sixteen undergraduates, and Professor Burr.

PROFESSOR GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, again our senior member, will be with us only a part of the year. He is devoting some time to work in the library at the University of Pennsylvania. It is hoped that he will return early next spring.

Graduate Guests

PROFESSOR ROYAL E. MONTGOMERY, professor of labor economics at Cornell University, will be our guest for the entire year. He came to Cornell in 1929 from the University of Chicago, where he was an instructor of economics. He has recently been doing some writing on labor relations.

DR. OSCAR E. MAURER, JR., was invited to be a guest of the House at a meeting of the Branch on October 21. Dr. Maurer holds a Ph.D. degree from Yale University, and is an instructor in the English department at Cornell.

GOLDWIN SMITH has received an A. B. degree at the University of Western Ontario, and a master's degree in history at the University of Toronto. He is now working toward a Ph.D. degree in English History. He hopes to become a member of the Canadian Diplomatic Corps after finishing his university work.

MISO KUNIC is continuing his work in architecture and town-planning. He expects to return to his home in Pukanec, Czechoslovakia next spring. During the last year he has learned to speak English remarkably well.

Graduate Students

HAROLD ATKINSON is now working for a master's degree in landscape architecture. He is especially

interested in city planning. He is a member of the advisory committee.

WALTER BALDERSTON returns as editor of the *Telluride News Letter*. He received his bachelor's degree last year, and is now working toward a Ph.D. degree in medieval history. He is an assistant to Professor Stephenson of the history department. He is also a member of the advisory committee.

RICHARD M. ROBERTS is beginning his fourth year in the House, and is president of Cornell Branch. He is an assistant in the chemistry department, and is working toward a doctor's degree in physical chemistry.

Class of 1936

CHARLES J. BRUNELLE finishes his undergraduate work this year majoring in dramatics. He is assistant to the Director of Public Information of Cornell University, president of the Cornell Radio Guild, which presents programs over the air once a week, chairman of the entertainment committee, and secretary-treasurer of the Cornell Dramatic Club. He recently had an important part in the production, *Holiday*.

BONHAM CAMPBELL returns for his senior year, majoring in mathematics. His summer was spent inspiring the toughies of the Clear Pool Camp of the Madison Square Boys' Club. He is secretary of the Debate Club and is continuing his choral activities. He expects to study engineering at Cornell after receiving his A. B.

WARD J. FELLOWS will complete his major in economics this year. His offices include treasurer of Cornell Branch, president of the Men's Cabinet of the C. U. R. W., and the official attendant to Sage Chapel preachers and visiting lecturers at the university. Most of his summer was spent at a boys' camp in N. Y. State.

ROBERT M. GORRELL finishes his undergraduate work in English this year. He is Branch secretary and associate editor of *The News Letter*. This summer he worked at various positions for a newspaper in Bremen, Ind., finally ending as a scandal mon-

ger for the society page. He is a member of the Dramatic Club and Radio Guild.

GEORGE MANNER returns this year as a member of the Association. He is majoring in political science, and is studying the classics on the side. He is assisting Professor Briggs.

EARL W. OHLINGER, vice-president of the Branch, will receive his bachelor's degree in architecture in June. He is a member of Tau Beta Pi, honorary society.

ANDERSON PACE returns as a guest, expecting to complete his work in chemistry this June. The Orenda Company in Wilmington, Ill., a subsidiary of the Mule-Hide Roofing Co., was favored with his services in the research department this summer.

FREDERICK RARIG, after attending the University of Minnesota for three years, comes to the House as a guest. He is an associate member of the Debate Club, and is interested in forming a student forum on the campus. He is majoring in government.

Class of 1937

JOHN S. DE BEERS comes to the House as a member, after attending Deep Springs for three years. His home is in Glencoe, Ill. Besides holding the position of assistant treasurer, he is interested in forming a Democratic club on the campus. His major is economics.

EARLE B. HENLEY, JR., of Oakland, Calif., comes as a member, after three years at the Ranch. Agricultural economics is his specialty. He is an associate member of the Debate Club, and would like to see a Democratic club operating on the campus.

RALPH N. KLEPS, of Batavia, N. Y., has attended Deep Springs for three years, and now comes to Cornell as an Association member. He is an associate member of the Debate Club, and would like to aid in the establishment of a Democratic club at Cornell. His major is government in preparation for law.

EDMUND L. G. ZALINSKI, of Salt Lake City, is spending his first year at Cornell as a House guest. After leaving Deep Springs last year, he spent the summer in New York City as a member of the College Summer Service Group. He is majoring in economics, and is interested in law. He is chairman of the speaking com-

mittee of the C. U. R. W., which arranges for talks at Cornell by well-known public men.

Class of 1938

FRED H. BULLEN, of Pueblo, Colo., is a guest at the House after attending Deep Springs for two years. His major is economics. He is an associate member of the Debate Club and an associate on *The News Letter*.

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, JR., is again a guest at the House. This is his second year of undergraduate work in philosophy and history. His summer was spent working in Doubleday-Doran book shops. He is a member of the Book and Bowl literary club.

ROBERT M. RUST comes to the House after spending the last year in the C. C. C. His home is in Grainville, Miss. He has attended the Kansas City Junior College and the Oklahoma Agricultural College. He has procured a job refereeing athletic games during the year. His major is agricultural economics.

KENNETH TURNER returns to the House as a guest. This is his second year in mechanical engineering. He is a native of Ithaca, and attended summer school here this summer.

President and Mrs. John A. Whittle announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara, on September 15. This is their second daughter, and her father promises that Barbara will be brought up as a "tomboy."

Charles Schaaff writes of the arrival of a son on Decoration Day. This is the first son in the Schaaff family, but unfortunately we have received no name for him as yet.

Carl Fischer has published an arrangement for male quartet of the poem *Memory*. Father J. E. Meehan wrote the words and Parker Bailey composed the music setting.

Many of our readers will be interested to know that William L. Biersach, Jr., is now the proprietor of the *Reader's Library and Book Shop*, 6613 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, Calif. This is one of the oldest and largest (about 6000 vol.) in the Hollywood area. Any readers of the *News Letter* who find themselves in the region of Hollywood's bright lights are cordially invited to look in.

DEEP SPRINGS

G. S. S.

The water has been more plentiful this past summer than for the preceding three years; hence the crops were better than in the past. Three cuttings of alfalfa yielded 222 tons which is all stacked. It is more than is needed for even a hard winter. There is half a silo of ensilage which will save nearly a thousand dollars in grain bills for cattle feeding. In spite of a late frost the apple crop is nearly as great as last year and should supply the Boarding House until spring. Seventeen cows were sold, bringing in cash and eliminating the wintering of poor stock.

During the summer the whole Main Building was done over on the inside. Walls were painted and re-colored where necessary. The floors were painted except in the Library. Linoleum was laid in this room and in the dining room at the Boarding House, resulting in an improved appearance and very much quieter place to study and eat. The Boarding House was renovated and painted where needed. A new roof was put on the Suhr cottage.

A gift of a new Hoover vacuum cleaner and Dustette was made by Mr. Waldo. Both machines are at work and will lengthen the life of the rugs. Mr. Biersach has given a new washing machine for the use of the laundry. Mere words cannot convey the satisfaction which these new things give to those taking care of the institution.

The faculty for this coming year will include the following as permanent members of the staff; Dean Crawford, Dr. Laurence Kimpton, and Dr. Horace Peterson. Dr. Peterson spent the summer in study abroad. Dr. Kimpton comes from Cornell by way of Stanford. In addition Chancellor Johnson expects to give a course on the English novel later in the year.

The studies studied this year are: American History, French Revolution, Governments, Philosophy, English, Public Speaking, Psychology, Sociology, and Beginning German. Some of the boys are reading advanced German with the help of the instructors.

Laylin Leaves Treasury

Jack Laylin, in a letter to Chancellor Johnson, says that he has given up his position as legal counsel for the Treasury Department and is now practicing with the Washington firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb. Laylin's work this summer has taken him to Mexico where the Latin-American application of "they also serve who only stand and wait" allows time for sight-seeing and golf. Jack and Mrs. Laylin have spent several week-ends at the Morrow home at Cuernavaca. He says that he is digging in for the winter in Mexico, but visitors at Washington should take a chance on finding him there.

A notice forwarded by T. B. Monroe says that Robert Fairbanks has resigned his position as president of the United Artists Studio Corporation. Ill health was given as the reason for this change. He expected to make an European tour and then to manage the business interests of his actor-brother, Doug Fairbanks. Robert Fairbanks was a member of Telluride Institute in the old days at Olmsted, Utah.

Social Dynamics and Telluride Education

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the class struggle. Nevertheless it did point out unhesitatingly the general issue confronting T. A. today.

At this juncture, I wish to explain that throughout this entire discussion, I am speaking purely from the Association point of view; that is, as a trustee of the organization who is concerned for its vitality, influence, and existence.

Disregarding for the moment society's needs, I am only trying to foresee in what direction the Association will have to travel in order to keep within shooting distance of the general aims of the founder, and of its members and friends.

That T. A. has changed greatly, particularly in its influence upon members and their attitude towards it, during the decade since Mr. Nunn's death, very few will deny. Nor will there be much dispute that such change may be traced directly to developments in social thought and activity in the U. S. and throughout the world. There has been little if

any conscious effort within the Association collectively to alter either its aims or methods of influence; rather what attention has fallen to these matters has been almost exclusively hortatory, intended to breathe vigor into old words and forms, to summon a lethargic brotherhood to a renaissance of its sometime vital spirit.

And so the problem posed here boils down to how the Association can best realize the values it has chosen to strive for as an educational institution. Should its career be the outgrowth of conscious, collective self-direction, or may we trust to the more or less unconscious adaptation of each individual member to his world, as the force which shall carry the group along in a position of influence? If the former seems necessary, what sort of course should we chart for the guidance of our activity from now on?

III. That the Association must, if it is to survive and be effective, consciously and as an organization take stock of itself and its relation to society, and then re-cast theory and practice to conform to the world of 1936 and after, seems to me beyond dispute. I feel sure that many members agree, though perhaps without realizing that they do; for remarks, humorous and otherwise, stating or implying that the Association's meaning and effectiveness are waning visibly, have provided the real flavor of the past few conventions. Also witness Henry Hayes' communication in *The News Letter* last spring, calling on T. A. alumni to show through their deeds that the Association has made a difference in their lives from the point of view of social usefulness. Could any evidence be plainer?

IV. Having gone thus far, it is now up to me to indicate my opinions and proposals.

To begin with, I think that T. A. must take a good, long look at the condition of society—which we exist ostensibly to serve and even to lead!—in this year of our Lord. Outstanding and inescapable looms the class struggle. Basic, fundamental, permeating every phase of life, and the prime determining factor in the unfolding of that life in this nation and every other, the class struggle confronts us. On this rock T. A. will either founder, or build its house, depending on its choices now and in

the near future. To those who mock at such dire prophecy, I can here only say that "there are tides in the affairs of men" which inevitably move to completion, as every living organism moves toward maturity and then death; and the struggle of millions of people toward economic and cultural integrity is obviously a wave of tidal dimensions.

Granting this fact of the class struggle, the Association membership must soon decide how to face it and what part to take in it—for take part we must, one way or another, whether we like it or not. We will be forced to embrace one of three general alternatives: (1) we can remain true to the class of our origin and sustenance, the conservative, vested party, which possesses economic and governmental power, education and respectability; (2) we can attempt to follow the golden mean, or what is called liberalism. Objectively, at least for some time, this would probably be a safe thing to do, and perhaps a "wise" thing, too, since one can always slip to solid ground on either side of the fence in the event of a showdown; (3) or we could, conceivably, choose to join the radical or proletarian movement and definitely re-shape our thought and practices to that end.

Since we are already following the first course for the most part, with some tendencies toward the second, it seems apparent that little if any change would result from a decision on our part to adhere to one of those ways of facing the class struggle. Indeed, no change *could* result in such an event. The Association would continue to dry up, slowly, as a part of the dying culture erected upon capitalist economy and its pseudo-democratic State.

And so the cat is out of the bag: I believe that only by aligning itself with the cause which has its source in the working class, the movement toward a collective economy and a Socialist society, can T. A. hope to realize the purpose for which it was founded, justify the possession of its wealth-power, and keep the breath of life stirring within itself.

V. Supposing that members should choose to follow such a course, what would the Association then be and do differently? Concretely, it would: (1) limit membership for the future to men who actually and sincerely share

the point of view, and who would therefore want to devote considerable energy to advancing the radical movement; (2) extend aid to individuals already in the movement, such as teachers, scientists, artists, writers, etc., in all ways possible, and help spread their influence; (3) join with other radical educational institutions for the furtherance of such work; (4) lend its collective influence—through the House except at convention time—in matters of social concern, such as political movements and parties, strikes and other economic actions, civil liberty violations, and anti-war efforts, particularly in connection with the policies of our government; (5) transfer our holdings, as rapidly as possible in so ticklish a field, to investments as socially desirable as possible to find.

These things and others like them the Association would do in particular. In a general and less tangible way, it would also re-orientate itself, both in outlook and method. I can only indicate in a sketchy way what this might mean.

The ideological change would, for the most part, concern outlook for the Association, and its relation to the radical movement, since presumably the ideas of individual members would have swung left before they could support such a development in the affairs of the Association. We would need to re-cast our conception of the role and services of the Association to fit the needs of the radical movement; which would call for values and aims much more definite than any we now profess. This development would of course come slowly, with experience; but for a starter we should simply have to agree tentatively on certain things. My own present conception runs somewhat as follows:

T. A. having always been an institution for upper and middle class men (in outcome, not origin), and connected directly with a university, it would probably be best to continue to function among middle class people for the most part. There would be no attempt to change classes, to go proletarian as a group, though individual members old and new might be identified with the working class. In other words, our function would remain primarily educational: helping young men, through financial aid and fraternal influence, to educate themselves for leadership in the class

struggle. Being middle class at least at the beginning of this period of change, our effort would be directed mainly at pulling middle class and professional people into the movement—though of course in practice we would make no rigid distinctions as to class.

Following such a changed concept of our function, our methods of procedure would of course be altered. Instead of leaving members of the House to their own inclinations entirely, we would try to concentrate their energies on active participation in the radical movement in all its phases. We should certainly not, however, find it advisable to exclude men interested in scientific and other non-political pursuits; for under our new orientation it would be possible to focus all manner of thought and effort on the socialization of every phase of life in this country. Everyone would partake in the group activities at the House by relating his particular interests to the radical movement, and to the collective work of the branch as a radical educational institution.

Outside scholarships would assume new importance, even under our present restricted income; since education for work in the class struggle would entail supporting members at workers' schools, members engaged in writing and speaking, and in organizing working people of all classes.

Furthermore, the requirement of a year's working experience would take on new significance (rather than lose it, as is now in process—witness, if necessary, Harvey Mansfield's admonition at this convention that we realistically face the meaninglessness of this requirement in many cases). It would immediately become an important Telluride institution again, because through it we should be trying to guarantee real insight into Telluride aims and values, into the demands placed upon one who would help lead society, into—at bottom—the fact and nature of the class struggle.

Only by way of a basic social re-orientation on the part of the entire Association will the year-of-self-support requirement ever gain or regain its rightful significance—the tremendous importance of which Prof. Burr constantly urges upon us, though without any (to us) concrete suggestion for realization—as an essential step in the relating of an in-

dividual to his actual world through a whole body-and-mind experience with a realistic environment.

VI. If T. A. is ever to figure in the world of present and future reality as its founder intended, it must adopt an active program, and require of its members certain *specific* things. Or rather, it must exist for the purpose of helping them to accomplish certain specific things; which may be summed up in the words: help them to further the building of a Socialist society in the United States.

This does not mean that members must join the Communist party, or that the Association must affiliate with that party, though the Communists obviously lead the whole movement toward collective democracy and against fascism today. Especially during the next five years will there be an overwhelming amount of work to be done irrespective of party, for all liberal and radical forces are of late moving rapidly into unity on certain fundamental issues: (1) the erection of a united people's or Farmer-Labor, political party in the U. S. to establish true social security, guarantee the rights of labor and actual observance of civil liberties, place the tax burden where the national wealth really lies, etc. (2) the struggle against fascism, to avert international war; (3) the problems in connection with the growing fascism here in our own land, with its accompaniment of violence, suppression, and negation of liberty.

The whole question, in my mind, is simply whether such a metamorphosis of the Association can be brought about. Two great sources of opposition exist: (1) the membership itself; (2) forces in the outside world, represented for example by T. A. alumni who would sooner see the Association dead than without honor, by Cornell authorities and Cornell campus hoodlums, by all kinds of governmental officials.

But most immediate of all problems stands the present attitude of members. No doubt the response to this sketch will range from incredulous anger to something like approval. But whatever form it may take, the reaction should be soberly considered before being released; for the vitality and welfare of the Association depend almost entirely on the stand adopted on this very issue by its members during the next few years.

Milton Wright

News From The South

It has been a good many years since I last wrote *The News Letter*, but a few days ago I had a delightful letter from old Jawn Johnson, suggesting that I come out of hibernation and tell what has happened to me in the past ten or fifteen years.

When I got out of the service, in June, 1917, I got a job as teller of a local bank. In August, 1924, being unable to visualize much of a future as a bank clerk, I resigned and went into the insurance business, which so-called business I have been engaged in at the same location ever since—Provident Building Chattanooga, Tenn. I don't expect ever to make a lot of money selling insurance, but I like it, am my own boss, make a fair living at it, and expect to be in it for the rest of my life.

It seems to me that, with the South's prospects of a boom within the next few years, an Association man would happen through here once in a while. Chattanooga is in the heart of the Tennessee Valley and is about as delightful a town for sight-seeing or a vacation as you will find anywhere. I should enjoy a bull session with any of you boys, and will try to make you not regret the time spent here.

Jim Draper

A letter from Don Booth, House Guest 1933-34, says that he is now now with the Dravo Construction Company, near Pittsburgh, Penna. After getting his C. E. degree in June, he held a couple of jobs which gave him very useful experience in engineering design problems before the Dravo position turned up. He says that the Dravo Construction Co. is a subsidiary of the Dravo Corporation which is engaged in numerous operations connected with engineering, including the piers for the San Francisco-Oakland bridge, some of the electrical equipment for Boulder Dam. In fact, it has a finger in nearly every big operation in the country.

Members and alumni will be interested to know that Goodwin J. Knight has been made a judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court. Goodwin Knight is a graduate of Stanford and Cornell. While at the latter place he lived at the House. He has been practicing law in Los Angeles, Calif., since his admission to the bar 16 years ago.

Merton College

It may be of interest if I write a short account of my travels in Europe which have brought me in touch with more than one friend of Telluride Association. My summer travelling was not fully planned ahead of time, and its course was dictated by circumstances and necessity. Immediately after the summer term I crossed the channel for a cycling tour of several weeks in Holland and Belgium. Holland is, of course, a cyclist's paradise, not only because of the lack of anything resembling hills, but also because of the broad smooth "highways" for cycles—far superior to those used by motorists and often divided into several lanes in each direction. I stayed at my first Youth Hostels, those humble but cleanly inns where cyclists and walkers may eat and sleep for a nominal sum. The Youth Hostel movement, though most highly developed in Germany, covers practically all of northern Europe. Ordinarily a member in any one country has the right to use the hostels elsewhere, and as a result international contacts are numerous.

Travelling south into Belgium I visited the Brussels Exposition, notable chiefly for its exhibition of art. Then I made leisurely sojourns in Ghent and Bruges, both charming cities. If one wishes to experience as much as possible of medieval quaintness and historical interest, he should go to Bruges by all means. It is the least spoiled that I have seen. From there I went on through Ypres and the battlefield district to Paris. From there I went on to deservedly popular Mont St. Michel and St. Malo, returning to England by the interesting crossing from St. Malo to Southampton by way of the Channel Islands.

During about six weeks in England I visited Dartington Hall, Totness, Devon. Old Telluriders will remember that this is a project developed by Leonard Elmhirst, a former Cornell student, and his wife, the former Mrs. Willard Straight. A brother, Richard Elmhirst, was a graduate guest at the House while a student at Cornell. I was surprised at the magnitude of the project, which at present embraces such diversified activities as agricultural research—both technical and economic—, rural industries, and handicrafts, primary,

secondary, and adult education, and even a school of the dance. Telluriders will be surprised to learn that the secondary school is here only a small part of the venture and should eventually be able to support itself financially. It must, therefore, charge tuition and follow the general lines of English secondary education. Within the limits prescribed by this dependence upon parental good will it has achieved a very high reputation throughout England as a progressive experiment. The very fact that the school is co-educational is of importance in a country where perhaps a majority of the boys and girls are educated separately.

After six weeks in England my funds were so depleted that I had to hasten to Germany, where living is extraordinarily cheap. Here I settled for a month in Munich, then took a two week walking trip in the nearby Bavarian Alps. I am frank to admit that, quite apart from political considerations, I share with most Americans a warm admiration for the German people. For a city of its size Munich is certainly an outstanding center of the arts, richly endowed with public buildings which show some method in the madness of King Ludwig II. I was able to hear a week of fine opera for prices about equal to the admission to the movies in America.

During the Christmas vacation a year ago I visited the family of Herman Davidsen in Berlin. Herman was a House guest in 1930-31, and his father was professor at Cornell before the war. It was thoroughly delightful to be with a German family at this time, especially since it included the traditional festivities connected with the celebration of Christmas.

Seven weeks of glorious springtime were spent in Italy. Suffice it to say that I was disappointed not to find any Telluriders in this country. I am very glad now that the trip was made before the present unpleasantness.

"Europe on \$1 a day" is by no means impractical. Travelling by cycle and stopping at Youth Hostels one could quite comfortably spend a full summer in England, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland without spending more, except for a steamer passage.

Morgan Sibbett