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About the Institute

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.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

Department of Botany

Date 15 January 1969

To George

From Joe

Subject: Tradescunt, etc.

Remarks: I am sending Mer Allin's letter - I made a Xerox for my own needs - on your query.

With this kind of research your work will go on for some decades! But, oh, so succulent for an' that!

Still waiting for Buttram copies, one of which will finally, D.V. teach you

Cheers!



MEA ALLAN

WEST WOOD
WALBERSWICK, SOUTHWOLD
SUFFOLK

Telephone: Southwold 3373

11th January 1969

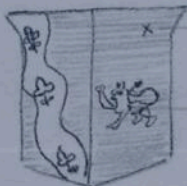
Professor Joseph Ewan,
Department of Biology,
Tulane University,
New Orleans, La. 70118

Dear Professor Ewan,

I am late in dealing with your queries - please forgive, but the answer to your question about what I am busy with in the writing-line is the reason - all year from March touring Britain (18,000 miles) to visit some 340 gardens open to the public, this for my forthcoming guide-book to same. The writing took till just before Christmas - up till 2 a.m.

How nice it was to hear from you! Grace and I have been delving among the Trad. material and have come upon several interesting bits about the coat-of-arms.

(1)



horizontal banding -
lion passant = argent
lion passant on shield

lion passant

My rough sketch is from a print owned by one of the botanists at the Edinburgh RBG (I can't remember his name) and Mr Brown (just retired from being Librarian) got a photograph of it for me, done by the RBG studio, so they will have the neg. Left and right of the shield are the captions 'John Tradescant
Grandson of Tradescant Sen^r and

'Hester Tradescant
Wife of Tradescant Jun^r.'

Above are John III and Hester in a very bad reproduction of the portrait on the stairway of the 'Tradescant Lobby' at the Ashmole Museum (the 'new' Ashmolean in University Galleries; not the

original Ashmolean which is now the Museum of the History of Science). This is the Emanuel de Critz portrait numbered 124 described on p. 315 of 'The Tradescants'. The print is the reverse of the portrait, left and right. It was 'Published by J. Caulfield 1798'. See Caulfield, James (1764-1826) in the Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. IX, 1887. It may have been included in Caulfield's 'The New Wonderful Museum' in which he had over 150 portraits and plates. The work described remarkable events and objects, and lives of eccentric individuals. He did his work on 'coppers' - hence the inside-out print?

(2) A description of the Trad. arms is contained in 'Cullum's Commonplace Book', p. 1. I had Xerox copies made of several of the pages. Write to the County Archivist and Hon Sec. National Register of Archives (West Suffolk), Bury St. Edmunds and West Suffolk Record Office, 8 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. In 1962 he was M.P. Statham, M.A. and in that year I was in correspondence with him from the July till October. The Xerox of the page in question unfortunately runs into the margin at the description of the arms. Mr Statham offered to write any portions which thus couldn't be photographed, so you could ask for this. I quote the passage I have, the left-hand portion being blotted out by the shadow of the binding.

Tradescant
Arms.
or on a bend
wavy az? [sic] 3 fleur
de lis [sic] of the field
crest
on a helmet a
chapeau turned up
[??? engrailed erm:
fleur de lis
[???: 2 wings.

Anyway it does establish the wings.

(3) I also have a sketch I made (I think of the seal on a Trad. will) where the two wings do look like leaves and coming out of a sort of vase. What I took it from was very rough and indistinct, but had they looked like wings I would have made this clear. Here is a tracing of my sketch.



(3) There is the set of drawings of the Trad. tomb, which is at the Pepys Library, Cambridge. See 'The Tradescants' p. 227 and Plate 23 (opp. p. 193) The picture shows the coat of arms - according to the description on p. 227 on the East side, which must be correct.

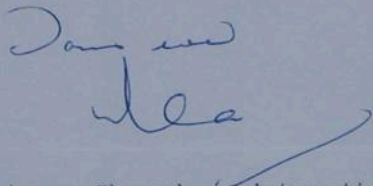
The B.M. have 5 copies of the Musaeum Tradescantianum 'with an heraldic frontespiece and two portraits by Hollar'. This is your 'bookplate'? There are other copies at Oxford and at the Cambridge University Library. About 10 in all. The Bodleian copy I saw was M/S 1007 ('with arms and notes by Ashmole. Complete. M/7.' - my note on it.)

Grace has an idea that we have seen a reproduction of the 'bookplate' elsewhere. A search here has failed to turn it up, but if we find it I'll send you details.

Also at the Bodley is 'Fol. 48 Gough maps. 30. i.e. Tradescant (John) Drawings of his tomb.' - my note.

Thanks awfully for letting me know about the usefulness of the Botanical Congress book exhibit. I'll let Michael Joseph's know.

All very best wishes to yourself and to Nesta, and do please come and see us next time you are in England, a few days of sea air, yes?



P.S. The George Whartons. There is an interesting link between the Wharton family and the Wotton family. Dr Thomas Wharton is named as one of the benefactors of the Mus. Trad. p. 311. Edward, first Baron Wotton (d. 1626), who was Lord Lieutenant of Kent, was the Sir Edward Wotton to whom J.T.I. was gardener at Canterbury. He married Margaret, daughter of Philip, 3rd Baron Wharton.

George: This may interest
you. On my second February
was your month, but I seem
not to have reminded you.
Egbert

7413 Holly Avenue
Takoma Park, Maryland 20012
March 8, 1969

To the Kostermans Fund Donors:

Following is an extract from another letter from Doc that will be of interest to you. It shows that our contributions are helping a most amazing man to do an amazing work. I am sure he appreciates this fund from which he can draw. Perhaps there are others who would contribute. It only remains to find and inspire them to do as we are doing.

Sincerely,
Egbert H. Walker
Egbert H. Walker

Dear Egbert:

Bogor, Feb. 5, 1969

Included [is] a picture of another kid's wedding (Dr. Botja Prijanto) for your files. From left to right: Dr. Soegeng, his wife Evy, Prijanto and his wife, me, Mrs. Beng Rifai and Dr. Rifai [Note: 3 PhD's].

Ray [Fosberg] writes me that I may possibly be in Ceylon in March next.

June 15 I should be back in Bogor to conduct the first SEAMES training course (6 weeks) and then - if everything turns out well - I should lead the British Museum expedition to Central Celebes (October through December 1969) and on Jan. 1 I should be in Denmark as I have accepted a guest lectureship at the University of Aarhus [spelling?]. At the same time I shall work for the Flora Siemensis project. One year in Denmark, a long time, but it would replenish the till and I hope to take the opportunity to finish the Asian Lauraceae, an awful job. Also I shall try to export one or two of my kids to European universities; all but one shall have finished highschool in 1970 and universities in Indonesia are becoming frightfully expensive (the universities charge from 20- 60,000 Rp pro annum; with board and lodging this means up to 100,000 rupiahs = \$250 per year, for us an enormous sum).

It must give you satisfaction that I am obliged now to use the accumulated money, cared for by Mr. Haris. With 7 boys at Indonesian universities plus 5 at home, I need \$140 a month. Thank you for everything.

Best regards,

Ever yours,

Doc

[P. S.] We succeeded! 1. After visiting the 5 generals we got Rp. 30 million for the new Herbarium building. 2. Caltex Indonesia / Pacific donated \$1500/year for 3 years. 3. Siemens Co. via German Ambassador presented us with a beautiful centrifuge for Prijanto's palynological work. I am now trying to extort money for Inobibuk [spelling?] from General Ibnu Soetowo, who is in charge of Pertamina (Shell Indonesia).

[In an enclosed letter to Doc from Caltex is the statement that in response to his request for \$1000 a year for 3 years they are donating instead \$1500 per year for 3 years. It adds: "On behalf of P. T. Caltex Pacific Indonesia, I would like to offer you our congratulations for your previous achievements in the field of botanical research and wish you continued success in your future endeavors. The dedication to your cause exhibited by you and your staff is very gratifying.

Vern. Schacht

Bogor, Feb. 26, 1968

Dr. Egbert Walker
7413 Holly Avenue
Takoma Park 12, Maryland

Dear Egbert,

Here I am back again: 3 weeks in Bogor to acclimatise. Not very easy as the situation has gone from bad to worse. Food is extremely expensive. The kids were thin, but that is improving already, as we are spending 50 percent more on food. This means now \$150 a month for 15 people. Even the dogs look more lively now, since there was an improvement in their diet.

I left Lexington on Dec. 22, stayed two days in New York (the herbarium was not open on Sunday); my son Hong [?] came over to see me and on Saturday afternoon I went by train to Westport to stay two nights with Mike Harris. On Christmas Day I was in Boston with Soejarto and I could convince him and his Colombian wife that he should come back to Indonesia as soon as possible. His wife found in me a new Daddy and I believe that she feels safe now. Schultes contacted me with the registrar, who promised me an undergraduate fellowship for an Indonesian for 1970. (I shall try to get Wan [?] ^{W 21 237} in there.) We had our Christmas meal in a Chinese restaurant and I slept well in the Faculty Club. Next night I flew to Amsterdam, spent a hectic 14 days at Leiden to finish Litsca as far as possible. On Jan. 10 Dr. Prijan[†]bo [?] (from Stockholm) joined me and on Jan. 13, son Soebjipbo [?] from Germany. Included a picture of Loebjipbo [?] in a German sponsored paper.

Then on Jan. 15 Prijan[†]bo and I were off to Paris. As a guest of the French Government our hotel bill was paid and I received a substantial allowance, enough to keep Prijan[†]bo and me going as far as Djakarta. Moreover there were free tickets for opera and theater and free taxis; Prijan[†]bo enjoyed this, but I had no time; working up to late hours on Lauraceae. After 4 days to Geneva, one day sightseeing in Rome and two days later we were in Kuala Lumpur in the hot sun. I needed it after all the cold and the wet feet (shoes were leaky). Four days work in Kuala Lumpur and 4 in Singapore to arrange for the loan of collections and for shopping. Acquaintanceship with an Indonesian

provided us with 40 kg free excess baggage (luckily: with my newly bought 40 shirts, 20 pants, 60 socks, etc., etc.). Arrival in Djakarta was marvellous, everybody there. Aat (Dr. Soeriaatmadja) had arranged everything beforehand with a customs officer, so nothing needed to be opened. (I went next day to the home of the customs officer and paid his politeness!)

Things have gone from bad to worse. The future looks far from bright. Instead of private bandits we have now official ones (police, army, underpaid!). Business has come to a standstill, corruption is rampant, but everybody smiles and is optimistic: what a happy people. There is some hope for us in the South East Asia Ministers of Education in Cooperation project (sponsored by the U. S. and underwritten by the U. S.).

Did you succeed in getting funds for the Flora of Okinawa?

Please help me with the following: I received from you a reprint (bibliography included), but this article is the first of a series (at the end it says: "continued"). I am looking for the name Tetranthera fowiethiana. Could you get me the continuations of the article of Wender [?].

Furthermore I need badly Phytologia 12 (1965) (article of Lundell). Could you write to Moldenke, please, perhaps he has a spare copy of Phytologia 12 with Lundell's paper (appr. pages 243-246).

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Doc K.

Mail has improved, you can write me straight away to Bogor. I use still Harrison Parker's address, because it is cheaper. Best regards to all friends!

Bogor, Dec. 12, 1968

Dr. Egbert Walker
Smithsonian Institution
Department of Botany
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear Egbert,

A Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year to you and all my known and unknown friends.

As the mailing of a letter still means one day's salary for me, please help me to forward my well-wishing.

Included some pictures of Ding KB, a Dyak (his father is a headhunter) who recently married in Solo (Central Java). He is a student of foreign languages in Bandung, wants to go into hotel business later.

She is from Solo (mother is in batik business).

After the wedding I fell severely ill and was transported to the hospital in Solo. Diagnosis: ? gall bladder infection. Treatment was extremely poor (no equipment) so I laid on my back for 8 days without food. Luckily the newly-weds could look a bit after me and provide me with lime juice, etc.

Then I was transported by train to Bandung, a terrible trip; I slept in the corridor on a mat between the seats. The advice was to get to the hospital in Bandung, which is well-equipped, but alas, on arrival in Bandung, we discovered that to enter the hospital, I had to deposit Rps 10.000 (\$20) and I had not enough money. So I proceeded nilly-willy to Bogor and tried to cure myself at home. Well, Nature did it and I am almost fit again, although a lot thinner.

We are fighting to keep the Herbarium alive. The sum-total received for running the Inobi tube for 1968 was \$20.00 (twenty dollars)!

Dr. Rifai (one of my kids) is now Acting Director and has improved the herbarium enormously. Everything is clean and orderly. It took us three months to clean the mess left by the former director (Mr. Dilmy). Tens and tens of books, considered lost, turned up at the latter's home and office. Unluckily we found also valuable bundles of duplicates, destroyed by insects in his rooms.

The collections are now regularly controlled by several teams and Rifai oversees them himself.

Our periodical will appear for the second time this year, a very unusual performance. (I have 5 papers in it, Rifai one, Prijanto one).

Perhaps you have heard of S.E.A.M.E.S. (South East Asia Ministers Education Secretariat). A regional body, which is planning to establish a regional biological centre at Bogor. During the last meeting of the participating S.E. Asian countries in Bandung, it became evident, that only the Herbarium and the Library, for the time being could serve the member countries, so high priority was given to build these Institutes up.

The U.S.A. Government pledged financial help at a 50-50 base, but as Indonesia is bankrupt, not a cent so far is forthcoming.

A temporary director and staff was nominated and \$80,000 spent in one year, without any visible result.

We get Americans by the drove, usually from Bangkok, who spent little time in Bogor (their motive) so proceed quickly to Bali and have a good time at \$25 daily allowances. None of them knows anything of biology--they call themselves "planners". A good example of junketing.

The bad thing is, that they entice Indonesians to do the same and the Indonesian interim director with his staff is junketing all over the region.

For \$100,000 we could have finished the herbarium building and could serve as instructors for the entire region. Now \$80,000 is spent and we are just where we were before.

Keep smiling! But it is sad to see the collection (2 million sheets) deteriorate.

Couldn't you and some other prominent biologists (the boss of the Smithsonian!) approach Mr. Eugene Black, who occupies the Asian desk of A.I.D., (Washington) which should provide financial help, to get things running properly? As the American laymen, now coming here, give adverse and conflicting advice, which might be swallowed by our government, they might be more hampering than helping.

A letter to A.I.D., signed by a couple of prominent botanists to express their concern on the future of the Herbarium and to ask for high priority with A.I.B. (Office in Washington) could produce the miracle!? Who knows? I have been invited to lecture as a visiting professor for one year at the University in Denmark. Perhaps 1970. By then my funds are exhausted. Two kids are going to the University (then there are 7!) and the 5 at home do very well.

Best regards,

Yours,

Dok K.

Kastromans

TULANE UNIVERSITY

College of Arts and Sciences

NEW ORLEANS 18

Department of Botany

January 19, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Heuer
Science Editor
Charles Scribner Sons
597 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Heuer:

Leonard G. Wilson was kind to recommend me in connection with your consideration of a German biography "Carl von Linné" by which I presume you mean an English translation?

I am editing a Short History of Botany in the United States and watching some other titles through press and I am unable to read the manuscript for a critical estimate at this time.

You are fortunate, however, for there is a competent reader who has long had an interest in Linnæus and who, if available, would carry out your wishes in a masterful way. Dr. George B. Van Schaack, formerly Librarian at the Missouri Botanical Garden, is now at
Morton Arboretum
Lisle
Illinois 60532

as bibliographer and research consultant with publications.

Very sincerely,

Joseph Ewan
Prof. of Biology

cc: Dr. Van Schaack

George: This may be a useful opening??

"We could pay a reading fee of \$50, a copy of CARL VON LINNÉ will be sent to you upon request"

Cheers!

*by
Heinz
Goenke*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS



PUBLISHERS

597 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

February 23, 1968

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

Dear Dr. Van Schaack:

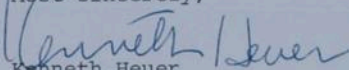
Thank you for your letter of February 18th and the excellent critical estimate of CARL VON LINNE by Heinz Goerke.

We are enclosing with this letter a check to cover the reading fee. In light of your report, we would like to give some more thought to this book before entering into an agreement with the German publisher.

We will let you know if we do add this book to our list and, if so, we look forward to sending you an American edition to replace the German book you are returning.

Once again, thank you for your help.

Most sincerely,


Kenneth Heuer
Science Editor

KH/mc

Enclosure:

Check for \$50



THE MORTON ARBORETUM

Joy Morton, Founder

LISLE, ILLINOIS 60532 Phone: WOODLAND 8-0074

February 18 1968

Mr. Kenneth Heuer, Science Editor
Charles Scribner's Sons
597 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

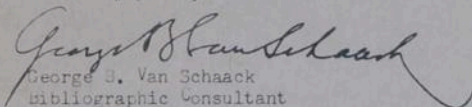
I enclose my report on Goerke's Carl von Linné. As you see I cannot give it an A plus, but to how many books can one do so? I think it has many merits despite its defects, and I should be glad to see it available in English. It gives a balanced if not very romantic account of Linnaeus. It is short enough for the busy student to read, and at the same time gives him some guide to the literature.

Should you undertake translation of it I trust you will be able to set right such actual errors as I have noted, and to remedy the rather too loose bibliographic treatment.

I am much pleased to have had the opportunity to read this work, of which I had not known.

The copy which you sent me is being returned by book post.

Sincerely yours,


George B. Van Schaack
Bibliographic Consultant

Heinz Goerke's Carl von Linné is a welcome addition to the literature of Linnaean biography. It is a miniature of only some 170 pages of text, yet the facets the author has chosen to treat have in general received his careful attention, and together they give a well balanced account of the subject. Comparison with its only competitor, Hagberg's Carl Linnaeus, shows remarkably little overlap, although Goerke refers to Hagberg as having produced a 'prose poem' in his estimation of Linnaeus. This perhaps results largely from Goerke's being an historian rather than a botanist turned biographer, on the one hand, and, on the other, from his interest in medicine rather than in botany.

Goerke divides his book into two parts. The first is a narrative of Linnaeus's life; it is perhaps a little too full of detail--there seems to be an attempt to mention every place and person of any importance connected with Linnaeus. But its extensive concluding section, 'Persönlichkeit und Weltbild', which occupies ten per cent of the whole book, redeems this part. Here is a genuinely successful effort to treat Linnaeus as a human being, probably as far removed from the romantic idol of so many previous biographies as most of us, however often he may have been called (or thought himself) prince, König, or whatever. Goerke paints him for what he was--a man living in reality, with all the trials of his own nature, including vanity and egotism, with his depressions when under what seemed to him unjust attack, and yet, with determination to finish what he believed to be an almost divinely appointed task.

The second half of the text, beginning with a sketch of the organization of nature as understood before Linnaeus, develops the Swede's approach to the problems of classification and nomenclature, and, for several works, shows what solutions Linnaeus proposed in them. Here the historian of medicine has perhaps, with regard to botany and zoology, been a little too brief in exposition, and occasionally not completely informed. But whatever may be lost on this score is more than made up by the extensive (ten per cent of the book) and fresh treatment of Linnaeus as physician. For most of this latter, which presents material naturally absent from the usual accounts written by authors unacquainted with medicine, there are direct page references to Linnaeus's own words.

In fact, it is the extensive exact reference which the author has given at nearly every point in many score notes following the text that would make this work valuable if it had no other merits. I know Hagberg only in the English and Dutch editions, where even he gives no references and has provided no index.

The concluding pages treat in interesting detail of Linnaeus's keen observational accounts of his travels, of his personal contact with both friends and opponents, and finally, very sympathetically, of his famous students, who risked their lives in worldwide travel to pursue the vision their teacher had given them, and to bring credit upon him.

With this book the subject comes through very well indeed, and, somewhat qualifiedly, the author as well. Such qualification, in addition to what has been said above, regards the fact that he is a much better historian than bibliographer. If this book is to be republished in translation, bibliographic obscurities, misunderstandings, and omissions should be corrected. Some of these are listed on the following pages.

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Bibliographic obscurities.

p. 36. legend: Aus Iter lapponicum nach Bryk, Linné und Berlin.

Legend omitted
Presumably this means that in his Linné und Berlin Bryk represented Linnaeus's sketch from the manuscript of his Lapland journey. Perhaps this is a short way of saying so, but at least the author should have included this title in LV (i. e., Literaturverzeichnis)

p. 37. legend: Lappland-Reise.

Words omitted from legend
Presumably this is 'nach Linné' (in the above mentioned sense); it is obscure since there is no title 'Lappland Reise' so far as I can find.

p. 74. legend: Aus Egenhändigiga anteckningar.

It is corrected
This is a title (or part of one), but the author has omitted it from LV.

p. 119. The cut is from ed. 1 of Systema Naturae, 1735, and should be so identified.

Bibliographic misunderstanding.

p. 110. The author speaks of the third edition of Hortus Uplandicus as having appeared before 1731. He fails to understand that there were no editions of Hortus Uplandicus before 1888, when there were four first editions. There are three distinct mss with the title Hortus Uplandicus, the first undated, the second dated 1730, and the third dated 1731; and a fourth ms with the title Adonis Uplandicus sive Hortus Uplandicus which is undated. He has presumably seen this publication of 1888 in which all four appear in the same volume in the order stated, but they are not designated as first edition, second edition, etc., for they are different works, not successive rewritings.

Additional bibliographic omissions.

not corrected
Item 1 of LV is not Afzelius's work, but Linnaeus's. It is the much abbreviated German translation of his Egenhändigiga Anteckningar of 1823, which should be listed also in LV under Linné.

Apparently nothing done
Linnaeus's most important work of all, the first edition of Species plantarum of 1753, is not in the LV. Nor is his Orbis eruditi iudicium (p. 174). It is gratifying to see this little known work discussed, but it should appear in both LV and the index.

On page 108 both Hortus Uplandicus and Adonis Uplandicus are mentioned as if published in 1730 and 1731. As remarked above they were not published. Accordingly they should be reported in LV either as mss or with their correct publication dates.

Errors. p. 19, line 9 from bottom. 'wie Bernoulli in Basel' would seem to be a slip, for Bernoulli was born in 1700, but Linnaeus and Euler in 1707.

Corrected p. 112. Misprint sub No. 21. MONDECIA should read MONOECIA.

Corrected p. 107, line 11. Celsus should read Celsius.

p. 156, line 13 from bottom. das (?) should read dass ?

line 12 from bottom. Unless there is at least a semicolon following 'ward' the sense is distorted. It is Linnaeus who is speaking, and he was never in the Ukraine. He may be referring to a report of Kalm, who did visit the Ukraine.

? p. 127. The l. c. initials on line 18 and on the last line but one are presumably not errors (see note (200))

p. 73. line 8. Und der er auch seinen eigenen Namen gegeben hat.

Linnaeus did not name Linnaea borealis after himself. When he sojourned in Holland he discussed the plants of his travels with Gronovius, who, noting his passion for this plant, suggested it be named Linnaea--that is, renamed, for it was already a well-known plant under several names; in those times anyone had a right to rename any plant he chose.

The first printed appearance of the name Linnaea borealis is in section 523 of Linnaeus's Genera plantarum (1737) where he says:

LINNAEA. Authore Clariss. Dn. Gronovio [followed by a lengthy Latin description, which, as he says elsewhere in Fl. Lapp. (1737) p. 207, 'Characterem huius generis dedit clariss. Botanico D. D. Gronovius in characteribus nobis Genericis § 523)--that is, in the Genera he credits Gronovius with the authorship, and in Fl. Lapp. confirms that Gronovius wrote the description.

Illustrations. p. 105. Except for title reference on p. 102 the content of this illustration illuminates nothing in the text; in fact, it is itself a puzzle. Many a better choice could be made.

omitted

p. 109. Not too interesting, considering the appearance of the ed. 1 title page already, and what might have been chosen in its place; for example, a page from Philosophia botanica (1751) where Linnaeus sets out some of his botanical principles.

Notes.

These are uneven, but perhaps little to be tampered with. However, No. 100 does slight Jacquin very substantially. After he became Maria Theresa's gardener (i. e., director of the great Schönbrunn gardens) he published a long list of sumptuous folios illustrated with 2000 or more hand-colored plates--one of the great publishing efforts of all time.

And No. 149 slights the great Clusius more than tolerably. He is distinguished as the translator into Latin of original Portuguese and Spanish reports from the New and Old World Indies, and the great codifier of later 16th century botany in several very substantial works.

Miscellaneous. Three other matters require mention.

a) The German publisher has been careless in conforming to the now almost universal convention that Latin names of plants and plant groups shall be printed in italics.

b) For Americans some of the Latin in the book should be translated--after the Latin is first given, however.

c) There is a bibliography of Linnaeus's works and works about him (No. 90 in LV), its some four or five thousand items individually numbered. It would help easy reference from such a book as Goerke's to use these Soulsby numbers as identifying tags.

Linnaea L. This name appears first (in print) in Linnaeus's
Genera plantarum 1737, #523 (p. 88) as

'LINNAEA. Authore Clariss. Do. Gronovio.' following
which there is a lengthy description which, as L.
says in H. Lapp. (1737) p. 207 'Characterum huius
generis dedit Clariss. Botanicus D. D. Gronovius in
Characteribus nostris Gronovio § 523.' In at
least ed. 2-5 of his gen. Pl. he continued to
attribute the generic name to Gronovius.

However, when he came to this genus in
Sp. Pl. ed. 1. he not only headed the section
with the simple legend 'LINNAEA.', but
also made no reference to Gronovius, the
entry under Linnaea being:

LINNAEA floribus geminatis H. Lapp. 250.
t. 12. f. 4. Hort. cliff. ³²⁰ ~~320~~ H. suec. 522. t. 1. Met.
med. 517. [plus other authors]

Now, the phrase 'LINNAEA floribus geminatis'
does not occur in H. Lapp. or Met. 250.
What does occur is:

'250. PLANTA nostra tabula XII. figura 4. [followed
by several plant names, not including any by
Gronovius]

In Tab. XII (the last page of it, i.e.) as first

4. LINNÆA floribus geminatis. Gronovii.

§ 250. p. 206.

Look up ref. in Hort Cliff. Fl. suæ & Med. med

where does he say that he & Gronovius agreed to
name after him.

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Also, as professor of medicine botany was
 a central point of interest. Nothing showed
 this more clearly than the zeal with which
 he undertook the expansion and transformation
 of the Botanic Garden. In January, 1742,
 Linnaeus proposed to the Senate of the
 University, the erection of an Orangery in
 order to be able to raise plants of foreign
 lands independently of the otherwise unfavorable
 climatic conditions. The means for this were
 granted and the construction of a building
 with two wings was begun. A year later it
 was ready for occupancy. From everywhere
 he ^{now} attempted to obtain plants and seeds
 in exchange or as gifts in order to increase
 the inventory of his garden.

On the 'Gelände?' of the Botanic Garden,
 founded by Olaf Rudbeck the older the father
 of the professor of the same name already
 mentioned is to be found also the Museum
 of the Garden's Director, erected in 1693.

This name, at the corner of the building

become so deteriorated that Redburn the younger,
died by 1731 no longer lived there. The
house, very interesting because of its construction,
had been burnt entirely fireproof because
of the valuable library and the natural scientific
collection to be kept there. Its doors even
of iron and as well its window frames in
addition to the roof truss being made of
iron instead of the usual wooden construction.

Thus this house withstood the great fire of
1702 which had burned to the ground
a large part of the city. It was
thoroughly restored, Linné wrote of it in
a letter that it resembled rather an
owl's nest or a robber's cave than a
Professor's house. Here Linné lived from
the first days of his sojourn in Upsala
until his death. Today, ~~some~~ its complex
transformation to its original state it
houses the Linné-Museum.

9:40

1964 Harris St.
Eugene, Or. 97405
December 15, 1972

Dr. Philip H. Abelson, Editor
Science

American Association for the Advancement of Science
1515 Massachusetts Ave, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Dr. Abelson,

Please let me refer you to the photograph on
page 322 of Science (20 October 1972) (Ilo marked
this one in without letting you know about it?)

Shall we thank the USACE for Glen Canyon
dam because, in addition to providing a speedboat
near-approach to Rainbow Bridge, it has created a
fine trout habitat below the dam; or shall we rather
damn them for arranging that for each trout caught
in the new pool the dam will catch a ton of silt to
help bury for all time one of earth's most
precious jewels?

Yes, I like trout very much, and some of my best
friends are fishermen. Yours truly, Dr. Abelson.

Sincerely yours

George F. VanSchaack

George F. VAN SCHAACK

Environmental Sciences

Forests

On 27 December the first in a sequence of symposia on temperate forests will be offered: "Advances in Integrated Research—Experimentation and Modeling in the Eastern Deciduous Forest Biome, IBP," arranged by R. L. Burgess of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The papers to be presented will explore the interdependence of organization and conceptual integration in this very ambitious undertaking of the International Biological Program.

On 28 December the AAAS Committee on Environmental Alterations will offer a symposium, "Temperate Climate Forestry and the Forest Ecosystem: An Environmental Issue?," arranged by Michael Corr of Washington University. The principle of sustained yield harvesting now applies to public and private forests, and tighter management controls are being employed to cut harvesting and regeneration costs and to increase yields of marketable species. The practice most characteristic of timber production oriented "modern forest management" is clearcutting, although it is not the only available strategy. Opponents of clearcutting instigated a number of public hearings where it has become apparent that many aspects of the ecology of disturbed forest ecosystems are not well understood. Clearcutting may sacrifice long-range bioproductivity to short-term gains, impair water quality, and affront esthetic interests to an unacceptable degree. The symposium will present the views of representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, academic, and commercial forestry on a host of open scientific questions related to the ecological and economic issues that the public must understand as the foundations of national policy for forest management.

Aquatic Habitats

On 29 December the American Fisheries Society will present a symposium, "Survival in Aquatic Habitats," arranged by Willis King of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Fish and other aquatic organisms are of vital importance as indicators of the reversibility

and impact of the countless changes wrought on aquatic ecosystems, both continental and marine, in this century. Stream habitats will be appraised by Edward C. Kinney of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and William M. Clay of the University of Louisville. Dennis Holcomb of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will describe the lakes of central Florida, while Stanford H. Smith of the University of Michigan will summarize the limnology of the Great Lakes. Edwin Pister of the California Department of Fish and Game will describe desert lakes and their biota.

The status of marine ecosystems will be appraised in the concluding portion of the symposium. James T. McBroom of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will discuss the coastal zones. Kent S. Price of the University of Delaware will trace the effect on marine fisheries of the degradation of the environment in the Delaware estuary. Robert Edwards, Director of the North Atlantic Fisheries Research Center, will discuss ocean environments, and his colleague, Marvin D. Grosslein, will describe attendant changes in fish populations. G. Carleton Ray of Johns Hopkins University will report on the status of marine mammals and threats to their survival.

Coastal Zones

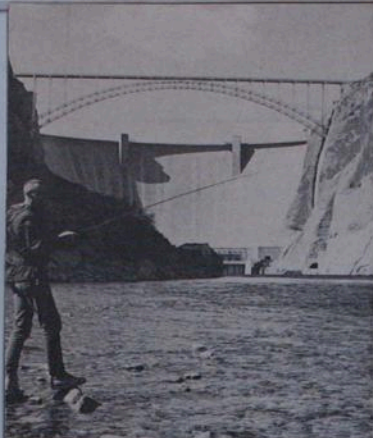
Continuing in sequence, on 29 and 30 December, a symposium arranged by Bruce W. Nelson of the University of South Carolina will afford a sustained discussion of the Atlantic coastal zone of North America. It will concentrate on coastal processes whose natural balance is being disturbed by human intervention. Environmental problems will be related to forces operating on a regional scale. The climate, hydrology, and geology of the Atlantic coast produce a characteristic ensemble of influences upon local environmental processes. Patterns of human occupation vary from region to region. By examining how the whole coastal zone behaves as

Slash and other logging wastes left by timber corporations have destroyed the capacity of this creek bed, once an active salmon spawning ground, to serve the salmon fisheries of the Quinault River. [Quinault Tribal Development Corporation]

a system, future research may be able to give a greatly improved account of these interactions—and one that is relevant to local and regional needs for environmental management information. The participants will seek especially to combine earth science considerations with biological insights (thus continuing a discussion of commonalities of significance to geologists and biologists begun the day before, on 28 December; see below).

Hydrology is the fundamental basis for environmental understanding in the coastal zone, so underground water, surface water, sea level, estuaries, and the surf zone of the ocean will be treated exhaustively. The effects of the atmosphere coupled to these different phases of the system will be discussed. The influence of changing patterns of vegetation and human habitation on the stability of shorelines will be assessed. Human intervention will be illustrated by detailed case studies: water resources of Long Island and Florida, sediment in New York Harbor, changes in estuaries





Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River—water quality below the dam improved for excellent trout habitat. [Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior]

and marshes, and shoreline changes on Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras. The symposium should yield a composite view of its subject, drawn from botany, climatology, ecology, engineering, historical geology, hydrology, and oceanography.

Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring

On 27 December a sequence of programs on environmental monitoring, technology, and meteorology will begin with a symposium, "EROS and ERTS: Spacecraft and Aircraft Remote Sensing of the Environment," arranged by W. A. Fischer of the U.S. Geological Survey. This will be a wide-ranging review of the development of the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS), its implications for future earth resources satellite systems, and present and future uses of remote sensing—with reference to applications in mapping, agriculture and forestry, geology, hydrology, oceanography, and environmental management.

On 28 December a symposium will be offered on the topic, "Changing the Weather," arranged by Earl G. Drossler of North Carolina State University. The public policy questions associated with managing weather change now loom larger than the technical problems. The crucial question of what weather management efforts are in the public interest cannot be settled by atmospheric scientists and engineers. The question involves economic, legal,

political, and administrative considerations in addition to its technical components. Who has what degrees of freedom to use and manage the atmosphere? How can equitable decisions be reached in cases of conflicting interests? What safeguards are needed for the future of weather and climate?

On 29 December a half-day symposium will be offered (morning session) on "New Approaches to Global Weather: The Global Atmospheric Research Program (GARP)," arranged by Walter O. Roberts, President of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research, and Philip E. Merilees, executive secretary of the UCAR-GARP Council. The program is a response to the existence of satellites which permit global observation to feed into data management systems of greatly increased capability, yielding sophisticated numerical models of the atmosphere which will realistically simulate and reliably forecast its behavior. Two aspects that are to be singled out for detailed treatment are the technology of observing systems and the fundamental question of predictability of weather phenomena. This symposium will also address the fundamental question of policy—whether the weather should be modified by deliberate human intervention, even if only to undo the effects of unplanned modifications of climate.

Environment in Perspective

On 28 December a half-day symposium (afternoon session) will be arranged by Lawrence B. Slobodkin on behalf of the American Society of Naturalists to address "Commonalities of Significance to Both Geologists and Biologists." Papers to be presented include "Patterns in Extinction," by Peter W. Bretsky of the State University of New York at Stony Brook; "Ecological Parameters Common to Modern and Fossil Populations," by Martin A. Buzas of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History; "Is the Arctic Fragile?", by Max Dunbar of McGill University; and "Ice-Age Vertebrates in Canada and Their Paleoenvironmental Implications," by C. Richard Harington of the National Museum of Canada.

Continuing a sequence of programs at this general conceptual level, on 29 and 30 December the Association for the Study of Man-Environment Relations will present a 2-day symposium, "Man-Environment Relations and Health," arranged by Aristide H. Esser and Virginia R. Hannon of the

Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg, New York. The symposium will focus on the consequences of certain theories of man-environment relations for physical and mental health. The papers will be presented in four half-day sessions, each featuring a discussion panel:

I. Planning for the Future: How Can We Modify Health?

"Behavioral Modification as Therapy," Charles Ferster, American University; "Health, Rehabilitation, and the Wholeness of Man," Howard Rusk, New York University; panelist: Charlotte Muller.

II. Ecology of Behavior and Epidemiology.

"Ecological Psychology," Edwin Willems, University of Houston; "Disease and Disfunctional Environments," Bob Hoke, National Naval Medical Center; panelists: Demetri Shimkin, William Hausman, and Samuel Klausner.

III. Transactional Dynamics and Emotional Distress.

"Environmental Psychology," William Itelson, City University of New York; "Emotions and Environmental Imagery," Sylvan Tomkins, Rutgers University; panelists: Paul Tibbetts, Mardi Horowitz, and Mathew Lee.

IV. Cultural Codes and Sociocultural Illness.

"The Environment as Code," Alton deLong, University of Texas; "Sociocultural Factors in Physical and Mental Breakdown," Dorothea Leighton, University of North Carolina; panelists: Aristide Esser, Viola Bernard, and Vera Rubin.

Participants and representatives of the American Psychiatric Association and ASMER will meet at 6 p.m. on 28 December in the Annapolis Room of the Sheraton Park Hotel; others especially interested in the symposium would be welcome.

Archeology

On 30 December a symposium, "Chronologies in New World Archaeology," will be arranged by C. W. Meighan of the University of California at Los Angeles and R. E. Taylor of the University of California at Riverside. This symposium will describe radiocarbon-dating techniques and the accumulation of field data which are of primary importance for understanding paleoenvironments and prehistory. James B. Griffin of the University of Michigan will appraise implications for chronology in North America and Irving Rouse of Yale University will assess implications in Mesoamerica and South America.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 15, 1974

Mr. George B. Vanschaack
1964 Harris
Eugene, Oregon 97405

Dear Mr. Vanschaack:

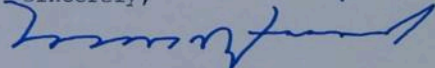
Thank you for your recent communication concerning the Organic Act for the Bureau of Land Management.

This is the next major item of business to be considered by the Senate Interior Committee, on which I serve, and I appreciate having the benefit of your thinking on it. There will be many amendments to consider and you can be assured that I shall have your views in mind on any wilderness-related provisions.

I believe it is very important that congressional management direction for the BLM be established and that agency given appropriate enforcement powers. I am hopeful that the Congress will move soon to pass the legislation.

Your interest in this legislation is appreciated.

Sincerely,



Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

MOH:ti

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
January 11, 1974

Mr. George B. Van Schaack
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Mr. Van Schaack:

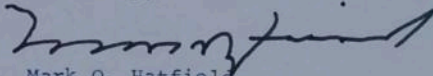
Thank you for your recent communication concerning the Organic Act for the Bureau of Land Management.

As you may know, this bill was not taken up before Congress adjourned. However, it should be considered soon after the Senate reconvenes later this month. There will be many amendments to consider and you can be assured that I shall have your views in mind on any wilderness-related provisions.

I believe it is very important that the Congressional management direction for the BLM be established and that agency given appropriate enforcement powers. I am hopeful that the Congress will move soon to pass the legislation.

Your interest in this legislation is appreciated.

Sincerely,



Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

MOH:ti

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 10, 1973

Mr. George B. Van Schaack
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405

Dear Mr. Van Schaack:

Thank you for your recent message expressing your concern about the future disposition of the French Pete Creek Area.

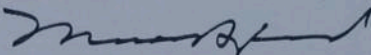
As you know, I visited French Pete during the summer of 1972 and was deeply impressed with its beauty. Following my visit, I stated that I believed that French Pete should remain unroaded. It is roads which cause the greatest damage to our forests.

I then requested that the Forest Service halt its preliminary roadbuilding plans into French Pete and study the various access alternatives, including aerial. The Forest Supervisor agreed to do so and now the various alternatives are available for public review.

I remain committed to an unroaded French Pete and I look forward to a resolution of the conflict over its use in a manner which insures that the values inherent to the valley will be protected. Several options remain which should be considered.

Again, I appreciate your expression of concern and I hope that you will continue to share your views with me.

Sincerely,



Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

MOH:ti

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RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, PA.
HENRY BELLMON, OKLA.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 3, 1973

Mr. George B. Van Schaack
1964 Harris St.
Eugene, Oregon 97405

Dear Mr. Van Schaack:

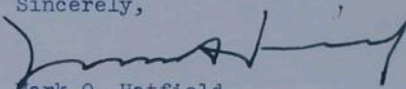
Thank you for your recent letter.

In case you have not already seen it, I am enclosing a copy of my recent analysis of the current energy situation. I believe you will find it of interest.

The answer to your question concerning whom I would rely upon to decide whether further study of a Canadian route is required under the provisions of NEPA is the court. Unfortunately, however, the Gravel amendment, which precludes further litigation on NEPA grounds, passed the Senate.

Thank you for taking the time to write again.

Sincerely,



Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

MOH:shm

Enclosure

1964 Harris St.
Eugene, Or. 97405
July 25, 1973

Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

I commend you for your vote against the Gravel amendment to S 1031. I regret your vote against the Mondale-Bayh amendment to the same bill. And I am very sorry that you supported the bill aspassed. If it becomes law it may make available dangerous and damaging practices in the removal of Alaskan oil, and will certainly unleash further strife between those who live only for the present gain and those who have genuine concern for the future welfare of the country.

Thank you for your reply to my letter of June 13 regarding S 1031, with which you enclosed a copy of your July 1 statement. I am glad to see that in it you tried to strike a balance between TAPS and MWPS. But I am disappointed that you did not put into the balance any consideration of other Canadian transits than MWPS, and particularly one which would replace any pipeline north of Edmonton or Chicago by a railroad. Since I am not willing to believe that the battle is over I enclose for your information a copy of a very interesting proposal of Richard A. Rice from Technology Review, June 1973. Your vote against the Gravel amendment inclines me to believe that you might consider this proposal as far better environmentally than either TAPS or MWPS. In the last paragraph of your statement you use the phrase 'If these provisions [of NEPA] are deemed to demand a more thorough study ...'. Your vote against the Mondale-Bayh amendment would indicate you do not deem these to make such a demand. Upon whom are you relying to deem the demand, the Secretary of the Interior? If so, I feel you are placing unwarranted trust in that office.

I think your argument in paragraph [4] of your statement is specious. You brush aside the dangers of oil spills of Alaskan oil by saying, essentially, there will be more and more tankers anyhow, 'if not from Alaska, then from the Middle East, South America, or the South Pacific'. I do not see how this would be so, if Alaskan oil were to come overland all the way, for example, by the route favored by Senator Packwood, or that proposed by Richard A. Rice. I am sorry if your own argument convinced you, for your vote on S 1031 has put you in a register of those who will, I fear, be remembered in later years for lack of wisdom in this matter. Let me say that I trust things will go in such a way that you will have another chance to vote against TAPS, and still be on the winning side.

My own choice of the winning side would be deciding to leave Alaska oil right where it is for at least another 100 years. As long as we, the People, go on wasting oil we are going to have an energy crisis, and

Alaska's oil will only make the crisis bigger. You cannot be unaware of the enormous increase of huge campers in the last two or three years. A recent visit to Kendall Ford lots in Eugene stunned me with the sight of many score campers, and Kendall isn't even listed in the yellow pages under Campers. In Eugene alone it take three yellow pages for Campers—Dealers, and an extra column for Motor Homes; and in a recent Eugene Register-Guard Sunday issue it took more than a whole page for advertisements of new and used campers. I don't have to tell you how much gas these things use, nor how much they wantonly destroy. There is no doubt in my mind that the producers of campers will, in not too long a time, be trying to defend an environmental impact statement of their own. Dune buggies, motor boats, even extensive lawns mowed by power machines will be in the same situation. We should not tap one ounce of Alaska oil until we know that it will not be destroyed by the relatively small fraction of the population, affluent enough to own these enormous campers, these insulting and noisy buggies and boats, and these ridiculously large lawns and golf courses. There is always time in the future to waste oil, but there is never time to recover that already burned up. It is fast becoming very clear that burning oil in prime movers is a major assault on the environment.

Sincerely yours,

George B. Van Schnack

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 27, 1973

Mr. George B. Van Schaack
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405

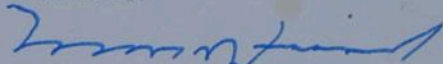
Dear Mr. Van Schaack:

Your recent communication to me concerning the proposed Trans-Alaska Pipeline was appreciated. Enclosed is a copy of my statement which outlines my thinking on this subject.

Thank you for taking the time to keep me apprised of your views, and please continue to inform me of those issues of concern to you.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,



Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

MOH:shd
Enclosure

THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE

Statement of Senator Mark O. Hatfield
July 1, 1973

- 1 Many bills have been introduced this year with the purpose of affecting the vehicle, route, studies, and timetable for bringing the North Slope oil down from Alaska. Several of these were the subject of recent hearings before the Senate Interior Committee, on which I serve.
- 2 The focus of the controversy is now on proposals for a pipeline through Canada to the American Midwest -- the "MacKenzie Valley Pipeline System" -- and through Alaska to the port of Valdez with a marine leg to other ports of the West Coast -- the "Trans-Alaska Pipeline System." With the exception of the marine leg of the TAPS system, there is great similarity between the anticipated environmental impacts of the two systems. Both cross the arctic tundra -- perhaps the most fragile of the earth's ecosystems -- but the MVPS crosses much more of it than does the TAPS. Both cross major seismic zones -- areas that can be expected to experience earthquake activity -- but the TAPS crosses more of this terrain than does the MVPS. Both involve hazardous river crossings, but the MVPS involves many more. Both cut across vast stretches of wilderness, but the MVPS is much longer and involves much more land. The two systems have the same problems with accommodating migrating wildlife.
- 3 In spite of the many problems presented by these pipelines, my studies have convinced me that the technologies exist to effectively address each of the problems, and therefore to construct an environmentally sound pipeline across any route south from the North Slope.
- 4 Concerning the marine leg of the TAPS, many people have expressed fears that tankers carrying the Alaskan oil to and from our West Coast ports will pose a major environmental hazard that would not exist if the MVPS were built instead. However, this overlooks the fact that the Western States are oil deficient and that even the Alaskan oil will not eliminate the deficit. If tankers are not bringing in Alaskan oil to the refineries along the West Coast, they will be bringing in oil from the Middle East, South America, or the South Pacific. Therefore, the fact remains that oil in increasingly larger quantities will be coming in. This will involve more and larger tankers.
- 5 The idea of larger tankers -- the so-called "supertankers" -- brings to most people's minds the thought of larger and more disastrous oil spills. However, recent studies of the

environmental impact of supertankers show that they are preferable to a proliferation of small tankers. Better techniques for loading and unloading will be utilized in the new supertankers, and there will be less hazard of collision due to the reduction in tanker traffic from the use of larger tankers. Also, worldwide figures for oil spills due to collisions, groundings, and other ship accidents show no correlation between the size of the ship involved and the amount of oil spilled. In summary, the use of supertankers would reduce the probable volume of oil spilled each year by as much as 50% compared to moving the oil in smaller tankers.

6 Concerning the relative economics of the TAPS and the MVPS, the MVPS might provide a slightly cheaper supply, but we would be paying Canada for the transport of our oil and forfeiting the multiplier effect of injecting this money into our own economy (with the resulting loss of jobs and other opportunities). This flow of money to Canada will also add to our balance of payments problem. The economic arguments appear to me to be a standoff.*

7 In all of the above considerations, I do not see sufficient reason to oppose building the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. I supported legislation in the Senate Interior Committee to modernize the existing laws on pipeline rights-of-way across the public lands which will clear the immediate impediment to further proceeding toward a construction start. Contrary to several reports I have seen, this legislation does not give the Secretary of the Interior a "blank check" to give away public lands for rights-of-way. In fact, it sharply defines and limits his present authority, which is almost boundless. The new legislation replaces a patchwork of laws covering everything from cattle trails to electrical transmission lines. In it is established the concept of a national corridor system to stop the unnecessary proliferation of utility rights-of-way that are crisscrossing our land. In it are the criteria to be used in granting future rights-of-way. It is much needed legislation.

8 Finally, I am opposed to efforts to circumvent the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). If these provisions are deemed to demand a more thorough study of the MVPS alternative, then the Interior Department should -- and will have to -- develop this consideration further. But I do not support efforts to mandate* this development, or to block legislatively the TAPS.

Heavily opposed the gravel amendment

* presumably meaning that the advantage of 'slightly cheaper supply' is counterbalanced by the forfeit of multiplier effect.

** presumably means he opposes the Nevada - Burch amendment

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JAMES R. CALLOWAY, COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 2, 1973

Mr. George B. Van Schaack
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405

Dear Mr. Van Schaack:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the confirmation of Dr. James Schlesinger as Secretary of Defense.

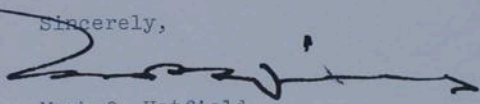
I appreciate your sharing your views with me on this matter, and will have them in mind when Dr. Schlesinger's nomination comes to the floor of the Senate for approval. I expect a vote on this shortly, for the Senate Armed Services Committee has already reported the nomination to the floor.

Please do not hesitate to write at any time on issues of interest and concern to you.

Kind regards.

Oh! The vote was on June 28!

Sincerely,



Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

MOH:kbb

JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN

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THOMAS J. SCOTT, CHIEF CLERK
JAMES R. CALLOWAY, COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 29, 1973

Mr. George B. Van Schaack
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405

Dear Mr. Van Schaack:

Thank you for your recent letter and for enclosing the petitions concerning surface mining.

As you may know, the Senate Interior Committee, on which I serve, has conducted extensive hearings into this matter and is currently in the process of marking up regulatory legislation. The House of Representatives has also been taking action on this front. I am hopeful that an agreement will be reached and that a bill will be signed into law during this session of Congress.

Thank you again for writing. I hope that you will continue to share your views with me.

Sincerely,



Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

MOH:tij

Eugene, Oregon
June 18, 1973

Senator Mark Hatfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield,

We address you to ask your support of the Mondale-Bayh Amendment to S. 1081 which would 'require a one year independent study of all trans-Canada alternatives for transporting the North Slope oil to the "lower 43" states'.

Our concern in this matter is based on the appearance of several alternatives which claim to obviate the weakest features of the initially proposed route, for several years the subject of sharp debate. Among these are tundra problems, earthquake damage, trans-shipment at Alaskan and West Coast ports, and the perils faced and produced by supertankers in the wild waters of the North Pacific. In addition there is the very practical matter that the relatively small fraction which Alaskan oil can contribute to the needs of all the lower 43 is needed, if at all, in the Midwest and on the East Coast, rather than two thousand miles or more to the west.

The claims of the alternatives offered, or perhaps of even others yet to come, have not been accorded sufficient study nor impartial judgment. Such study and judgment are called for by the Mondale-Bayh Amendment, which we ask you to support.

We take this opportunity to notice that Alaskan oil, great as it is in amount, actually constitutes little more than a buffer in the overall energy problem, and we ask whether it might not be wise to consider saving it for contingencies, while preparing for its rapid, economical, and safe transportation when the crises requiring it might come.

Sincerely yours,

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

Additional signatures

Name

Address

_____	_____
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Strip Mining

Eugene, Oregon
June 18, 1973

— Senator Mark Hatfield
Senator Robert Packwood
Representative John Dellenback

Copy of letter

Dear Sirs:

We invite your attention to the serious threat of strip mining of coal in the United States. This one-time rape of the landscape and of near-surface coal beds is presently under no federal control, and very little state control. The practice of such mining has already destroyed the original surface of one square mile out of every thousand in our country, and is currently adding to this toll at the rate of another square mile every day, with a total potential of 71,000 square miles, more than two percent of our land.

The possible yield of coal so obtained is estimated by the U.S. Geological Survey to be less than 5% of our abundant resources of three trillion tons. This near-surface coal should be the last to be mined instead of the first. With possible development of other sources of energy it might well turn out that it need never be mined, thus saving vast areas of our country from surface destruction. This destruction cannot be undone completely in any way, and only partially in limited areas of the East; in the West the fragile surface of the plains would never recover in anything that could be termed 'our time'.

We urge your earnest study of these facts and your full support of the strongest federal measures to initiate control of strip mining immediately, and, in fact, to bring about its total prohibition at the earliest possible date.

The factual statements in this letter are condensed from those in a Sierra Club flyer signed by Michael McCloskey, Executive Director of the Sierra Club, dated May 25, 1973. More complete information is to be found in the Sierra Club Battlebook, Stripping, and in Harry Caudill's book, My Land is Dying.

Sincerely yours,

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

Additional signatures

Name

Address

*Please
fill in*

*return
table*

BOB PACKWOOD
OREGON

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

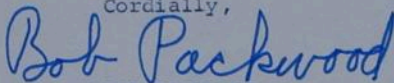
December 10, 1973

Mr. George B. Van Schaack
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405

Dear Mr. Van Schaack:

I very much appreciate having your remarks in support of my legislation to add French Pete and adjacent drainages to the Three Sisters Wilderness. I think it is particularly encouraging that more and more individuals and groups are coming to appreciate the special qualities of this area. Certainly, if this trend continues, we can expect to be successful in saving French Pete, once and for all, from the ravages of timber harvest.

Cordially,



BOB PACKWOOD

BP:afh

File

1964 Harris St.
Eugene, Or. 97405
November 20, 1973

Senator Robert Packwood
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Packwood,

I send you a very tardy commendation on your fine performance last summer in the matter of the Alaska pipeline. The only regret one can feel that you alone of all the Western senators voted against this ill-considered and dishonestly managed program is the realization of the tragedy the program represents, the enormous lack of integrity of those we have sent to the Senate.

And now I write you again to commend you in full measure for your bill S2627. The meeting in Eugene City Council Chambers yesterday, to which you addressed your stirring telegram, was throughout stirring in its impact, for it exhibited an essentially united front of all those present. But despite all the efforts of the several organizations which organized it, so relatively few people attended. How can we wake up the citizenry to the handout they may find themselves giving the misguided timber interests before it is too late?

All other considerations aside, the single one that by now French Pete is unique in holding the record of the history of its particular type of valley should sway even the timber interests to save it--it contains lessons in forest ecology which the timber people still have not learned, and it must be preserved for them as well as for all the rest of us. As Dr. Hugh Iltis of the University of Wisconsin phoned me on Saturday, 'if French Pete is ever logged at all our understanding of the forest ecology of the western slopes of the Cascades will be as impoverished as would be our knowledge of Egypt's history had the slaves who built the pyramids wrapped their lunches in unique papyrus manuscripts.

Your attempt to put French Pete into the wilderness is not only right in itself, but will give it the only security available under our existing Forest Service orientation, together with its tool of multiple use--sustained yield. Have you realized that this act (74 Stat. 215) does not offer any protection to scientifically critical areas? Its second sentence reads: It is the policy of the Congress that the national forests are established and shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes. Only by implication, too remote for many courts to bring out or allow, does this sentence say anything about saving some samples of all types for museum type study into the indefinite future. Even the last sentence of section 2 'The establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness are consistent with the purposes of this Act', doesn't suffice, for some scientifically critical areas may not be worthy of wilderness status, or may be so critical as to require complete exclusion of man or other animals. This very important facet of the role of our national forests must be spelled out much more clearly. May I suggest to you that you are the man to introduce a bill properly to amend 74 Stat. 215 in this regard?

(please turn over)

In fact I should like to see such an amendment spell out multiple use with clearer detail. Every time the Forest Service wishes to use a piece of the forest for whatever purpose which may be apposed, it hauls out the term multiple use. The idea applies to the totality of our national forests—timber here, recreation there etc, but not every kind of use on the same 40 acres of forest. Robert Straub brought this point out yesterday very well, when he said he 'is not opposed to seeing saws in the forests—we need lumber, and our people need work—let us cut trees in some areas, as many as there may be, but cut no trees nor make any other disturbance in certain other areas.'

Your record in the Senate grows more impressive every week, and as I see it here in Eugene, support for you is keeping pace. May you go on stepping upward and may your efforts prosper.

Sincerely yours,

George B. Van Schaack

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 27, 1973

Mr. George Vanschaack
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405


Dear Mr. Vanschaack:

I am sorry for this belated response to your earlier communication concerning the Alaskan Pipeline Right-of-Way bill. That measure passed by a vote of 77-20. I did not support the bill because an amendment was introduced to the bill allowing Congress to, in effect, override the National Environmental Policy Act by granting authorization to go ahead with the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline.

The time for Congress to have intervened, if ever, would have been following the completion of study that adequately assessed the alternative of a route through Canada. Toward this end, I supported the so-called Mondale-Bayh amendment providing for a comparative study to be done by the National Academy of Sciences on the Canadian and Alaskan routes. Unfortunately, that amendment failed. The House must now act on the bill as it passed the Senate, and it is my hope that it will act in a more responsible manner than did the Senate.

Thanks again for taking the time to express your thoughts on this important issue.

Cordially,


BOB PACKWOOD

BP/afh

1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405
July 10, 1973

Senator Robert Packwood
Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator Packwood,

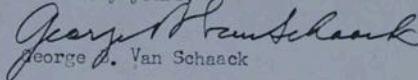
Thank you for your letter of July 5 regarding your (then) undecided position on the Alaska Pipeline, and the Jackson Right-of-way bill. I appreciate your comments, but I cannot agree with one of your basic statements, in fact the very one on which so much hinges.

It is certainly not true that no one is disputing that Alaska's oil is needed to help our Nation's energy crisis. I, for one, and many of my friends are disputing it, and I feel compelled to acquaint you with our position. As long as we, the People, go on wasting oil we are going to have a crisis, and Alaska's oil will only make the crisis bigger. You cannot be unaware of the enormous increase in enormous campers in the last two or three years. A visit to Eugene's Kendall Ford lots a few weeks ago stunned me with the sight of many score campers, and Kendall isn't even listed in the yellow pages under Campers. In Eugene alone it takes three yellow pages for Campers Dealers, and an extra column for Motor Homes; and in a recent Register-Guard Sunday issue it took more than a whole page for advertisements of new and used campers. I don't have to tell you how much gas these things use, nor how much they wantonly destroy. There is no doubt in my mind that the producers of campers will, in not too long a time, be trying to defend an environmental impact statement of their own. Dune buggies, motor boats, even extensive lawns mowed by power machines, will be in the same situation. Our energy crisis cannot be washed away with gasoline; only cerebral grey matter can deal with this crisis.

Please let us not tap even one ounce of Alaska oil until we know that it will not be destroyed by the relatively small fraction of the population, affluent enough to own these enormous campers, these insulting and noisy buggies and boats, and these ridiculously large lawns and golf courses.

I implore you to vote against S. 1081. There is always time in the future to waste oil, but there is never time in the future to recover that already burned up. It is fast becoming very clear that burning oil in prime movers (all petroleum engines and their ilk) is a major assault on the environment.

Sincerely yours,


George Van Schaack

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 5, 1973

Mr. George B. Van Schaack
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405

Dear Mr. Van Schaack:

I appreciate having your comments in relation to the Alaskan Pipeline.

In my opinion, Alaska's oil is needed to help meet our Nation's critical energy needs, and I don't think that anyone is disputing that fact. The question centers, as we are all aware, around the issue of the best method of transporting Alaska's North Slope Oil to market. It is this issue to which I have directed my attention and given my study, hoping to arrive at a well-founded conclusion as to the best means of making Alaska's oil available to the Nation. With the vote on the Jackson Right-of-Way bill imminent, it is imperative that Senators avail themselves of all pertinent information on the matter.

In relation to this, I have been exploring questions related to the causes of the present fuel shortages and the current and projected energy needs for Oregon and the Nation as a whole.

I have not made a final decision on the Alaskan Pipeline and am continuing my investigation of the facts surrounding the issue. My vote will be according to what I, as a result of my inquiries, sincerely feel to be the case.

Again, thank you for sharing your viewpoint with me.

Cordially,



BOB PACKWOOD

BP/afh

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 12, 1973

Mr. George B. Van Schaack
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405

Dear Mr. Van Schaack:

Many thanks for your remarks on legislation to regulate surface mining.

As you are aware, bills relating to strip mining are currently pending before the House and Senate Interior Committees. I, too, feel it imperative that the growing problems of destroyed land, polluted water, and broken lives which are associated with strip mining be addressed, and soon. More than four million acres of land throughout the Nation have been adversely affected by surface mining operations and more than seven million acres by deep mining. Denuded lands and abandoned workings have produced silt and acid laden drainage which have damaged waterways and destroyed wildlife habitats. Clearly, some responsive legislation is necessary, and I assure you that the measures before the Senate will receive my careful attention and study.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts on this with me.

Cordially,

Bob Packwood
BOB PACKWOOD

BP/ah

of some extent.
The fact is that you have
been misled (or misleded) by
some person.
Packerwood

net part

Your nearly final sentence intrigues me:
My vote will be according to what I, as a
result of my inquiries, sincerely feel to be the
case.

I sincerely submit that the phrase 'as a
result of my inquiries' lays you open to
the charge that no matter how many
unauthorized opinions you may receive
they will be ^{essentially} ~~accepted~~. I heartily ^{to believe} ~~mean~~
this to be understood. However, I am little
more sure of what you ought to mean
than I am of what you do mean.

If you can possibly find the time
I should appreciate your comment.

If I could believe that you would always vote as
I could accept it provided the case contained
no political facts. Then you would be
supported judged by your countrymen on a viable
basis, but I cannot believe that you or anyone else

It is in your
Bible
that you or anyone else
cannot believe

July 9/73

Dear Senator Parkwood

Not Sent

I am now in debt to you for several answers to letters I have sent you. I appreciate very much the time & effort you have taken to address yourself to my specific remarks, and to send me additional information.

Your letter of May 22 and its enclosures & copies of letters from Mr. Edward P. Todd and Mr. J. Dillon Ripley regarding the closing of the Great Slave North America seem to tell a somewhat different story from that of Dr. Peter Raven's in Todd's letter of February in which he ~~seemed to~~ laid the blame on O.M.B. The matter is not unimportant but it pales in the face of such a matter as the Alaska Pipeline about which you write me on July 5.

I regret that I am for from as well informed about the waste of Alaskan oil as I would be

RUSSELL B. LONG, LA., CHAIRMAN
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Packwood

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 2, 1973

Mr. George Van Schaack
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405

Dear Mr. Van Schaack:

Thank you for your recent letter opposing the nomination of James Schlesinger as Secretary of Defense.

As you may already know, Mr. Schlesinger was confirmed as Secretary of Defense by a unanimous vote of 91 - 0 on Thursday, June 28, 1973. During the discussion of the nomination by the Senate, Senator Proxmire brought to the attention of the Senate a list of questions - particularly related to the ones you raised in your letter - he had submitted to Mr. Schlesinger, via the Armed Services Committee, and his answers to those questions. I am attaching a copy of that portion of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for your review.

Further, since the time of confirmation, the Senate has also enacted legislation setting a date certain for the termination of all U.S. military activity in Indochina. During his testimony before the Armed Services Committee, when pinned down by Senator Stuart Symington, who asked if he would abide by the restriction if Congress passed a law barring future funds for the bombing, Schlesinger replied: "If the law is clear then the law is clear. I shall comply." The law is now clear and I believe that Mr. Schlesinger will comply.

* [Cong Rec. (28 June 1973) S.12299 - S.12306. Discarded]

Mr. George Van Schaack
July 2, 1973
Page 2

I supported James Schlesinger's confirmation because, in my judgment, the evidence was overwhelmingly in his favor. His nomination was reported out of the Armed Services committee, unanimously; he had been confirmed twice before by the Senate for important governmental positions - Director of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Central Intelligence Agency; the reports of his performance in both of the aforementioned positions showed him to be a responsible and conscientious man; and his background in strategic analysis, with particular reference to nuclear weaponry, coupled with a stint at the Bureau of the Budget - with responsibility for the Office of Management and Budget for budget activities associated with national security and international programs, lends itself most particularly to that portion of the Defense Department, and the related budget, which is of special concern to the Congress and the people of the United States. Further, there was no opposition to the nomination voiced on the Senate floor; there were some reservations declared, but nothing so serious as to preclude his confirmation.

I appreciate your taking the time to write and share your thoughts with me and I am glad to have the opportunity to give you my reflections on the subject.

Cordially,


BOB PACKWOOD

BP/slc

Enclosure

Eugene, Oregon
June 18, 1973

Senator Robert Packwood
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Packwood,

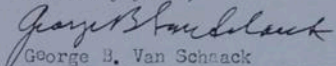
We address you to ask your support of the Mondale-Bayh Amendment to S. 1031 which would 'require a one year independent study of all trans-Canada alternatives for transporting the North Slope oil to the "lower 48" states'.

Our concern in this matter is based on the appearance of several alternatives which claim to obviate the weakest features of the initially proposed route, for several years the subject of sharp debate. Among these are tundra problems, earthquake damage, trans-shipment at Alaskan and West Coast ports, and the perils faced and produced by supertankers in the wild waters of the North Pacific. In addition there is the very practical matter that the relatively small fraction which Alaskan oil can contribute to the needs of all the lower 48 is needed, if at all, in the Midwest and on the East Coast, rather than two thousand miles or more to the west.

The claims of the alternatives offered, or perhaps of even others yet to come, have not been accorded sufficient study nor impartial judgment. Such study and judgment are called for by the Mondale-Bayh Amendment, which we ask you to support.

We take this opportunity to notice that Alaskan oil, great as it is in amount, actually constitutes little more than a buffer in the overall energy problem, and we ask whether it might not be wise to consider saving it for contingencies, while preparing for its rapid, economical, and safe transportation when the crises requiring it might come.

Sincerely yours,


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

Additional signatures

Name

Address

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BOB PACKWOOD, OREG.
WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR., DEL.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 22, 1973

Mr. George B. Van Schaack
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405

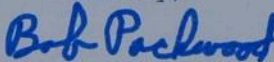
Dear Mr. Van Schaack:

As expected, the National Science Foundation and Smithsonian Institution have confirmed the previous information concerning phasing out of the Flora North America project.

Although it's difficult to rationalize dropping a program just when the fruits are to become available, I believe these agencies, along with all others at the federal level, have been forced by budgetary constraints to make some very difficult priority decisions on allocation of their available resources. It is always especially disheartening when a project such as this one must be dropped, but based upon the strong support for this particular project, it is possible that it will be picked up again at some later date when additional funds are available.

Again, many thanks for writing on this.

Cordially,



BOB PACKWOOD

BP/cbb

Enclosures



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Washington, D.C. 20560
U.S.A.

MAY 1 1973

Honorable Bob Packwood
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Packwood:

Flora North America (FNA) is an effort, with national and international participation, to lay the foundations of a broadly based, open-ended, electronic data bank of basic descriptive knowledge about the plants of the North American continent. The FNA System is designed to serve practical as well as scientific needs so that the data bank can be of use not only to professional workers in biology and related theoretical and applied sciences but also to teachers, government officials, and the public.

The FNA Program was conceived and organized in 1966-67 by the American Society of Plant Taxonomists acting on behalf of the North American community of botanists and with our encouragement and support. A 30-month planning study, beginning July 1, 1969 and ending December 31, 1971, supported by the National Science Foundation was conducted by the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS), which represents 80,000 scientists and other professional workers from all areas of biology. During this time, botanical plans and information system plans were developed. Day-to-day operations have been centered in the Smithsonian and directed by a member of our botany staff.

The next step in the program's development was to have been the beginning establishment of the data bank. The National Science Foundation agreed to provide \$1,425,000 over a three year period, if the Smithsonian would provide funding beginning with about \$200,000 in fiscal year 1974 and growing to some \$800,000 in fiscal year 1976. Thus we were to assume gradually the burden of financing as the Foundation withdrew its support. The first step was for the Smithsonian to request funds for its initial share within our own budget for fiscal year 1974.

As a result of careful review, we found that in view of the actual budget allowances approved for ongoing research at the Institution, we could not begin to share in the program's financial support in fiscal year 1974. The Foundation was duly notified and plans for an orderly closing of the NSF project over the next several months were made to minimize the impact on the collaborating institutions and organizations involved. We have no intention of abandoning the concept of this program, however, and are considering ways that may allow it to continue in a form consistent with our budgetary and scientific priorities.

I hope that this information is helpful.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ S. Dillon Ripley

S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20550

March 30, 1973

Honorable Robert W. Packwood
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Packwood:

This is in reply to your referral of March 19, 1973, of a letter from Mr. George B. Van Schaack of Eugene, Oregon. Dr. Van Schaack places responsibility for termination of the Flora North America (FNA) project on the Office of Management and Budget and suggests that the Congress reinstate support. His comments evidently are based on statements by Dr. Peter H. Raven, Chairman of the Flora North America Program Council, which he encloses.

The National Science Foundation is not in a position to comment on the assumptions contained in the letters by Dr. Van Schaack and Dr. Raven concerning the FY 1974 budget discussions between the Office of Management and Budget and the Smithsonian Institution. It is our understanding that, as a result of careful review and in the light of changing priorities in the Smithsonian's programs, the Institution could not carry through this agreement and add the Flora of North America program within the increases allowed in its FY 1974 budget. The Foundation was notified of the Smithsonian's decision and since has been collaborating in formulating plans for the orderly termination of the FNA project over the next several months so as to minimize the impact on the individuals and institutions involved and to derive the maximum benefits from the work done to date.

We share Dr. Van Schaack's disappointment that it will not be possible to pursue this project at the present time. I hope the foregoing will be of assistance in replying to Dr. Van Schaack. If I may be of help in some other way, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Edward P. Todd
Deputy Assistant Director
for Research

JIM WEAVER
4TH DISTRICT OREGON
COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1723 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20518
(202) 225-6416

DISTRICT OFFICE:
FEDERAL BUILDING
211 EAST 7TH AVENUE
EUGENE, OREGON 97401
(503) 687-6732

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

January 26, 1976

Mr. George B. Van Schaack
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405

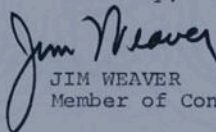
Dear Mr. Van Schaack:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the Alpine Lakes wilderness area, proposed by the State of Washington congressional delegation.

As a good friend of Congressman Lloyd Meeds (D-Wash.), I am pleased to support the establishment of the Alpine Lakes wilderness area in central Washington. The Washington delegation has worked hard for this compromise legislation.

The Interior Committee, of which I am a member, will be taking up the bill again and I will continue to support Alpine Lakes. I appreciate your support for my stand.

Sincerely,



JIM WEAVER
Member of Congress

JW/ps/rv

Dear Congressman Weaver

2/9/76

Thank you for your support of Alvin
Lester. And also of many other stands
you have taken or initiated - I can't
go alone with you, dear on sea-
cutting, but I share that for another
day.

You are rightly concerned about
energy. So am I, especially burning
gasoline in the sky. Postal rates
have just recently been increased. One
of the surest increases is first class
domestic postage. The agency responsible
found it could not afford to carry
first class domestic
~~13¢~~ airmail at \$13¢ per ounce, decided
to carry all ^{domestic} first class ~~airmail~~ at 13¢.

Yours truly
[Signature]

I can't find this type of logic substantiated
in any ancient, medieval or modern
treatise. It seems to me the next
step the agency will take is to raise
all ^{transport} ~~post~~ laws perhaps to ~~the~~ 18th or some,
as a means of carrying out even.
~~It must be~~

It must be known to you that
air transportation is several times more
expensive ~~expensive~~ than even truck
transportation, not to mention rail
transportation. How many of our letters
wants have to go by ^{air} ~~air~~? The
correct answer is none, but the
mistaken is not yet.

Do you have any remarks ~~concerning~~
these matters?

Wm Dawson (England) 1971

Amer. J. Bot

1-25 Reprint (part. orig.)

Unbd 66.

Late vol. paper \$35/vol.
(23-25)

Abrahamson Mag. Serv 1972

Amer. J. Bot

1-40

paper 1,294.00

Johnson Refr. 1971/72

Amer. J. Bot

26-40

paper bd/vol 40.00

Ann. J. Bot. 34 (1947) - 41, 43-46,
51-53, 55-57 (1970)

26(-6, 8), 27(-6-10), 28(-1-4)
42(-1) 54(-6)

Ann J Bot 34 (1947) - 57 (1970)

less 42(1), 47-50, 54(6), ~~57~~

26(1939) - 28(1940) less
26(6, 8), 27(6-10), 28(1-4)

In all 23 vols of which 13 nos in
5 vols are missing

602 - 948 - 2536

M R Hecht
5001 E. Tomahawk Tr
Surrey Ariz 85253.

- 1) 26-28, 42
- 2) 34-36
- 3) 37-41, 43-46
- 4) 51-57

18 x 27.50

Dear Bob,

Shipping you today by insured P.P. Book
note:

American Journal of Botany

26: 1-5, 7, 9-10 1939

27: ~~5-10~~ 1-5

28: 5-10

34-41

42: 2-10

43-46

51-53

54: 1-5, 7-10

55-57 1970

23 v. of which 13 nos are missing in 54,
all in wrapper.

Boxed in 8 cartons:

4

3

3

3

3

1: 26-28, 4:2

2: 34-36

3: 37, 38, 43

4: 39-41

5: 44-46

6: 51-53

7: 54-55

8: 56-57

3

2

2

Recent quotations are:

Dawson (England) 1971

1-25 (part upr.) Unit. \$ 660

vols 23-24 paper @ 30%.

Abrahamson May 1972

1-40 paper \$ 1294

Johnson Paper. 1971/72

26-40

paper \$ 40%.

Shipping charges are:

Dear Sir, In a recent journal number published by the
American counterpart of England's Royal Society
I was astonished to read that ~~the~~ ~~word~~ 'Daly' (1940)
had called 'the great outer sheet of the earth
the 'lithosphere', and that ~~the~~ ~~word~~ 'Wegener' (1966)
had ~~published~~ ^{offered} evidence in support of the
theory of continental drift. Two ^{relevant} facts are that
the Oxford English Dictionary dates the chan-
ge of the word lithosphere back to 1887
when Daly was sixteen years old, and that
Wegener died in 1930. Here only lapine
calamity the source of confusion here we
cannot be indulgent, but the errors exposed
result from a rather too casual ^{advised} ~~approach~~
~~to~~ ^{viewed} the importance of accuracy in the kind of
statement under consideration. It is important
to ~~state~~ ^{point} in time the first use of
a word or the first appearance of a new idea
it is certainly important not to associate

^F
with these ~~data~~ which are grossly wrong -
not as a matter of fact, but simply
as a matter of accurate reporting of a fact
considered as significant in the discussion,
to avoid misunderstanding of the significance
and to avoid perpetuating cause for
further misunderstanding.

In the ~~same~~ ^{second} instance noted the cause
of error was pretty clearly reference to ^a reprint
edition in which the original date of publication
was not clearly and prominently stated, or
neglect to instruct the writer's secretary to
determine it properly. In the first the
same cause was doubtless at work, com-
pounded with another too obvious to ex-
cite.

The moral here, if such it might be called, is
also too obvious to require stating.

Unfortunately the dates published here by the
author - ^{given, or assumed} - to cite the sources of his information -
~~trigger~~ ^{cause} confusion in the mind of the reader
who knows that

~~some to words after~~ are easily misinter-
preted as referring to actual events, such
as the first ~~usage~~ ^{use} of a word or the
initial appearance of an idea. The facts are
that the O E D cites ^{reference} 1887, ^(where Dolly was written) as the date
of first use of 'lithosphere', and that Wegener
died in 1930.

The author is excused on the score
of his intent to cite a publication he
actually read, but I feel he must be held responsible
for having produced at least a cause for
present confusion and certainly a stumbling block
for the future.

the verso ~~of the~~ contains the best
important data, where it is pretty much just going
to be seen by the wrong and the secretaries.

How can such a minor matter be worth
the time to comment upon it?
~~of so much~~ ~~relevance~~ an attack? A recent
~~facsimile~~ reprint, ~~is~~ clearly dated 1967 on the
title page, ^{shows} on the verso ~~it states~~ that the
original edition appeared in 1929, but there
is no statement that ^{it} ~~the present volume~~
is a facsimile. Actually ^{the} there is a new preface,
^{for although undated} ~~is new~~ ~~dated,~~ ~~but~~ ~~it~~ ~~clearly~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~the~~ ~~original,~~ ~~and~~ ~~it~~
^{outdoes} ~~refers~~ to happenings in 1936. The biblio-
graphically wrong and nearly all secretaries
~~are not going~~ to notice that ^{the} ~~type~~ face of
the new preface dates from ^{post 1929} ~~about 1950~~
and differs from ^{which is a facsimile} ~~that~~ of the text. Few
^{a trial from copy of} ~~libraries~~ possessing the original will

have purchased the ^{new printing} ~~facsimile~~ ~~of the edition~~
 (at least if their agricultural personnel
 are competent. What then is the
 reference librarian to do when his
 patron insists on seeing the '1967
 edition'? - No standard library device
 exists to tell him ~~that such & such~~ ^{which}
~~books~~ titles in the collection exist ^(should be)
 as facsimile reprints ^{with such and such} ~~dated thus & thus~~,
^{in print or not.}

This is ~~not enough~~ ^{troublesome and wasteful enough}
 but it is not actually misleading, as it
 will be ~~misleading~~ ^{misleading} ~~inadequate~~ ^{adequate} to ~~locate~~
 such facsimiles. Two examples will suffice
 to illustrate:
 (1) 'The ...' these other concerning
 containing the drift date 'back to Hegner (1966)
 (1966)', and 'which Hegner (1966)' has 'advocated'.
 'Only ...' ^{can be ...}

