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The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Missouri  
Botanical  
Garden



August 6, 1974

Dr. George B. VanSchaack  
1964 Harris Street  
Eugene, Oregon 97405

Dear George,

I am enclosing a letter from Lyman Benson addressed to you; I have kept a xerox copy of this for myself. I wonder whether you will be able to answer him. I am also enclosing the title pages, etc. of the works mentioned by him, as well as xerox copies of papers from three Bulletins of the Torrey Botanical Club concerning Emory's report.

I could not find anything on the Wislizenus publication date. Do you think you have enough to answer him? If not, let me know and I shall try to find out more from the Senate Reports, but it seems to me that he already exhausted that. As you see, you are still very much needed.

The girl who called you some time ago told me you are doing fine and considering shaving your beard. Why that and not the hair? All good wishes and Auf Wiedersehen, hoffentlich!

Sincerely,

Carla E. Lange  
Assistant Librarian

CEL:MP  
Enc.

2315 Tower Grove Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri 63110  
Tel: 314 865-0440

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY · POMONA COLLEGE  
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

CLASSROOMS AND LABORATORIES  
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LYMAN BENSON

EDWIN A. PHILLIPS

HERBARIUM OF POMONA COLLEGE  
RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANIC  
GARDEN BUILDING  
1800 NORTH COLLEGE AVENUE  
TELEPHONE, NATIONAL 8-3922

~~MISS BARBARA SHERVANICK~~  
HERBARIUM BOTANIST  
Miss Barbara Shervanick

ALL MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, POMONA COLLEGE, CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA 91711

July 26, 1974

Dr. George B. Van<sup>st</sup>Schaack, Librarian  
Missouri Botanical Garden  
2315 Tower Grove Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri 63110

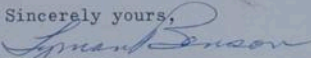
Dear Dr. Van Schaack:

Recently I have been concerned about the publication dates for two publications by Dr. George Engelmann. Both of these appeared in 1848, and according to the materials on the title page, Wislizenus's Memoir of a Tour of Northern Mexico of course carried Engelmann's notes concerning the species and the new names which he applied to them. According to the title page, this was authorized to appear on January 13, 1848. According to the Journal of the Senate for March 21, 1848, there had been a delay in publication. The report to the Senate by its Vice President, on March 23, was read to the Senate, but whatever it contained was not recorded. Consequently, the publication may have occurred already, or it may have been imminent. Thus, probably the publication date was no earlier than March 23, 1848, but it may have been later, and I do not find anything concerning reports of the publications committee for the first session of 1847-48. In fact, I seem to be at a blind end at this point. I am wondering if there is anything that may be familiar to you which would indicate the exact date on which this publication appeared.

I have the same question concerning William H. Emory's Notes of a Military Reconnaissance from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego. According to the title page, this was authorized to appear on February 17, 1848. However, after going through the materials given in the index for the Senate Report for the same session as that listed above, I found nothing of significance beyond June 30. On that day the Senate authorized publication of additional copies, and authorized both the new copies and those already printed to be bound in muslin, but there was no indication whether those printed earlier had been released at this time. Again, I am wondering about the exact date of publication, and I am wondering if there may be anything in the Library at St. Louis which would shed light upon this point. The difficulty is that certain species of cacti, and perhaps of other plants, were given names in both these publications, and the question is which one has priority.

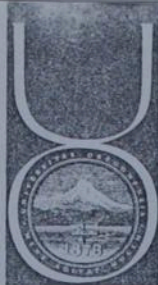
I shall appreciate any help you can give me with this. It has been a long time since I have seen you, and I have often wondered about you. With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

  
Lyman Benson

Professor Emeritus

## UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



Department of Biology  
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

EUGENE, OREGON 97403  
telephone (code 603) 686-4601

August 12, 1974

Dear Dr Benson,

Your letter of July 26 reached me only two days ago, or you would have heard from me sooner. Your problem is clear to me, but I doubt I should find any clue to solving it even were I still in St. Louis.

My faithful former secretary, Mrs Carla Lange, has sent me xerox copies of the title pages of the two publications in question, as well as copies of three notes from the Torrey Botanical Club Bulletin (v. 22:394-5, 1895; v. 23:90-2, 1896; v. 37:479-480, 1910) regarding other editions of Emory's report. The latter enter your problem, perhaps, in discussion of the first two printings of Emory's report, both of them Executive Documents of the 30th Congress, 1st session, No. 7 issued by the Senate, and No. 41 by the House. I have seen both of these in the library here, as well as the Memoir of Wislizenus. I did not find any help from consulting them in the very limited time I had to do so.

I interpret your problem as one not likely to be solved except by recourse to an authoritative record of dates of publication of government documents. I thought I had found such in the library here when I came upon A descriptive catalogue of the Government publications of the U. S., Sept. 5, 1774 - March 4, 1831, compiled by Ben Perley Poole, 1835. But there is obscurity. The list is incomplete; the arrangement is chronological by 'date of publication', but so far as I could make out there are the dates on which publication was 'ordered'. You seem to have interpreted this word as meaning 'appeared', which I doubt is correct.

Anyhow, I see no way of using all the material available to me to help you, except to suggest that you write the Library of Congress, where there must be somebody who understands the proper interpretations for the legends printed on the documents themselves, and the dates to be found in Poole. I'm sure you have all this material in Claremont, and I suggest you would find it enlightening to try to unravel it to the solution of your problem. I suspect you would soon agree with me that Poole has confounded confusion, but that somewhere the Government must have records of when what you are concerned with was published. In your request to the Library of Congress you should show concern over both editions of Emory's report, and impress it with the importance of 'date of publication' and its probable difference from a mere 'reading' and 'ordering'.

I am sorry I cannot pursue this matter myself just now, or I should do so. But your letter comes as I go to the hospital for surgery, not serious to be sure but confining for some time.

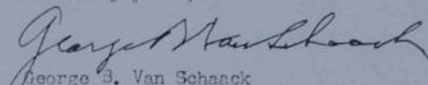
I am happy to hear you have often wondered about me, for I have recalled with pleasure two extended visits you made to MSB. I retired from there in 1967 (to the great relief of Dr David Gates) and was immediately hired as bibliographer at the Morton Arboretum, where I satyed until May, 1972.

I then came here, where I had a year earlier purchased a house just off the University campus. This is a small frogpond in comparison with Harvard or Berkeley, but I have found it very interesting and friendly, and the climate has proved to be nearly as good as I had hoped in allowing me outdoor freedom. I had the misfortune in '64 and '66 to have partial strokes, which, between them, destroyed my built-in thermostat, or I should long since have been down to California to visit many friends I have there, including you.

My 'appointment' here is purely courtesy and kindness on the part of Dr Sanford Topfer, Chairman of Biology. The assignment 'Honorary curator of the Herbarium' is essentially empty, for the herbarium belongs to the Museum of Natural History, and I am not allowed in it except when it is formally open: 9-12, 1-4; five days per week; mid-September to mid-June. I am not peeved, but I am appalled--the museum director is a geologist, utterly ignorant of botany, and of the academic function of herbaria.

I hope you are well, and continuing to enjoy your wonderful deserts and their flora. Perhaps some 'hard' winter I'll make it to southern California, and if I do I'll try to get out to see you.

Cordially yours,

  
George B. Van Schaack  
Research Associate in Biology  
& Honorary Curator of the Herbarium

P. S. My mail should be addressed to my residence: 1964 Harris St., Eugene, Oregon 97405.

P. S. 2. Since writing the above I have looked at Poore again and can now document my remark about his dates. On his p. 541, col. 2 I find:  
Reconnaissance in New Mexico and California. Lt. Col. W.H. Emory. Dec. 15, 1847. Senate Ex. Docs., No. 7, 30th Congr., 1st session, vol. III. 416 p.

Now, this document, as existing in U of O library, meets this description except for title page date December 16 (sic) 1847, followed by the statement: Read, and ordered to be printed ...; underneath which is the imprint: Washington, Wendell & Van Benthuysen, Printers, 1843 (sic)

In this copy pages 155-158 are occupied by a letter of George Engelmann dated 'St. Louis, February 13, 1843'. Presumably this date is correct--at least it is the same as to be found in Engelmann's Complete Works (Trelease & Gray). Moreover, in this letter Engelmann remarks on his 'report on the botany of Dr. Wislizenus's voyage' (by which he must mean W's Memoir covering 1846 & 1847) which, itself, is dated by Engelmann on page 115 'St. Louis, December, 1847'. This supports 1843 as the correct year for Feb. 13.

There is no doubt in my mind that Poore's dates are not publication dates at all, and that no dates on Senate & House Documents can be taken as publication dates by taxonomists.

In Botanical works of -- Gray Engelmann  
ed by Trelease & Gray, p. 113 we  
find the reprinted text of Engelmann's  
account of Emory's Reconnaissance  
Caribaea dated 'Feb. 13, 1848'

Walter M. Killam  
John Kimmel

On p. 109 the text is preceded by the  
words 'From a letter in Notes of a  
military Reconnaissance from Fort Leaven-  
worth, in Missouri, to San Diego, in  
California -- by W. H. Emory, Appendix No. 2.  
Washington, 1848.' [pages 152-159]

How could this have been 'Read', and  
ordered to be printed, on Dec. 16, 1847  
as title page of Examination No. 7  
state?

or dates on which publication was  
ordered, and to what extent either  
of these would be properly understood  
as 'appearance'.

My own impulse would be to  
write to the Librarian & Congress, where  
there is certainly someone who really  
knows, and speak <sup>with</sup> authority. I  
should take the trouble to explain  
a taxonomist's necessity to have  
the correct indication of 'date of  
publication', for I make one remark of  
Prose, which simply copies his  
statement, which I don't find  
dependent.

Mr Kelvey discussed both these lists  
but there is no mention of internal dates

---

~~you need~~ 30th Congress  
I have examined Senate <sup>Doc</sup> 7 & (House) <sup>Doc</sup> 41  
and Senate <sup>Doc</sup> Misc 26; ~~and~~ as well as  
A description catalogue of the government  
publications of the U.S., Sept 5, 1774 to  
March 4, 1886, compiled by Ben  
Perley Poore (1885)

Nevertheless I should like to  
solve the problem, but there is  
a persistent question whether the  
dates given on f.p.s and in

Poore use publication dates (see his page iii)

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



Department of Biology  
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

EUGENE, OREGON 97403  
telephone (code 503) 686-4502

MEMORANDUM

January 10, 1975

TO: Robert C. Albrecht, Acting Dean, College of Liberal Arts

FROM: S. S. Tepfer, Head, Department of Biology

SUBJECT: Future of the University of Oregon Herbarium

The following statement was written after a meeting of all the botany staff members at which time there appeared to be a consensus. The statement, however, was written by Tepfer and edited afterwards by Cook and Wimber, the three staff members most directly concerned with the future of the Herbarium.

An herbarium, a collection of pressed plants, is an historic record of the distribution of plant species, varieties and forms. It is also a primary research tool of systematic botany and a necessary adjunct to teaching in this area.

An herbarium compares with a library in terms of its value to a university. The principal difference being that an herbarium is of interest only to those who work with plants (including some individuals not in the Biology Department who work in Geology, Landscape Architecture, etc.) while a library is of interest to all members of a university community. The function within the limited group of people, however, is the same and its importance is as great. Another similarity is that an herbarium cannot be established and developed overnight anymore than a library can. The Herbarium of the University of Oregon is one of the major plant collections of the United States. It contains most of the historically important nineteenth century plant collections made in the State. It contains a large number of "type specimens", the actual specimens upon which descriptions of new species and genera are based. These are irreplaceable and generally exist in single copies only. Obviously, unlike books, plant specimens cannot be duplicated or reprinted. Specimens in a herbarium, if properly curated and maintained, will last indefinitely.

The Herbarium at the University of Oregon has been provided with excellent physical facilities adequate for the foreseeable future. It has been well curated and is in excellent condition. This is in marked contrast to the situation at many important herbaria where physical facilities are grossly inadequate and where the quality of curatorial effort is poor. We begin the discussion with an herbarium in optimum condition. It is a large herbarium as such collections go, larger than and more important than any other collection in the State of Oregon, exceeded in the Pacific Northwest only by the Herbarium of the University of Washington which does not cover the historic collections of Oregon in any depth.

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The arguments raised against maintaining the Herbarium rest primarily on the fact that we do not now have a professor of systematic botany at this institution. The history of this position might explain the present lack. In the early decades of this century and continuing until the time when most work in Science departed from this campus during the depression, plant systematics was very prominent on this campus and professors of this discipline are remembered by the naming of at least two dormitory halls after them. In later years the Director of the Herbarium was Professor Leroy Detling, who served for a long time until his death a few years ago within sight of retirement. While Professor Detling was an excellent curator, he came to the university in an era when scientific research was not a major consideration in staff selection and in the granting of tenure. He did very little significant research during his long career. He was "museum bound" and had never been a successful teacher. He attracted few students. For these reasons this particular discipline was held in low repute within the Biology Department. Even before Detling's death the science of plant systematics had undergone a rebirth throughout the country employing modern techniques and concepts, and remains today a well established and active subdiscipline of botany at most major institutions.

After a long search a replacement for Detling was made, but George Argus came and stayed only a few months. He decided that he had made a mistake and quit suddenly to return to Canada. Regardless of the reasons for Argus's loss we were not able to replace him because of the university's straightened financial condition at that time and since.

Plant systematics must remain an important part of the undergraduate instruction program. In fact, there has been greatly increased interest in it and enrollments are larger now than ever before. With the development of numerical taxonomy and cluster analysis as techniques in plant systematics, the research field is now wide open and very active. If we were a Botany Department instead of a Biology Department, the replacement of the systematist would be a high departmental priority. Within Biology as a whole, however, and especially since animal systematics at the present time is not a very active field, it is difficult to get support for plant systematics other than from the botanists, the ecologists and those few zoologists who appreciate what is taking place in plant systematics. The field is important but there is no way of convincing neurobiologists, molecular biologists, etc., of this fact.

We must continue to teach plant systematics and this alone requires an herbarium, although it doesn't require as large an herbarium as we have. In any case, the fact remains that we have a large and valuable herbarium at the present time. The collection is visited, usually several times each year, by professors and graduate students from other institutions who make special trips to the Pacific Northwest to study particular groups of plants and for whom our historic collection is of vital importance. For many other researchers, where visiting is not practical, large numbers of specimens are sent out annually on loan to other institutions for detailed study. The herbarium is also needed from time to time for instruction

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and also for research, by our own graduate students and professors in ecology. The herbarium is also needed to support the research of Jane Gray on plant pollen. The herbarium is an extremely important resource in studies of environmental degradation, an area of research that is expected to become very important in Oregon. There is a great upsurge of interest nationally in research in this area and plants are the prime indicators of environmental distress. The herbarium is an important tool of research in this area. Likewise, with increased population, many plant species are now endangered. A very important tool in spotting endangered species so that they may be protected, is the body of historic records that an herbarium provides.

Dr. Cook who is most directly involved has summarized the use of the herbarium as follows (paraphrased):

1. Undergraduate Instruction

The herbarium is an important adjunct to the plant systematics course, where it is used to illustrate plants not flowering at the time of study. The herbarium is necessary also to make possible plant identification by undergraduates engaged in independent research in biology, sometimes in association with the Survival Center, with the Geography Department and with the Department of Landscape Architecture.

2. Graduate and Faculty Instruction and Research

An herbarium supports thesis research problems in monographic, biogeographic, and ecological contexts. The herbarium is the basic source comparable to a library for data on distribution and variability of plants. It is used not only by those interested directly in systematic and evolutionary questions but also those concerned with ecology. For example, vegetation dynamics and plant-animal interactions. The herbarium was used extensively by C. D. White, James Hickman, and Lawrence Pike, former students of Dr. Cook, in their thesis research. All of these projects depended upon the existence of the Herbarium. In addition, Sandra White, who has not yet finished has used the Herbarium for finding localities and verifying the names of species co-occurring with the plant species she is studying.

Without a professional plant systematist the University of Oregon has cut itself off from research on terrestrial ecosystems although it has on its staff in several departments people who could eventually collaborate fruitfully.

3. The Herbarium performs a public service function in plant identification.

Dr. Cook goes on to state his feelings that the Museum has been treated as peripheral to the University's role and he feels likewise that the Departments of Geography and Landscape Architecture have been so treated. He feels that in part this is a result of a belief that the work of the Museum is applied biology. He then very capably explains that it is basic science and not applied science at all. I support Dr. Cook's beliefs that the research programs in systematic botany and related areas are important, modern, basic science. I feel that the

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present low status of the Museum of Natural History generally reflects a history of neglect, and of poor support by the University.

What of the future? The botanists insist on the importance of maintaining the Herbarium. This can be accomplished at different levels.

1. Ideally, the George Argus position would be re-established (half time Museum; half time Biology) and a replacement be recruited at the beginning assistant professor level. Salary for such a position would not be significantly larger than the present salary of the acting curator, Miss Georgia Mason who is paid \$11,261 for nine months. A comparable beginning salary in the current year for an assistant professor of biology is \$12,500. Of course, salaries next year must be higher everywhere, but the present difference is about \$1,240. In addition, in the ideal situation, there would be a full time classified position for curatorial work.

2. While the above condition would be ideal, a completely acceptable arrangement would be that made with George Argus, in which in lieu of a classified position, one GTF position is assigned to the herbarium, the student's service consisting of teaching during one quarter and curatorial work in the herbarium during the other two quarters. This would increase the cost by an ordinary GTF position above the professor's salary.

3. If it is agreed that a full program in plant systematics (#1 or 2 above) should be reinstated soon and the herbarium maintained, but that it may take a period of two to four years to accomplish this, then the herbarium could be adequately maintained by replacing Miss Mason with another person qualified at the Master's Degree level primarily to do curatorial work. This could be accomplished as a faculty position at the instructor level or as a classified position. We know of at least one individual who would be anxious to accept a position of this type at a salary comparable to that of Miss Mason and without any further salary or wage costs.

My own recommendation at this time is to try to fund a beginning assistant professor's position and one GTF position as indicated in the second option above; if this is impossible, the third option above should be followed for a minimum number of years, but that in any case all thoughts of discontinuing the Herbarium be dropped since the botanists are strongly opposed to discontinuing it.

I must add that the failure of the University to support the Herbarium after the resignation of George Argus (regardless of the reasons) has resulted in a significant decline of morale among ecology professors and graduate students. A university statement of intention to continue to support the Herbarium might have a very large positive effect on the productivity of some members of this group.

SST:ds

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY  
1974-75

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Science Services 4684 29 Sc  
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4572 Barker, David L Asst Prof 331A Sc 3  
4533 Bonnett, Howard T Assoc Prof 473A Sc  
4542 Bradshaw, William E Asst Prof 209 Sc 3  
5151 Capaldi, Roderick A Asst Prof 245 Sc 2  
4522 Carroll, George C Assoc Prof 479 Sc  
4530 Castenholz, Richard W Professor 482 Sc  
4524 Clancy, Clarence W Professor (Emer) 65F Sc 2  
4521 Cook, Stanton A Assoc Prof 394 Sc  
4550 Dam, Rudy Sr Inet 491 Sc  
5196 Fantess, John C Assoc Prof On-Leave  
4531 Fowler, Gregory L Vis Asst Prof 65 Sc 2  
4507 Frank, Peter W Professor Sabbatical  
4531 Grant, Philip Professor 273 Sc  
3032 Gray, Jane Professor 112 MGH  
4540 " " 122 Quon  
4545 Hague, Donald R Asst Prof 461 Sc  
4529 Harris, Patricia Adj Assoc Prof 65H Sc 2  
4534 Hemblinger, Charlene Sr Inet 120P Sc 3  
5151 Herskowitz, Ira Asst Prof 255 Sc 2  
4595 Howard, Harrison M Sr Inet 327 Sc  
4518 Hoyle, Graham Sabbatical  
4512 Keeser, James Professor (Emer) 312 Sc  
4552 Kimmel, Charles B Asst Prof 285 Sc  
4519 Maynard, Edith A Professor 327A Sc 3  
4549 McConnaughey, Bayard H Professor 233 Sc 3  
4580 Morris, Robert W Professor 212A Sc 3  
4509 Muns, Frederick W Professor Sabbatical  
4517 Murphy, Rodney K Vis Asst Prof 330B Sc 3  
4527 Murphy, Gordon J Acad Adm Asst 77A Sc 2  
5151 Norvick, Aaron Professor 251 Sc 2  
5128 " " Dean, Grad Sch 125 Chapman  
4502 Novitaki, Edward Professor Sabbatical  
4538 Postlewait, John M Asst Prof 288 Sc  
4547 Rudy, Paul F Assoc Prof Sabbatical  
4593 Schabtach, Eric Sr Inet 315 Sc  
4513 Scheer, Bradley J Professor 230A Sc 3  
4543 Sidie, James M Vis Asst Prof 324 Sc 3  
4502 Sipe, Frank P Assoc Prof (Emer) 77 Sc 2  
4515 Sistrom, William E Professor 389 Sc  
4508 Soderwall, Arnold L Professor 227A Sc 2  
5151 Stahl, Franklin W Professor 273A Sc 3  
5151 Stralsinger, George Professor 263B Sc 2  
4526 Tefper, Sanford S Professor 471 Sc  
" " & Dept Head 75H Sc 2  
" " Assoc Prof 213A Sc 3  
888-4297 Act Dir, OIMB OIMB, Charleston  
4551 Udovic, J. Daniel Asst Prof 395 Sc  
5187 Weston, James A Professor 270 Sc  
4596 Wiitanen, Wayne A Asst Prof 311A Sc 3  
4514 Wimper, Donald E Professor 488 Sc  
4536 Wisner, Herbert P Sr Inet 26A Sc 2

STAFF

4598 Abdulla, Abdulla Libyan Scholar  
Anderson, William PHS Trainee 334B Sc 3  
4572 Auerbach, Anthony PHS Trainee 337B Sc 3  
4523 Bajzer, Jadwiga Res Assoc 324 Sc  
4533 Banuett, Eliza Secretary 77 Sc 2  
4527 Bergstrom, Helen Secretary 77 Sc 2  
5144 Blair, Lindley PHS Trainee 255 Sc 2  
4505 Bozovic, Georgette Off Mgr 77B Sc 2  
4538 Buchanan, Carol Secretary 288 Sc  
4595 Cogswell, Carol J Res Asst 327 Sc  
4552 Cole, James J GTF 268 Sc  
4598 Corrette, Brian J PHS Trainee 334D Sc 3  
4509 Crisly, Mark T GTF 218 Sc 3  
4511 Cross, Carol DCE Instructor 307 Sc  
5188 Derby, Michael A GTF 270 Sc  
4519 Epstein, Kerry D PHS Trainee 325B Sc 3

4572 Ewald, Douglas A Res Assoc 325A Sc 3  
3146 Faulda, Daryl PHS Trainee 283 Sc 2  
Felipe, Clarice Fulbright Schol  
5151 Forbes, Douglass Jane NSF Fellow 255 Sc 2  
4597 Forman, Robin PHS Trainee 306B Sc 3  
4519 Friend, Brenda GTF 325A Sc 3  
4535 Glasson, Daniel W Lab Tech III 120D Sc 3  
4495 Handler, Alfred GTF 270 Sc  
888-4297 Hanna, Jean Lab Tech OIMB, Charleston  
5144 Hicks, James B PHS Trainee 255B Sc 2  
5196 Hise, Jerry D Secretary Bio-Social Res Fac  
4522 Ho, Leighton GTF 478 Sc  
4547 Holliday, Charles W GTF 217 Sc 3  
4542 Holzapfel, Christina Res Assoc 211A Sc 3  
4572 Hooper, Nicholas K Res Assoc 337 Sc 3  
5188 Horstmann, Judith L Res Asst 270 Sc  
4510 Ingersman, Rolf GTF 238B Sc 3  
Israelides, Cleanthis Fulbright Schol  
4532 Jacoby, Jean GTF 269 Sc  
4530 Javor, Barbara GTF 483 Sc  
4560 Johannessen, Carl L Res Assoc 107-I Condon  
4530 Kallas, Toivo GTF 483 Sc  
5188 Kinella, Michael PHS Trainee 270 Sc  
4495 Kirby, Christine GTF 270 Sc  
5156 Kofsky, Eric GTF 229 Sc 2  
4508 Kuhl, Gary D GTF 225 Sc 3  
5144 Kushner, Peter PHS Trainee 255 Sc 2  
4572 Kushner, Pinky Res Asst 337 Sc 3  
4532 Larsen, Dominique GTF 475 Sc  
4547 LaVelle, James M PHS Trainee 217A Sc 3  
888-4297 Leagard, Shirley M Secretary OIMB, Charleston  
4514 Leon, Peter GTF 484 Sc  
4572 Lingle, Christopher PHS Trainee 337 Sc 3  
5177 Lintner, G. Kim GTF 249 Sc 2  
5188 Loring, Jeanne NSF Fellow 280 Sc  
4511 Lorr, Nancy GTF 308 Sc  
4507 Love, Rhoda GTF 367 Sc  
4531 Lynde, Margaret J Lab Asst 271 Sc  
4552 MacLeod, Michael C Res Assoc 28A Sc  
5188 Mahoney, Barbara Res Asst 270 Sc  
5160 Mains, Richard E Postdoc Fel 262 Sc  
5188 Maxwell, Gerald D PHS Fellow 270 Sc  
4502 McRidge, Terry GTF 474 Sc  
4502 McCauley, Kevin GTF 474 Sc  
5147 McGehe, James D GTF 215G Sc 2  
4596 Metcalfe, Walter GTF 305C Sc 3  
4597 Moberly, Betty J Res Asst 312 Sc 3  
5160 Mottur, George P Res Asst 161 Sc Ann A  
4506 Mumbach, Elsie Grad Secretary 75 19A 2  
4537 Mumbach, Harus W Lab Tech IV 337 Sc  
4548 Nadakavukaren, John GTF 238A Sc 3  
4530 Nelson, Douglas C GTF 481 Sc  
5188 Nichols, David R GTF 270 Sc  
4509 Nissen, Mark D GTF 218 Sc 3  
4522 Perkins, John R Res Asst 479 Sc  
4504 Perry, Connie Accountant 83A Sc 2  
4597 Phillips, Christine E PHS Trainee 306C Sc 3  
4552 Phillips, Marjorie A GTF 268 Sc  
4508 Rahlin, Ali Libyan Scholar 225B Sc 3  
4515 Riad, Conly L GTF 369 Sc  
4598 Royer, Suzanne NSF Fellow 337B Sc 3  
5196 Ryan, C. Jeanette Anim Ctrk Bio-Social Res Fac  
4526 Schaumburg, Dorothy Secretary 75 Sc 2  
Scott, Orville Ford Fdn Fel  
4502 Seales, Willard H Anim Ctrk 309 Sc  
4595 Sears, Douglas M Res Asst 267 Sc  
4532 Selman, David GTF 475 Sc  
4552 Sessions, Stanley K Res Asst 269 Sc  
4531 Sil, Sat GTF 272 Sc  
4495 Smith, Randall GTF 291 Sc  
5177 Sorger, Thomas M Canad Govt Fel 249 Sc 2  
5144 Strathern, Ann Lab Tech 255 Sc 2  
5144 Strathern, Jeffrey H PHS Trainee 251A Sc 2  
4572 Sullivan, Robert E GTF 337B Sc 3  
4511 Taylor, Alan GTF 307 Sc  
4547 Terrilliger, Nora Res Asst 213 Sc 3  
4495 Teitelbaum, Harry Res Assoc 291 Sc  
4510 Thompson, Allan B Res Assoc 238C Sc 3  
4598 Titmus, Margaret PHS Trainee 334C Sc 3  
4547 Tittler, Scott GTF 217 Sc 3  
4504 Trimble, Shirley Acct Clerk 83A Sc 2  
4502 Van Schaack, George E Res Assoc 77 Sc 2  
4516 Vernon, Lee J Sci Int Instech 318 Sc 3  
4531 vonBeroldingen, Cecilia GTF 273 Sc  
4549 Wagner, Wilhelmina GTF 233C Sc 3  
4552 Waring, Gail L Res Assoc 284 Sc  
4530 Wassman, Catherine Res Asst 481 Sc  
4545 Wen, Wu-Nan GTF 491 Sc  
4495 White, Jennifer Lab Tech I 267 Sc  
4528 Wiggett, Gail Res Assoc 361A Sc  
4503 Williams, Dorothy C Secretary 77 Sc 2  
4518 Williams, Melissa Educ Prof Aide 314C Sc 3  
4597 Wilson, John PHS Trainee 306B Sc 3  
4514 Winkler, Doris Res Asst 270 Sc  
4597 Woolfson, Marjorie H Res Assoc 306 Sc 3  
4596 Yelinski, Debra PHS Trainee 305A Sc 3

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY  
University of Oregon

MEMORANDUM

November 1, 1974

TO: BIOLOGY STAFF  
FROM: S. S. Tepfer  
SUBJECT: Departmental Committees 1974-75 - Final List

A. Executive & Personnel Committee

1. Executive Committee: Tepfer, Barker, Bonnett, Cook, Grant, Herskowitz, Maynard, Morris, Postlethwait, Stahl

1a. Personnel Subcommittee: Tepfer, Bonnett, Cook, Grant, Maynard, Morris, Stahl

B. Course Committees

1. General Courses: Carroll, Barker, Capaldi, Grant, Hague, Morris, Postlethwait, Weston, Wimber, Wisner, Mike Derby (G), Martha Davis (UG).

2. Core Curriculum: Sistrom, Bonnett, Bradshaw, Castenholz, Hague, Heimbigner, Herskowitz, Kimmel, Maynard, Stahl, Streisinger, Terwilliger, Wiitanen, Lindley Blair (G), Chuck Holliday (G), Eric Schrier (G), Leslie Bell (UG), Terry Melvin (UG).

C. Committees dealing with student matters

1. Graduate Awards: Barker, Bradshaw, Castenholz, Kerry Epstein (G).

2. Graduate Recruitment: Streisinger, Udovic, Weston, Rolf Ingermann (G).

3. Graduate Examinations: Morris, Herskowitz, Kimmel, Scheer, Wimber

4. Graduate Progress: Weston, Bonnett, Stahl

5. Undergraduate Affairs: Soderwall, Bradshaw, McConnaughey, Weston, Karen Nadakavukaren (UG).

D. Other Committees

1. Affirmative Action: Maynard, Bozovic, Sistrom, John Nadakavukaren (G), Charles Cima (G).

2. Library: Carroll, Capaldi, Kimmel, Udovic

3. Animal Facilities: Soderwall, McConnaughey

4. Plant Facilities: Wimber, Cook, Hague

5. Teacher Education: Murphy, Wisner

6. Seminar: Gray, Harris, Udovic, Leighton Ho (G), Chris Topik (G).

7. Summer Session: Murphy, Terwilliger

8. Electron Microscope: Schabtach, Bonnett, Harris

9. Bio-Optics: Howard, Kezer

10. Radiation Control: Wimber

11. Undergraduate Research: Postlethwait, Terwilliger

12. Shop Representative (Science Service Policy Committee): Wiitanen

13. Computer Use: Wiitanen

*Librarian, Prof.*

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

March 25, 1965

Dr. George B. Van Schaack  
3318 Regal Place  
St. Louis, Missouri 63139

Dear Dr. Van Schaack:

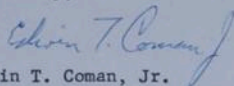
Thank you for your prompt and detailed response to my letter of March 16. I appreciate your frankness and hope that things may turn for the better.

I could not agree with you more heartily that to be a good and effective librarian one must have a love of books and a continually growing knowledge of their contents. Many of us, notably Dr. Lawrence Clark Powell, Dean of the School of Library Service at UCLA, are supporting bookish librarians and attempting to select only the part of automation that will make more books available to more people.

Over the past several years, the Library Council of the University of California has been attempting to improve the salaries of librarians in the beginning classifications. I agree that the figure is too low. I have tried to advance people as rapidly as possible within the limitations of my budget.

It has been pleasant to be in communication with you and I shall make a point of stopping in to see you whenever I am in St. Louis.

Sincerely,



Edwin T. Coman, Jr.  
University Librarian

ETC/jp

4117 Royal Place  
St. Louis, Missouri 63112  
March 22, 1980

Dear Mr. Deane,

Thank you for your kind letter of March 15. I think your first item of curiosity is legitimate, and I am glad to give you an explanation which, I believe, is pertinent. I am a Bibliophile, didactic by nature. With a gift for understanding almost anything in mathematics, but with a clear deficiency in invention, only later realized, I took the wrong road in graduate school. Years afterward, reading Cantavans, I found my belief confirmed that 'Immense as are the uses and wide the applications of mathematics, its texture is too thin and inhospitable to employ the whole mind or reader it harmonious'.----In World War II, while stationed on Attu Island, I collected the plant life; in 1947 I came to St. Louis to teach mathematics, but with one foot in the Missouri Botanical Garden. I intensively used its library for several years, always distraught by the neglect from which it suffered. Eventually I found myself in charge of it--just in time, as a matter of fact, to flee the mathematics classroom where teaching had languished to give place to drilling in answering true-false examinations! Ego!

As for your second item of curiosity I can only say that I find it difficult to disguise the preudial nature of one's late pre-retirement yearning!

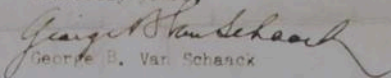
Now, may I be just a bit curious myself? I appreciate your kindness in asking me to apply for the position you name, and especially your consideration in noting that lack of a library degree might be ignored. But I am curious to know whether you believe a person of my experience and knowledge would ask to be considered for a position at such a salary unless he were desperate, and whether it would disturb you to realize that such a person could be desperate. I am certainly far from being the ablest, or best trained, or best informed person of my age, but I don't think I am quite as near the bottom as to be in the sixthousand dollar class--in fact, not even so far down as that of the substantially more which I now receive.

I have several times heard librarians express concern about the lack of genuinely professional character in librarianship. And well they say as they try to cope with the current documentation explosion, hopping from one new automation-solution to another, trying to find funds to buy and operate this equipment, not in itself professional and very doubtfully the product of people who in any real sense can be called professional librarians, whatever else they say. Professionally, while the librarians who kick books aside and sit at a desk to be underpaid & ate, it even being suggested to them they may find themselves superseded. The basis of a library is books, and

the basis of librarianship is the knowledge of books--today this latter is not cheaply bought. The fact is that most people able enough to be true librarians can obtain much better salaries and working conditions (time-wise and book-wise) not being librarians--I could return to teaching mathematics tomorrow at an effective hourly rate of two to three times what I now work for, but I am a devoted fool! For me a librarian is first of all crazy about books, and any society I want to belong to will value such above those who aren't.

If you have read so far, please forgive me--I warned you I was didactic by nature!

Sincerely yours,

  
George B. Van Schaack

P. S. For the time being I'm going to try to go on caring for my five-century library of a hundred fifty thousand books and pamphlets as well as I can with the help of my single staff member and an occasional student repairer. It's going to be an active (and crowded) prelude, but I'd still be happy to find the time to chat with you should you stop by when you might come this way.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

March 16, 1965

Mr. George B. Van Schaack  
3318 Regal Place  
St. Louis, Missouri 63139

Dear Mr. Van Schaack:

Thank you for your letter of February 23 regarding the cataloging position in this Library.

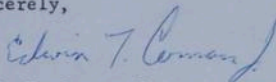
Your education, experience and command of languages interests me. While you do not have a library degree, I think that your other qualifications would overcome this requirement.

I am curious about two points. One is, why you left university teaching after twenty-two years? My other question is the matter of your age. Retirement at the University of California is mandatory at 67. I trust that you would be interested in considering this an active job and not a prelude to retirement.

Two application forms are enclosed along with a brochure descriptive of this Library. Will you please give me two work references and two personal references.

This position is classified as a Librarian I salary \$5,976.

Sincerely,



Edwin T. Coman, Jr.  
University Librarian

ETC/jp  
Encl 3

3318 Regal Place  
St. Louis, Missouri 63139  
February 23, 1965

Mr. E. T. Coman, Jr., University Librarian  
University of California Library  
Riverside, California

I am interested in the position of cataloger at your library which is advertised in the Library Journal for February 15.

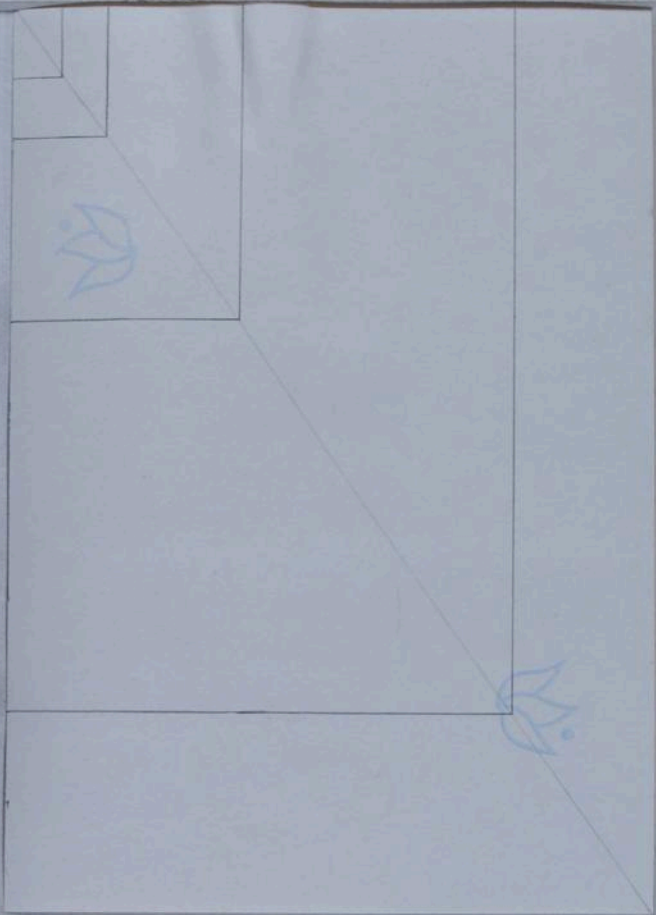
As indicated by my curriculum vitae I am librarian of the Missouri Botanical Garden library, a collection of journals, monographs and separates equivalent to a hundred thousand volumes. My only reason for seeking another position is the impossibility of caring for such a collection with a staff of only one person (a secretary) and a little part-time help oiling and repairing books. For nearly ten years I have looked forward to new quarters adequate and comfortable enough to attract at least one well-trained additional assistant. The present state of fiscal affairs at the Garden shows no promise of significantly changing the space and staff situation short of my retirement age.

I am encouraged to write you because of the emphasis your advertisement places upon language background, and by the fairly broad scope of my experience in subject matter and my interest in cataloging. Should you be able to consider me a candidate for the position I should be pleased to submit a list of references.

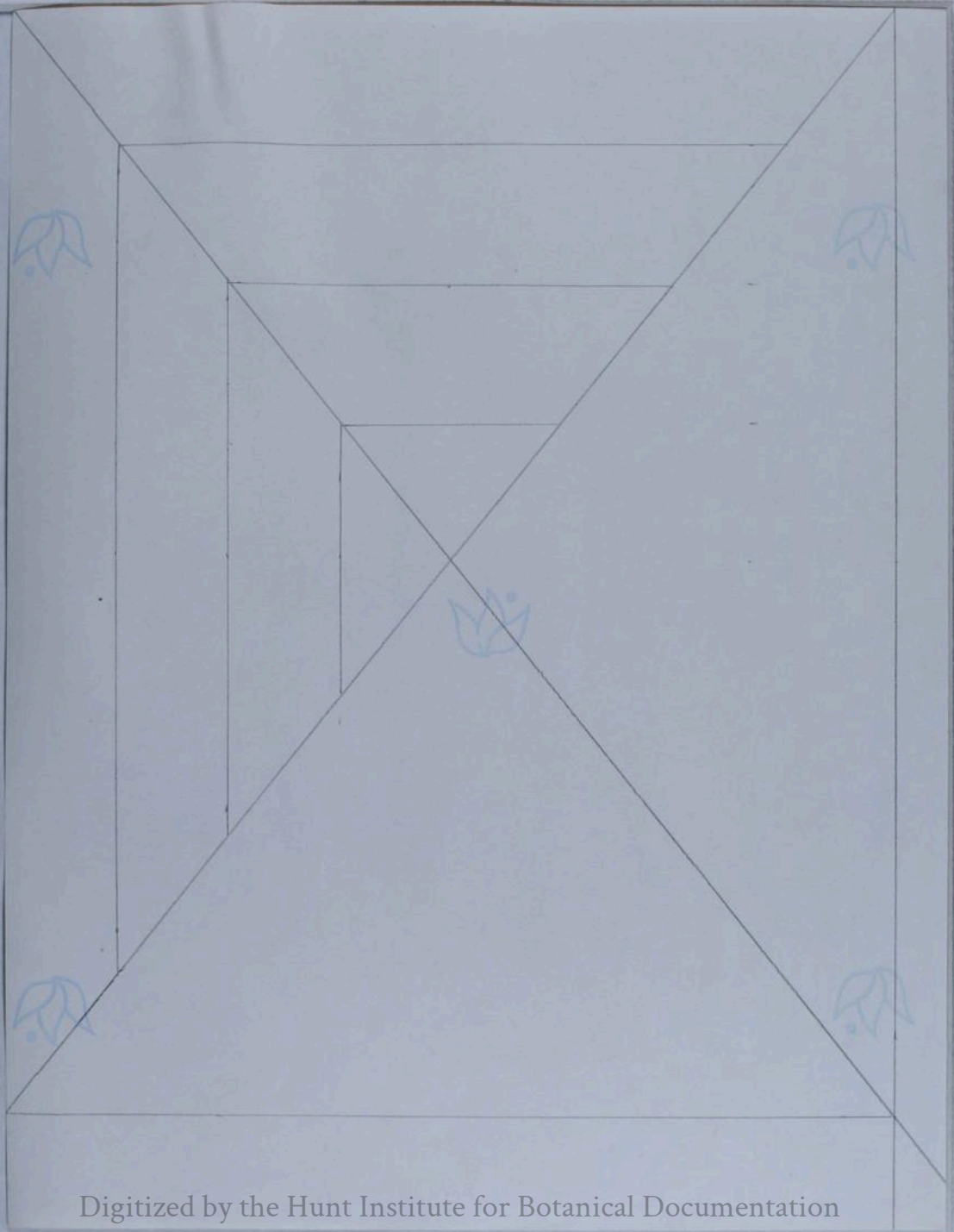
Sincerely yours,

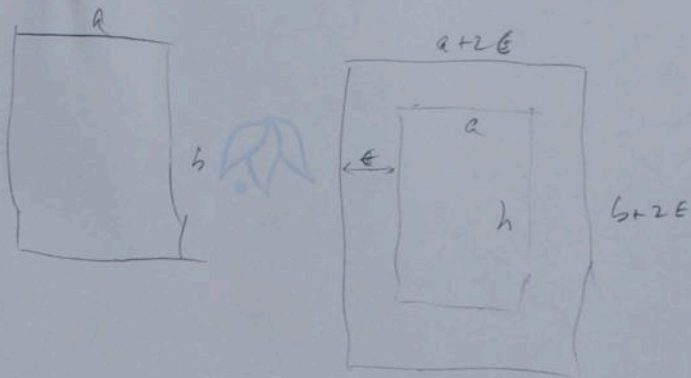
George B. Van Schaack

To the eye 2 similar rectangles,  
not squares, do not look similar  
when viewed from the same distance  
(unless they are the same size) (7/3/77)









$$\frac{a+2\epsilon}{b+2\epsilon} \approx \frac{a}{b}$$

$$ab+2\epsilon b \approx ab+2\epsilon a$$

$$\epsilon b \approx \epsilon a$$

$$b \approx a$$



TULANE UNIVERSITY

Department of Botany

June 16, 1965

Date .....

George Van Schaack

To .....

From .... Joe Ewan .....

Subject: Gardinerized ed. of Koster's Brazil.

Remarks: Here are copies of  
Gardiner's letter  
my reply  
for such action as you may be spurred  
to take.

15 June 65

Prof. C. Harvey Gardiner  
Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale, Illinois 62903

Dear Professor Gardiner:

After reading your letter of the third instant relative to your planned publication of an abridgement of Koster's Travels in Brazil I am dismayed. It is sad to see the opportunity lost to publish a reprint, not a digest, of Koster's Travels for all readers:

- for the "modern reader," who, you think, must be served an abridgement. Incidentally if a book was well written when first published why is all the book not good reading today? Who will decide what to abridge? Why not let the individual reader abridge according to his backgrounds and interests -- there will be a few "moderns" who will wish to read all of Koster.
- for the historian, who would wish to see all of Koster in any event and make his own decisions. In this instance where the book is scarce and missing from many large libraries it is especially sad to see an abridgement published when it is an honest reprint that is needed, to satisfy the occasional albeit important reader.
- for the biologist, with interests perhaps in botany but as likely in ethnobiology, or anthropology, who in any event will want to see the whole record, not an abridgement.

To plead that you will abridge only those books which in editorial judgment are too lengthy -- "if necessary" -- only adds to the bibliographic catastrophe, and to the efforts of the instructor to introduce the student to originals (or honest reprints when originals may not be seen for their scarcity). You may advertize a plan to publish a new series of digests, but in truth do not label them reprints.

Your third paragraph carries a curious assumption that I am not interested in Koster's text. In my letter of February 24th I wrote "I should like to see a faithful reprinting of the first edition," which means the Koster text, complete, and the botanical appendix.

I certainly hope that there is time to reconsider your publication plans for this important book, and to seize the opportunity to make available once more -- full and unabridged -- a book which will be wanted by many libraries, some individuals who still buy books, and that smallest coterie of all, the collector of Ibero-Americans who after years of waiting for an original to come to market will be happy to see the Carbondale imprint of 1965, a faithful edition of a classic.

Very sincerely,

Joseph Ewan  
Professor of Botany

JE/fs

C O P Y

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS  
UNIVERSITY

Carbondale, Illinois 62903

Department of History

3 June 1965

Prof. Joseph Ewan  
Department of Botany  
Tulane University  
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Professor Ewan:

Your reiterated interest in the prospective edition of Koster's Travels in Brazil is appreciated. Nor are you the only botanist to evidence such a response. However I did not answer your earlier letter because of the closing section of it, wherein you lost all interest in an abridgment.

True to the announcement you originally read, this will be for modern readers. Because I am editing a travel series I am interested in first-hand, reliable and readable material --the kind that supplements Latin American courses in history, anthropology, geography and government, in addition to appealing to the arm-chair traveler called 'modern reader'.

As a traveler, Koster, we both know, was not a scientist. Yet you respect, for good reason, all of the derived data that he offers in appendixes. None of it will be in the abridged edition we are producing. Your interest is in the less than 10% that is not Koster; I am interested in the 80% plus that is Koster. For the botanist the abridged edition will hold no interest. For you, or any other botanist, to say, however, that Koster without the botany is worthless is simply a matter of your viewing too much without seeing it for what it is.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. Harvey Gardiner  
Research Professor  
of History

The Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library

*Carnegie Institute of Technology Pittsburgh 13 Pennsylvania*

GEORGE H. M. LAWRENCE, *director*

7 May 1965

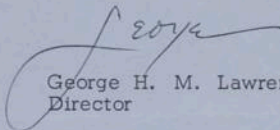
Professor Joseph Ewan  
Department of Botany  
Tulane University  
New Orleans, La.

Dear Joe:

I enclose a xerox copy of a letter just received from Vernon Sternberg, Director of the Southern Illinois University Press.

His second letter gives cause for some glimmer of hope. Obviously I am not the person to prepare a study of Koster's botanical work, but I would be only too happy to nominate you for the job if I thought that you might consider an invitation favorably. As a matter of fact, this resolution of the present and bad situation might even be better than what you had initially hoped for. I think it is worth a try.

Most sincerely,



George H. M. Lawrence  
Director

GHML:ps

Enc.: Xerox copy of V. Sternberg's letter of 29 April



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY PRESS

Carbondale, Illinois

April 29, 1965

RECEIVED  
MAY 3 1965  
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY PRESS  
BOTANICAL LIBRARY

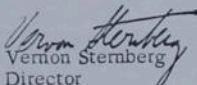
Mr. George H. M. Lawrence, Director  
The Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical  
Library  
Carnegie Institute of Technology  
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

I am afraid you will be disappointed to learn that our edition of Koster's "Travels in Brazil" is an abridgment and that the scholar who has edited the text has prepared it for historians and others who will be interested primarily in the work as a travel account. The work has been done by C. Harvey Gardiner, who is a Research Professor of Latin American History at Southern Illinois University. His Introduction stresses Koster's observation on men and governments. The edition is scheduled for publication late in 1965.

In view of your letter, it appears that we ought to plan a separate volume incorporating Koster's botanical work. I wonder if you would be interested in doing it yourself or if you know of anyone who might be interested. We will be grateful to you for any suggestions you might care to make.

Sincerely yours,

  
Vernon Sternberg  
Director

VS:mlb

Reprint B. B. W. G.

Das  
Pflanzenreich.

Regni vegetabilis conspectus.

Im Auftrage der Königl. preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften

herausgegeben von

A. Engler.

---

IV. 5. Taxaceae

mit 210 Einzelbildern in 24 Figuren

von

R. Pilger.

Ausgegeben am 8. Dezember 1903.

---

Heft 18

im Verlag von H. R. Engelmann (J. Cramer) Weinheim/Bergstraße

1968

Facsimiles, and such

Steubert. Hafner

Darwin - voyage

Bees Boots

Darwin Tapes & Letters.

Harward

Darwin Voyages

Vereinigung der Antiquarisch

Bibliophilen

der Institutionen etc

(see book published by Dombel)

+ ...

+ Electrometers of Piravon  
(Mittag) OVI R

+ Boles - Travels on Amazon  
U C ed. U. U. U.

Peter Smith + Sargent  
Cramer + Hooker  
Journals

Faccimile.

La institutione di una fanciulla nota nobilmente. L'institution d'une fille de noble maison, Traduite de Langue Tuscan en François. En Anvers, Chez Jehan-Bellere, à l'enseigne du Faucon. [Colophon: De l'Imprimerie de Chr. Plantin. 1555.] \*

A small extract of some 65 leaves in want facsimile, from title page to blank verso of final leaf. Only on <sup>the verso</sup> extra leaf (the back free endpaper) is there any speak to foreign matter. Here is printed the following:

Faccimilè editie van het eerste boek gedrukt door Christoffel Plantin. Uitgegeven door de Vereeniging der Antwerpsche Bibliothieken. Gedrukt op de persen van de Algemene Drukkerijen Lloyd Antwerps, N.V. Antwerpen.

[It may <sup>be</sup> regretted the date of facsimile is not given, but this is doubtfully of any importance except as a record and in an acronymic context!]

\*) \*<sup>8</sup>, A-F, G<sup>6</sup> 65 leaves.

Facsimiles!

Basic Books give a facsimile of The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, entirely in facsimile except for the title leaf which reads:

title: The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin  
Including an Autobiographical Chapter  
Edited by his son, Francis Darwin

→ Foreword by George Gaylord Simpson  
In two volumes / Vol. 1 [II] / New York /  
Basic Books, Inc. / 1955

[all but title → and 'New ... 1959' in facsimile]

no  
fac. { verso Foreword © 1959 by Basic Books, Inc.  
Printed in the United States of America }

Pages [v] - xvi, Foreword (new material);  
and [xvii] - xx, Preface in facsimile, as  
well as [xxi] - xxii Table of Contents and list  
of Illustrations. Bound in original paper

last six pages were paged - - - - (one very copy)

[Note: Does original Table of Contents contain listing of the Preface - the facsimile begins

Chapter	Page
I. - The Dawson Family	1

Same criticism for vol 2, except there are no 'numbered' prel. pages. [Here the p.l.'s are t.p. + verso, table of contents + verso blank + verso 'From a Note-book of 1837, Facsimile of page writing, fooled by a ms legend: 'Facsimile of a page from a note book of 1837 (see transcript opposite)']

Only mention of original is in foreword:

'This basic document was originally published in 1888 and has been reissued several times, but it is now long been out of print'

It is certainly not good bibliographic practice nor good communication [which is the

[purpose of publishing] to bring this information  
in a new paper.

Twentieth Century - Blockbooks.

Many <sup>prints</sup> would have it that our age will be washed by the death of the printed word. I wonder. Things don't seem to be going quite that way as we look about and note the veritable explosion of the <sup>↑</sup> - the twentieth century block book. Photographic process

Like many a well-documented ~~handwritten~~ <sup>handwritten</sup> and ~~literally~~ <sup>literally</sup> thousands of out-of-print books have recently been born <sup>as distinct as printed</sup> ~~again~~ <sup>in issues of</sup> ~~as large as~~ <sup>the total of</sup> all previous printings of them.

~~A thousand or more, of which the total number of copies was doubtfully as many.~~

This is welcome evidence of the continuing life of the book and we must rejoice. But this great gain is accompanied by a loss, not as great as the proverb might suggest; in fact, all serious students of book-are problems must feel a certain frustration in having, in nearly every case, to withhold a part of the expression he was ready to express. I am sure to talk about certain aspects of the current production of facsimile reprints which are forming a sore in today's book editing and book publishing, a sore which will not heal, in many instances, until all copies of the

\*The blockbook is dead, was a 19th-century companion of the Gutenberg product - printed from movable blocks on which the type was set, not only the characters, but the text as well.

more, as we have found in the ill-adviced use  
of poor paper, <sup>and</sup> we recently find to find  
in our ill-chosen methods of binding, are  
the sins of one generation producing the  
problems of the next for librarians and  
scholars.

→ (2)

at the bottom area  
Let us start on ~~the~~ <sup>by looking</sup> at a rather flagrant  
example of what is happening. <sup>②</sup>

← In 1958 (fide the title page) J. Cramer  
of Weinheim issued a volume with title page  
reading: *The vegetation of New Zealand* by  
Leonard Cockayne / Third (Reprint) Edition /  
1958 / Weinheim / Bergstr. (Germany) / Published  
by H. R. Eygelmann (J. Cramer) / London,  
New York, Wheldon & Wesley, Ltd., Hafner  
Publishing Co. The verso reads: © by  
J. Cramer, Publisher, Weinheim/Bergstr.  
Printed in Germany by Anton Hain K. G. in  
Messenheim. So far as I have discovered  
everything following this is in photographs  
which have the familiar title page  
form in G. This material, <sup>the</sup> requires with 'Preface',  
which is dated 1921 and would seem to <sup>imply</sup> ~~indicate~~,  
without saying so, that the first edition  
text appeared as a volume of Engler and  
Prantl's Die Vegetation der Erde, 'Preface  
to the second edition' follows, dated 1928;  
it refers to the first edition and mentions  
Engler and Eygelmann but does not  
recall, or even ~~mention~~ <sup>very strongly</sup> ~~imply~~, the second

Look  
this up.

edition was also found as a volume in  
 the Engler-Prance series. ~~Just one set,~~  
~~← The remainder of the~~ ~~is silent~~  
~~main through the 1958 volume~~  
 regarding evidence of its origin (Cochayne died in )  
 - except for a few errors, <sup>which</sup> the ~~printer~~  
 lithographic printer made in deleting  
 such evidence as there was! In the  
 original, which was indeed Die Vegetation  
des Fiedls, XIV, Second edition, each  
 section was signed, not only with  
 a number (e.g. 9 on the first leaf, and  
 9<sup>x</sup> on the second) but also with the  
 title of the book: Cochayne, The Vegetation  
 of New Zealand, 2nd ed. All (!) of  
 these signs are absent from the 1958 volume.  
 But these <sup>will</sup> plates, also signed, bearing  
<sup>in the original</sup> each, in the original, the heading: Cochayne,  
 The Vegetation of New Zealand, 2d ed. Then  
 an attempt was made to remove the  
 full heading, only the words '2d ed.'

there was failure <sup>(C)</sup> on  
But ~~there was failure~~ ⇒ Notes 68,  
69 and 72! ~~at least back by~~ <sup>but Hawaiian</sup>

on the whole, success was pretty  
good, for even Northwestern University,  
in cataloguing the book for the LC

card merely notes 'Reprint of the 2d  
ed.' A nice reprint, or a facsimile,  
of what, from when and where? There  
is no evidence on the card. It is no

defense to say the cataloguer should  
have found the origin - in fact doing

check ~~so would have been easy~~ 

---

~~they~~ many cataloguers there <sup>days</sup> are ~~with~~  
short of time, or without ~~experience~~, or  
~~both.~~

Now who is trying to be ~~to be~~ to  
whom and why?

(1)

I'm sure we've not looked at the worst  
example we could have found, although  
as far as I know Mr. Crawley did us  
worse. The important thing is that soon  
he did much better. In 1960 I saw 7 hot  
little pages read: *Prodrumus florae*  
*novae hollandiae et insulae van Diemen,*  
1810; supplementum primum 1820, by  
Robert Brown with an introduction  
by William T. Stearn. 1960 facsimile  
by H. R. Ingelman (St. Crawley) and  
Wheldon & Healey, Ltd, New Hein/Bergate  
Capriole/Herts. New York, Hafner  
Publishing Co. The phrase '1960  
facsimile should have preceded  
'William T. Stearn' to be sure, but otherwise  
there can be <sup>no</sup> ~~the~~ complaint. On the  
verso no final 'Printed in Germany (1960)'  
and following the 52 page introduction

(6)

an absolutely exact facsimile of  
the work and its supplement - nothing  
added, nothing subtracted, size unaltered.

How J. Cramer offered his 1958  
volume then or for some years I don't  
know, but I in his Spring 1964  
catalogue we find: Corkayne,  
L., The vegetation of New Zealand.  
2nd ed. 1958. xxvii, 433 pages,  
frontispiece, 87 plates with 106  
figures, 3 maps. (Vegetation de Nouvelle  
Zélande XIV) ... Unchanged reprint of the  
2d edition 1928. We must admit  
he had come a long way, although  
there is no evidence of any kind to  
simply that the reprint is a facsimile.

(7)  
How about his monographs? In their  
catalogue 198 sub 2121 Wheldon &  
Herley list: Cookayne (L.) The  
vegetation of New Zealand, 3rd edn.  
Pl. xxviii, 544, with a frontispiece,  
87 plates and 3 maps, roy. 8vo,  
wrappers, New Haven, 1958. [The difference  
in pagination 458 and 544 is accounted  
for by adding the plate numbers (1-87+1)  
to the pagination (shame!)] while  
Shepherd-Hatton Service Company in  
their Botany catalogue for 1967 on  
p. 57 offer the same description  
(with correct pagination)

Now H. R. Lyelesman, Wheldon & Herley  
and Shepherd-Hatton are firms which  
have been with us for many, many

(8)

years, <sup>and</sup> have provided for decades some  
of the best ~~and~~ <sup>most</sup> interesting publishing  
and book selling of all time. The  
first fell into the hands of an inexperienced  
man who obviously is trying to ban  
and, from my many observations of  
his work, seems to be succeeding. The  
other two are real family firms  
whose members we still hold in  
affectionate respect. We cannot believe  
they misrepresent for men checkers, or even  
misrepresent <sup>at all</sup> ~~for anything~~, but what  
we see is a misrepresentation.

Are they alone? No, they are only  
among the most distinguished of a  
vast net of people, editors, old  
time publishers, new comers, book  
sellers old and new, in all countries

(9)

and in all fields producing specimens  
which are not identified. which  
are described by a variety of meaningless  
new phrases, which are meaningless  
in content and offered with  
inaccurate and misleading descriptions,  
(most of them for kept heres)

These people contribute a veritable  
factory of bibliographic pain for  
succeeding generations of scholars.

I can't believe they want to do  
this, but I <sup>shoud</sup> hate, on the other hand, to believe  
they are too ignorant to know better.

It is in view of a description bibliography  
 that there is an infinite way of  
 putting a text into book form, but could  
 be guess there were no many way of  
 producing 'facsimiles' or we actually find.  
 The signs about to be described are  
 at least as serious as anything mentioned  
 so far

For all of them people are my friends, at  
least fraternally - they publish books  
and all they have to do is to keep the  
standard high. One of them, Otto  
Hafner, I feel almost jealousy - wally,  
with, although I've never met  
him nor corresponded with him. But  
Harry Schubert, one of his vice presidents,  
and I have a cozy correspondence  
and friendship about us. He tells me  
that every time I write him one  
of 'those letters' he takes it across  
the hall and reads it to the  
Hafners. They talk about it a  
bit and then go through an  
amused ritual: <sup>Arthur</sup> Silver with bowed  
heads is broken by each simultaneously  
looking up, and Harry saying, "You  
know, Otto, next time we surely  
must do better"; to which Otto replies,  
"Yes, Harry, you must, he will!"

Now all of this certainly isn't as important  
as our involvement in Viet-Nam; no, probably  
not as important as the fact that the  
garbage collection in my neighborhood  
was shifted last Thursday. Who knows  
what's important? But part of the time,  
at least, we can know what the facts are,  
be they of international importance, or  
merely local economic interests, or just  
plain second-hand otherwise boring biblio-  
graphic detail. But why obfuscate,  
at least in the last mentioned matter  
- I can't think why, except for  
an ulterior motive not worthy of  
my guilty friends in the book business.

*2. ... + Harper ...*



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
University of Massachusetts

Amherst 01002

February 15, 1973

Xerox  
send copy to Van  
Selaeck

Editor  
SCIENCE  
1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Sir:

What's wrong with Science that it allows its pages to be polluted with polyethylene think pieces like "What's Wrong with Plastic Trees?" (Feb. 2, 1973).

Granting the irrefutability of such profound insights as "A given object is not always rare", this is indeed a rare synthesis of adolescent hubris, biological illiteracy, curious economics, syntactic incongruities, and pop-art perceptions.

Mr. Kreiger observes "It is possible that, by manipulating memory through the rewriting of history, environments will come to have new meaning." In step with the current media-massaged generation, he seems to be quite willing to rewrite both human and natural history without reading it, and is thus apparently oblivious of the fact that his idea is not his original invention. For instance, the industrious geneticist named A. Hitler carried the art of memory-manipulation to hitherto undreamed of levels of sophistication, and created numerous interesting environments in doing so. However, even he could not envisage the scope of the ersatz über alles proposed by our planner from Berkeley, under the immortal slogan "A summum bonum of preserving trees has its place in an ethic of social justice". (This compares favorably with the item explored in Footnote 1 of his opus.)

Preoccupied as he is with the logarithmic potentialities of combining waste products from Keynesian economics with recycled environmental psychology, it is understandable that Mr. Kreiger has no room in his cost-benefit equation for such mundane trivia as continued supplies of air and water. We certainly have no right to expect him to include in his consideration of wilderness such an unquantifiable concept as gestalt experience, which we may safely assume to be merely an atavistic curiosity connected with that vestigial organ,

To The EDITOR:

2-15-1973

the human brain. On the otherhand, the Kreiger theory of environmental value does seem to confirm the hypothesis of of one old fashioned scientist, Rene Dubos, who feels that it is man's ability to adapt to unhealthy environments rather than the reverse that will lead to his undoing, since he appears to be able to survive under conditions which make impossible his humanity.

I have a fourth alternative which might be added to Kreiger's plan for the future of Niagara Falls. Instead of wasting our plastic resources on making make-believe trees, why not use plastic to construct a real balloon which could be filled with sociological hot air. From such a larger than earth-sized satellite, all the tourists of the world could be treated to a daily exhibition of Mr. Kreiger monitoring the flow of water over the Falls in a barrel. The logistics of that approach would clearly offer no problems for him. After all, the environment is only what you think it is, right?

It is probably not in good taste to nit-pick such grand conceptual constructs as Kreiger's with facts, but, most unfortunately, there seems to be little empirical evidence to support his contention that "We prefer natural environments to synthesized ones because we are familiar with the techniques of managing the natural ones and know what the effects of such management are. Plastic trees are frightening." For me, while plastic trees are merely unpleasant, plastic minds are truly terrifying!

Yours truly,



Barrie B. Greenbie, Assoc. Prof.  
of Regional Planning  
Dept. of Landscape Architecture  
and Regional Planning

February 22, 1973

To the Editor of Science:

Dear Sir:

In his What's wrong with plastic trees? (2 Feb. 1973, p. 446) M.H. Krieger introduces so many concepts, from ecology movement through re-creation of nature to social justice, and handles so many opinions, theories, and facts involving these, that a mere letter cannot undertake to expose error, expound truth, and establish harmony. But, fortunately for rebuttal, just as one cannot correctly compute his income tax using the false notion that  $2 + 2 = 5$ , so can he not arrive at valid statements about ecology if he uses false notions about biology, or leaves biology out altogether. Krieger addresses the titanic events of the environmental crisis outside the frame of biological reference. No wonder his conclusion sounds like a bad dream: 'there is very little wrong with [plastic trees]. Much more can be done with [them] and the like to give most people the feeling that they are experiencing nature.'

Do plastic trees have mycorrhizae; produce oxygen; transpire and cool the air? Do they have fragrant flowers visited by bees? Do their leaves fall and decompose into a rich humus? Can they drop seeds which will sprout and grow into new trees? Can one love a plastic tree, or the sound of the wind blowing through its branches?

The author's further conclusion is: 'We will have to realize that the way we experience nature is conditioned by our society--which more and more is seen to be receptive to responsible intervention.' His main clause is probably only too true. But does he really believe that there has been enough responsible intervention to make any valid estimate of its reception? The increasing clamor against reception of practically all intervention would seem to indicate the opposite.

Let us backtrack to the paragraphs where he introduces the 'ecology movement, as I shall call it'. Noting its recent accession of 'genuine power in governmental decision-making' he impugns it with these words: 'the ecology movement demands much greater concern [than have the conservationists] about what is done to the environment ... it seeks to have [this] valued in and of itself and thereby prevent its being traded off for the other benefits it offers man ... [the movement] will have to become more programmatic and responsive to compromise as it moves into more responsible and bureaucratic positions ... its policies may work against resource conserving ...'. In brief, he seems to be assailing ecologists as a pressure group bent on foisting their impracticable and dangerous tenets upon society, instead of their being a far too small group of dedicated scientists trying to unravel the mysteries of life in time for man to learn how not to endanger his future existence.

Krieger's onrushing torrent of thought careens back and forth as it pursues his conclusion through a tangle of pollution, preservation, rarity, dollars, waterfalls, advertising, wildlands, forestry, optimal investment theory. 'Nature is irreproducible compared to the materials it provides': (if this means anything does it imply that nature is at all reproducible?) 'As Barnett and Morse have shown [1963], there have been enough substitutions of natural materials to obviate the idea of a shortage of natural resources': (really?) 'A summum bonum of preserving trees has no place in an ethic of social justice': (can there be social justice without preserving trees?)

Enough, except to ask why did Science publish this paper. Any editor would wish to be gentle with an author who wants to value flowers by cost-benefit ratios; who argues preservation of nature only in the framework of rarity and the free market; who is apparently unaware of most of the extensive literature of man's need for nature. But why offer us such an author's effusions when he shows scarcely any understanding of the complex ecological arguments why nature and its diversity must be preserved? Will the editors please answer our query?

Sincerely yours,

George B. Van Schaack  
1964 Harris St.  
Eugene, Or. 97405

Hugh H. Iltis  
Department of Botany  
University of Wisconsin  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

K's What's wrong with plastic trees? introduces so many concepts--ecology movement, natural environments, rarity, re-creation of nature, wilderness, cost-benefit ratios, optima bona, social justice, etc.--and handles so many opinions, so many theories, and so many facts involving these, that a mere letter cannot undertake to expose error, expound truth, and establish harmony. But, fortunately for rebuttal, just as one cannot correctly compute his income tax using the false notion that  $2+2=5$ , neither can he arrive at valid statements about ecology, as K has attempted, if he uses false notions about biology, or, as K has done, leaves biology out entirely. <sup>the address</sup> The titanic events of the environmental crisis of man and nature ~~are discussed in his~~ ~~paper~~ outside the frame of biological reference. No wonder his conclusion sounds like a bad dream: 'there is very little wrong with [plastic trees]. Much more can be done with [them] and the like to give most people the feeling that they are experiencing nature.'

Do plastic trees have mycorrhizae; produce oxygen; transpire and cool the air? Do they have fragrant flowers, visited by bees; do they produce fruits that feed birds? Do their leaves decompose into a rich humus? Do they drop seeds which will sprout and grow into new (plastic) trees? Can one love a plastic tree, or the sound of the wind as it blows through a plastic conifer? Exactly what can the author mean by 'experiencing nature' in the presence of plastic trees?

2

~~The author's~~ <sup>His</sup> further conclusion is: 'We will have to realize that the way in which we experience nature is conditioned by our society--which more and more is seen to be receptive to responsible intervention.' His main clause is probably assuming responsible intervention is a viable phrase, only too true. <sup>But,</sup> does he really believe that there has been enough <sup>of it</sup> ~~responsible intervention~~ so far to make any valid estimate of its reception? The very enormously increasing clamor against reception of practically all intervention would seem to indicate the scarcity of responsibility. In fact almost the only intervention not opposed by some segment of society is that still unrevealed. Only a person functionally blind and deaf could live with the seeming naivety of our author.

<sup>his</sup>  
 Let us backtrack now ~~to the author's~~ paragraphs where he introduces the 'ecology movement, as I shall call it'. Noting its recent accession of 'genuine power in governmental decision-making' he impugns it with these words: '...the ecology movement demands much greater concern [i.e., than have the conservationists] about what is done to the environment [i.e., the actual ecological status of nature] ...it seeks to have [this] valued in and of itself and thereby prevent its being traded off for the other benefits it offers man. ... it will have to become more programmatic and responsive to compromise as it moves into more responsible and bureaucratic positions ... its [present] policies may work against resource conserving strategies ...'. In brief, the author seems to be assailing ecologists as if they formed a pressure group bent on foisting their own impracticable and dangerous tenets upon society, instead of being what they are, a pitifully small group of dedicated scientists desperately trying to unravel the mysteries of life in time for man ~~to~~ to learn how to live on earth without endangering <sup>his</sup> ~~the~~ future existence. We do not accuse K of malice, but we cannot ~~to~~ shrink from proclaiming his abysmal ignorance of what ecology really is.

4

We have referred to only fragments of K's onrushing torrent of thought, which careens now to the right, now to the left, as it pursues his conclusion through a tangle of pollution, preservation, rarity, dollars, waterfalls, advertising, wild-lands, forestry, optimal investment theory, etc., etc., etc. We quote a few more sentences. 'Nature is irreproducible compared to the materials it provides': (if this means anything does it imply that nature is at all reproducible?) 'As Barnett and Morse have shown [1963], there have been enough substitutions of natural materials to obviate the idea of a shortage of natural resources': (really?) 'A summum bonum of preserving trees has no place in an ethic of social justice': (can there be social justice without preserving trees?)

5

But enough of this, except for one more question. Why did Science publish such a collection of misconceptions? Any editor would wish to be gentle with an author who wants to value flowers by cost-benefit ratios; who argues preservation of nature only in the framework of rarity and the free market; who is apparently unaware of most of the now extensive literature of man's need for real nature (not the simulated variety); but isn't it too much that we be asked to read such an author's effusions when he shows scarcely any understanding of the vastly complex ecological arguments why (real) nature and its diversity must be preserved. Could the editors of prestigious Science have failed to read this article, or, having read it, have failed to see through it? Will they please tell us why it was published?

Letter to the Editor of Science. (179: 446-455. Febr. 2, 1973)

"What's wrong with plastic trees?" surely is one of the most scholastic exercises in environmental ignorance ever to be published in Science.

The titanic events of the environmental crisis, of man and nature, are discussed here outside of the frame of biological reference; hence, the author's conclusion that plastic trees and all sorts of nature substitutes have a valid place in planning, read like a fairy tale, a bad one. Had he only not neglected his early education, and read Hans Christian Anderson's "The Emperor's Nightingale". In this story, a mechanical nightingale was given the emperor to substitute for the real one whose song the emperor loved. Eventually, of course, the clockwork <sup>e</sup>brakes. Death comes and sits on the emperor's bed. But the real nightingale reappears and sings so sweetly that the emperor recovers. It is an old moral - you can't make a real nightingale out of wheels and diamonds - quite lost on our author.

If there is nothing really wrong with plastic trees, if plastic trees can "give most (sic!) people the feeling that they are experiencing nature", why not invent plastic dogs instead of live ones? Why not plastic corsages with synthetic perfumes, instead of orchids or gardenias? Soy<sup>3</sup>bean steak instead of T-bone? Why not plastic dolls which need no diapers? Why not 3,000 giant Disney Lands, one in each county, and then develop the rest of the good old U.S.A. to grow more food and build more cities, to give one and all "social justice".

Why worry about the extinction of the African giant sable antelope or the Indian tiger? Why worry about the preservation of the weedy Mexican grasses ancestral to corn or Peruvian wild potatoes? Why protect the Amazonian Rain Forest, or preserve the arctic tundras? - Are not such proposals "imperialistic at worst, unrealistic at best"<sup>(p. 447)</sup>? But if biologists and ecologists or, for that matter, planners won't concern themselves about the fate of nature, who is there that will? And since most ecologists and planners, for better or for worse, are in the Developed Countries, should they remain uninvolved to satisfy misguided notions of what it is to be "imperialistic"?

What then is a thinking biologist and socially concerned teacher to do when he reads such confused drivel? What are we to think of Science, that editorially confused journal which proclaims its adherence to truth, social justice and the scientific comprehension of the environmental crisis, yet publishes, regularly now, for years, the unenlightened evolutionary and economic "optimism" of the technological bamboozlers, to use Theodore Rozshak's apt expression: of Spil<sup>1</sup>haus, Doxiadis and

Weinberg, of Handler, Abelson and Seaborg, and all the rest of these loud-mouthed technocratic apologists. And now, as a final insult, publishes an innocent planner's gratuitous environmental opinions, and sanctifies them by publication in Science !

One wonders why Science published such a collection of misconceptions? What is its purpose? One would wish to be gentle and ironic with someone who wants to value flowers by cost/benefit ratios, who argues preservation of nature only in the framework of rarity and the free market, and who obviously must feel that no one else has ever written on the needs of man for nature - what with hardly a reference to the vast and complex ecological arguments why nature and its diversity must be protected.

Why, indeed, must Nature be preserved? I do not think this question needs to be answered in great detail again as it has been so many times by others - biological diversity as a basis of long range ecological stability; genetic diversity as the necessary concomitant of continuing evolution, including gene preservation for future crop breeding options; and <sup>that</sup> vast uncharted New World of <sup>esthetic</sup> diversity, of human genetic needs: for ~~the~~ natural pattern, for natural beauty, for natural harmony, the harmony and beauty of the results of natural selection over the illimitable vistas of evolutionary time - of the complimentary <sup>4</sup> co-adaptations, of man and woman, of mother and child?

*of man to nature,*

Do plastic trees have microrhizae? Produce oxygen?  
Transpire and cool the air? Have fragrant flowers visited by bees  
and produce fruits that feed the birds? Do they have leaves that  
decompose into a rich humus? But further, in contemplating  
plastic trees as economically inexpensive nature substitutes, one  
may well ask the question, "Can one love a plastic tree?" "Can  
one love the sound of wind in a plastic Pine?" Is indeed "the  
demand for a rare [read natural] environment ... a learned one"?  
Is the love of a living tree or flower taught by culture and not  
by evolution? With such wonderful plastic surrogates, will this  
love eventually become obsolete?

Will love in general become obsolete? Will mail-order  
plastic women filled with warm water and greased with vaseline  
satisfy sufficiently our human needs? Will the fake harmony of  
fake trees or of surrogate sex, be able to produce feelings of  
affection? Will all these makeshift substitutes send us screaming  
into the night for the satisfying totality of emotions that  
evolution has led us to expect? In this age of fake plastic  
trees, of vibrating mechanical male sexual devices, will the fake  
harmony of fake trees or fake bodies produce any feelings of  
love - or feelings of madness? Has our innocent apologist never  
heard of Charles Darwin?

And what of the special needs of our children? Supposing they, these culturally yet unrefined, comparatively innocent and unpolluted bundles of adaptations, have biological imperatives for wilderness, for natural beauty, for natural harmony? To satisfy atavistic<sup>^</sup> and hidden human hungers that have been produced by evolution and are part and parcel of our genetic makeup, to result, hopefully, in an orderly and adapted ontogeny? Supposing that, for the sake of social justice, all children, no<sup>t</sup> only those of the rich, should, in order to grow up to be happy, healthy and wise, have a chance to experience the feeling of untouched wilderness? What if, after all of nature has finally been ground up in the garbage disposal of the technologic sink (with bamboozlers the likes of the author at the switch), it was to be shown that genetic needs for many of these components of nature are necessary, even indispensable, for the attainment of their children's humanity? But by then it would be too late.

The planner, by definition, is, or must be, a human ecologist. <sup>\*</sup> He must enunciate and illuminate what an alive, evolved and evolving man must have to remain human. With human needs first and foremost on his mind. With the needs of the technological colossus in proper perspective.

But what does this new school of planners think their duty is? To offer frivolity of choice to a human population programmed to genetically determined rigid needs? To offer genuine Wilderness, and a flood of beautiful nature, only to those rich enough to rent a plane to visit them? But<sup>only</sup> a small<sup>^</sup> city park for the masses who can afford to ride a street car

to visit an "environment which is just some trees, some woods and some grass"? What kind of a social justice does the author of this article hope to accomplish by this? Short-term social justice? At the expense of long-term ecological insanities? And is it social justice to give the poor a tiny city park, and the rich a giant wilderness? "A summum bonum of preserving trees has no place in an ethic of social justice" (p. 453). Indeed! There Can be ~~no~~ social justice without "preserving trees"?

The counter-culture is bad enough in its simplistic, even if innocent, insistence on the Greening of America. On having its car and driving it too. On living simply, in affluence. Are we now to be blessed with a counter - counter-culture, which will hasten the destruction of most of what is biologically sacred, a destruction, while begun by a mindless technocratic profit-oriented capitalism, is now to be completed in the guise of social justice and relevancy by a pack of technologically optimistic liberal planners?

To make humans happy with what they biologically are, or condition them to be happy with the surrogates of technology, - which is it to be? No matter what the experiments might suggest, to the affection-starved baby monkey, a terry-cloth, wire female with only a light bulb heart does not a loving mother make!

The planner who maneuvers himself into becoming an apologist for our cultural derelictions, including the virtues of the plastic tree; the planner who is encouraged to become an addict of the fake and the false, of the denatured environment, no matter how good his intentions may be, becomes himself an addicted prophet of the "technological fix", a technological junkie

procuring for his own dope, hooked on growth, hooked on profit. And hooked on the propagation of that one, grand, great and damnable lie, the lie which made <sup>the</sup> absurd and destructive extremes of the technological revolution possible: that man can adapt to anything, even plastic trees; that man doesn't really need the matrix of nature to exist in; that "the way in which [man] experiences nature is conditioned by ... society"; and that, therefore, society can <sup>de-</sup> condition man <sup>from</sup> to want to experience the "real thing".

Whatever the finer points of man's existence may be, the French sociologist and lay-theologian Jack Ellul has put it well in The Technological Society (1964 p. 325):

"The milieu in which man lives is no longer his. He must adapt himself, as though the world were new, into a universe for which he was not created ... He was made to have contact with living things, and he lives in a world of stone".

Will we have to make do with what satisfactions the plastic and asphalt junk provides? Can we make do solely with technological advances?

Such a reliance on a technological solution is indeed sometimes even hilarious. In a cartoon in Look magazine (35(20): 27. 1971), two business men are walking down 5th Avenue with their attache cases and one is saying to the other:

"The way I look at it there is a price tag on everything. You want a high standard of living, you settle for a low quality of life" The lovely irony here may not be lost on the man on the street. But isn't this really what our planner seriously proposes? Isn't this what others ideologically concerned with a bread-and-butter social justice have repeatedly used in

arguments against the "ecologists" and "preservationists", such as Philip Hauser of the University of Chicago, who says (1971):

"The romantic nostalgia that some town and country<sup>4</sup> planners have espoused is utter nonsense. Ferdinand the Bull sitting under the trees and smelling the pretty flowers just won't work in the modern world of the present or the future. This could be accomplished only at the expense of lower productivity and lower levels of living."

Can it be that our affection, our apparent overwhelming need for flowers, <sup>and trees,</sup> and wild land is a fortuitous accident, a mere cultural fixation? There is no reason to doubt that science will furnish the objective proofs of suppositions about man's needs for a living environment which we, at the present, can only guess at through timid intuition; that one of these days we shall find the intricate neurological bases of why the pattern of a leaf or of a lovely flower affects us very differently than does a broken beer bottle?

What is then a planner to be, what then is he to do? As a socially responsible individual, where must he lead? He must, above all, be a biologist and human ecologist, sensitive to man's evolution and its holistic implication, whose principal job it is to preserve the evolutionary harmony of this earth. Nothing really matters more than this - no cleverness, no "fix", no good intentions. There can never be social justice without ecological harmony. There can never be a healthy humanity, both physically and socially, without its ancient evolutionary and ecological base.

Thus, like the artist, the planner cannot compromise the nature of man: he must accept it, because it is . He must accept the basic principle that the optimum environment for all organisms (including man) is that in which they evolved, because it, in fact, selected them, and in a dynamic sense still continues to do so. No experimentation is necessary to show this, it must be true.

Let us therefore leave the future of the human environment, the only environment to which man is genetically adapted, to those planners who, in prudence, humility, and biological understanding wish to preserve it.

Both the responsible planner, as well as the ecologist and politician, might well heed the Nobel Lecture of Alexander Solzhenitsyn and cloak himself in the admonition <sup>that</sup> that stern genius here gives the artist.

"The task of the artist is to sense more keenly than others the harmony of the world, the duty and outrage of what man has done to it, and poignantly to let people know. In failure as well as in the lower depth - in poverty, in prison, in illness - the consciousness of a stable harmony will never leave him"

---

"Nobel Lecture." by Alexander Solzhenitsyn translated by S.E. Reeve. Farrar, Straus and Groux 69 pp. with Russian text.

Hugh H. Iltis  
~~Department~~ of Botany  
University of Wisconsin  
Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

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August 29, 1968

Dr. George B. Van Schaack  
Bibliographical Consultant  
The Morton Arboretum  
Lisle, Illinois 60532

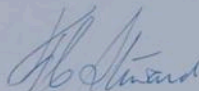
Dear Dr. Van Schaack:

It is, of course, always pleasant to receive an appreciative letter like yours of August 23. It may seem old fashioned to believe that history still has a place in the training and equipment of a scientist, and it may seem to some that scholarly writing also is outdated. I am, however, still one of those who believes that these matters are important, and I have endeavored to transmit these standards to my students. Happily, my former student and now my friend, Dr. Krikorian, has a similar outlook to mine, and our collaboration over the BioScience article was consequently a pleasure.

Lest you think, however, that I am entirely engrossed in the past, you may care to see a list of recent publications from this laboratory; and I hope you will find -- if you see it -- that the book Growth and Organization in Plants, just published by Addison-Wesley, comes up to your expectations after reading the BioScience article.

I am enclosing a reprint at your request.

Sincerely yours,



FCS.gso

F. C. Steward

cc: Dr. David M. Prescott  
Scientific Editor  
BioScience  
American Institute of Biological Sciences  
3900 Wisconsin Ave., NW  
Washington, D. C. 20016



THE MORTON ARBORETUM

Joy Morton, founder

LISLE, ILLINOIS 60532 Phone: WOODLAND 8-0074

August 23, 1968

Dr. A. D. Krikorian  
Department of Biological Sciences  
State University of New York  
Stony Brook, Long Island

Dr. F. C. Steward  
Laboratory for Cell Physiology  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York

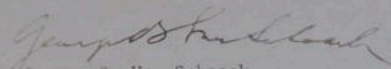
Dear Sirs:

BioScience gets to my desk rather late, or you would earlier have had my enthusiastic expression of approval for your very interesting and excellently well written article in the April number. This paper is by far the best example I have seen of an historical account of the knowledge of a biological phenomenon for mass consumption. While it would certainly not be beneath the dignity of any biologist to read it, at the same time, if any budding biologist is put off by it he is unlikely to turn out very well. I congratulate you on your scholarship and on your success in exposition; and I congratulate the editors of BioScience on their good sense in publishing it in extenso and with two such interesting facsimiles.

I should like to see such an article in every issue of BioScience, of the American Journal of Botany, and of several other biological journals of large circulation which reach graduate students. But who is to write them? Your like is not often come by--wide knowledge of biological phenomena, a realization of both the importance and the interest of the historical development of an idea, and the ability to write. How you obtained the last I don't know. But I do know, after having read many botanical articles and theses in ms (I was twenty years at the Missouri Botanical Garden) that insistence upon the graduate student trying to write well (at least without manifest obscurity) is among the rarest of conditions for a doctor's degree. I should not expect most students to be facile in their first papers, for becoming so takes years (or longer), but I should like to see evidences that the graduate program recognized the importance of the student's constantly striving to achieve a good expository skill.

If one of you has a reprint of your article I should appreciate receiving it.

Sincerely yours,

  
George B. Van Schaack  
Bibliographical Consultant

cc: BioScience.

1964 Harris Street  
Eugene, Oregon 97405  
February 13, 1973

Dear

I enclose two documents relative to a recent action of the U. S. Office of Management and Budget to which I invite your attention.

The letter of Dr. Peter H. Raven is self-explanatory, but I should like to point out especially the fourth and fifth paragraphs for your consideration. The action of O.M.B. does seem to be arbitrary, is scarcely consequential in the budget as a whole, and cannot be looked upon as the result of competent thought on the part of the members of O.M.B. The importance of this action in the ecological picture of North America is well presented in the statement of Dr. Hugh H. Iltis, who, for years, has been a prominent spokesman for planned ecological action in the United States.

I endorse both of these documents in full, and ask your earnest consideration of them. I hope they may help convince you that the action of O.M.B. has been unwise, and that it is the duty of the Congress to have this action annulled.

Sincerely yours,

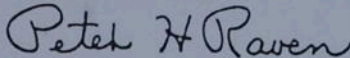
George B. Van Schaeck



when demands for such information are at a peak and rising sharply every year. They have in effect dismantled a bi-national project involving dozens of institutions and hundreds of botanists in the United States and Canada, and denied the benefits of the project to at least ten acutely interested government agencies.

It seems highly doubtful that O.M.B. has the internal capabilities to evaluate and set the Nation's science policy, and yet that is what has happened in this case. If you have any insight into how urgent political action might be brought to bear in this matter, please take whatever steps you consider appropriate.

Regretfully yours,



Peter H. Raven  
Chairman, Program Council, FNA

Director  
Missouri Botanical Garden  
2315 Tower Grove Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri 63110

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January 26, 1973

Statement of Dr. Hugh H. Iltis  
Professor of Botany & Director of Herbarium  
University of Wisconsin

As a systematic botanist it has always been my desire that one day I may be able to use a Flora of North America, an encyclopedic work useful in biological science and public understanding and urgently needed now for environmental concerns. A few years ago such a program was initiated by a committee of about 50 U. S. botanists (see below). Unfortunately, it now seems that all our efforts are about to be undercut. It is for this urgent reason that I write to you now asking you for your help so that this work on Flora North America may continue.

It has just come to my attention that the U. S. Office of Management and Budget (O.M.B.) is not allowing the U. S. National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution to ask Congress for necessary funds to carry forward with its plan to begin supporting the Flora North America Program. This project is of major scientific importance and has been implemented on an international scale with support of the National Science Foundation, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Research Council of Canada and the Canada Department of Agriculture. It is a program which is critical, even crucial, to the nation's understanding of its natural resource reserves. Because of this I am writing to you because I would hope that the appropriate members of Congress, and not the O.M.B., would have the opportunity to decide on the merits of continuing and completing this program, a program that imaginatively combines the traditional research approaches of our great National Museum of Natural History (the best in the world!) with the innovative possibilities of modern computer-based data-banking - the very sort of data-bank that many members of Congress have seen fit to promote in recent years. Surely, it is the kind of national program that is highly fitting and proper for the National Museum of Natural History, both with respect to its traditional role and its anticipated future role in environmental affairs.

A Flora is a treatise on the native and naturalized plants of a region. It is a basic type of scientific reference work upon which depends all types of natural resource and conservation use. The U.S.S.R., for example, completed such an inventory of the plants of its vast regions in 1964, in 36 volumes, (and interestingly enough the U. S. government has been interested enough to have the Flora U.S.S.R. translated into English - yet we do not have an equivalent work for our own country!!). Likewise, European scientists are more than half through (3 volumes published to date) with a similar effort for the sub-continent of Europe. This leaves only North America in the northern zones without a continental flora. After two centuries our nation still does not have a treatise of the native and naturalized vegetation on a continental or even national scale. Meanwhile, many of the developing nations of Africa and Asia are making fast progress towards floras of their own regions. In the last century, the Smithsonian Institution played a great role in the botanical exploration of the West, and now it houses enormous collections of the plants of this continent, having a herbarium second to none in the New World. The time has come for the Smithsonian to play a great role again, in the second great exploration - an exploration of the existing collections that will result in a synthesis of the mass of collected information. There is no more fitting American Institution for this role than The National Museum of Natural History provided that it can be given the resources to carry forward without hurting its other vital activities. These resources are now seriously jeopardized.

Permit me to give you a little more information on Flora North America. It is a program specifically organized to prepare a continental treatise of the plants and to computerize this information, thereby creating a data-bank. Since its beginnings in 1967, more than six years have gone into the planning of this effort. Hundreds of individuals and dozens of American and other major institutions have been involved. Representatives of major institutions, constituting a Program, Council and an Editorial Committee have spent the last 30 months in a concentrated planning phase with the support of the National Science Foundation. At the same time, the Smithsonian, which took the lead six years ago in studying the feasibility of such a program and has continued to support the work indirectly with staff and resources, has invested substantial effort and resources in getting this program off the ground.

Finally, major financial support was forthcoming. In 1972, the National Science Foundation and the Smithsonian worked out an agreement whereby the National Science Foundation would invest an initial \$1.4 million over a three-year period to get the program going, while the National Museum of Natural History would begin budgetting funds, in fiscal year 1974 for the eventual take-over and continued maintenance of the Flora North America Data-Bank. Thus, a program of 4-6 year's duration was proposed, during which the international community of botanists would be marshalled to

produce the continental treatise of the plants. Meanwhile, the Smithsonian, as headquarters, would data-bank this information and keep the data bank going, enhancing it as necessary once the major Flora was completed and published. Thus, the expenditures were projected to build up to 3-quarters of a million dollars or possibly a million dollars at the peak period of activity, and then to plateau or even decline once the treatise is published and the Data-Bank stable. In the Fiscal year 1974, the Smithsonian was scheduled to budget \$200,000 to begin the Smithsonian's take over, and over several years this base amount was to increase to perhaps as much as \$800,000, while the N.S.F.'s amount decreased to 0.

The botanical community was elated when the program was initiated last fall by the N.S.F., with a first-year contract of just under \$600,000. On this basis, the Smithsonian proceeded to implement the program full-scale, subcontracting with four different botanical institutions to help with the research and editing for the Data-Bank: Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis; New York Botanical Garden, New York City; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; and Michigan State University, East Lansing. These teams, with the central staff at the Smithsonian, undertook a massive campaign to enlist collaborators, and now upwards of 500 are involved from around the world. At least one prominent botanist is serving as the reviewer and advisor in each state (I am the reviewer for Wisconsin) and the provinces of Canada and this network of geographical advisors alone gives the program a wide, highly democratic organization of collaborators. Expectations are very high and the many scientific organizations now involved on a state by state basis will benefit enormously over the duration of the program, particularly their botanical collections. It will be a most useful program for our own Flora of Wisconsin project.

The program is international to the extent that the National Research Council of Canada is supporting a team at the University of British Columbia, and the Canada Department of Agriculture is supporting a team in Ottawa. Furthermore, advisors and collaborators have been enlisted from abroad. For the first time in 200 years, almost, if not exactly, coincident with our Bicentennial Celebration, our country can have a national inventory of its plant species - in a Data Bank.

Surely, in these decades of environmental urgency and concern the Flora North America Program cannot be allowed to die now simply because the O.M.B. have not allowed the Smithsonian to ask for the money to continue supporting the program. We need the information which will come forth from the Flora North American, not as a luxury, but as an inevitable necessity. I know well the costs involved may seem high. Yet, I also know the labor that goes into thorough Environmental Impact Statements, the cost to the environment, and to the U. S., if we remain ignorant. The Flora North America will answer to many major environmental concerns.

January 26, 1973

We must continue it, and I hope you will do your part to influence the O.M.B. to change its opposition.

With many thanks and all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Hugh H. Iltis  
Professor of Botany  
Director of Herbarium

HHI:bh  
cc: Peter Raven

It does not seem to me that in  
our world it is possible to draw  
a line between good and bad.  
The best we can do is to <sup>advantage</sup> ~~surround~~  
those things who are endowed  
with greater inherent potential  
for helping the race to do so,  
rather than to advantage those  
whose inherent endowment has  
already marked them as being  
receivers only and not contributors.

There may be harsh words, but  
the universe exhibits (so far) nothing  
but indifference.

[Notes on "The New Egalitarianism and The Old" by Charles Frankel  
article in Commentary (Apr 1973) pp 54-61.

Subjecting a genius to conditions  
under which he cannot develop  
his genius, is not to be corrected  
by providing conditions for  
everyone in which only geniuses  
will succeed.

All that can be said for Mr.  
Rowe in his 'defense' is that  
as bad as his ideas are there  
are probably plenty of worse ones  
which will make an even  
worse paper than his ideas.