

# Telluride Newsletter

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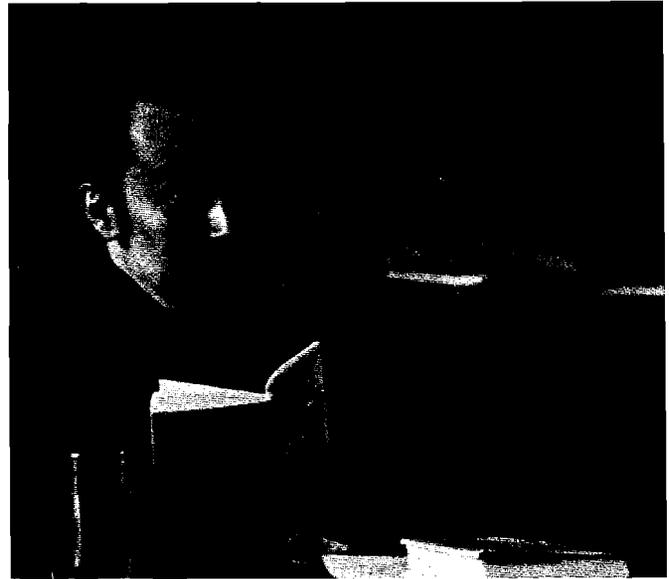
## Custodians Cite Increases; Phase II Poses Problems

So far this fiscal year has been an eventful one for the economy, the securities markets, and the Telluride Board of Custodians. The fiscal year opened with the markets in decline from the April peaks which had been achieved on the basis of expansionary monetary policy and recovery from recession. That decline, reflecting worry over mounting currency crisis and sluggishness in the recovery, was broken only by the dramatic Presidential announcements of mid-August. The ensuing exuberant recovery soon gave way in turn to a sharp decline as initial exhilaration over something having been done gave way to concern over trade war, permanent controls, and a squeeze on profits from apparently uncoordinated policies on prices and wages. Finally, there has been a remarkably sustained rise since Thanksgiving in expectation of and then in response to the currency settlement and in recognition of renewed evidence of economic recovery, especially the rising housing starts and retail and auto sales.

The Custodians happened to meet at three relatively high points; early July, early October, and mid-January, all with the Dow Jones Industrial Average around 900. They chose to become and remain fully invested. So far the fiscal year (January 21) has seen excellent results: a gain of 8% in the stock portfolio (not counting plowback or the shift from bonds) compared to none in the Dow, and an equal gain in the bond portfolio. In addition, dividend and interest income has reached a new rate of \$184,000, up more than 20% from the \$159,000 plateau of the past five years. These results of course are the fruits of previous investments as well as more recent stewardship. The major winners were Kodak, Ford, Standard Oil of Indiana, Gulf & Western convertibles, Beatrice Foods, IBM, Sears, and Lucky Stores, in that order. Only Raytheon declined significantly.

Last Convention passed a resolution ("the Hodges-Galston compromise") limiting the Board to transactions involving four blocks per meeting (ordinarily two buys and two sells), apart from block-rounding and changes in the stock/bond ratio, unless waiver is unanimously agreed to. This limitation was imposed not so much to save on brokerage fees as to try to improve the Board's deliberations by focusing them more narrowly. Unfortunately a limitation as to the number of actual buys and sells cannot limit the number of alternatives canvassed especially on the sell side (a plethora of buy recommendations has rarely been our problem). A judgment made to hold a security often involves as much deliberation and research as one to sell, so deciding which two of twenty to sell is no easier than deciding which three or four. As a result it is doubtful whether this objective of the limitation has been achieved. The premise of the limitation seemed to be that as in the 1960's there would be obvious quality defensive and growth stocks that could be left in our portfolio without frequent inspection. But despite the recent fine performance of Kodak and IBM (which took place while the Board nevertheless spent much of its efforts debating them and even reduced our holding of the former, set a price on the rest of it, and set a price on part of the latter), this

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## CB Holds First Winter Program

The first Winter Program at Cornell Branch attracted over twenty students back to Ithaca a week before official registration dates. Professor Thomas Greene of Yale conducted five seminars and two play readings centered on two plays of William Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra* and *King Lear*. Greene had previously taught in three TASP programs here. A skillful seminar leader, Greene shared his many years of thinking about and detailed knowledge of the scripts with a group whose enthusiasm even led them to drop coffee breaks. The seminar was done under Special Projects authorized by Convention, and made feasible by the new Cornell calendar with its long break between semesters.

Branchmembers at the last coffee break



# ALUMNI OF DEEP SPRINGS AND TELLURIDE



Erik Pell, William Allen, Paul Szasz, John Mellor, Herbert Meltzer

The first meeting of Council of the Alumni took place in New York on Saturday, 22 January, starting at my office and continuing into the afternoon at the University Club after a lively luncheon there. Present for all or part of our deliberations were Vice Presidents Balderston and Pell, Treasurer Szasz, Secretary Mellor, and, representing Washington, D.C., and Chicago respectively, the Messrs. Allen and Meltzer.

Probably the first as well as final conclusion of this gathering was that we saw no point in further denying the fact that 90% of the justification to be found for this, like other Alumni activities, was the pleasure of seeing old friends again. We may have been hesitant about making pronouncements concerning Alumni program, but we certainly made a dent in some recent Supreme Court decisions, high rise construction in central cities, Bangladesh and open enrollment.

When we did get around to business, Paul Szasz cheered us all with news of 124 paid-up Members and a consequent bank balance after start-up expenses of almost \$1400. After discussion it was decided that the possible benefits of establishing the tax-deductibility of our dues would not be worth the effort it would require, nor justify a possible clouding of the tax status of Telluride Corporation. Therefore the dues which you, gentle reader, either have or will shortly be sending in will be coming entirely out of your pocket and are not to be confused with your much more important contribution to the New Funds Drive.

We received word of recent Alumni gatherings in Washington, D.C., San Francisco, and New York which have been reported upon elsewhere in the Newsletter, and considered organizational problems in Chicago, Boston, and Los Angeles. An analysis of our Alumni distribution both by head count as well as by degree of previous involvement in TA-DS affairs shows that the present centers of high activity are predictably those with high representation on both scores. The areas which are slow in organizing will take more work, but we hope that lessons can be learned and inspiration gained from the successful experience of the active chapters. It has been suggested that if area dinners were scheduled sufficiently far in advance for *Newsletter* publication, they might even attract members further afield who could schedule trips to the cities to coincide with meetings.

There was considerable discussion of the desired style of area meetings and we come out strongly in favor of maximum informality and a variety of settings as being most conducive to the personal contact and development of ideas which are the main purpose of such gatherings. Each of the active centers has benefited from the personal hospitality of individuals



Pell, Allen, Bob Gatje, Szasz and Mellor  
("... the pleasure of seeing old friends?")

whose homes have been the scene of Alumni affairs just as important as in-town meetings. Chapters are to be urged to choose comfortable, convenient meeting places and when, as is often the case, this runs the cost of dinner beyond the means of students and the only recently employed, that rules of subsidization be established which the Alumni treasury will finance.

Erik Pell described his plans to organize some 350 potentially active alumni who live out of range of our big-city chapters by dividing the country into seven regions of roughly 50 members. A Chairman for each will be responsible to Erik for maintaining liaison in preparation for possible calls on their services.

Considered in detail were a number of programs which are today active or under discussion and which do or will form the substance of Alumni activity in support of DS and TA. They were:

Special Recruitment for TASP that may at some point in the future have to be expanded to a General Recruitment Drive if present procedures have to be changed.

## TELLURIDE NEWSLETTER

The *Telluride Newsletter* is published four times a year in Ithaca, New York.

Editors

LeGrace Benson

Joel Schwartz

Deep Springs Correspondent

Dan Pritchett

The editors welcome letters, comments, and suggestions from readers. Please address correspondence to LeGrace Benson, Telluride Association, 217 West Avenue, Ithaca, New York, 14850.

Photographs: page 1, John Kristensen; page 2, Bob Gatje, Herbert Meltzer; page 3, Bob Gatje; page 5, courtesy of Christopher Keene; page 6, Andrew Herkovic; page 7, Francis Tetreault; pages 8, 9, 14, 16, courtesy of Orville Sweeting; pages 10, 11, 12, David Clark; page 13, Allen J. MacDonald.

# COUNCIL MEETS



Pell, Fred Balderston, Allen, Mellor, and Szasz at council dinner

The Internship Program for current and recent students, possibly with Alumni funding as well as sponsorship.

A general inventory of Alumni interests and talents so that Ithaca and DS will know where to turn when specialized help is required.

After the great success of the essentially West Coast Alumni gatherings at Deep Springs, we will be considering the possibilities of arranging similar weekends at Ithaca. We invite comment concerning the relative interest in and merits of a *spring* weekend with Branch participation but necessarily off-campus housing as opposed to a *summer* weekend after TASP that might use the House as residence as well as a center for discussions and meals. Because of the need carefully to coordinate such a weekend with the interests and possibilities of the Branch, it seems likely that we will be aiming at 1973 rather than 1972, but we hope to open discussion at this point.

The Council was heartened by the cumulative report of Alumni activities to date. We believe that continued thought and discussion will gradually increase the tempo and establish to the satisfaction of ourselves, the current occupants of CB and DS, and outsiders that the common experience we have shared deserves to be extended and enhanced to the benefit of past, present, and future generations of TASPers, Deep Springers, Telluriders, and pinheads.



## ADSTA COUNCIL

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### Galston Reports on Internships

At the time of the last Newsletter, the Internship Program was just a gleam in the eye of the 1971 Convention. Since then a letter has been sent to about 250 alumni asking for suggestions and actual offers of internships. The response, though hardly overwhelming, has been sufficiently encouraging to warrant continued planning. Tentative offers have been received in the areas of psychiatry, architecture, economic planning, journalism and the Red Cross, among others. During the past few weeks, members of CBTA have been considering, and indicating their personal interest in, the various proposals. Once a rough estimate of the number of Branch members likely to participate has been arrived at, the Association will be in a position to work toward more detailed arrangements with the alumni who have so generously come forward. (It should be pointed out that the program is by no means confined to present CBTAers. All recent branch members, TASPers and friends of the Association are encouraged to indicate their interest.)

It has become clear that not all alumni making offers are in a position, either personally or through their professional or political organizations, to bear the full cost of the interns. Association members should be aware that the 1972 Convention may face the necessity of funding this program on a limited basis. This should provoke a more detailed examination of the purpose and value of the program, and its relation to the overall purpose of Association activities.

# Former Berkeley Branchmember Conducts a

Interviewed by Joel Schwartz

January 1972

Schwartz: How did you become a conductor? I understand you did not have much musical training.

Keene: I had lots of musical training. I never went to a conservatory, but I started a small opera company of my own when I was at Berkeley. Originally I was interested in stage directing, and I was always drawn to opera as an art form. The first time I produced an opera I couldn't find anyone who wanted to conduct it, and since I knew the opera as well as anybody else and I could play it and had taught the singers the music, I figured I might as well conduct it myself. It was relatively simple and natural for me, and I've been at it ever since.

S: What had you done to familiarize yourself—to enable you to conduct?

K: Well, I had been playing professionally since I was about fourteen—for rehearsals, doing piano work backstage with various groups; so I was an accomplished pianist and I had been working around the opera field for a long time—I wasn't a complete stranger to it. I studied with Boris Goldovsky, and I'd done more or less what you could do at that age, without studying conducting; I had conducted section rehearsals for chorus groups. I was not without experience when I began opera conducting.

S: How does that differ from the way the average opera conductor gets his training?

K: Most of them—in Europe at least, go to a conservatory. In Europe they have a much more sensible system. If you're going to be a musician you go to a technical high school for thorough training in solfeggio, instrumentation and conducting, etc. The only way you learn is to do it; so unless you start at an early age you never develop the kind of physical dexterity you need. A certain amount of schooling is an advantage in the sense that you spend many years accumulating a kind of expertise around the subject of conducting—but that can all be acquired as you go.

S: Did you encounter any resistance when you began conducting in college?

K: The resistance was from the Music Department, because I wasn't a music student with them, so they thought I must be a charlatan and they didn't like it.

S: Why weren't you in the Music Department?

K: It was too academic, too narrow, not interested in performance, not interested in any kind of practical activity in the business of making music. Most of us become musicians because we want to make music, and they want to have us study it. So I wasn't able to get along in that curriculum, and I was a history major as long as I was in school—I never did finish.

S: What sort of experience did you have at Berkeley itself, conducting opera, and what were you able to work out there?

K: Six productions.

S: Who paid for these?

K: They were paid for by the student body. One was paid for by the centennial celebration, one was partly paid for by the geology department. There was all sorts of finagling for funds because the administration of the school liked me very much. This was during the time of the Berkeley riots, and anybody who was doing anything constructive was regarded as a sort of wonderful example of American youth. So I was able to tap certain funds that were lying dormant for student activities. And of course I was horrified to discover

that in the course of the four years I was at Berkeley I spent something like thirty-five thousand dollars of their money. They would have been horrified if they'd ever stopped to add it up. It was extraordinary because the last two years I was not technically a student. The truth was I was not a student at all, although I maintained the fiction of being one so I could go on producing those operas. And I don't think they discovered that either, because I received for the production of "The Medium" which we did, a centennial award which was supposedly in recognition of a notable contribution to the University of California—and a great deal was made of the fact that I was the only student who received such a thing. I didn't wish to point out at that time that I wasn't a student. I hadn't paid my library fines and they threw me off the rolls for not paying for overdue books—I blush to admit.

S: How did you move from conducting at college to conducting with more professional companies?

K: When I conducted at college it was already a kind of semi-professional activity. For years I'd practically supported myself by coaching singers. So I knew all of the professional singers in the Bay Area, and these were the singers I used at college—I didn't use students. So it was already a kind of semi-professional company; and most of the players in the orchestra were also professional players in the area who wanted to play opera because there was very little outlet for it. I began conducting professionally when I was hired by a company called the American Ballet Company—not American Ballet Theatre, which is a much bigger outfit. This was a small company that was formed two years ago by Elliot Feld, and I was the music director of that while it existed; it's now defunct. I got that job on the recommendation of Gian Carlo Menotti who had heard about my activities in the Bay Area and who invited me to come to Spoleto to conduct in 1968, which I did.

S: I understand there's a story about Menotti calling you up.

K: He called me on the phone and said "This is Gian Carlo Menotti", and I thought it was a joke of course—what the hell would he be calling me for, so I said "Yeah, this is Granny Goose." And he said, "Well, Meester Goose I got to reach Christopher Keene—where is dat man?" So I put down the phone and came back and said in my deepest voice "Yes, yes, this is Christopher Keene." He invited me to come to Spoleto, and I went. And we remained in correspondence.

I went to Spoleto again in 1969 with the Ballet company, and on the way I met Julius Rudel who had created this strange position called the Julius Rudel Award which he'd never yet given to anyone, and he asked me to come to New York and join the conducting staff and accept this award—which I did. So I came here in 1970, January, two years ago, and I've been here ever since. First I conducted with the ballet company and with the City Opera. I went back to Spoleto in the summer of '71, Sante Fe also in '71, and then I made my debut at the Met this last September.

S: What worlds does that leave unconquered? What would you like to do now?

K: Well, professionally there isn't too much that I don't know about. I'm going to Covent Garden in '73, the Vienna Staats-Oper in '73 and the Bolshoi in '73. . . The world that's unconquered for me—that's not even entered yet, is the world of symphonic repertoire, which I'm very anxious to do. It's very difficult, strangely enough, to bridge the gap. Symphony managers are very reluctant to engage a person who's mostly done opera. Even Toscanini when he came to

# Metropolitan; Spoleto, Covent-Garden, Bolshoi Ahead



this country at the age of sixty and began to conduct symphony concerts, would get the criticism "but he's an opera conductor—how can he conduct symphonies?" It's a peculiar kind of prejudice, but it does exist.

S: You'd think it would be harder to go from symphony to opera.

K: Well, it is harder, except that fifty years ago there was no such thing as a symphony conductor—you began by conducting opera, and you did symphony concerts. All of the great conductors of the old German school began as opera conductors. Now of course there's a new kind of career that's possible, mostly in the last twenty years with people like Ozawa and Mehta, who are principally symphony conductors. I would think it would be more difficult to conduct opera if you'd only conducted symphonies. Very distinguished symphony conductors come to City Opera, for example, and conduct opera with little success because a completely different set of parameters is required. You're at the mercy of the idiot singers on the stage—and even with anything that might go wrong with the set. You have to have a kind of awareness and flexibility that you don't have to have in a symphony. And these are useful to have, but not particularly admirable artistic qualities.

S: Have you any feelers yet about symphonic repertory?

K: Yes, I've had a number of engagements as a matter of fact offered to me, but I've had to turn down about five in the last year because I've had opera engagements. Also, symphonic conducting is more lucrative because it ties up less periods of time. With an opera conductor your year gets filled up very fast because you have rehearsal periods in advance as well as performance. I now have most of '73 filled up. It's funny being a conductor because you can look forward to at least fifty years of activity—imagine how different the musical scene will be fifty years from now!

S: Do you think there will still be orchestras?

K: For my own sake I certainly hope so. I think that somewhere in those fifty years there's going to be a total collapse of the system as we know it now. The labor problem is impossible. It's not the musicians' fault—they're not as well paid as everyone thinks they are. They get raises and they get more conditions put into their contracts, but when you get down to considering what they actually make, it's not very much. And with the acceleration of the quality of life in this country and the emphasis on leisure and relaxation and luxury and possessions and materialism—the musicians are like everybody else, if not a little more aggressive because most of them are very bitter about what they do. I don't

see that they're going to become any less intransigent until either they get to take some action or until there's a total collapse of the musical economy which makes people then willing to accept some retrenchment. So in the next thirty years there are going to be some tremendous changes in the musical scene. Sizes of orchestras are going to have to be reduced, and above all what's happening which is very unfortunate is that rehearsal is disappearing. I don't know about other conductors but I think generally speaking rehearsing is preferable to performing. In rehearsing you have a chance to do what you want, to think about what you want, to try things out, to experiment—and that's disappearing because it can't be afforded. At City Opera now, we don't rehearse operas that have been done before.

S: How about recording?

K: That I look forward to doing. I've talked about it, but I haven't signed any contracts yet. I'll probably be going some recording soon,—there are a lot of projects I'd like to record: the opera of Villa-Lobos, an opera of Henze, "The Young Lovers". . . I've also done a lot of translating, some of which has been published. Henze's piece, "Cimarron", and his "Natasha Ungeheuer" are being performed in my translation next week in Pittsburgh. It's a nice relaxation from conducting.

S: Would you like to record the standard repertory, and if so how likely do you think it is that you'll get the chance?

K: Of course one will get the chance because eventually the conductors who are doing all the recording now will die. And they'll need someone else. I think there's a likely chance that I could record the standard repertory in a couple of years, but I'm not particularly interested in doing it. Generally such a recording is for the sake of the singer and not the conductor, and there's not too much satisfaction in that. And I think there's also a kind of ground-swell of interest in this country (which is very salutary) in pieces that are not known. If you look at the symphony programs all around the country, they're reflecting a subtle change; people are programming not necessarily novelties but pieces that have been neglected rather than another Brahms Fourth or Beethoven Fifth. Which I think is very interesting. I believe people should be interested in knowing a lot of music rather than knowing all thirty-seven recordings of their favorite piece, which I find is a kind of lack of real musical interest. I find rather tedious the endless discussions of which recording of "Traviata" is best.

S: Have you had trouble with older musicians at all, resenting a conductor of your age?

K: No. At a place like the Met,—look, in New York, a free-lance musician works with so many bad conductors—of all ages—that when there's a person of any kind of intelligence and competence who comes along they're very happy. When you work with an orchestra like the Metropolitan, it's not so much your age that you're up against as the ghosts of all of the really great conductors that they've played with. As a result there's a kind of resistance to anybody who's young and relatively unknown. It's not a personal resistance. It's just a fact that the orchestra is obsessed by the memory of Toscanini, of Reiner. . . Even the ones who didn't play with those men, think they did because they've heard so much about it. It's very difficult at my age to make much more than a favorable impression on players of that kind of experience, especially since whether they liked Toscanini or not when he was alive, now that he's dead you may be sure that they thought he was great. It's kind of selective memory

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## Branchmember's Book Published



Don Reeves spent a hefty part of his freshman year at Cornell hunched over a typewriter alternately thinking and pounding keys. The result is *Notes of a Processed Brother*, published by Pantheon.

Reeves has used what was closest to hand and most familiar to him—his own experience—to detail an account of a multifarious education which began in the West Indies black-on-black and continues into the indefinite present as white-on-black. (James Baldwin: “. . . I just want you off my back.”) Perhaps more accurate a metaphoric description is that a good part of the book deals with a series of black and white baffles arranged, not according to the laws of chance so admired by DADA, but according to the dadaistic laws of non-chance arranged by the New York City Public School System.

It is not easy to get a purchase on the nearly Byzantine events that took place at the time of Ocean Hill-Brownsville, the Moratorium, the rise to prestige and power of the Federated Teachers under Shanker. (*Nearly Byzantine* because it lacks the resplendent surfaces of that empire. The intrigues took place along brown and dirty cream enamelled halls and behind oak and metal doors bearing the grimy scars of decades of hostility.) Reeves does not render the shape and size of the *événement* any less ambiguous. If anything he leads us deeper into the chicanes, and offers not one thread by which we might reverse our progress to the beast. It is not a book to be read for pleasure. Reeves has not made any friends by writing it.

Why then should we dutifully force ourselves to be assaulted by another cry of outrage from one of the blacks trying to outwit Legree's dogs across the Great Dismal Swamp and the ice floes on the Potomac? (*Spring*: “The ice is breaking! The ice is breaking.”) Masachism only causes ulcers. Why? Because although one can easily find statistics in the *New York Times* or the *Harvard Education Review*, “71%” is not a phrase laden with visual, tactile, aural, and, yes, olfactory imagery that is required if one is to realize that “71%” refers to the plight of Florine and Carlos, of Maria and Sam.

“71%” is only body count. *Notes from a Processed Brother* is a personalization of the body count. Students with names and faces meet with principals and counselors who likewise have names and faces. People react in classrooms

full of sound and smell. Twelve dropouts is signalled in reality by a dozen partially finished drawings footprinted on the floor of the art room. The end of privacy is signified in reality by the Xerox spitting out 500 copies of a personal letter.

The scene is perceived by one person. That is a limitation, but it is also the unifying continuity within a complex situation. Through the *Notes*, the author lends us his perceptions, and if we use them well, there is much to be learned.

### Dr. Julian Steward

Dr. Julian Steward (DS18, TA20) noted anthropologist, died February 8 in Fithian, Illinois. He was among the first students to attend Deep Springs College. In a letter of 1962 he said . . . “I owe a great deal to both institutions not only in education provided me but in intellectual and ethical stimulation.” His anthropological researches took him to South and Central America and Central Africa, as well as to the Indians of western United States. Author of several books and many articles, he was founder of the American Anthropological Society and founding editor of the society's *Journal*. He received the Wenner Gren Foundation's Viking Fund Medal in 1953, was elected to the American Academy of Sciences in 1954, and appointed one of five members of the University of Illinois Center for Advanced Study in 1959. At Illinois he was also head of the Department of Anthropology until his retirement as Emeritus Professor in 1967.

This tribute was received from Bob Aird (TA24).

“Julian was at the house from 1921 to 1925. He was a bit of a diamond in the rough in those days and for this reason, many did not realize his great abilities. Those of us who were more close to him were Windsor Putnam and Henry Hayes in addition to myself. I roomed with him one year at the house (1923-24). We took a trip in the summer of 1924 all through New England and much of the East. I also was on an anthropological trip with him during the summer of 1926 in the Northwest. He was anxious to return to Deep Springs as a teacher in 1963 but his failing health finally precluded this. He was one of the greatest anthropologists of the past generation. As I experienced on two occasions (Peru and Mexico), his name was a password in anthropology circles.”

### Dr. Marcel Weinreich

Marcel Weinreich, who was Professor of Philosophy and Foreign Languages at Deep Springs from 1947 to 1950 recently died in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Born in Czarist Russia, Weinreich lived in Poland and Germany before coming to the United States. He held a Doctorate *summa cum laude* from the Sorbonne, as well as degrees from the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. Fluent in 10 languages, he was a political analyst for the Department of Justice, taught at Columbia University and the University of Puerto Rico. Weinreich had retired last spring as technical and scientific translator for Sandia Laboratories and the Albuquerque operations office of the Atomic Energy Commission.

In Memoriam

EDWARD W. HOFFER

3 April 1971 — Alumni Charter Member



Host Chet Dunn at center

## San Francisco ADSTA: Dave Hodges Elected.

### *Group Discusses Support and Advice for New, Continuing Programs*

The December 3 organizational meeting of the Bay Area chapter of ADSTA began on a note of skepticism, but ended with an air of general enthusiasm.

The initial question posed to the 24 alumni who attended the San Francisco dinner meeting was whether there is any real need for the new organization. Several expressed a reluctance to encumber their busy lives with more meetings and committee work unless something substantive is likely to result.

Discussion of possible functions that might prove sufficiently substantive centered around the following:

1. *Internships*—developing a roster of hosts from among alumni and their professional acquaintances who would be willing to receive and counsel CB or DS students serving internships during vacations or semesters away from school.

2. *Recruitment*—finding and helping to screen applicants for DS, CB, TASP; and faculty members for DS.

3. *Lectureships*—working in close coordination with the Director of DS and with CB to help select lecturers to supplement the curriculum; and providing the funds to pay their honoraria and travel expenses.

4. *Fund Raising*—providing a more efficient network for reaching alumni and other potential contributors with appeals for funds.

The most exciting idea generated during this discussion was the realization that the Bay Area alumni group (which presently numbers 137) constitutes a resource base of tremendous potential. The alumni (even just the 24 who were seated around the table) represent a broad range of experience, expertise, and interests. The function of the alumni organization, in the broadest sense, would be to harness this potential and to channel it to provide maximum support for DS and TA. Without an active alumni organization such support has been at best haphazard.

The discussion went beyond supporting just the Nunn institutions. Many alumni are active in community service work. In such work it is often helpful to be able to enlist members of various professions, or just to compare notes.

On the individual level, an alumnus might need counsel with respect to his own career plans. The ADSTA chapter would serve as a clearing-house, enabling all to draw readily on the reserve pool, for whatever reason.

This discussion took about two hours. Alumni spanning the years from pre-DS "pinhead" to recent graduate contributed ideas. The upshot was a 24-0 vote in favor of having a Bay Area chapter of ADSTA.

Elections followed. As President, the chapter chose Dave Hodges. He succeeds Curt Karplus, who presided during the interim. Dave will be the representative to the ADSTA Council. Doug Martin is the new Secretary.

Dave Hodges indicated that he plans to call the group together 2 or 3 times a year. Committees will be formed to carry out the functions discussed at the meeting. A project of high priority will be the compilation of a Directory of the area's alumni. This will catalog what each alumnus is prepared to contribute to the resource pool.

The following attended the organizational meeting: Michael Ames, William E. Baker, Frederick E. Balderston, James E. Bostwick, Joel S. Coble, Chester W. Dunn, Ward J. Fellows, Isao Fujimoto, Brian R. Galvin, Alan Grundman, Henry H. Hayes, David A. Hodges, Curtis M. Karplus, Alan Kaufman, David LeCount, Douglas B. Martin, Jr., John G. May, Kenneth Odell, J. William Pezick, Randall C. Reid, George B. Sabine, Francis J. Tetreault, Morton R. Weinstein, and Robley C. Williams. Randy Reid, Director and Dean of DS, flew down to San Francisco for the occasion.

The dinner meeting was held at the Olympic Club under the generous auspices of Chet Dunn (the "pinhead" previously mentioned), and ended with a vote of thanks to him for once again leading the way toward a more active Bay area alumni group.



Curt Karplus presiding at center

## ADSTA MEMBERSHIP

NOW 130 MEMBERS

Regular Membership	\$15.00
Student Membership	\$ 5.00

217 West Ave., Ithaca, N. Y. 14850

CUSTODIANS OF TELLURIDE ASSOCIATION

7 and 8 APRIL — NEW YORK CITY

The Custodians are interested in hearing from Associates

# SOLID MULDOON CHARGES FRAUD

The formation of the San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Company caused some commotion in the East, as well as in Telluride, Rico, and Ouray. The December 10, 1891 issue of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* printed a letter from Denver (initialed A.B.C.) that attacked L. L. and his associates. An editorial also appeared in the same issue questioning the motives of the promoters of the San Miguel and quoting *The Solid Muldoon* of Ouray in support of the charges of fraud.

... It is doubtful at the present time just what property the San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Company owns, if it owns any at all. Certainly the books of the clerk and recorder of San Miguel County showed, as late as November 14th, 1891, that not a square foot of property in San Miguel County stood in its name; nor had the articles of incorporation of the company been filed in the County at that time.

The attack upon L. L.'s grand plan was sharpest in the *Ouray Plaindealer* and *The Solid Muldoon*, the *Rico News* and *Democrat*, and *The Telluride Journal* (owned by Charles F. Painter, by this time on the outs with L. L.).

The San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Company of Telluride is branded as a gigantic fraud by the *Ouray Plaindealer*. The *Journal* and *Republican* of Telluride are charged with possessing knowledge of this fact and by their silence encouraging a patronage for the wildcat scheme, stock of which is floated on the market. If the *Plaindealer* is right the Telluride editors deserve a severe roasting.  
—*Rico Democrat*, November 4, 1891.

There are none more positively aware of the villainous extent of the San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Company steal than the officials who are engineering the robbery. The citizens of Telluride who are not interested or implicated are unanimous in their denunciations of the robbery, and numerous letters and telegrams approving the *Muldoon's* arraignment and exposure of the steal have been received. We shall endeavor to give it about six columns during the present month.  
—*The Solid Muldoon*, December 4, 1891.

The *Telluride Journal* is not experiencing any trouble in proving L. L. Nunn, of the San Miguel Consolidated steal, to be a liar. If he was simply a "liar," the fault could be overlooked, but his propensity for robbery is where the undesirable part comes in. Nunn would require watching even in a stone quarry.  
—*The Solid Muldoon*, December 4, 1891.

After the buildup of December 4, *The Solid Muldoon* really unloaded on the Consolidated in two squibs, a half-column editorial, and three full columns on page one.

## A DANGEROUS SWINDLE

*The Muldoon* this week devotes considerable space to the San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Co., a swindling concern meriting, by virtue of extreme cussedness, the censure of all who hold honesty and fair dealing paramount to theft and cunning. The concern is the handiwork of Frank R. Sherwin, well known in Colorado and the East, assisted by a corps of willing spirits who like their master in crime, have neither veracity, manhood, or integrity to lose...

At this end of the swindling concern is one L. L. Nunn who poses as manager, vice president of a bank, and even has the supreme and monumental gall at times to claim to be upon speaking terms with honesty and integrity. Hand-in-hand with Nunn is another morsel of cunning who is halting between desire for easily acquired wealth and gratification of political ambition before "asserting himself," and as there is still a shadow of hope for him, we refrain, at present, from more personal arraignment [reference is to Judge William Story].

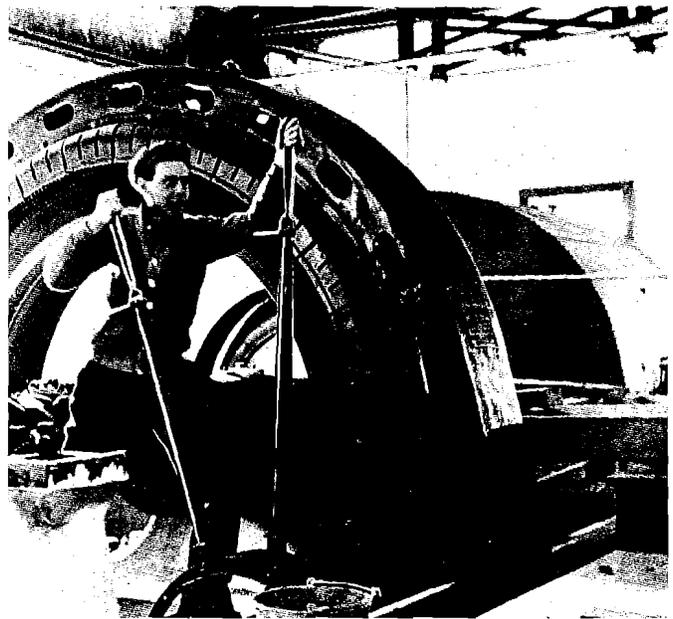
The concern is without parallel in the history of Colorado mining swindles. . . It was incorporated for a steal, has been run as a steal, and is still being worked by as unscrupulous a gang as ever robbed their fellow man. And yet every fact, every record, every circumstance, every detail from incorporation to exposure branding it with the word "steal," there are still to be found publications and individuals base enough to apologize for its existence. *The Muldoon* has voluntarily undertaken the task of extermination, and when hostilities cease the San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Co. will be among the steals that were.

*The Solid Muldoon* soon folded in Ouray, but the *Financial and Mining Record* for March 26, 1892 in the notes from all over, reported that it had resumed "as a daily newspaper of good size and appearance, but at Durango." The *Muldoon's* crusade was finished.

The *Rico News*, however, ably kept up the yapping. The following are all from the issue of December 5, 1891.

L. L. Nunn, the silent editor of *The Telluride Republican*, attempts to answer the criticisms of the *Muldoon* and *News* regarding the San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Company by abusive epithets and threats such as would make any respectable journal blush with shame, and the reading public wonders if Hades had not spewed up some of its vilest miscreants. If Lucien Lucretius [sic] is honest in his convictions regarding the steal he should not become razzle-dazzled and let loose his whole scheme at one clatter. The public might get founded in attempting to find where his integrity exists.

\* \* \*



Work at the Power Company. Hod Lamb

• *The Telluride Republican* informs its dear readers that it will not denounce the San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Company because its manager, Lucien Lucretius [sic] Nunn, "has been with us eleven years, and represents more than one-fourth of the taxable wealth of San Miguel County, and because as a community we have learned to have confidence in his integrity and business sagacity." If the conceited jackass who attempts to run that paper will only take the pains to look up the little lying nonentity's record in San Miguel County and see how he acquired his taxable wealth, he would find that integrity and honesty had been prostituted beyond the realms of scoundrelism and the depths of infamy.

\* \* \*

• . . . So far as "little Nunn" is concerned, he is a man of little brains, no character, and a reputation as thin as a Manhattan cock-tail. His threats do not in the least scare this end of the procession. His ethics are as harmless as the flutter and cluck of a sick hen.

\* \* \*

• The silent editor of *The Telluride Republican* [L. L.] recommends Dr. Mayfield's wonderful "jag cure" and urges the two Rico editors and the *Montrose Onion*, whatever that is, to try some of it. Thanks, we don't need any at present; skunks can be run down without the "jag cure" as long as the San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Company is in existence and its blubbing manager owns and edits a newspaper in the town of Telluride.

\* \* \*

*The Plaindealer*, which has been denouncing the Consolidated, recovered from the madness of charges and counter charges first.

# NUNN SENDS OPHIR BURROS TO OURAY

On December 17, 1891, the *Plaindealer* published the following report under the heading, "Solid Chunks of Truth."

So much has been said in regard to the now celebrated San Miguel Consolidated Gold Mining Co., that *Plaindealer* had made a practical but careful examination into the affairs of the institution, with the following results.

A stupendous mining scheme has been inaugurated in San Miguel County by L. L. Nunn to absorb about all of the freemilling gold properties there, and if he can accomplish the desired result, it will place Nunn among the foremost mining manipulators of the world. The proposition is plain business, and one which is being carried out by every mining corporation now in existence.

Mr. Nunn, by hard and persistent work, has acquired bonds and leases upon most of the developed gold properties over there, consisting of the Gold King group, Ilium group, Prospect Basin group, placer grounds, and one of the grandest water powers in the State. On all of these various claims former owners have expended from one-half to a million dollars in development, and it has been estimated that over \$750,000 in gold has been extracted from them.



Play at the Power Company

The West was rough country in those days. Newspapers were given to extravagances to survive (not unlike today, though the attacks are a trifle more genteel). The *Muldoon*, especially, was always trying to arouse latent rivalries.

One time a feud broke out between Silverton and Ouray when the *Muldoon* reported that "the mines here are producing like mad." Its Silverton rival retorted that "the mines are not as mad as the men who believe that they are anything more than a flash in the pan." Ouray replied that it was only natural that Silverton should throw mud, for "they have a plentiful supply of it, all of their roads being between six and seven feet deep in the stuff."

The newly founded camp of Ophir was dragged into the squabble when the *Muldoon* expressed the wish that it would begin to live up to its name, which was that of the fabulous mining district of Biblical fame. The citizens of Ophir, having no newspaper in which to reply, drove a herd of burros into Ouray. Each burro bore the name of a prominent Ouray citizen on its posterior, and when the county judge met his namesake, he was so enraged that he could scarcely be restrained from arming himself with six-

shooters and a double-barreled shotgun and making a one-man raid on Ophir. It was said that L. L. and his brother-in-law, Bill Bird, had a hand in that one.

L. L. Nunn always maintained that the attacks on the San Miguel Consolidated were inspired by his offering to furnish lights for Telluride in competition with the local company owned by Mr. Painter and friends.

The town Board of Trustees had on August 22, 1891 granted the Telluride Electric Light and Power Co. an exclusive franchise for 10 years to furnish electricity for lighting in Telluride. L. L. challenged the right of the Board to grant such an exclusive right for so long a time. For over a year he had been supplying his own needs and a part of Telluride by a powerline run over the mountain from the Gold King and he was not about to surrender his rights.

In fact L. L. extended his lines with the erection of new poles and wire, and offered to supply power for a fraction of the rates set under the new franchise. Unknown to the town officials, he had poles set just within the boundaries of lots which he owned. The latter were numerous enough to cover the entire town adequately.

Thereupon the mayor ordered Marshall McDonald and a group of deputies to saw down the poles that carried power to L. L.'s home, stables, and office, assuming that they stood in the streets and alleys within town jurisdiction. The order was given to cut the poles at 6 p.m., and by noon the following day petitions had been circulated and signed by three-fourth of the customers, calling the citizenry to a mass meeting at the court house at 2 o'clock "for the purpose of taking action in regard to Electric Lights in the Town of Telluride." The poster was signed by J. P. Redick, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, 84 listed townspeople, "and many others."

L. L. was called upon to explain to the meeting the rates he proposed to charge for lights and also as to the safety of operating his plant. . . Appropriate resolutions prepared in advance were unanimously passed, notifying the town fathers that they had "exceeded the powers granted them and that their action was wholly null and void."

It was also moved and unanimously carried "that the meeting adjourn to witness the erection of poles cut down by the Marshall of Telluride."

After the meeting was over, about 100 men went down Main Street to where the poles had been cut down the night before, and aided in raising them and stringing the wire over again, thus giving the board a public rebuke for the way they had acted. In the meantime, several of L. L.'s employees had received commissions as deputies from the friendly county sheriff, and they had dug new holes and had all ready to carry into effect the mandate of the mass meeting.

The Telluride Electric Light and Power Co. had an injunction served on L. L. Nunn's company the next evening and stopped his men from setting poles and stringing wires in

*Above and continued on page 14 is a condensation of one of the chapters from Telluride historian, Orville Sweeting's manuscript, submitted 4 January 1972 to the Publications Committee. Photographs were lent by Professor Sweeting from the collection of Telluridiana.*



Custodians' Report (continued from page 1)

premise remains debatable under current economic and market conditions.

Even the direct effect of the limitation in reducing transactions is questionable. At the July meeting the Board sold  $\frac{1}{2}$  block (Kodak) and bought 1 (Evans Products convertibles) and in October it sold 1 (Raytheon) and bought 1 (Lucky Stores), considerably under the limit and therefore obviously not constrained by it. Only at the January meeting was the limit reached, the Board selling 2 blocks (Lucky Stores and Pfizer) and buying 2 (IT&T and Norfolk & Western), and even then there did not appear to be further transactions thwarted by the limit. Consequently brokerage fees have declined. These results can be traced to two causes other than Convention's resolution. Firstly the very turnover last year which alarmed Convention made a lower subsequent turnover probable by removing the most objectionable holdings. Secondly the requirement established by the 1970 Convention for a  $\frac{3}{4}$  majority of the Board for transactions (8 out of the present 10) was rigorously enforced with vetoes freely exercised. This rule proved more effective than the straightforward limitation in reducing transactions.

This is also the second year that the Board has operated under the revised timing plan of the 1970 Convention ("the Hodges-Galston-Szasz compromise"). This plan permits the stock/bond ratio, fixed at 70:30 since 1960, to be changed up to two times a year by as much as 10% once by Convention and once by the Board after giving the members of the Association two weeks notice. The first year of operation saw a proposal to move to 60:40 made by Mr. Galston defeated after written rejoinder, lengthy discussion at the January meeting. This year saw a proposal to move to 80:20 made by Chairman Tarcov whittled down to 75:25 ("the Isenstadt compromise") accepted by the January meeting, an historic event in TA financial annals. The funds from the resulting bond sale were put into a Real Estate Investment Trust, the C I Mortgage Group, thereby actually increasing the Association's immediate income as well as, in the Board's judgment, providing a better chance of intermediate term appreciation. The shift expressed the Board's judgment that continued economic recovery will see higher stock prices but at best a flat bond market this year. The stock transactions also reflected a belief in recovery expressed by a shift from growth or defensive issues to more highly leveraged or cyclical ones.

## Received For The Library

Robert Benson (TASP59), & Harold Wolman, eds. *Counterbudget, A Blueprint for Changing National Priorities, 1971-1976*, foreword by Sol Linowitz, Prager, 1971. To be reviewed in May Newsletter.

Martin Diamond (TASP71 professor) "On the Study of Politics in a Liberal Education," in *The College*, St. John's College, Annapolis, October 1971. Diamond's paper was given at the 275th Anniversary Colloquium at St. John's. He concludes: "To transcend one's time requires first to be fully of it. The road to political philosophy lies through the decent opinions of one's own regime. The liberal study of politics requires a political science that can guide the student safely along that road."

Donald Reeves (CB70) *Notes of a Processed Brother*, Pantheon Books, 1971. Reviewed.

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## Telluride Holdings

(January 1972)

1. Beatrice Foods Co.
2. Central & Southwest Corp.
3. CI Mortgage Group
4. Eastman Kodak
5. Evans Products (convertible debenture)
6. Fibreboard Corporation (convertible)
7. Ford Motor Co.
8. General Motors Corp.
9. General Portland Cement
10. Gulf & Western (convertible debenture)
11. International Tel. & Tel.
12. IBM
13. Middle South Utilities
14. Missouri Portland
15. Norfolk & Western Railway
16. Sears Roebuck

Despite recent good results and intermediate term bullishness on the part of the Board, serious longterm financial problems remain for the Association. The Association experimentation and expansion in the 1960's combined with the inflation and declining securities markets since 1965 to exhaust our reserves and reduce the real value of the Trust Fund and of our income. Significant gains made during the current period of economic recovery cannot be extrapolated from. As the economy reaches toward capacity the old problems may well reappear: inflation, disappointing productivity gains, loss of international competitiveness, irresponsible monetary and fiscal policy, and currency crisis. Most recent steps have been palliatives or postponements rather than solutions. In addition controls on dividends, the most rigid standard of Phase II so far, pose obvious problems for the Association's income. If the Association is to provide responsibility for its perpetuation, innovation, not to mention emergency, it must devote serious attention to its financial condition and seek renewed support from its friends and members.

NATHAN TARCOV

Chairman of the Board of Custodians

# West Wins Deep Springs Classic 44-6



by DAN PRITCHETT, *Deep Springs Correspondent*

Much has happened at Deep Springs since the last issue of the *Newsletter* was published. To begin with, the fall trustees' meeting was November 5-7. Fund-raising and Deep Spring's financial woes were the main topics of conversation, and the meeting was noteworthy primarily for the smoothness with which it occurred. One trustee is supposed to have said it was the most enjoyable trustees' meeting he had ever attended.

The week after the trustees left, a reaccreditation team visited Deep Springs. Our accreditation must be renewed every five years and as part of the renewal process three men from the Western Association of Schools and Colleges came for a three-day inspection. The men were apparently quite impressed with Deep Springs—they left after only two days and complimented both the student body and the faculty. Our accreditation should be in no danger.

Thanksgiving was celebrated with a day off from classes and the work program and the free time was used for the traditional East-West tackle football classic. West won (44-6) and for the first time in several years there were no broken bones, though everyone was sore for days after the game. Another pre-Christmas activity was the showing of the film "Ghengis Khan." This was a real loser, however, and the consensus of the community was that "Ghengis Khan" must be one of the worst films ever made.

After a month of exposure to the outside world over the Christmas Break, everyone returned to this desert paradise for the beginning of term four. The new term marked the arrival of Abe Shulsky and the start of his history and economics courses. The January term also brought renewed activity to the reinventions committee. It began considering requests for reinvention and will issue warnings in early February.

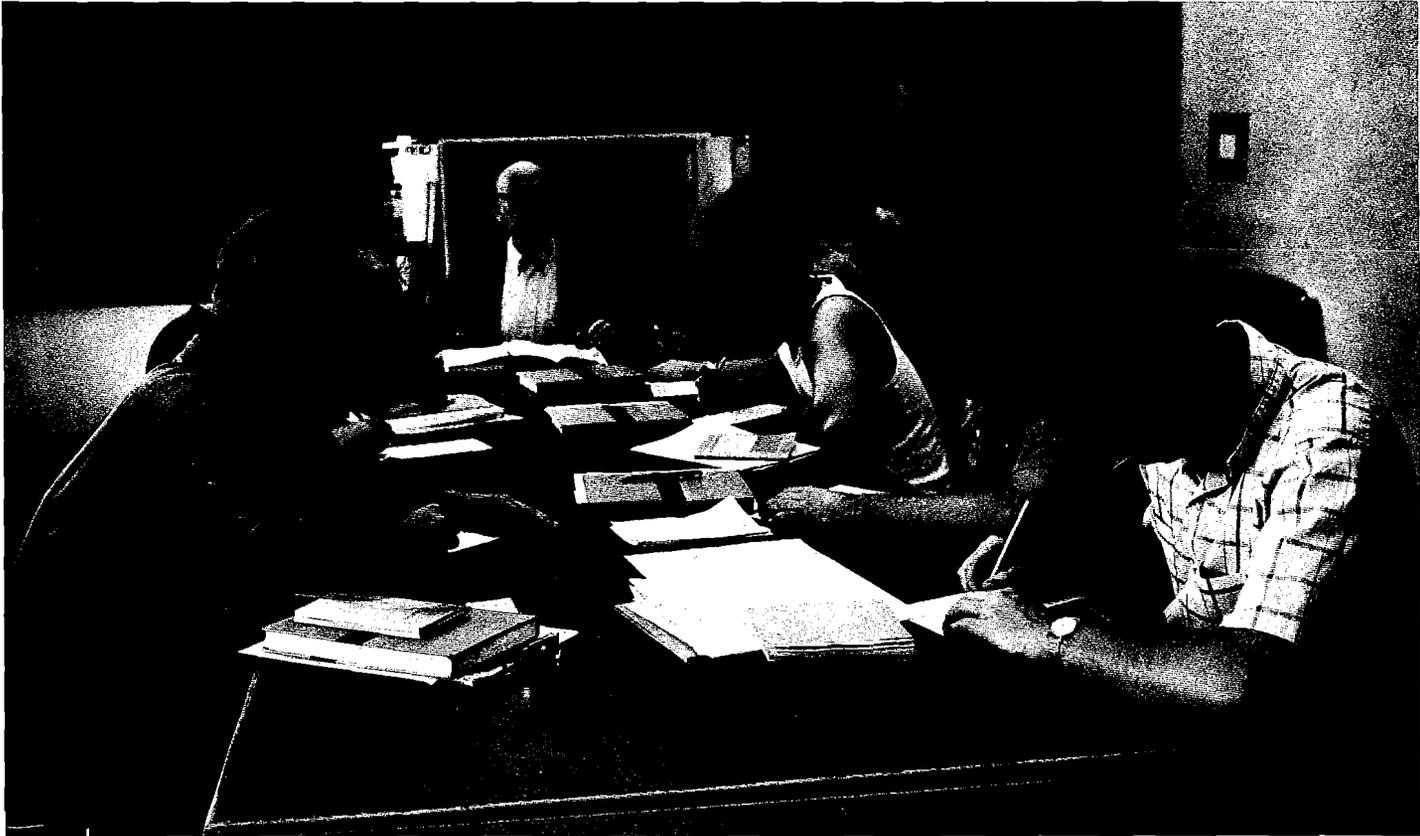
Student body elections were held January 14. Paul Patterson was elected labor commissioner, Jeff Boyd president, Mike Murphy representative to the trustees, Mike Perez secretary, and Paul Greenberg treasurer. These people will remain in office until May.

Work has continued on the library extension and it is now almost complete. The roof has been shingled and the outer walls await the final coat of plaster. Inside, the lights have been installed and the bookshelves are under construction. Thanks to several student photographers a pictorial history of the building of the extension has been compiled.

With the completion of the library extension, the main project now under consideration is the closing off and planting with grass of the road around the circle. This idea has a good deal of theoretical support but there are practical problems that must be dealt with before anything is done. The circle will be barricaded this spring, however, to test the feasibility of the idea.

As the winter progresses, tensions between people seem to be rising. From the stories of previous years, however, relations this year are still pretty harmonious. And though the winter is traditionally the roughest time at Deep Springs, so far it has brought no insurmountable crises.





A Russian Class at Deep Springs—Professor Balachowski and students

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*Many companies match employees gifts to educational institutions. If you are employed by such a firm, would you please ask it to match your contribution? Both Cornell University and Deep Springs are qualified to receive these gifts. Cornell has agreed to use such funds, so earmarked, as scholarships for current Cornell Branch members. Such checks should be made out to either Deep Springs or Cornell University.*

## Further Explorations

[TA President Bill Galston made a two-day fact-finding visit to Cremona on Nov. 21-22. Bob Dawidoff was able to join him on the 21st, and Steve Noll on the 22nd. The remarks below are excerpted from his report.]

Cremona Farms is a 960-acre estate located on the banks of the Patuxent river. The main house, a mansion built in 1819, has over twenty rooms. The back of the house abuts directly on the river, while the main entrance faces a large cleared field suitable for informal sports. Small bunkhouses and sheds are scattered in three directions within a radius of one-quarter mile. A swimming pool and tennis court are located just south of the house. Beyond the pool is a large clearing and outdoor fireplace on a point overlooking a bend in the river.

Bob and I spent the afternoon of the 21st inspecting the property with Norton to determine whether a sixteen-man TASP was physically feasible. . . . Generally, we agreed that it would be . . . with only a moderate amount of renovation and planning.

On the evening of the 21st, a group of Telluride friends and alumni joined us to discuss the academic program of the proposed TASP. There was general agreement that it would make sense to have a TASP at Cremona only if the program dealt, at least in part, with the ecological problems of the Patuxent river, and that the Patuxent in fact constituted a meaningful cross-section of the ecological problems facing the United States as a whole—power plants, agricultural and housing developments, industrialization and population increase, all of which had resulted in disruptions of the pre-existing ecological system of the river. Disagreement arose on the following main points: 1) Should the program focus on the Patuxent river basin as a "natural system" or rather on the economic and political changes which were producing perturbations in this system? 2) What should be the balance between biological or scientific training and discussion of economic and political issues? . . . 3) If intensive scientific training is combined with political and economic analysis, can these two elements be fused into a coherent and unified program, or would the TASP tend to dissolve into two more or less discontinuous parts? 4) Can "ecology" be taught or even investigated without presupposing a particular set of political and/or moral judgments? If not, should these judgments themselves become objects of investigation? 5) Is the general field of ecology well-suited to the particular strengths and weaknesses of the TASP format and experience?



Steve Noll and I spent the 22nd visiting various institutions engaged in studying the Patuxent river system: . . . Solomon's Island, a semi-autonomous research institute of the University of Maryland, located at the mouth of the river, . . . a small substation up the river at Hallowing Point which was monitoring the effect of a power plant installed, . . . [and] Charles County Community College, the local institution which sponsors a summer program. We talked with the head of the biology department about the possibility of using the department's well-equipped laboratory and library facilities and learned about the college's extensive involvement in ecological problems on both the local and state level.



### Conclusions

The general idea of a TASP focusing on ecological problems is probably a good one; in particular, the Patuxent river area appears to present an acceptably broad range of problems and has the added advantage of having been exceptionally thoroughly studied for many years. The incorporation of field work makes it an interesting replacement for the late lamented Hampton program. Cremona Farms is beautiful, spacious and peaceful, and could probably house a TASP without major capital investment or disruption. Finally, Cremona is close enough to Washington DC. for the local alumni, a concerned and well-organized group, to participate actively in the planning of the program and for the program to make use of Washington's resources when necessary. Cremona lacks a library, but this might be overcome through selective borrowing, xeroxing, and an initial appropriation large enough to establish a basic reference collection in the areas covered by the program. The farm is somewhat isolated, and even going to a movie would be a group effort requiring considerable organization. For the most part, the program would have to provide its own entertainment and be very self-contained.

The major problem would be to devise an academic-field program which could bring together in an organic rather than artificial fashion, scientific and politico-economic considerations, local problems and broad issues of choice and priority, and which could make use of various pre-existing local programs without being skewed or dominated by any one of them. . . . Equally crucial would be the selection of teachers able to set local problems into a challenging context, and who, at the same time, would have sufficient scientific sophistication to make best use of the marine biology staffs and facilities.

Our most pressing task is to determine whether we can put together a program of study and field work compatible with the limitations of the TASP format and, if we can, to be able to submit a detailed proposal to the 1972 convention.

that these people have—it becomes advantageous to have been associated with a famous figure now departed. They decide they like him much better than they ever did. That's the only kind of resistance I've ever encountered. Occasionally you meet a very belligerent orchestra player, but you meet those people in all walks of life and there's nothing you can do with them—you can't cajole, you can't humor, you can't do anything to get them on your side—they just don't like you. There are many players who just don't like conductors, whose whole life is spent in hating conductors. Because after all, it's a very unsatisfactory thing to spend your whole life taking orders from someone else. And being told that you're too loud or too soft or to play better or to play worse—there are some people who can't take it, who don't have the psychological equilibrium to take it, and they become conductor-breakers. Those people you have to land on—and it's very hard to do when you're very young. You never get past them—you just have to land on those people.

S: Have you had any difficulties like that with singers?

K: Oh yes, but singers are notoriously difficult—generally because they're insecure. And those people you have no sympathy with—you just have to deal with them abruptly. It all depends on who you are and who they are. I mean, Mr. McCracken deals with *me* rather abruptly if he feels like it. On the other hand I can deal with some others more abruptly than they can deal with me. Generally, if singers are difficult it's because they need help—and they don't know how to express it. And if you're a conductor who is sympathetic to them then you get along all right. I've had many disagreeable singers, but you just be disagreeable back to them and that cures them in a hurry. I don't think age has been a problem. It certainly hasn't been the problem you'd expect it to be. It also depends very much on your personality, you know—if you cultivate a youthful image you're bound to have more problems than if you have a sort of businesslike manner—no matter what your age is. I've never been particularly conscious of, or desirous of cultivating a youthful image. If anything I've wanted to appear older than I was, because when I was eighteen or nineteen I was really very young to be doing what I was doing. And I think that if you exploit your youthfulness the orchestra would resent it far more than if you don't pay any attention to it, and are serious about getting down to work. And these days when you have so little rehearsal time you have no choice but to be serious about it.

In London and New York there's a kind of business-like attitude without much devotion in musicians. There's very little devotion left in music-making in New York. When you start, and you're an amateur, even a semi-professional, somehow that life is in a way much more gratifying than the professional life, at least it seems that way to me at this point; because in those days I did more or less what I wanted to do. Now I do what's advantageous or what's interesting to do, or what's too prestigious not to do. But I'm no longer in complete control of what I do, which I was when I had nothing to lose. It's a kind of passing stage, I suppose. Because ultimately what every conductor really wants aside from conducting is to control what he does and with whom he does it. And you'd be amazed how few conductors—famous conductors—ever reach that position at all. That's a kind of freedom that is to be longed for and that takes years to achieve. On your deathbed, maybe. . . . There was one day that three of them died: Szell and Barbirolli and Perlea. I didn't think that was sad, I thought that was wonderful. They'd lived long lives, successful lives, active lives. I don't think there's anything sad about a conductor dying—it makes room for the younger ones.

S: Well, we'll have to ask you about that again fifty years from now.

## LINCOLN COLLEGE-TELLURIDE ASSOCIATION EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCED

Applications are invited from Telluriders interested in being considered for the Lincoln Exchange Fellowship to Oxford, 1972-1974.\*

As our arrangement with Lincoln College now stands, the two-year graduate fellowship covers tuition and university fees, plus an annual grant of 720 pounds from which room-and-board expenses are deducted. This leaves something in the neighborhood of 470 pounds to cover personals, and costs of living during vacations. Depending on the amount of planned travel, etc., the incumbent will probably need some personal resources to supplement the fellowship.

To apply, candidates should submit the following information to the Executive Secretary by March 31:

1. Personal statistical information—i.e. name, home address, date of birth, draft status, marital status, etc.
2. Academic record: institutions, dates of attendance, courses taken, major subject, degrees, transcripts of record.
3. Explain the particular value to your educational and vocational plans of a two-year period of study at Oxford. Detail as far as possible your plans for that time, including your field of concentration, program of activities during the long recess, etc.

Announcement of the award will be made by the Operations and Awards Committee (chairman, Donna Tussing Orwin) in late April or early May.

\*Since Lincoln College is not coeducational, it is unfortunately impossible to consider any but male candidates.

Telluride History (continued from page 9)



the streets and alleys of the town, but thereafter poles were set on private grounds, mostly within lots owned by L. L. throughout the town.

The Telluride electric rate war ended a few months later when the company realized they were in a losing contest, for their transformers were regularly destroyed by lightning, rendering the service undependable. Their projected rate of \$2.50 a light a month reflected true operating costs, and when L. L. offered to sell them power delivered to their wires for one half their gross income, they gladly accepted.

Of all the properties acquired by the San Miguel Consolidated, only the Gold King and associated properties became proved gold producers. The Consolidated was no swindle, but even with availability of cheap power, income from the mines was a minor factor in total profits. Thus, of a cash operating income for 15 months of 1893-94, the income from power was almost \$46,000 in a total of less than \$50,000.

# News from Alumni and Friends of Telluride

*Albert E. Arent* (TA30) has been awarded the Georgetown University Vicennial Medal for twenty years of teaching in the Masters of Law at Georgetown Law Center.

*Philip Blair* (TA63) and Linda Russo Blair announce the birth of their first child, a son, 28 January 1972.

*Barber Conable* (TA47) in his year-end report to constituents in the 37th Congressional District summarized the trends in his thinking for the year as "(1) my increasing concern about how to hold the world together and stop the trend toward polarization in this country, and (2) alarm about the failure of Congress to 'put it all together' fiscally in the interests of a sound economy and reasonable priorities, with the result that more and more of the priority decisions—the real decisions of government—are being transferred to the White House."

*Phillip Craven* (DS60) writes, "Since last in touch I have finished my first year medical residency at University of California Hospital in San Francisco and begun military servitude as a civilian epidemiologist for the U. S. Public Health Service in San Juan. More important, on May 15th, I married Karen Moore, a bouncy English nurse, in Golden Gate Park. We are attempting to form the Carribean Chapter of the new ADSTA."

*Gordon Davidson* (TA53) was the subject of a lengthy article by John Gruen in the *New York Times*, "On the Side of the Angels," Sunday, January 9.

*Mike Echeruo* (CB63) and wife Rose are teaching at the University of Nigeria at Nsukka.

*Herbert Gold* (CBguest59) is the author of "Apologia Without Apology" in *The New York Times Book Review*, January 23.

*Kurt Händler* (CB54) is now living at Brussels, Belgium, 20 Hortensiaslaan 20, B1970, Wezenbeek-Oppem. After working several years for the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, he is now appointed Consellor for labor

and social affairs at the German Permanent Representation to the European Economic Community. He and his wife, Barbel, who was a German exchange student at Stanford in 1955-56, would be glad to see former student friends from the US in Brussels whenever any of them should pass by while touring Europe.

*Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.* (CB47), a 1949 Graduate of Cornell Law School, has been appointed general counsel for the Federal Treasury. Pierce received his A.B. with distinction in 1947 and was named to Phi Beta Kappa. He won election to the New York General Sessions Court bench in 1959 in a race against Tammany leader, Carmine deSapio.

*Robert Richter* (PB47) produced "The Right to Read," which premiered in Washington, D.C. at the American Film Institute. Mrs. Richard Nixon introduced the half-hour film. The work deals with illiteracy in America and steps that can combat it. Richter also wrote and directed the film, which is to be distributed nationally for the U. S. Office of Education to TV, civic groups, etc. For the State Health Agency of Oregon, he produced a series of public service TV spots promoting birth control and urging viewers to get free help at local clinics. This was the first TV effort of its kind.

*Elena Shafer* (TASP46) is now Elena Offstein. She received a B.A. with great distinction in 1969 from Berkeley, studied two semesters at Georg August University, Göttingen, received the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship in 1970 and an M.A. from Stanford in 1970. At Stanford, she was a teaching assistant in German grammar and literature, and a participant in a PBS-TV series on Self-Defense for Women.

*Gerald R. Smith* (SP61) responds, "In September, 1970, I received a PhD in molecular biology from MIT. For the past year I have been a post-doctoral fellow at Berkeley, enjoying the abundance of a Whitney Foundation Fellowship. I am presently on my way to Geneva continuing as a post-doc. I am curious to see whether life is as enjoyable there as it is in the Bay Area."

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