Nagel Urges New Look at TASP Expansion and TA Underwriting

By THOMAS NAGEL
Chairman, TASP Board

The 1961 Convention, presented with the possibility of doubling the number of Summer Programs, chose to limit expansion to what could be managed without any increase of expenditure on the part of the Association.

Accordingly, only Cornell's offer of full support for a third program was accepted, and Princeton's offer, which involved splitting expenses, was not.

The question of Summer Program expansion is likely to arise again, and it is therefore desirable that we decide exactly what we want in this connection—how much we want to expand, if at all, and under what conditions, and what the considerations are which favor or oppose expansion. It turns out that this question is connected with certain more general disputes about the purpose and functioning of Telluride Association.

Self-Perpetuation?

Do we wish to restrict ourselves to activities which will contribute directly to our own perpetuation and growth, or are we willing to sponsor educational programs whose main benefit is to the participants?

It is, I hope, clear that self-perpetuation is not our sole aim; if it were, then the amount we spend on Summer Programs would be inordinately large, and certainly not justified by its recruitment value. I take it that we run them largely because we feel we have got hold of a good educational idea—that the programs help fill a lacuna in American education, and that they are immensely profitable for the students.

Therefore, why not do our best to make them available to as many gifted juniors as possible? Why not go to work trying to interest other universities in supporting programs? Why not think about instituting one for women?

The reply, from a sizable section of the Association, is that we already have enough programs for our recruitment needs, since we can admit only six or seven freshmen a year. And here we have come to a difference in views of the Association.

May I say that although I do not feel that expansion has to be justified in terms of Association growth, still, if there is a choice between two programs, the factor of benefit to the Association should be decisive. So if we should have the chance to open another secondary branch, that would naturally take precedence over further summer programs, even if it were thought that Summer Programs provided more educational benefits.

Money Problem

This brings us to the problem of money. We certainly could not, even if we wanted to, support an indefinite number of further programs. Of course, expansion would probably take place via cooperation with universities like Princeton, (so that the work of recruiting faculty and finding a house would not be increased,) but even half support would be a serious drain on us, if such an arrangement were made with several universities.

I therefore suggest that we should seek expansion on the basis of an equal division of financial support between us and the university, for a limited number of years, e.g. two or three, which would serve as a trial period.

If at the end of that time the university wished to continue the program, it would be understood that it would have to support it fully, relying on us only for recruitment.

To save strain on our purse, expansion of this kind would have to be gradual. But one thing we might try...
E. M. Johnson Dies...

(Continued from page 1)

He is survived by his wife, Anne Ryder Johnson; whom he married in 1927; a son, the Rev. R. Channing Johnson; and four grandchildren.

Johnson had only arrived at Cornell Branch in 1917 when the members there began volunteering for military service, and he joined them. He drove a truck for the French until late summer of that year, and then transferred to the U.S. Motor Transport Corps, where he served two years. He then spent three months touring France after the armistice.

He returned to the Cornell campus in 1919 to begin a major in English literature, a field in which he showed high academic promise both as a student and as a young teacher. He was an outstanding scholar of Joseph Conrad’s work, and abandoned a career in the academic field to accept service with the Association.

Following his election to the chancellorship in 1930, he devoted full time at the House until the onset of World War II. The House was then taken over by the military, and “Johnny” transferred operations to Deep Springs for the duration.

There he filled the period between reenlistment trips by teaching courses in classics, semantics, composition and the novel. Deep Springers of the time attribute their success in the Army Vocabulary Tests, which they were soon to take, to Johnson’s semantics course, which featured assignments such as “Make up a word to describe a five-sided wheat breakfast cereal to be eaten by women on Wednesdays.”

With VJ Day he was off to reopen Cornell Branch, and resume the old routine of counselling with House members, keeping the affairs of the Association in order, recruiting for both TA and Deep Springs, and far from least, maintaining his vast correspondence.

He was an indefatigable writer of letters. His hunt-and-peck typewriter turned out a steady stream of letters to alumni, members and candidates, exhortations to Association officers, and eulogies to Conventions, which their recipients grew to anticipate as epistolary tidbits in the usually dull fare of Association prose.

Following his retirement he continued to be the Association’s closest personal link with its far-flung alumni, maintaining his usual postal pace, and journeying to Provo last June to provide the principal address at the Association’s Jubilee celebration.

He continued to use an office at Cornell Branch, and visited his office almost daily to work on the history project and talk with Branch members until he fell ill just before Thanksgiving.

Funeral services in Ithaca were conducted by his son.

E. M. Johnson Prize Honors Chancellor

The E. M. Johnson Award was established by the 1961 Convention of Telluride Association.

The award seeks to honor the late chancellor by recognizing his interest in literary activity. The Convention provided that the prize (set at $100) “be awarded annually to a student who is a member or an alumnus of Cornell Branch, Deep Springs, or TASP, who demonstrates literary skill in an essay, poem, or work of fiction” and that the prize money be taken from a special fund, the E. M. Johnson Fund, to be established in the Trust Fund. The judging panel, at its discretion, may recommend that Convention appropriate funds to publish the winning work.

E. M. Johnson himself was to have headed the judging panel. Mr. Johnson and Association President Ernest Tucker nominated three other judges to complete the panel: Dr. Robert Correll, Dr. Park Honan and Dr. Richard Loomis. The first two names have accepted.

As yet, the panel of judges has issued no statement or entry rules, or qualifications.

The E. M. Johnson Fund presently stands at $3,000, received as contributions during the past year. The income from the fund will pay the prize money and publication costs, if any, and the fund will increase in value as further contributions are received and as the securities of the Trust Fund appreciate in value. In addition, any portion of the fund’s income not expended will be returned to the capital of the fund.

The 1961 resolution is a slightly modified version of a similar resolution passed by the 1960 Convention. The entry rules have been eased by dropping the old requirement that any work submitted deal with the philosophy or history of Telluride Association.

Expansion...

(Continued from page 1)

should Deep Springs prove to be permanently unavailable for the summers, due to its own academic plans, would be to seek partial support for our own West Coast Program from a university in that area.

Enough Candidates?

There remains the serious question of how much expansion the cerebral resources of this country will allow. Previous TASP boards have assured us that they could have filled loads of programs with the material they had to choose from.

But it is not clear that this might not bring the average intelligence down seriously. Of course practically everyone in the programs is very intelligent, but only four or five out of each group of sixteen tempt people to use the word ‘brilliant’, and I think it desirable that this number not be reduced, or else the top man in each group will find himself isolated and without peers, just as he is in high school.

Some indication of the results of expansion along these lines may emerge from this year’s three programs. If we find ourselves spreading the geniuses too thin, we’ll let you know.

Deaths

Marjorie A. Lyon died in Los Angeles Sept. 24. Mrs. Lyon is survived by four children and by her husband, GEORGE C. LYON, of the law firm of Moss, Lyon & Dunn.

Hazel Elliott Erickson, 76, widow of CLARENCE E. ERIKSEN, died in Santa Ana Nov. 3. A native of Provo, Mrs. Erickson began work in Mr. Nunn’s Provo office immediately after graduation from BYU. Mrs. Erickson is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Gail Atwood, and by three married granddaughters. For many years the social and business activities of the Ericksons centered in the top movie circles of Hollywood.

News of Associates

The children of the LEVY’S gave a 25th wedding anniversary party for their parents Sept. 21 at the home of Son RENE FOURNIER in Salt Lake City. Several close friends and relatives of the area attended. Three young granddaughters acted as cake-bearers and flower girl.
Proxies Urged on Women’s Membership

By DONALD E. CLAUDY and ALVIN FRIEDMAN

In connection with last Convention’s debate on female preferment, the question arose whether women could become members of Telluride Association.

At that time, the Chair expressed the view the TA Constitution contains no bar to election of women as trustees. We understand women are likely to submit membership applications to the 1962 Convention. Would their election be legal? Apart from legality, as a practical matter are any women likely to be elected?

Legality Viewed

We have examined in some detail documents constituting the “legislative history” of the Constitution. For some years prior to 1911, Mr. Nunn actively considered incorporation of the Association’s predecessor educational organization. In that connection, he solicited and received several legal opinions and draft charters which served to mold the documents put before the 1910 and 1911 constitutional meetings.

This material, minutes and reports of the 1910 and 1911 meetings and Mr. Nunn’s files in connection with these events have been included in our research; in addition we have corresponded with key individuals involved. From this review the following salient facts emerge:

1 Women were never included in the educational programs of the predecessor organizations of the Telluride Association. None of the early branches had women in their student bodies, a perfectly understandable fact in view of the isolation of these branches and their orientation to the training of power station operators.

2 Women were never actually excluded from Mr. Nunn’s early educational activities. We have found no evidence of a woman being denied preferment, probably because no woman ever applied to the early branches.

3 Mr. Nunn, with some regularity, made financial contributions to the education of women, usually sisters and daughters of his associates. Mr. Nunn, however, apparently always did this privately and never through Telluride Institute or Telluride Association.

At President Tucker’s request, two lawyer members of the Association have examined into the legality of electing women to membership in the Association. Their conclusion and recommendation are published herewith.

FEBRUARY, 1962

Proxies in the form suggested in this article will be mailed shortly to each Association member. Return of these proxies will constitute a straw vote on the matter of female membership in the Association. The secretary has been instructed by the President to distribute these proxies and request their return by a deadline of March 1, 1962.

The question of whether Telluride Institute or Telluride Association was to be devoted exclusively to the education of males never seems to have been discussed. No drafts of what became the preamble to the Constitution referred to membership. The matter of admitting females was, in all probability, never discussed.

The draft charters before the 1910 and 1911 meetings all contain the familiar masculine pronouns now appearing in Article III of the present Constitution, dealing with membership and applications for membership in the Association. At that time, the grammatical and legal meanings of such pronouns were as they are today, i.e., they were, absent contrary intent, taken to include their feminine counterparts. Lawyers, presumably familiar with this fact, and including, of course, Mr. Nunn, participated in drafting these documents. None of the material records any discussion of whether they were to be taken to exclude their feminine counterparts.

Not Intended?

In support of excluding women from membership it has been argued that if Mr. Nunn meant to allow female members, he would have said so.

From the foregoing facts, however, one could argue more effectively that the intention of those who wrote and adopted our trust instrument was to limit the Association’s membership to males, since there is no evidence supporting an express or implied intention to vary the practice of Mr. Nunn and his associates.

This argument would rebut the ordinary meaning of the masculine pronouns, by seeking to demonstrate an intention to exclude women from the Association, and arguing that these pronouns in the Constitution were not meant to include their feminine counterparts.

Reversal Possible

On the other hand, the foregoing facts could be marshalled to support the conclusion that the Association’s trustees are empowered to elect female trustees.

Such an argument would proceed on the basis that women had never actually been excluded from preference and that, without a showing of an intention so to exclude women, the normal grammatical and legal meanings of the masculine pronouns would control.

Support for this argument could also be found in the perpetual nature of the Association’s trust and its broad purposes. Put differently, it would be argued that if Mr. Nunn meant to exclude female members, he should have said so.

Particularly since we do not have all the facts, we are unable to conclude what a court would decide if presented with the question of the Association’s authority to elect female trustees. Without a court ruling, which would be the only way finally to resolve this question, we conclude that individual trustees are free to form their own conclusions in this matter.

Practical Question

Turning now to the practical likelihood of female membership, it is clear that, whether for legal or policy reasons, there exists in the Association a considerable body of members opposed to the election of women.

We raise the question whether, in fairness to the possible female membership candidates and to the Membership Committee, this body of opinion ought to be measured prior to preparation and consideration of membership applications. Measuring and recording of this sentiment would also serve to inform the Association and its alumni of where in fact we stand on this question.

If the requisite 75 per cent vote favorable to a female member does not exist, we ought to discourage female membership applications and lay the matter to rest until such time as internal persuasion secures the requisite majority.

Proxy Suggested

Accordingly, we suggest that each Association member be sent a proxy for the 1962 Convention soliciting his choice between alternatives phrased substantially as follows:

□ I oppose the membership of any female in the Association and direct my Convention proxy to vote against any female applicant for membership.

□ I direct my Convention proxy to vote on membership applications without respect to the sex of the applicant.

PAGE THREE
Personal Letters to Negro Colleges
Producing New TASP Recruiting Field

By BEATRICE MACLEOD
Executive Secretary

In September, a letter went out from the Association office to sixteen Negro college campuses, addressed in each case to someone on the faculty or administration whose name had been given us by the United Negro College Fund.

The letter, accompanied by our announcement-flyer for TASP '62, described the need for a direct approach in encouraging qualified Negro candidates, and said in part:

"Please read the announcement with care. We hope you will understand that we are not interested in making a "showcase" gesture, but are genuinely concerned for our responsibility in training leaders. No concessions will be made in the judgment of candidates; we believe it is no favor to a boy to put him in a situation where he cannot hold his own. But we believe also that there are Negro boys of great promise, to whom we can offer an important opportunity . . . ."

Many Contacts

The correspondence initiated by these letters has been considerable. The Association now has an established liaison with twelve colleges scattered through the South. Several of our correspondents have suggested personnel in still other communities, so that the number of productive contacts seems likely to grow appreciably.

Some contacts have been immediately effective in promoting interest in TASP. From Tuskegee Institute, for example, came this response: "Enthusiastic cooperation from parents here at the Institute and from parents and faculty at the high school provides seven names which we hereby submit . . . noting why we believe they might qualify in terms of ability and aspiration . . . I agree with you that Negro boys who would qualify do indeed exist, and I thoroughly appreciate your position that no unfair considerations should be made in either direction. They need not be."

A friend at Clark College in Atlanta took the trouble to duplicate our letter and distribute it to the junior counselors in the city. The Registrar at Morehouse College (also in Atlanta) sent us the names of six young men who had ranked high in last December's examination for early admission to college. Dillard University (in New Orleans) found that two faculty had sons interested in applying.

Anna Bontemps, herself a well-known writer and librarian at Fisk University in Nashville, writes, "Opportunities of this kind are so new to most of the promising Negro high school students it may take a little time for them to comprehend their real significance. However I'll be more than glad to do what I can. I am most favorably impressed by the plan."

Tests 'Masking'?

These quotes indicate the general tone of response to our appeal. How many of the students thus locally encouraged will apply, and how their applications will compare with others, remain to be seen. Dean Horace Bond of the School of Education at Atlanta University appended to his positive reaction some observations on test scores:

"The environment social order," he feels, "masks the competitive ability of many Negro children, and indeed of many white children, to a degree which would be measurable if we spent the time in making the enormous amount of study that would be necessary."

"This masking effect is particularly notable for Negro children, because the Negro community has not developed the degree of cultural and intellectual homogeneity characteristic of the white community. For example, there are no Negro college campuses as intellectually homogeneous and isolated from the world of the semi-literate and illiterate as are, say, the campuses of Haverford, Swarthmore, Princeton, Bryn Mawr or Cornell . . . ."

"Even on a Negro college campus, the world is too much with us; and by this I mean the world of the semi-literate and indeed the totally illiterate . . . . I believe that this outside world, despite the benign accentuating influences of the college campus, intrudes enough to affect the child's score in a standard test to a degree that I would estimate in the nature of from 10 to 20 percentile points."

PSAT Excludable

If we accept this thesis, it serves as justification for careful consideration of recommended candidates who either take the PSAT and fall below our cutting-point, or who do not take the PSAT.

(The Negro applicant accepted for TASP last summer, who finally could not attend because of illness, was a New York City National Merit semi-finalist, whereas not all of our New York selectees achieved this distinction.)

Another avenue of exploration, suggested by the staff at NSSFNS, has also been worth the special effort required. Some of the better private preparatory schools for men are now enrolling Negro candidates, and letters to 8 or 9 headmasters produced some interested response. Andover, for example, recommended to our attention a New Orleans boy then attending their summer session on a scholarship. He is described, both by the principal of his high school and the director of Andover's Summer Session, as "absolutely first class" in every way.

Prodding Needed

Evaluation of our eight years of experience with TASP recruitment indicates Negro candidates need specific encouragement to avail themselves of such opportunities. It is for this reason that we are now emphasizing direct contacts with individual resource-people, rather than with organizations.

As noted in the October Newsletter, the Association is hoping to have enough non-PSAT candidates for 1962 to make possible a valid comparison. The special recruitment efforts should make an appreciable contribution to this number. For the rest, the TASP Board is dependent on cooperation of alumni and friends in actively soliciting candidates.

Editor Takes Rap

On Olmsted Error

Telluride associates maintain a sharp watch for historical accuracy, to judge from the editor's mailbag.

Since the May Newsletter incorrectly identified the site of the Golden Jubilee as "Olmstead," pinheads too many to count have written, phoned, or sought us out in person to protest the unnecessary "a.

Not only is it Olmsted, it is pronounced in even more abbreviated form, "Umm," or perhaps "Umm-sted," with the accent heavily on the "Umm."

To our legion volunteer proofreaders, profound apologies. To the younger generation, a word of caution: don't misspell, or mispronounce, Olmsted. We mean Olmsted. —Ed.
Deep Springs Cowboy, 'Fogger' Dunagan, Is Popular Educator

By DON READ

"The man for Deep Springs," wrote Mr. Nunn, "need not necessarily be a class-room teacher, but he should be a source of inspiration. The woods are full of instructors in all kinds of subjects, but it is quite another thing to find a builder of men."

L. L. Nunn would be pleased with "Fogger" Dunagan, the cowboy at Deep Springs. (Oscar, his given name, was dropped at an early age when a friend of his father saw the boy riding a stick horse in the dust and said, "Look at the little 'Fogger'.")

With his three dogs in the back of his jeep, Fogger works as teamster, carpenter, mechanic, teacher, veterinarian, farmer, horsemanship, butcher and plumber. He and his wife Edna have been called "the best cowboy" in the past 20 years at Deep Springs. In the four most recent semi-annual cattle counts, not one head has been unaccounted for, a record never before achieved.

Fogger, like his father and brothers, has always been a cowboy. He and Edna both come from Sanderson, Texas, and were married in 1936. They have a daughter, Della, and two grandchildren. Before their marriage, they used to do team roping in local rodeos.

Fogger, a caballo, would rope and tie a goat and then Edna would run out and tie a ribbon on its horns.

Sierra Pack Trains

Fogger did much the same work on the Texas ranches as he does at Deep Springs, but he worked alone most of the time, with Edna his most dependable helper. They came to California early in the 1950's, and in 1956 to Bishop, where Fogger did ranch work and packed horse trains into the Sierras. In January, 1959, he became the Deep Springs cowboy.

The Dunagans live in a four room house at the lower ranch which Edna has completely redecorated. She says she now feels she is living in it, rather than camping out. The door is always open to apprentice cowpokes for a visit or a mountain oyster snack. "Edner" has been known to mend a pair of Levis or a torn coat that a ten-thumbed student couldn't fix, but the shaping of hats or the tying of hondos is Fogger's domain.

Roping Lynx

Their day starts at about 5 a.m. with the first of many cups of coffee. Feeding stock is a twice-daily chore for Fogger and the student cowboy, but not the major one. Fixing corrals, moving cattle, doctoring calves, roping lynx cats, slaughtering beef, and mending machinery are among his banal and exciting activities.

Responsible for the 500-head herd and the 40,000-acre range, Fogger is always busy. Edna says although she and Fogger are alone for weeks at a stretch at the summer cow camp in the White Mountains, "There's always something that keeps you so busy, there's no time to be lonesome."

Fogger is looked up to most for his patient encouragement of students trying to learn the skills of Western ranch life. However awkward in mishandling horses or unskilled in the cattle chutes, Fogger always corrects students in a jovial and understanding way.

He gives as much responsibility as possible to his students, and only if they prove utterly incompetent will he insist on demonstrating precisely how a thing must be done. "Education is like religion," he says; "you can't let it get the best of you."

Fried Oysters,
History Top DS Fall Activities

By LINCOLN BERGMAN

Deep Springs provides a unique combination of intellectual and practical opportunities for its students. This fall, the college utilized these opportunities to the full.

The most spectacular ranch activity was the fall roundup, where the new crop of students were initiated into the rites of roping, branding, and castrating the new crop of calves. Soon afterward, they were also initiated into the gastronomic mysteries of fried mountain oysters.

A hearty dose of Deep Springs history was provided when Frank C. Noon, chairman of the board of trustees, presented two lectures on the character of the founder. Henry Hayes, a former student and teacher at Deep Springs, visited over the Thanksgiving holidays and gave us some informal enlightenment on his student experiences here in the '20's.

Dr. Ernest Tucker, TA President, created a great deal of interest in the Association while he was here for the Fall Trustees' Meeting.

Three lecturers added depth to the college academic program. Dr. Halton Arp, an astronomer at Palomar, discussed the evolution and cosmology of the universe. Dr. Arthur Huey, chief foreign geologist for the Signal Oil Company and father of a first year man, spoke on the geology of the Deep Springs area. Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes gave us his rather unorthodox views on the story behind the Pearl Harbor attack.

In the annual gridiron classic on Thanksgiving day, the East team, a mighty juggernaut, rolled to a crushing victory over the West, 30-6.

With two producing writers on the Faculty, Miss Evelyn Eaton and Warren Carrier, it is only natural that the student body would also demonstrate some creative artistic talents. With the extended visit of Miss Blanche Dombek, a well-known sculptor, there has been an upsurge of interest in the arts. Miss Dombek brought many pieces of her work with her, giving the main room the unusual air of an art museum.

As an example of the creative activity sparked by the presence of these artists, Miss Eaton, Miss Dombek, and Roger Seiler are collaborating on a movie. Miss Dombek has recently begun to work in the medium of wax, and she has created a series of figures illustrating the results of the next war. Miss Eaton has written a script for this allegory, and Seiler was to film the movie over the Christmas

Editorial contributions to the Newslet
ted should be addressed to Don O. Noel, Jr., c/o The Hartford Times, 10 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn.

FEBRUARY, 1962
Fall Faculty Guest Examines Branch Life for German Use

Dr. Werner Lorenz, faculty guest at Cornell Branch during the first half of the Fall term, added to the Branch a congenial personality well versed and vocal on a range of topics, from politics and foreign affairs to interpretations of Goethe’s poetry.

Dr. Lorenz is currently professor of comparative law at the University of Würzburg. He took his law degree at Heidelberg, passed the German bar examinations, and did post-graduate work at University College in Oxford. In 1953, Dr. Lorenz became lecturer in law at Heidelberg, and in 1957 accepted the post which he currently holds.

Seminar Participant

At Cornell, Dr. Lorenz was taking part in a conference on comparative contract law, chaired by Professor Schlesinger of the Cornell Law School. This seminar was one of a series supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation and scheduled to continue through the next ten years.

Purpose of the series is to discover which principles, if any, are common to the legal systems of different nations. The work is of considerable academic interest, and at the same time has an important application. The International Court of Justice is governed by a statute declaring that the Court will apply generally recognized principles of law in settling international disputes.

This series of seminars, if successful, would guide the Court in following this statute. The seminar at Cornell this Fall was specifically on contracts, and Dr. Lorenz was the authority on the law of Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. Also present were men versed in the law of France, the Moslem nations, India, the United States, Eastern Europe and Russia.

Outside law, Dr. Lorenz enjoys skiing, reading, and listening to music. He has been married since 1956, and has two children, one four years and the other one month old.

German Telluride

At Würzburg, Dr. Lorenz is head of a committee to advise the University chancellor of the establishment of dormitory living units, and for this reason had a special interest in living at Telluride House this fall.

House or dormitory living is the exception rather than the rule at German schools: most students live in apartments. But the feeling is becoming more and more prevalent that communal living can be a valuable experience, particularly for those students who would otherwise tend to isolate themselves.

Dr. Lorenz was especially impressed with the House’s method of self-govern-

ment, and thought it important for the group’s cohesiveness that the students themselves have some control over expenditures, activities, and maintenance of the House. He was also impressed by the public speaking program, saying it was the first time he had seen such a thing in a student living unit.

Dr. Lorenz’s visit, then, besides having been a pleasant experience for the House, may well have some effect on the dormitories at Würzburg!

Spring Guests

The faculty guests resident in the House during the 1962 spring semester will be Miss Frances Perkins, now in her second year of House residence, and Dr. Alan Bloom from the University of Chicago. Dr. Bloom will be at Cornell as a visiting lecturer in the department of government. Primarily a political philosopher, he has most recently been at work on a Modern Library translation of Plato’s Republic.

Following Dr. Lorenz’s return to Germany in November, the Branch was fortunate enough to have a two-months’ invitation accepted by Dr. Louis Gottschalk, distinguished historian from the University of Chicago, also serving as a visiting lecturer on campus. His unfailing good humor and friendly informality have made him a most welcome addition to the House community.

Telluride Associates

Author Two Books

Two books—one a story perhaps-for-children, the other a fifth novel by a writer of growing stature—have been published recently by Telluride associates.

Executive Secretary Beatrice MacLeod’s “On Small Wings” (Westminster, $2.95) is the story of a small Indian girl brought up in the compound of a pair of missionary doctors.

Based on letters written home by Mrs. MacLeod’s real-life missionary great-aunt 40 years ago, the story of little Muni is an immensely appealing one. Though aimed at youngsters beginning to be interested in the world abroad—a goal it will fulfill with insight—it has a charm that delights the adult reader as well.

Edward Loomis’ “The Mothers” (Viking, $3.75) explores the lives of two women, former high school classmates, who carry on almost-simultaneous affairs with a beau of high school days, while clanging with varying tenacity to their homes.

The characterizations are well drawn,
News of Telluride Associates

ALEN E. GALSON has left the employ of the General Electric Co. to join the consulting firm of Galson and Galson in Syracuse. Galson offers his services as an atomic power consultant.

JAMES R. OLIN, chairman of the local Democratic Committee, will run as supervisor of the Town of Glenville, N. Y., this autumn. This is a residential area of about 25,000 people which has not elected a Democrat to the Town Board for over 30 years. The 4-1 odds against him make Chairman Olin think the fight worth while.

LEE M. TALBOT is completing his second year as ecologist conducting the Wildlife Research Project, financed jointly by the government of Kenya, the U. S. National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, and the New York Zoological Society — with cooperation from the government of Tanganyika.

Purpose of the project is to obtain original life-history data regarding the vast herds of wild life, and to evaluate their importance to land-use and to the economic future of East Africa. Talbot is assisted by his wife who, before their marriage in 1959, was co-director of the student conservation program sponsored by the U. S. National Parks Assn. Lee plans to return to the University of California early in 1962, via Southeast Asia, to work up his doctoral thesis.

The Arthur L. Williston Award, given annually by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for the best thesis submitted on engineering college curricula, has been granted to MARC FISCHER, now at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Portsmouth, Va.

One of the thirteen Himan Collators in existence has been built for Ohio State University to use in the preparation of an edition of the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne. The Collator is the invention of Dr. CHARLOTTE J. HINMAN, research fellow at the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C., who used the machine to speed the collation of the 79 copies of the First Folio. It took Himan two years to do the job, which without the machine would have taken a man 50 years. The Collator detects errors and variations in the texts.

JOHN W. McCARTER JR., TASP '55, has been awarded the Paul W. Keaten Memorial Fellowship for his first year of study at Harvard Business School. A Princeton graduate, with a year's study at London School of Economics, he has worked as a research assistant in Oak Park and Chicago.

RALPH K. KLEPS, D'S36, TA'S7, was appointed in October to the directorship of the newly-created administrative office of the courts of the state of California. The function of the office is to assist the Judicial Council and the courts in effecting a more efficient operation of the California judicial system. Mr. Kleps, who has a son now at Deep Springs, has been Legislative Counsel of California since 1950.

WILLIAM J. VANDEN HUEVIEL has been elected president of the International Rescue Committee, a New York lawyer, sometime Congressional candidate, and leader in relief programs for Hungarian, Cuban, Vietnamese and Chinese refugees, has been named as chairman of the committee's executive body since 1957.

LEIGH ORIENTSBERGER (DS 47-49) writes from Palo Alto that he "very likely set a world altitude record for a 4x5 camera" at 24,000 feet while in Nepal with Sir Edmund Hillary's Himalayan Scientific and Mountaineering Expedition. His wife, Irene, joined the expedition to do research on solar radiation at the 19,000-foot level, and then both spent five months travelling home. He is with the Reconnaissance Systems Laboratory of Sylvania Electric, and is completing a Ph.D. in physics.

BRUCE C. NETSCHERT (TA'S43) has contributed to the archives a monograph entitled "The Future Supply of the Major Metals", published by Resources for the Future, Inc., Washington, D.C. Originally undertaken as a survey project by Netschert, the publication represents a collaborative revision with Hans H. Landsberg.

Gordon Davidson (TA'S33) recently spent six weeks in Dallas, Texas, working with the Civic Opera.

Of particular interest to the members of TASP '61 will be the news that the published list of National Merit Semi-Finalists includes 26 of the 32 participants.

SAMUEL R. PIERCE, JR., has been appointed by Mayor Robb F. Wagner to the new school board of New York City to replace those dismissed on account of scandals in the administration of the public schools. Formerly judge of the General Sessions Court, appointed by Governor Rockefeller, Pierce has recently returned to private law practice.

JOHN E. BEAUMONT, D'TS '27, writes of two major events in his life: this last summer he was appointed sales manager of Acadia Plastics, Inc.; and he married Laura Pemer Williams of New Orleans, acquiring in the process three active teen-agers to add to the two he already had.

ADRIAN A. DUNCAN, D'TS '39, TA '41, mailed to the office a copy of his report on a proposed Peace Corps Program for East Pakistan, prepared at the request of Peace Corps Director Shriver. Although maintaining a permanent address in Geneva, Switzerland, Mr. Duncan, is working with Berger Engineers (Pakistan), a firm of consulting engineers.

ADDITIONS TO ASSOCIATION FILES


"Five Hundred Utah Place Names," by Dr. RUFUS W. LEIGH, a paperback condensation of a larger study of geography, history, and linguistics. Included are entries on Omlsted, Provo, and Provo River.

FEBRUARY, 1962

Births

EX-TA President DONALD CLAUDY reports the birth Oct. 5 of Peter Henry Osborne Claudy, first son and second child.

TA President ERNEST S. TUCKER, 3d, M.D., writes from Birmingham, Ala., of the birth Aug. 14 of Ernest 4th, first child. Eight pounds, one ounce at birth, a hefty 14 pounds 60 days later.

Born November 9, 1961, to MICHAEL and FRANCESCAS MORAVALSK, 36 Charles Hill Road, Orinda, Calif., a daughter. Julia Edith.

Born Sept. 22, 1961, a son Mark Alan, to Mr. and Mrs. Curt Karplus, (DS'50, CB'52) of 30 Serrano Dr., San Francisco 27. The Karplus have two daughters, 4 and 3, and Curt is an attorney with the Bank of America.

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Pogonotrophy Sprouts Among DS Students

By WILLY TAKER

Although it has not yet been called to the attention of professional pogonologists, there has been a steady trend towards pogonotrophy among the Deep Springs Student Body this fall.

Whereas in September only one student sported a beard, there are now, more or less, seven pogoniate Deep Springers. Isolated from the whims and pressures of the outside world of fashion, the Deep Springs community offers an ideal spot for the young man to develop, not only his mind and character, but also his chin whiskers.

After only two to three months of cultivation, it cannot be said that anyone is suffering from pogoniasis, or excessive growth of the beard, although several men are coming along nicely. Goatees seem to be the most popular, with side-burns, mustaches, and one full width beard following in that order.

However, with the approach of the Christmas vacation and return to society, there was some doubt as to the wisdom of retaining the beards, and a mass pogonotomy may be in the offing.

If this does transpire, it will only be fulfilling the old adage: "Hair today, gone tomorrow."

Yosemite Fauna Prove Undoing of Careless Campers on Deep Springs Students’ Fall Trip

By RAY HUEY

The Deep Springs' student body fall trip to Yosemite was highlighted by playful bears and the ascent of Half Dome.

Accompanied by our ever young, ever zestful writer-in-residence, Miss Eaton, the "Happy Valley Orphans" left Deep Springs Oct. 17. We took the scenic route into the park over 10,000-foot Tioga Pass. Although the TD'S aging 1/2-ton Dodge did not set any speed records while making this climb, we were given an excellent opportunity for closely examining the rocks, trees, and sky of the Sierras. When scenic beauty failed, entertainment was provided by Dick Broadhead and Brendon "Segovia" Bass on the guitars.

Bothered by Bears

Due to the careful planning of the Recreation Committee (all but one of whose members did not make the trip), our camping procedure was slightly less than professional. Being an inherently lazy group, we left our food boxes stacked neatly by the campfire instead of securing them in the truck. This was to prove a mistake.

Around 1 a.m., the sylvan silence was shattered by the sounds of urae Equus continentals leaping on our provisions. BVD-clad Roger Seiler, Student Body president, put on a one man show by chasing away the bears with his Dick Tracy police whistle. The bears and raccoons were to keep Roger busy for the rest of our stay in Yosemite.

Half Dome Sealed

Hiking and climbing seemed to be the order of the week, as everyone went their individual ways within the park. There were also two major group activities (in addition to cooking meals and chasing bears): a hike down to the valley from Glacier Point, and the ascent of Half Dome.

Ten hardy souls made the "perilous" climb up the granite face of Half Dome. It was a two-day undertaking to hike to the base of the dome, make the climb, and return. Upon reaching the top, budding physicists calculated it would take approximately 25 seconds for a body to fall the 5000 feet to the valley floor. No one volunteered himself for empirical verification of this, and we descended as cautiously as we had come up.

We were rained out in our last night in the park, and we began the long trip home with wet, cold, and gloomy dispositions. Spirits brightened when we met two young lovelies in Fresno, who politely accepted our invitation to breakfast together. But as their IQ's were rather small, our group of stalwart, idealistic intellectuals returned to Deep Springs Valley with the isolation policy still intact.