

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

VOLUME XXXVIII NUMBER 3

ITHACA, N.Y., CHRISTMAS

1951

CONTRIBUTIONS TOTAL \$ 7000

NEW FUNDS DRIVE PROGRESS

by E.M. Johnson

The grand total in cash and pledges received as of Dec. 1 in the cooperative effort for Deep Springs and the Association is \$6,994.39. The average gift is a few cents less than \$50.00, with 141 contributors.

The total in cash and pledges from each of the 18 Areas, with the name of the Area Chairman, is tabulated below:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Total</u>
Albany-Vermont	J. R. Olin	\$ 120.00
Boston	N. T. Dodge	200.00
Buffalo	B.L. Peterson	570.00
Chicago	A. N. Votaw	175.39
Cleveland	Clayton Grandy	.00
Detroit	Harold Cole	120.00
European	G. B. Votaw	45.00
Ithaca	C.H.H. ter Kuile	665.00
Los Angeles	J. J. Nunn	245.00
New York City	K. S. Mahony	291.00
Philadelphia	F. J. Rarig	175.00
Pittsburgh	Paul Swatek	80.00
Princeton	W. G. Barlow	60.00
Rochester	R. R. Sheridan	245.00
"Scattered"	I. L. Scott	865.00
Utah	A. A. Ross	235.00
San Francisco	C. W. Dunn	275.00
Washington, D. C.	A. E. Arent	2,628.00

Experience indicates that we should expect contributions from a minimum of 300 men; this year's cooperative work for the two Nunn institutions -- and their pressing need -- may raise to 350 the number of donors by the time the work of the Joint Committee is completed.

Work has barely begun in four Areas most heavily populated by our associates, and no Area has reported its work completed. A survey of the 18 Areas, based on experience and a judgment of their realistic potential, would indicate that the work of the Joint Committee is about one-half finished, both in terms of the number of donors and the amount of pledges and cash.

OBSERVATIONS ON NEW FUNDS

by Paul Todd

As of the date of the writing of this comment, November 27th, the results thus far achieved in the New Funds Drive for Deep Springs and the Association do not warrant hoping for total receipts of more than \$10,000. This prospect is indeed a disappointment for those of us who have been working on the drive, and seems to call for a reorientation of our thinking concerning the degree of support we may expect to receive from our own group. In view of the decreasing value of the dollar, any failure to acquire new funds in significant amounts will necessarily lead to a reconsideration of our budget policies and a reevaluation of our educational work.

Until the drive has been completed and an analysis of the work has been sent in by the area chairman, an attempt to discuss the reasons for the failure of this drive would be premature. As is usually the case, our house is not completely in order from almost any particular point of view. The presence of a potential non-registrant at the Pasadena Branch has had its adverse effect, although this surely should not have reduced the support for Deep Springs. Differences over details of administration have also been felt. It would be surprising to me, however, if any of us should consider these manifestations of human imperfection to be serious qualifications of the institutions begun by Mr. Nunn. Perfection is probably unattainable even in the Association and Deep Springs.

If our failure is organizational, it can be overcome next year. If it is due to personal stringencies, it cannot be overcome regardless of the devotion of our group. And if it is due to a growing conviction that the Association and Deep Springs are dated, then we have lost much more than ample financial support.

TELLURIDE NEWS LETTER

DONALD LAMMERS — EDITOR

Warren Seulowitz
Richard George
Coen ter Kuile

ASSOCIATES

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BY TELLURIDE ASSOCIATION
VOLUME XXXVIII NUMBER 3
CHRISTMAS 1951

CONTRIBUTIONS:

The publishing and mailing costs of this issue of the News Letter will exhaust the money appropriated for our use by the 1951 Convention. To date we have received the modest amount of seven dollars in contributions from our friends and alumni. We should like to produce two more issues before the June 1952 Convention. The cost of these two issues will be \$150. Unless we receive substantial support from our readers, therefore, further editions of the News Letter will necessarily be published at a loss, if at all.

CORNELL BRANCH NOTES

by Warren Seulowitz

One of the most satisfying developments at the Branch this year has been a marked improvement in our ability to receive faculty members and guests with some congeniality and grace. The newly instituted Faculty-Guest Relations Committee has been largely responsible for this. The faculty tea held early in October in honor of Doctors Sidgwick and Robertson (the Baker Chemistry Lecturer, from the University of Glasgow) was a decided success, as were several other events planned by this committee.

More important, perhaps, are the genuine friendships which have resulted from the prolonged visits of several guests at the Branch. In addition to renewing our acquaintance with Doctor Sidgwick, the Branch has thoroughly enjoyed the company of Doctor Robertson, who had been with us for eight weeks, and Mr. and Mrs. Will Herberg, who spent a month with us. Mr. Herberg, whose lectures were sponsored by the Cornell United Religious Work, conducted numerous seminars primarily concerned with religious problems; in addition, he delivered a provocative speech entitled "An Existential Approach To Religion" to the Branch members. Other visitors this semester include alumni L. L. Vincent, Lee Davy, and Paul Reyneau, as well as Professor Mizushima from the University of Japan. It is encouraging to note that these guests have enjoyed their stay at the Branch much more noticeably than has been the case in some recent years. The Branch, too, has found that an earnest effort to be a good host has been most rewarding.

The Gilbert and Sullivan revival on the Hill, begun two years ago by Msrs. Cole and Robertson, continues this year. Wendell Williams is helping to direct the forthcoming production of the "Pirates of Penzance," and Al Galson and Bill Romell hope to win singing roles. First-year man Steve Weinberg has already acted in several of the plays presented by the Dramatic Club.

All three of the freshmen at the Branch are engineering students, which would surely have delighted Mr. Nunn. Donald Johnson and Robinson Ord IV are embryo chemical engineers and Gordon Davidson is studying Electrical Engineering.

KIMBALL BIRTHDAY PARTY



On October 21, Dean Dexter Kimball celebrated his 86th birthday. The Dean was the honored guest on that day at a dinner party given for him by Cornell Branch. Foster Coffin, director of Willard Straight Hall was the speaker, and he reminded the dinner guests of the high esteem in which the Dean is held in the Cornell community by speaking of the Kimball Room in the Straight, and the new Structural Engineering Building which will be named Kimball Hall. Because of another engagement, Professor Emeritus Walter F. Willcox was unable to attend. His son, Professor Bertram F. Willcox, read a letter by him in which he described the Dean's magnificent contributions to the University during the course of the past fifty years. Some of the colorful detail of those fifty years was described by the Dean as he ended the party with some of his delightful story telling. Among the thirty guests for the occasion were Mrs. Edmund E. Day, Mrs. David Hoy, Professor and Mrs. Herbert Laube, Professor Harry Caplan, and Mr. and Mrs. E.M. Johnson.

Other men new to the Branch have a variety of academic interests. Wendell Williams (from DS and Swarthmore), Michael Moravcsik (from Harvard), and Liam Mulcahy (from the University of Dublin) are all graduate students, the first doing work in physics and the third in chemistry. Bill Romell (from DS) is a music major who plans a career in composition and choral conducting. Stephen Weinberg, a sophomore at Cornell, has elected to combine majors in physics and philosophy. John Lindenbaum, also a sophomore, is a pre-medical student. Jordan Pecile (from PB) is an English major, and Jim Oomrigar (from India) is in the school of Industrial and Labor Relations.

DEEP SPRINGS NOTES PASADENA BRANCH NOTES

BY DON NOEL

With the term half gone, the new class can be said to be well-integrated in its new surroundings, and Deep Springs is settled in a quiet routine. The academic program has been so relaxed as to create a better balance than was observed last spring, and the result has been a spurt of trips: a group trip to Death Valley, and individual trips to the Cow-camp, White Mountain, Robert's, and Fishlake Valley.

The Great Books course, recently re-instituted, is generally felt to be a high success. With such lecturers as Dr. John von Rohr of Pomona College, Dr. Truesdell Brown of the University of California, and with lectures by our own Drs. Howard and Schlesinger, the class has discussed the Old and New Testaments, Homer's Iliad, and Plato's Republic, and is currently working on Plutarch's Lives.

In addition to lecturers specifically invited for the Great Books course, Deep Springs has recently enjoyed visits from other guests, among them Dr. John Olmsted of U.C.L.A., and Dr. Frank Bowles, Director of the College Entrance Examination Board. Both these men spent several days here, and spoke formally, as well as contributing to classroom and informal discussions.

In early November an Accreditation Committee from the Northwestern Association of Secondary Schools and High Schools spent three days at Deep Springs. This Committee attended classes, spoke with students and faculty, examined library facilities, and observed work and committee programs. As a result of their visit and a sixty-page report written by Dean Howard, it is hoped Deep Springs will be accredited at the next meeting of the Northwestern Association on December 8th.

With a full complement of twenty workers, Labor Commissioner Ernest Tucker has kept the physical plant in generally good shape despite a rash of leaks in the wooden pipeline. Tucker, in conjunction with Commodore Greenman and Ranch Manager Leonard Fletcher, is considering instituting a new special job in the work program: that of ranchman. This man's main duties would be feeding the replacement heifers (kept in during the winter months), helping to work the cattle at all times, and, in general, assisting in projects still under consideration that will involve the herd.

The Trustees have not yet set a date for their next meeting, but it is expected to take place sometime in January. In the meantime extensive reports are being prepared on the operating budget, the deferred maintenance budget, and the possibility of enlarging the cattle operation.

The Christmas vacation will start on December 16th, and will last until January 6th. A skeleton crew of four students will be on the ranch during this vacation period.

BY NORMAN RUSH

With the entire student body of Pasadena Branch employed, more opportunity than ever is presented for a mutual exchange of experiences and impressions. After several weeks of full employment had elapsed, individual work-reports were inaugurated as a regular part of the Public Speaking program. All students were responsible for preparing and delivering analyses of their jobs, followed by general discussion and questions from the audience. The reaction to work-reports, both in students and in outside guests, has been especially favorable.

Branch morale continues to run high, although it is apparent that outside work-commitments do sap something of the group's dynamism. In spite of the expected brevity of the Branch's future existence, several high school graduates have expressed interest in it and are considering make application.

Definite progress has been made in the direction of compiling a comprehensive analytical survey of the Pasadena Branch, from its inception to its end. The Survey Committee, headed by Ronald Sukenick, intends to explore such aspects of Branch history as group living including difficulties and benefits, academic and administrative problems, and recruitment problems. The initial step, drafting a questionnaire to be sent to alumni, former faculty, and others acquainted with the Branch, was completed recently. Copies are already in the mail.

Progress also has been made in the matter of selecting a faculty for the approaching Spring study term. Already interviewed and definitely contracted are: Konald Kalish of UCLA, for logic; Robert Knsman, UCLA, for English Literature; Alice and Kurt Bergel for German and Modern European History, respectively; Ralph Arellano, UCLA, for Cultural Anthropology. Student body enthusiasm for instructors and courses has been noticeably strong. Faculty and students alike anticipate a valuable and interesting study term.

DEEP SPRINGS CATTLE TRANSACTIONS

Due to a considerable jump in the cattle market, Deep Springs will realize more on its cattle operations this year than had been budgeted. The hold-over steers, perhaps the most profitable of the stock enterprises this year, brought a total of \$9,200 in September, and the sale of weaners has already brought \$9,600 with an anticipated \$5,000 worth still to be marketed.

This year marks Deep Springs' last in the cross-bred Brahma field. After much investigation it has been decided that the Brahma cross-bred cattle, while they are generally "thrifty," and have the ability to put on

(Continued on Page Seven)

THE HISTORY OF DEEP SPRINGS

This is the first of a series of articles dealing with the history of Deep Springs which has been prepared by the Deep Springs' class in English Composition under the direction of Mr. Edward Loomis. The students themselves did all of the requisite research, as well as the actual writing. Because we think that the value of this kind of production lies chiefly in the insight it provides into the way in which present Deep Springs' students regard the history of their institution and its founder, as little editing as possible has been done.

It seems inevitable that, in spite of the care which the students have taken, some errors of fact and/or interpretation will occur in the narrative. We should welcome, therefore, any corrections of matters-of-fact or of interpretation which our readers can send us. Also welcome, of course, are opinions concerning the desirability of continuing to print this material in the News Letter.

CHAPTER I

THE EARLY EDUCATIONAL ENTERPRISES OF L.L.NUNN

by Humphrey Fisher

PART I

In 1880, L. L. Nunn, then twenty-seven, moved westward from Ohio, following the mining booms from place to place. He stopped first at Leadville, Colorado, where, with Malachi Kinney, he built and operated two restaurants. In November of 1880, Kinney and Nunn closed the restaurants and started for Tombstone, Arizona, spurred on by reports of rich silver deposits recently discovered there. The threat of Indians, however, dissuaded the two, and they turned instead toward Durango. Shortly afterwards they again moved on, this time to Telluride, Colorado, where they made furniture and built and rented cabins. It was not until two years later, in 1883, just after Nunn's recovery from an attack of typhoid fever, that their enterprises really began to prosper.

Nunn then began to practice law. Among his first clients was the Keystone placer mine, the largest outfit in the district, and most of his other clients were also mining concerns. It was only natural that he should become interested and involved in that industry; he was appointed general manager of the Keystone company, and in that capacity supervised the construction of an elaborate sluiceway for the separation of the gold particles from the gravel. This plant continued to operate until 1890, when the prohibitive cost of blasting and removing large boulders from the gravel beds forced it to stop.

In 1888, Nunn became manager of the eastern interests of the Gold King Mine. He spent the winter of 1889-90 in England and the eastern United States; and during this period, on behalf of certain creditors of the company, he called on the company president, James Campbell, a powerful financier. Campbell, impressed by the young man's ability, placed him in charge of the work of the company, and in the following year the mine prospered.

Dissatisfied with his inability to bring out low-grade ore profitably because of a power shortage, Nunn began looking about for a cheaper, more reliable source of power. In the winter of 1890 he supervised the construction of the Ames plant in a gorge of the San Miguel River; here was inaugurated and put into operation what is believed to have been the first commercial high-voltage alternating power transmission plant in the world.

In the meantime, Nunn and his associates had gained control of about half the productive real estate in Telluride, of the principal bank, and of the leading newspaper; they were, in short, a powerful force in the Telluride area. It has been said of Mr. Nunn that "it was a rule with him to hold interests only in property and enterprises controlled by himself and his associates, and not willingly to part with any such interests."

The San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Company, heavily backed and managed by Nunn, was organized in 1891. Although its mining operations were soon abandoned because of inferior ore, the corporation continued on the strength of its Ames plant. In 1894, the corporation's first public customer installed electrical machinery in its mines, and many others followed suit. By 1898 the company had founded a new Utah plant in Provo; by 1901 a third plant had been built, this one near Logan, Utah, and still more plants were developed thereafter.

The crude equipment of the early power plants, the lack of knowledge about the behavior of the new alternating current, the need for further experimentation in the field to develop its possibilities - all combined to emphasize the need for specially trained personnel. "Electrical artisans" were not common then, however, and the few young technical school graduates commanded salaries which, for the fifteen or twenty required, would have consumed more than the entire gross revenue from the Ames plant; moreover, such men often were not equipped, either physically or morally, to withstand the rigours of frontier life.

The solution was found in students: Nunn chose frontier boys, inured to the country, who wanted to take a chance in a new art, and taught them to be electricians. They were taken for two years under the severest terms, and they worked all hours at everything. They

were taught, "in practice and theory, by work and example, day and night, Sundays and meal hours, whenever they could ask questions, and the teaching came out of the reserve force of their superiors." To prepare men for positions of higher responsibility in the Company, a course was arranged in which they were taught something of machinery, of shop work in metal and wood, of wiring, insulating, and repairing. A technical library - including the electrical papers - and a conveniently fitted testing room were always open. Each student was given a short laboratory course in the graphic treatment of alternating-current theory. According to an essay by Mr. P. N. Nunn, "while the training was largely practical and while books were undoubtedly the chief source of theory, yet instrumentation and laboratory experiments were by no means neglected." During these early years, immediately following 1894, nearly every employee of the Power Company (except the Chief Engineer, the Superintendent at the power house, and the line foreman) was one of these students.

In November, 1902, the Telluride Power Company, designed to segregate the prosperous power industry from the unpromising mass of mining interests, took over all the power property and indebtedness of the parent San Miguel Company. The Olmsted plant was constructed by the new Company at the head of Provo Canyon in 1903. In the new station the most prominent structure, excluding the hydro electric plant, was the Institute Building, which contained student quarters, classrooms, laboratories, a library and a recreation hall. For seven years the educational work was carried on under the name of the Telluride Institute. After completing approximately two years at a branch plant of the Company, student-employees were often promoted to Olmsted, where they continued their work in more advanced studies. Often the preparatory training received by the students at other stations was supplemented by collegiate courses at Olmsted as an additional part of their compensation. The Olmsted students who gave any appreciable amount of their time to academic studies were divided into two groups: the five-hour men, whose work for the Company was limited to five hours each day, and the scholarship men, who devoted their entire time to experimental, research, and educational work. Naturally, in any emergency everyone worked together on the matter at hand.

On December 6, 1909, a grant of authority for self-government was given to the Olmsted Student Body by the directors of the Telluride Institute. Included in the authority granted was the power given the Student Body to regulate the conduct of its own members and the control of all property occupied by the students for their particular use. Requirements placed upon the students in return for these privileges entailed, among other things, "the development in its members of habits tending toward mental, moral, and physical strength, continuity of purpose and effort, and self-government." Even at this early date Nunn was

favorably disposed toward an isolation policy, for he stated in the grant that "absence from Olmsted during the first year for (the purpose of attending) social functions other than actual necessities" was to be prohibited. Life at the Olmsted plant was characterized by many other activities which were later to be adopted by the Telluride Association and Deep Springs. Saturday evening meetings, then including the management and the faculty as well as students, were regularly held. Nunn actively encouraged the formation of student committees in order to stimulate responsibility. The beginnings of the public speaking program were also evidenced when Nunn's suggestion that each student speak for two minutes at the Saturday evening meeting was adopted. And in 1905, two students were granted scholarships to the University of Michigan. Deep Springs and Telluride Association as we know them today were already in the making.

During these years, James Campbell's wealth had been steadily increasing, principally because of his public-utility and railroad holdings. In 1893 he had become president of the San Miguel Company, and had succeeded to that post in the new Telluride organization; by 1908 he carried more than a million dollars in company bonds, and as his holdings increased, he sought to extend his control.

In January of 1908 Campbell wrote a letter to Nunn, charging him with allowing a bank over-draft, and expressing general dissatisfaction with the share he had been receiving from Telluride Power in the past six years. Nunn explained that the over-draft was merely a theoretical one for the convenience of book-keeping, and allowed the company auditor to examine his personal books. The results were entirely in accord with Nunn's claim that, in actual practice, Campbell's rights in the Company had in no way been infringed upon. A complete audit of the Telluride Power books was made in 1907, and again complete approval of Nunn's actions was expressed.

Campbell's criticism continued, nevertheless, and it became more and more obvious that the Telluride Institute was one of the points of contention, for Campbell could see little commercial value in the work carried on there. A committee from the Company vindicated the enterprise, though, by reporting that "we desire to express our great admiration for the intelligence and character of the men (mostly young men) we met everywhere in connection with the Telluride Company's properties in Colorado, Utah, and Idaho. We found a set of men independent in thought and speech, each one anxious and working for development along his own lines, but bound together by a united ambition to advance the interests of the Company. Everyone with whom we came in contact seemed perfectly willing to be criticized wherever a criticism could justly be made and anxious to do anything reasonable to work out the best interests of the Company. We do not find the slightest disposition to have the

Telluride Company charged more for the services rendered by the Institute or any of its members than those services are reasonably worth..... It is our belief that the Institute should within its lines be encouraged, and that it will greatly aid in promoting the growth and efficiency of the Telluride Company and be a constant source for supplying us with the best men obtainable for the Company's work."

A group of auditors repeated the same view, pointing out that "the Institute has undoubtedly been beneficial to the Company in creating a far better state of mind between Mr. Nunn and his workers than is usually the case between employer and employees." They pointed out also the spirit of loyalty to Nunn and the Company which resulted, and the immunity from the labor troubles which had plagued some other concerns.

Campbell, however, remained unconvinced. In 1910 Nunn was charged with allowing his personal interests to interfere with the best interests of the Company. A committee which examined these charges exonerated Nunn, concluding that "if the Telluride Power Company were to lose the services of said L.L. Nunn, the Company would suffer irreparable loss and injury."

In the same year the Board of Directors, antagonized by Campbell's persistent efforts to extend his control, deposed him from the presidency. He managed, nevertheless, to maintain three of his own men on the board of thirteen. In late 1911 three suits were brought against the Company and Nunn: one, in the name of Campbell, sought to invalidate a certain bond issue because of an irregularity; the second, in the name of one of the members of the Board, sought to place the Company in the hands of receivers; the third, in the name of three shareholders, desired the court to intervene generally - to over-rule the Board, oust Nunn as manager, abolish certain policies, and compel a re-audit of all Company accounting in the twenty years of its history.

In 1912 the United States District Court for Colorado threw the third case out on grounds of laches, indefiniteness, and inequity in the suit. No evidence is available concerning the other two suits, although it is possible that all three cases were grouped together under the court's ruling.

The conflict among the Directors of the concern, however, eventually culminated in the sale, in 1912, of the Telluride Power Company to the syndicate which organized the Utah Power and Light Company. The new owners did not retain the connection with the Telluride Institute and its educational plan.

Copies of the following issues of the News Letter are needed to complete our bound -copy file in Ithaca: Vol. XXXIV, No. 1 (Dec., 1947), and Vol. XXXIV, No. 4 (June, 1948). Kindly send spare copies of these issues to Chancellor EM Johnson, Telluride Association, Ithaca, N.Y.

PETER PARKER: Labour's Choice in Bedford

EX-CORNELL BRANCHMAN DEFEATED IN BRITISH ELECTIONS



Last year, a twenty-seven-year-old Englishman named Peter Parker came to Telluride House and Cornell University. He took both by storm. Cornellians outside the House came to know Parker, once WVBR, the University radio station, found it could call on him at any time to discuss politics (he was Chairman of the Labour Club, the Labour Journal, and the National Association of Labour Student Associations while an honors student at Oxford University), the War (a major at twenty-two, Parker was on the British Army Staff in Washington, and served in India, Burma, and Japan), rugby (Bedford and Oxford varsities), and anything else - from the Cornell system of dating co-eds to T. S. Eliot. And all this in the deep and mellifluous tones of the King Lear Parker had successfully portrayed in a previous visit to this country with the Oxford Players.

In the House Parker had spoken little about any direct role he might play in British politics. We knew he was from Bedford (a district - essentially Conservative - about ninety miles northeast of London), and that he had visions of being an M.P. someday. What we didn't know was that by October of this year Mr. Attlee's majority would be down to a creaking five or six, and that a General Election would be called in England for October 25th.

Somehow, the House got the news. Parker had run, had been beaten, and had married Lady Gillian Rowe-Dutton.

The first cryptic words filtered in from John Mellor, in Europe on a Fulbright grant:

"Incidentally Parker is running, but I know nothing of his chances, although I get the feeling that they are slim as he has had little chance to cultivate his constituency. He was put in due to the illness of the stated candidate."

The details increased, and grew pungent, as another Fulbright scholar, Bob Gatje, visited Bedford and Parker cultivating his constituency, and reported:

"Arrived Bedford 6.45 with time for supper. Reached market-place (scene of rally) 7.15. Rally scheduled for 7.30. 7.30 about 200 people assembled around open truck, someone fiddling with mike, no Peter. 7.45 300 people and banner with Legend: 'Engineers Union - Educate, Organize, Control!' No Peter. 7.50 airplane overhead. Someone comments: 'There he is now!' 8.00 opening speech by Labour leader, no Peter, 400 people generally apathetic. 8.30

second speech by another Labour leader, 500 people getting restless, no Peter. 9.00 the start of an even duller speech by an even duller Labour leader. Disturbance at the edge of the crowd...Shouts...Cheers....Forhe'sajollygoodfellow...PETER! Strides to platform with Jill and mother. Uproarious cheering! Chills up and down my spine. Crowd stilled with 'My friends...' The voice is Lear! 'How is it going? Are we going to win?' 'YES!! (500 strong)' 'Let me hear it again.' 'YES!!!! Bevan dismissed airily with 'They say we are divided. Are we divided?' 'NOOOOOOOOO!!!!' My ears are ringing with the enthusiasm of the answer tho my mind is somewhat short of being convinced by its logic. Our favorite candidate discourses at length with masterly skill and absolute control of the audience. Some is nonsense, but eloquent nonsense. The platform: Peace, Prices, Production. The program (and impressively put): the mailed fist of defense inextricably tied to the open hand of conscience. Hecklers crushed with a 'Look, chum...' 9.45 500 pieces of pulp in his hands. Last train back to London. Have to leave before it's over."

Soon after, the complete figures arrived from Greg Votaw - at Oxford as the Lincoln College Exchange Scholar - and also the word that "Parker is considered to have made a good showing...and to be lucky not to have been elected!" 54,047 souls voted. The Conservative incumbent, Churchill's son-in-law by the way, Capt. A.J.C. Soames, polled 23,278 votes; Peter Parker: 20,492; and a Mr. F. H. Philpott for the Liberals: 3,323. It was over. Churchill had somehow done it. Even his son-in-law had.

DEEP SPRINGS CATTLE TRANSACTIONS
(Continued from Page Three)

weight rapidly and efficiently, do not nevertheless bring enough on the market to make their continuance in this part of the country advisable. The Brahman bulls and cows have all been sold, and are being replaced with good Hereford stock to build the mother herd back up to about two hundred head.

As a result of two factors: the government's insistence that the grazing privileges now enjoyed by Deep Springs' cattle be curtailed, and the profit to be gained at present by holding over weaners an additional year, the Trustees are considering the installation of a second well in the southern part of the Valley. This well would irrigate some one hundred acres of planted pasture to be used solely by the holdover steers. Just before Thanksgiving a geologist from the Union Oil Company visited the ranch to make a study of the underground water table in the Valley. Until there are new developments on the new well proposal, Deep Springs' holdover steers - about forty of them - will again be kept on the pasture at the lake.

PERSONAL NOTES

Barbara Pitney Lamb and Franklin D'O. Reeve were married in St. Mark's Episcopal Church in New Canaan, Conn., on Nov. 23. The bride is the elder daughter of the Horace R. Lambs of New Canaan and NY City. An alumna of Westover School in Middlebury, she studied at Vassar before transferring to Barnard, where she is now a student. Reeve was graduated from Princeton and is currently doing graduate study at Columbia.

Francis Ogilvie is doing research in under water explosions as a physicist at the Taylor Model Basin of the Navy Dept. in Washington.

Pfc. Steven Phillips currently does psychological testing work for the 47th Inf. Div. He did his neuropsychiatric work at Brooke Army Med. Center and hopes to return there for further study as Electroencephalographic Technician.

Dr. Frank Anderson has been awarded the Anthropology Post-Doctoral Fellowship of \$3500 by the Fund for Advancement of Education. Dr. Anderson received his degree last June from the Univ. of New Mexico where he will continue to teach and do research.

Gregory Votaw, in his second year at Lincoln College, is Executive Secretary of the Oxford International Committee, which aims to facilitate the short- and long-term exchange of European students.

Harvey Dunn, local agent of the Utah Power & Light Co. at Coalville, Utah, retired on Oct. 1 after more than 47 years in the electric industry.

Allen Whiting has sent to the Historical Files of the Association a reprint of his "The Soviet Offer to China of 1919" which appeared in the August, 1951, issue of The Far Eastern Quarterly.

Born: Peter-Baird Cornelison on Nov. 17, at San Mateo, Calif. Weight: 7 lb. 4 1/2 oz. No. 1 of the Richard Cornelisons.

Craig David Peterson was born in Buffalo on Aug. 28, second son of lawyers Bertil and Jean Peterson. 9 lbs. Mrs. Peterson has been appointed assistant to the N.Y. bar examiners and is currently busy with babies and bar exams.

MORE PERSONAL NOTES

Harvard Univ. in June granted degrees of Master of Business Administration to John W. Darley, Jr. (with distinction) and to Franklin Lesh; also an AM degree to Norton Dodge.

Harry Kerr is Instructor in the Dept. of Speech and Drama at Cornell Univ. in combination with his work toward a doctorate.

"Gangs and Goons" is an article by Albert Votaw in the Sept. 24 issue of New Republic, dealing with the invasion by Chicago gangsters of the Teamster Union. Votaw is a reporter for the Chicago News Bureau and contributes frequent articles to the magazines.

Dr. Eric M. Pell and Miss Anne Hedger were married at Mount Vernon, N.Y., on October 6, 1951.

Harvey Wellman of the Dept. of State has been designated Acting Officer-in-Charge, Caribbean Affairs, and is currently acquainting himself with a new position which incorporates not only the Cuba Desk but also the Dominican Republic and Haiti Desk.

Helmut Bonheim and Miss Jean Ornstein were married at the NYC Court House on Nov. 23. Bonheim was graduated from Cornell last June and is doing graduate study at Columbia. The bride, a Cornell classmate, is an analyst for Prudential Life.

Michael Southall writes from Cape Town that he, already a qualified Barrister, has been working in an Attorney's office serving the necessary period of articles. By year end he hopes to be a qualified Attorney.

Carlos Escobar writes that he has been married almost a year "to a fine young lady by the name of Sylvia Humberstone, not very Spanish but sufficiently so not to know much English." Escobar spent Oct. in New Orleans, chiefly on account of the arthritis which made him discontinue his study at Cornell.

Born: Stephen Russell Radebaugh on Sept. 13, in Houma, La. No. 2 grandson of the W. P. Joneses, No. 1 child of daughter Barbara.

Malcolm D. Mooers has moved from Indianapolis to become the new Branch Manager in the Pittsburgh area for The Black & Decker Mfg. Co. Portable electric tools. Home address: 1515 Mohican Dr., Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

Dr. Lawrence A. Kimpton, Stanford graduate with a doctorate in philosophy from Cornell ('35), was inaugurated Chancellor of the Univ. of Chicago on Oct. 18 to succeed Robt. Hutchins. Kimpton began teaching at Deep Springs in 1935, the following year he became Dean, and subsequently Dean-Director. His brilliant course in symbolic logic is still shudderingly recalled by ex-DSmen. Dr. Nevil V. Sidgwick and Chemist Lee G. Davy attended the inauguration, the former as representative of Oxford University.

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