



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
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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.

INVOICE DATE	REFERENCE	GROSS AMOUNT	DISCOUNT	PREVIOUS BALANCE	BALANCE	REMARKS
June 13, 57		1,000.00			1,000.00	For the private collection of 12,000 reprints belonging to Thomas Harper Goodspeed.

PLEASE DETACH BEFORE
DEPOSITING CHECK

RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANIC GARDEN
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

THIS CHECK IS TENDERED IN FULL PAYMENT
OF INVOICES LISTED ABOVE

34	Allen C.E.	27	Hutchison J.B.	48	Stebbins
26	Anderson E.	48	Huskins	58	Stout
21	Atwood	10	Jaretsky	10	Strasbarger
10	Bailey I.W.	51	Jours D.F.	28	Sturtevant
62	Babcock	6	Jeffrey	48	Summer
10	Bateson	41	Jennings	21	Taylor W.R.
13	Battaglia	57	Kaufmann	15	Tedin
33	Belling	17	Kostoff	31	Thompson J. McL.
107	Blakeslee	67	Kihara	23	Tischler
13	Blair	29	Kempton	20	Turesson
4	Boveri	15	Kearney	22	Warnke
17	Brandege	22	Kuwada	15	Winkler
49	Bridges	39	Lausprecht	58	Wright
43	Brink	59	Levan	12	Yamamoto
52	Buckholz	27	Levine		
12	Burkart	19	Levitsky		
13	Cabrera	22	Lindgren		
13	Canara	31	Lindstrom		
16	Campbell D.H.	24	Lyby		
109	Castle	23	Loeb J.		
15	Catchside	45	Looser		
11	Chamberlain C.J.	13	Löve A.		
27	Clausen J.	18	Maheshwari		
23	Cleland	20	Mc Clintock		
27	Collins G.N.	38	Mertens		
7	Conklin	34	Mangelsdorf		
19	Custrecasas	18	Mather		
27	Cooper	15	Metcalf		
12	Correns	44	Mets		
45	Dahlgren	78	Mohr		
48	Darlington	60	Moore A.R.		
24	Davenport	90	Muller		
46	Davis B.M.	70	Muntsing		
91	Demarec	13	Navashin		
15	Dodge B.O.	21	Nesec		
82	Dobzhansky	15	Nygren		
35	East	11	Painter		
31	Emerson R.A.	36	Patterson		
42	Ernst	224	Pearl		
47	Fagerlind	41	Punnett		
41	Farwell	16	Rasmussen		
27	Fernandes	18	Renner		
35	Greenman	36	Riddle		
30	Gardner H.L.	14	Rhodes		
102	Gates R.R.	28	Saunders		
123	Goldschmidt	90	Sax		
25	Gortner	18	Schiemann		
40	Gowan	78	Setchell		
41	Gustafsson	71	Shull G.H.		
15	Guillermund	87	Singleton, Sinnott, Sinoto		
36	Hakansson	66	Skottsberg		
29	Heits	15	Smith S.O.		
26	Heilborn	25	Stadler		
40	Harris J.A.	40	Stern		

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October 24, 1946

Dr. F. P. Villagran
San Cosme
Mexico, D.F.

Dear Dr. Villagran:

This will introduce to you my friend, Dr. Antoine Lefebure. You met him during your recent visit to this University and know that he is contemplating a journey into Mexico with a view to collecting plants for this Botanical Garden.

I esteem Dr. Lefebure highly as a botanist and the contribution which he can make to our collections will be very valuable. I would very much appreciate any further assistance that you find it possible to give Dr. Lefebure.

With pleasant remembrances of the opportunity you and in the hope that sometime in the future you may be interested in such cooperation as I may be able to give to the extension of your Summer School work in the direction of the plant sciences, I am

Cordially yours,

Re
Antoine
Lefebure,
1946-47

October 24, 1946

To Whom It May Concern

The bearer of this letter, Dr. Antoine Lefebure, is a trained botanist who is engaged in collecting plants for scientific study and research at the Botanical Garden of the University of California at Berkeley, California. I will personally appreciate any assistance which you can give in furthering Dr. Lefebure's botanical activity.

CONSULATE GENERAL
OF
THE NETHERLANDS

2
TEL. DOUGLAS 4376-4377
1083 MILLS BUILDING

No. 1639/5097

SAN FRANCISCO 4. May 7, 1947

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter dated
December 20th, 1946 regarding Mr. Antoine Lefebure,
I herewith take the liberty once more of approaching
you with a request to let me know whether said gentle-
man has in the mean time returned and if so, where
correspondence may be addressed to him.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours very truly,

For the Consul General

Leo Hoopman

Vice Consul

Mr. T. H. Goodspeed
Professor of Botany &
Director Botanical Garden
University of California
Berkeley, Calif.

*Not traced
anything from him
since his departure
2 months
ago*

*Very
information
No - and by telephone*

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.,
University of California,
Berkeley, 4, California.

Dr. Antoine Lefebure,
Hotel Piedmont, Oakland,
California.

Dear Dr. Lefebure:

Mr. Whitehead tells me that you are on the point of leaving for Mexico. This indicates that you will not need a note from me to the Consul General of the Netherlands. I thought that I was to hear from you in that connection.

I am enclosing a letter which may or may not be of any service to you. I am also enclosing copy of a letter to Dr. Villagren-I hope that the original will be of assistance.

If you are sending me living plants-ferns, orchids, cacti (X)-you should address the package as follows: T.H. Goodspeed, c/o Bar. Ent. and Plant Quar., Room 2 Agriculture Bldg., San Francisco and add living plants for scientific study, No Commercial Value--permit #38123. Inside the package you place a slip with my name and address and a list of the contents-i.e. so many plants of this species many of that species, to genus only is actually enough. Seeds and herbarium specimens should be addressed to me and need no inspection and therefore no permit number but should be marked on the outside "Herbarium specimens (or seeds) etc".

We are attempting to assemble a small collection of orchid species from tropical America. The more attractive the flowers are the better but it is their scientific importance which is of most importance, obviously. If you find orchids I would appreciate approximately 5 plants in each case. By a plants I mean 6 to 8 pseudobulbs or their equivalent. Where possible the plants should not be too actively growing (new, small, succulent, pseudobulbs) because the fumigation which they are almost certain to receive will kill or seriously injure this new growth. Some of the old roots should be removed and as much earth, etc. shaken out as possible. The plants should be shipped dry, in a carton or if necessary in a light wooden box. Newspaper or other packing material may be used and the plants packed not too loosely to bang about and not too tight to rub against one another. Orchids should be shipped by air express to Los Angeles direct and by express from that point to S.F. They should be sent "collect" (we to pay transportation costs here).

Many thanks indeed for your renewed and most valuable cooperation. I hope your trip is a success and if there is anything more that I can do to make it so please command me. I know that you will remember my desire for seed of any Nicotianas you come across.

Cordially yours,

DEAR MISS THOMPSON:

IF THERE IS
ANY MAIL FOR ME IN YOUR
OFFICE NOW, WILL YOU KINDLY
FORWARD IT BY AIR-MAIL
AND IF THERE IS NOT,
PLEASE JUST MAIL THE
ENCLOSED ENVELOPE.

KINDLY HOLD ALL MAIL
ARRIVING AFTER RECEIPT OF THIS
LETTER UNTIL I SEND YOU
ANOTHER FORWARDING ADDRESS.

WITH BEST REGARDS,

A. Lifetime



SECRETARÍA
DE
RELACIONES EXTERIORES

DIRECCION GRAL. DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR
Y DEL SERVICIO CONSULAR. - MIGRACION.

NUMERO
EXPEDIENTE - 1(72:00)/91700.

625779

Internación del señor ANTOINE LEFERBURE.
ASUNTO:-

México, D.F., 31 de octubre de 1946.

C. Cónsul de México.
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.

La Secretaría de Gobernación, en correograma número 39489, de 24 del actual, ha tenido a bien autorizar la internación en el país del señor ANTOINE LEFERBURE, nacido en Holanda, en calidad de VISITANTE por SEIS MESES, previa exhibición de su pasaporte en regla que le será visado, para el exclusivo objeto de que venga a coleccionar plantas para la Universidad de California; siempre que compruebe su solvencia moral y económica, su residencia legal en el país de su procedencia, así como que tiene permiso de reinternación en el mismo al vencerse el tiempo que se le concede; siendo advertido del contenido de los artículos 44 y 79 de la Ley General de Población en vigor; de que otorgará garantía de repatriación por TRES MIL QUINIENTOS PESOS en el puerto de entrada, de que no se le concederá prórroga ni cambio de calidad migratoria encontrándose en el país, teniendo este permiso validez por seis meses, quedando automáticamente cancelado a su vencimiento.

Y lo hago de su conocimiento para que, previa identificación del interesado, se sirva documentarlo en los términos que se citan.

Reitero a usted mi atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO. NO REELECCION.
P.O. del Secretario.
EL SUBDIRECTOR GENERAL.

Antonio Canale Urueta
Antonio Canale Urueta.

c.c.p. la Secretaría de Gobernación.- Presente.
c.c.p. el Sr. Antoine Lefebure.- Office of Botanical Garden 2075.- Life Science Bldg., University of California.- BERKELEY, Cal. E.U.A.

AL CONTESTAR ESTE OFICIO, CITARSE LOS DATOS CONTENIDOS EN EL CUADRO DEL ANGLULO SUPERIOR DERECHO.



SECRETARIA
DE
RELACIONES EXTERIORES

SR. ANTOINE LEFERBURE.
Office of Botanical.
Garden 2075. Life Science Bldg.
University of.
CALIFORNIA BERKELEY CAL. E. U.A.



FORMA C. G. 13

COUNT

FLORENCE M. GOODSPEED

NO.

A-2546

DATE

2/5/52

Rec'd check of Univ. of Chic. on 2-3

Deposited to Coml. Acct. in n/o T. H. Goodspeed,
Stephen S. Goodspeed & Ellen C. Ainsworth

PRINCIPAL		INCOME	
DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT
			97 70
		97 70	
		97 70	97 70
COMPENSATION			
CHECK No.			
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, BERKELEY MAIN TRUST DEPARTMENT			
BY <i>[Signature]</i> ASSISTANT TRUST OFFICER			

MEMORANDUM

dz

3C (12-49) ZOM-12-49 (96717)

Gay holds power, signed check on 2nd account acct. to be used in advance of her death - personal. Val. of bank \$300.00

T.B.S. copies (D. E. Miller)

July 1, 1950

For Stephen:

- 1) In case of my mother's death, it will not be feasible for us to return from Europe and therefore I am asking you to go to Berkeley in such emergency if your personal situation permits.
- 2) Miss Olive Adamsen, mother's companion, will inform you (all family names, addresses, and telephone numbers have been given to her) if a sickness appears to be a fatal one (or an accident).
- 3) Mother has requested that in general and particular her funeral/correspond to that in your mother's case which means the McNary-Berg Chapel, 1936 University Ave., Berkeley, Tele.: As. 3-1238, will have a general outline of procedure but should be instructed as follows:
 - a) No services (a few friends might be informed by you or family so that they can, if they wish, visit mortuary after body is prepared).
 - b) Newspaper notice to read "private services were held for - - - etc. - -" as in your mother's case.
 - c) Casket and mortuary cost not to exceed \$ 400.00.
 - d) Cremation to be arranged by McNary-Berg Chapel at the Chimes, Oakland, with instructions to ship ashes in cylindrical bronze container to Mt. Greenwood Cemetary Association, 111th St. and California Ave., Chicago 43, Illinois - cost of cremation, container and express not to exceed \$100.00.
 - e) Mt. Greenwood Cemetary Assoc, to be instructed to inter ashes in a concrete container in Goodspeed plot near grave of George S. Goodspeed (cf. attached plan of plot), to order a stone marker (as in your mother's case) with initials "F.M.G." and to arrange for inscribing the following on the plot monument "Florence Mills Goodspeed, 1863-1950" - cost of interment, marker and inscription not to exceed \$125.00.
 - f) I anticipate that upon our return a memorial service for/mother may be arranged.
- 4) McNary-Berg Chapel and Cemetary will not demand immediate payment but Mrs. Thompson (Mildred) is being given (in a special bank account) sufficient to meet most if not all above expenses, if necessary.
- 5) In case you cannot come to Berkeley, Miss Olive Adamsen with the assistance of John or his father and T. E. Gay (Gay and Miller, American Trust Building, Berkeley, Tele: Th. 3-7495), my lawyer, will make funeral, etc. arrangements as above specified.
- 6) I have asked Miss Adamsen to remain in my mother's apartment until my return.

- 7) In the case of my death, please follow the above instructions - my ashes to be buried near grave of your mother. T. E. Gay is fully informed of my affairs, my will is in my safe deposit box (#8216 American Trust Co., Berkeley).
- 8) During my absence, Mrs. Thompson will pay all my bills, Miss Adamsen's salary, and costs of maintenance 600 Arlington.

July 1, 1950

For Olive Adamsen:

1) Names and addresses:

a: Son: Stephen S. Goodspeed (Prof.)

Until August 15, address:
c/o Dr. E. J. Goodspeed (cousin)
551 Perugia Way
Bel Air, Los Angeles, California
Tele. *Arizona* 9-1402

After August 15, address:

Home: 2221 Las Tunas Rd.
Santa Barbara, California
Tele. 29542

} neighbor (can be
called + message
left) name: Mr.
Rudolph. Tele. 22917

b) My secretary: Mrs. D. A. Thompson (Mildred)

Home: 1669 Marin Ave.
Berkeley
Tele. La. 6-2870
Office: University of California
Tele. As. 3-6000
Ext. 344

(See attached copy information for Mother)

c) Ellen's husband: John D. Ainsworth

Home: 551 Santa Rosa Ave.
Berkeley
Tele. La. 5-7826
Office: F. A. B. Manufacturing Co.
1249 67th St.
Oakland
Tele. Ol. 2-0220

d) Ellen's father-in-law: Howard D. Ainsworth

Home: 922 Ensenada Ave.
Berkeley
Tel. La. 6-2583

Office: F.A.B. Manufacturing Co.
(Same business as John's)
1249 67th St.
Oakland
Tele. Ol 2-0220

He will always be able to contact John if John
is out of town.

e) Son's wife's family: Ralph A. Halloran

116 Southampton
Berkeley
Tele. La. 42218

f) Lawyer: T. E. Gay

Office: Gay and Miller
American Trust Building
Berkeley
Tele. 3-7495

^

g) Physicians: Dr. William G. Donald, Sr.
Office: 2560 Bancroft Way
Berkeley
Tele. As. 3-8800

If Dr. Donald is unavailable, call
whichever doctor is taking his patients.
In case of fractures, etc., call:

Dr. Edward G. Ewer
Office: 1624 Franklin St.
Oakland - Tele. Tw. 3-1133

Home:

or
Dr. Charles B. Bennett
1122 University Ave.
Berkeley
Tele. Be. 7-7055

- 2) In case of illness or accident which appears to be fatal, inform son, son-in-law, and lawyer as soon as possible.
- 3) Instructions for funeral, etc., have been given son and son-in-law.
(copy attached)
- 4) My secretary, Mrs. Thompson, will pay your salary August 1 and September 1 and for other financial arrangements, see attached copy of information for Mother.
- 5) Suggest you and Mother make a list of furniture that belongs to owners of apartment - i.e., in case of Mother's death, you will know what belongs to her.
- 6) In case of her death, suggest you remain in apartment until our return (Mrs. Thompson will pay rent) and if apartment house owner wishes to evict you, take the matter up with Mr. Gay, my lawyer.

Signed:

T. H. Goodspeed

P.S. It is understood that you and mother will remain in the apartment until our return and that no furniture be taken to 600 Arlington and no important rearrangement of the furniture there be made. It is still a question whether after our return you and mother will move to 600 and, in any case such a move would not be made before Oct. 1st. Therefore, it would be best not to begin packing linen, etc. (something which earlier I had suggested to Mother) before our return.

Internationale Tabakwissenschaftliche Gesellschaft

International Association for Scientific Tobacco Research

Association Internationale pour la Science du Tabac

Amberg (Opf)
Gärberhof 18
Germany (NS Zone)



48

*Mit den besten Wünschen zum Jahreswechsel und in der Hoffnung, daß das
Jahr 1949 der internationalen Zusammenarbeit günstig sein möge*

*With best wishes for a happy New Year and hoping that the year 1949 will
be a favorable one as regards international co-operation*

*Avec mes meilleurs vœux pour la nouvelle année, je voudrais exprimer l'espoir
qu'en 1949 la Collaboration Internationale se montre sous un jour plus favorable
qu'elle n'a été par suite des circonstances désastreuses passées*

Generalsekretär / Secretary-General / Secrétaire Général

2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, California
April 22, 1954

Secretariat General
8th Int. Bot. Congress
C.N.A.M., 292 Rue San Martin
Paris (3), France

Gentlemen:

In response to your request of April 12 for designation of an official delegate to represent the University of California Botanical Garden (Berkeley) I am happy to name my colleague, Dr. Johannes M. Preskauer, Assistant Professor of Botany.

Please accept my best wishes for the success of the Congress.

Sincerely,

Professor of Botany and
Director, Botanical Garden

THG:T

Eighth International Botanical Congress

(PARIS, JULY 1954)

Paris

12 AVR. 1954

SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL :

C. N. A. M., 292, Rue Saint-Martin, PARIS (3^e) - France

OFFICIAL INVITATION

The Director of the Botanical garden.

Berkeley.

U S. A

We have the honor of inviting you to represent your *Service*
by at least one official delegate and if possible one or several assistants
or alternates,

at the Eighth Botanical International Congress which will be held in Paris
from the 2nd to the 14th of July 1954.

The Congress will bring together a great number of scientists
from all parts of the world, not only those interested in pure botany but
also plant science specialists : agricultural experts, horticulturists,
foresters, bacteriologists, pharmacologists, geneticists, etc.

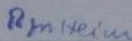
Official delegates will have occasion to vote, during the
Congress, on technical and scientific matters of international importance.
For that reason we believe we should insist that your representatives be
officially designated and thus empowered to take part in the votes.

In order that your representatives should appear on the list of
official delegates which will be printed and distributed at the opening
of the Congress, you are kindly requested to send us your designations as
soon as possible.

We hope that you will reply favorably to our invitation and we
beg you to accept the expression of our best wishes.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

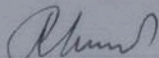
Le Président :



Professeur Roger HEIM

Membre de l'Institut (Académie des Sciences),
Directeur du Muséum National
d'Histoire Naturelle.

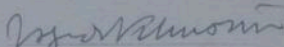
Le Secrétaire Général :



Pierre CHOUARD

Membre de l'Académie d'Agriculture,
Professeur à la Sorbonne

Le Secrétaire Général Adjoint :



Roger de VILMORIN

Membre de l'Académie d'Agriculture,
Président de la Société Botanique de France
et de la Société Nationale d'Acclimatation
et de Protection de la Nature.

8^e CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL
DE BOTANIQUE

(2-14 JUILLET 1954 - PARIS)

SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL :
C. N. A. M., 292, Rue Saint-Martin, PARIS (3^e)
(France)

Paris, le 12 AVR. 1954

INVITATION OFFICIELLE

Monsieur le Directeur
du Jardin Botanique de l'Université
de Californie -
Berkeley 4 (Cal.)
U.S.A.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous inviter à faire représenter votre
service par au moins un délégué officiel et si possible, un ou
plusieurs adjoints ou suppléants,

au VIII^e Congrès International de Botanique qui se tiendra à Paris
du 2 au 14 juillet 1954.

Ce Congrès réunira un très grand nombre de savants du monde
entier, non seulement ceux qui s'adonnent à la Botanique pure, mais tous
ceux que concerne la Science des plantes - en agronomie, horticulture,
technique forestière, bactériologie, pharmacologie, génétique, etc...

Lors du Congrès, les délégués officiels seront conduits à prendre
part aux votes d'où résulteront des décisions internationales d'ordre
technique et scientifique. Aussi croyons-nous devoir insister auprès de
vous pour que vous désigniez de tels délégués, qui munis des pouvoirs les
accréditant auprès du Congrès, pourront participer à ces décisions.

Il importe que vos désignations nous soient communiquées aussitôt
que possible afin de figurer sur la liste imprimée des délégués officiels
qui sera distribuée dès l'ouverture du Congrès.

Ne doutant pas que vous voudrez bien répondre favorablement à
notre requête, nous vous prions de croire à l'expression de nos sentiments
les plus distingués.

POUR LE COMITE EXECUTIF,

Le Président :

Roger Heim

Professeur Roger HEIM
Membre de l'Institut (Académie des Sciences),
Directeur du Muséum National
d'Histoire Naturelle.

Le Secrétaire Général :

Pierre Chouard

Pierre CHOUARD
Membre de l'Académie d'Agriculture,
Professeur à la Sorbonne.

Le Secrétaire Général Adjoint :

Roger de Vilmorin

Roger de VILMORIN
Membre de l'Académie d'Agriculture,
Président de la Société Botanique de France
et de la Société Nationale d'Acclimatation
et de Protection de la Nature.

2nd International Seaweed Symposium

UNIVERSITETETS BIOLOGISKE
LABORATORIUM AVD. B
BLINDERN-OSLO, NORWAY
PROFESSOR DR. TRYGVE BRAARUD
TELEFON 46 91 29

4 July 1955

Professor T.H. Goodspeed,
Botanical Garden,
University of California,
Berkeley 4, Cal.,
U.S.A.

Dear Professor Goodspeed,

We thank you very much for your letter of June 29
concerning the Second International Seaweed Symposium.

Professor Braarud sent a letter of July 1 to Professor
Papenfuss, and from that you are certainly by now informed
that we have not been able to reserve rooms for
Mrs. Goodspeed and yourself in Trondheim.

We hope it will be possible for you to book a room
through your own travel agent.

You are welcome to take part in all the arrangements
in Trondheim, but we would very much appreciate if
you would fill in the registration form and mail it
as soon as possible.

Sincerely

Birger Grenager
for

2nd International Seaweed Symposium

Birger Grenager
secretary

EG:1b

SECOND INTERNATIONAL SEAWEED SYMPOSIUM
REGISTRATION FORM
(For details see circular No. 2)

Registration (Block letters please):

Name Mr. _____ Christian name: _____
Mrs. _____
Miss _____

Title: _____

Full address: _____

Please register the following persons who will be accompanying me:

Names Mr. _____ Christian names: _____
Mrs. _____
Miss _____

- (1) ~~Transport Oslo - Trondheim:~~ *All booked*
I am interested in having _____ place(s) reserved on the train from Oslo to Trondheim on the 13th of July.

Accommodation in Trondheim:

I desire accommodation in:

- (2) Group I } *All booked*
(3) Group II } from Wednesday 13 July to Monday 18 July
(4) Group III } or from _____ to _____

(cross out items Not applicable)

and require _____ room(s) with _____ bed(s). If possible with bath? _____

NB! All rooms in all groups are provided with running hot and cold water.

In case of lack of room in the desired group, I would prefer Group _____

Arrangements in Trondheim:

I wish to reserve:

- (5) _____ ticket(s) for lunch 14 July
(6) _____ ticket(s) for lunch (and seats in bus) 15 July
(7) _____ ticket(s) for lunch 16 July
(8) _____ ticket(s) for joint dinner 16 July
(9) _____ set(s) of tickets for coffee during sessions
(10) _____ ticket(s) for sightseeing tour No. 1 17 July
(11) or _____ ticket(s) " " " " 2 "
(12) or _____ ticket(s) " " " " 3 "

(It is possible to join only one of these tours)

Presentation of papers, see special form.

- (13) The excursion to Molde and the Western coast 18-20 July.

I wish to make reservations for _____ persons on this excursion, including transport Trondheim-Molde, hotel, meals, sightseeing, etc.
During the stay in Molde I would like to have _____ room(s) with _____ bed(s)

Transport from Molde:

I intend to join one of the tours organised by the Norwegian State Railways Travel Bureau and wish to reserve: *All booked*

- (14) _____ place(s) in Tour I A
(15) or _____ place(s) in Tour I B
(16) or _____ place(s) in Tour II

Transport from Oslo or Bergen.

If you wish The Norwegian State Railways Travel Bureau to make any reservations for you from Oslo or Bergen after the Symposium, please indicate here:

Registration fee:

I include or will forward immediately by cheque, postal order or otherwise, the amount due for these registrations, i.e. the sum of N. kr. 50 for ordinary members (including one copy of the proceedings) and N. kr. 30 for accompanying members.

This form should, at your earliest convenience, be sent to:
2nd International Seaweed Symposium, c/o Professor
T. Braarud, Blindern, Oslo, Norway.
Registrations are accepted until the 1st of March 1955.

June 1, 1955

Dr. A. R. Davis
Dean, College of Letters and Science
Campus

Dear Dr. Davis:

I have received an invitation from the Organizing Committee of the International Scientific Tobacco Congress which meets in Paris from September 6 to 10, to present the opening lecture on "The Genetics of *Nicotiana*" and to be President of the section on Genetics (cf. attached letter from Dr. J. Dufrenoy, Professor of Agriculture in the French Ministry of Education and a member of the Organizing Committee of the Congress).

This Congress will be concerned only with the Genetics, Biochemistry, Pathology and Parasitology, and Physiology of *Nicotiana tabacum* and *N. rustica*. I am informed that an international group composed of specialists in research on these topics has been invited to participate. For a number of years I have been an honorary official of the International Scientific Tobacco Association.

I am anxious to accept the invitation of the Organizing Committee. In addition I hope to accept an invitation to attend the Second International Seaweed Symposium to be held in Trondheim, Norway, during the middle of July, and to represent this Botanical Garden and The California Horticultural Society as a delegate to the Fourteenth International Horticultural Congress at The Hague during the last days of August.

I would plan to leave here early in July and during my period in Europe have an opportunity to carry on research in herbaria in Oslo, Stockholm, Uppsala, Copenhagen, London, Edinburgh and Paris on the floras of the West Coast of South America, the character and distribution of which has been one of my research objectives for many years.

I am enclosing an application for travel expense in this country and am hopeful that President Sproul will give consideration to granting a subsidy to cover cost of transportation overseas.

President Sproul has received a letter from Dr. J. Dufrenoy expressing the desire of the Organizing Committee that I participate. I am informed that a communication from Dr. L. Pomey, President of the Organizing Committee, has been sent to me, addressed to President Sproul. However, in order that my application for Travel Expense may reach the Committee on Research prior to its final meeting of the semester I am submitting it without further delay.

Sincerely,

THG:T

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BOTANICAL GARDEN
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

December 10, 1952

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Submitted herewith is the progress report of the Haworthia cytology project. As you may note, it is written in the form of a very rough draft, though organized as a manuscript in the hope of publishing portions of it as soon as one or two of the cytogenetic problems are more solidified.

① I am now working on the cytology of H. limifolia var. keithii (see p. 15) in order to gain some more definitive information about its origin as a natural hybrid. I also have fixation of a number of other members of the H. limifolia complex, which will be of cytological interest. ② The other major problem which needs completion and can be worked on immediately, is the "intersectional" hybrid H. blackburniae x H. fouchei. However the H. blackburniae parent has so far refused to flower. ③ Along with this is the work on pollen fertility and chromosome counts of the properly annotated specimens available in the garden.

I would appreciate your corrections and criticism of the enclosed report, as well as your views about the work plans mentioned above. Since this report will serve as a working outline for me, I would appreciate your returning it to me as soon as possible, if the matters discussed above meet with your approval.

I have not had a chance to congratulate you personally on your recent marriage, and wish you all the happiness in the years to come.

Sincerely,

Karl.

December 12, 1952

Dear Karl:

I was glad to see your progress report and get a further background on the Haworthia problem, also your data and reactions to them.

You ask for comments on character of future work and your letter refers to three major possibilities: (1) the H. limifolia complex (2) the H. blackburniae x H. foughei situation (3) chromosome counts and fertility determinations on the additional, annotated Haworthia material available.

We can at present afford only one more month (1/4 time) in addition to what time you are going to put in this month up to December 19th. The work this month and thereafter should be restricted to ~~project~~ (1) above. Paul will be away from Dec. 19 until early in January and is anxious to make suggestions concerning project (1). Therefore, do not work from December 19 until January 5th and give us a total of approximately 40 hours thereafter.

I have turned your progress report over to Paul. It is my understanding that you and he will publish jointly on the taxonomic and cytological aspects of the Haworthia problem.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

THG T

Durante la visita del Dr. Goodspeed a Sud América en 1946, por invitación del Ministerio de Educación de Colombia, organizó la Cuarta Expedición de la Universidad de California a los Andes colombianos y peruanos. Después de su regreso a Berkeley, esta expedición fué continuada por sus colaboradores sud americanos.

2000/12



RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY

INCORPORATED

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

PIER 14

SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIF.

December 20, 1948



C. M. LAKE,
TERMINAL AGENT

Mr. T. H. Goodspeed
Dpto Botany, University of Calif.
Berkeley, California

To: T. H. Goodspeed - Berkeley, Calif.
Fr: Same - Lima, Peru - Air IT 145
1 Bal. P.E. 13# - 12-18-48 - WB 774187

Dear Sir:

The above described shipment has arrived at this office consigned to you but cannot be delivered until cleared through U. S. Customs. You can take care of this formality yourself by personally calling at this address or employing the services of a licensed Customs House Broker. If you do not have a regular broker, we offer the services of our Brokerage Department at a nominal cost.

If we are to handle the clearance for you, please fill out the following enclosed forms.

Customs form #3297 if you are a Returning Resident or Customs form #3299 if you are other than a Returning Resident. The latter form which applies to your case MUST BE SIGNED BEFORE A NOTARY.

If the merchandise is in a container that is locked, send us your keys or permission to open otherwise. On receipt of the above documents, and keys if needed, we will clear your shipment and forward to your address. all charges collect.

We suggest that you give this your immediate attention to avoid storage and cartage charges.

Yours very truly,

J. M. Lake
Customs Clerk

JAM:pc
Accrued charges \$3.22
Storage effective 12/24, 1948
at the rate of \$1.00 per
month.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Date

11-14-57

TO

Mrs. Mildred Thompson

FROM

Mary Ann Johnson

Subject

For initial signature approval comments discussion information

Please file return draft reply route to

Message

Unfortunately, this got mixed up in our mailing. Will you please read it on to Dr. Goodspeed with the other papers we are sending you today. I hope the delay hasn't caused any problem.

M. A. Johnson

Attachment Memo-100m-10, '55 (B5152x16)249

October 3, 1957

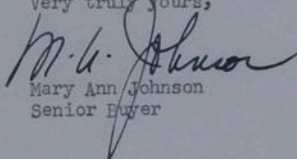
Dr. T. H. Goodspeed
University of California Botanical
Garden Expedition
Callao, Peru

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

We are attaching original and two copies of Bill of Lading No. B-4 covering a shipment of supplies on the "SANTA LEONOR".

This letter is being sent by air mail, and a copy with duplicate attachments is being sent by a later air mail.

Very truly yours,



Mary Ann Johnson
Senior Buyer

Atch.

October 23, 1957

Miss Mary Ann Johnson
Purchasing Dept.

Dear Miss Johnson:

Herewith the information which you need concerning the shipment being carried by The Grace Line for the use of the UCEG Expedition in Chile.

This shipment is being carried, gratis, as unaccompanied passenger's baggage on the Santa Juana departing San Francisco October 31st and arriving Valparaiso, Chile, about December 4th.

It consists of 5 wooden boxes addressed to T.H.Goodspeed
c/o W.R.Grace Co.
Valparaiso, Chile
from
T.H.Goodspeed
University of California
Berkeley, California

The boxes contain personal effects (sleeping bag, boots, etc.) and plant collecting supplies (blotters, newsprint, corrugates, plant presses, etc.) valued at a total of \$215.00. An itemized list will be sent soon to Mr. Floss for inclusion in a floater policy already in effect.

Size: Four of the boxes are 24" x 22" x 14" each; one is 45" x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Weight (estimated): Total 425 lbs -- two at 50 lbs each; two at 100 lbs each; one, 125 lbs.

The boxes will be delivered by the Botanical Garden truck on Friday, October 25th, to Pier 37.

The above information has been given today by telephone to Mrs. O'ddone of A.J.Fritz & Co. subject to confirmation by letter from you.

With thanks for your assistance,

Sincerely,

November 14, 1957

Mrs. Mildred Thompson
Department of Botany
Campus

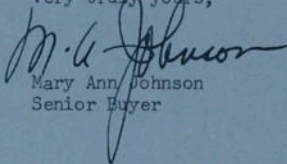
Dear Mrs. Thompson:

We are attaching an original and two copies of Bill of Lading No. B-3 covering the shipment of five boxes of personal effects to Dr. Goodspeed on the "SANTA JUANA." This should be forwarded to him by air mail.

We are attaching a second set of original and two copies of the bill of lading which should be forwarded to Dr. Goodspeed by a later air mail.

The invoice from Arthur J. Fritz & Company covering their services is also attached. Will you please approve this and forward it to the Controller's Office for payment.

Very truly yours,



Mary Ann Johnson
Senior Buyer

Lima, Peru
P. O. Box 760
November 24, 1957.

Mrs. M. C. Thompson
2089 Life Sciences Building
University of California
Berkeley.

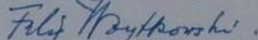
Dear Mrs. Thompson :

Please find enclosed the documents,
referring to the shipment of 3 baskets of Sacti for the
Botanical Garden :

3 Grace Line Bills of Lading and
3 originals and copies of Sanitary Inspection at Lima.

Doctor Goodspeed has asked me to forward
said documents to you.

Sincerely yours


Felix Woytkowski.



Dirección General de
Agricultura

MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA

Departamento de Sanidad
Vegetal

CERTIFICADO FITOSANITARIO

No. 237-57/da.-

SE CERTIFICA:

que los vegetales, partes de vegetales o productos vegetales descritos más abajo, han sido minuciosamente examinados en totalidad ~~o sobre muestra representativa~~, el 15 noviembre 1957.--- por Ing. Nemesio Vallejos F.----- técnico autorizado de la División de Defensa Agrícola de la Dirección General de Agricultura, y son, a su conocimiento, juzgados prácticamente libres de plagas y pestes peligrosas a los cultivos y que el envío se estima conforme a las reglamentaciones fitosanitarias actualmente en vigencia en el país importador.

Fumigación a desinfección (a pedido del país importador):

Fecha:----- Tratamiento-----
Duración del tratamiento-----
Producto químico utilizado y concentración-----

Declaración suplementaria:



Hecho en Lima-----el 15 noviembre de 1957.-
(Sello del Servicio) (Firma)

Cargo del funcionario: Señor T. H. Goodspeed -
Ing. Jefe Departamento Sanidad
Vegetal -

Apellido, nombre y dirección del exportador Dr. T. H. Goodspeed. - Universidad de California.

Apellido, nombre y dirección del destinatario Department of Agriculture. - San Francisco, California.

Cantidad y naturaleza de los bultos Cuatro canastas.--- peso total 200 KN.

Contenido del envío Plantas vivas de cactáceas y afinas.

Marca de los bultos -----

Procedencia (a pedido del país importador)-----

Medio de transporte Vía marítima.-----

Punto de entrada San Francisco.-----

Nombre botánico (a pedido del país importador)-----



GRACE LINE

BILL OF LADING



SHIP "Santa Adela"
(See clauses 2 and 22 on the reverse side hereof)

VOYAGE NO. 82

PORT OF DISCHARGE FROM SHIP San Francisco
(where the goods are to be delivered by the ship to consignee or on-carrier)

PORT OF LOADING Callao - Perú

FINAL PORT-DESTINATION San Francisco
(of the goods—not of the ship)

SHIPPER Navarro Hermanos S.A. - Universidad de California

(Name) (Mail Address)

CONSIGNEE U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Quarantine - Room 2
Agriculture Building, San Francisco California.

NOTIFY U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Quarantine - Room 2 Agriculture
Building, San Francisco California.
(If consignee is different from shipper, give address)

MARKS AND NUMBERS	NO. OF PKGS.	SHIPPER'S DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGES AND GOODS (See Clause 6 on the reverse side hereof)		GROSS WEIGHT IN KILOS	GROSS WEIGHT IN POUNDS
		CONTENTS			
Forward In Bond To U.S. Department Of Agriculture Bureau Of Plant Quarantine Room 2, Agriculture Building San Francisco California Permit # 37-2556	3	Canastas.- Conteniendo Plantas Vivas Cactaceas y afines para estudios Cientificos.		70	154



ORIGINAL

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT
THE GOODS ARE ON BOARD THE SHIP

[Signature]
AGENT OF MASTER

PAID TO WAREHOUSE

DECLARED VALUE (See Clauses 17 and 18)

RECEIVED by Grace Line Inc., herein referred to as "the Carrier", from the above named shipper, goods, or packages said to contain goods, or both, hereinabove described, in apparent good order and condition unless otherwise indicated herein, consigned to the above named consignee and to be held and transported, subject to all of the written, typed, printed and stamped provisions of this bill of lading, including expressly those set forth herein and on the reverse side hereof, which shall govern the relations between all parties concerned herewith, from the above named Port of Loading to the above named Port of Discharge or so near thereunto as the ship can get safely and leave always safely afloat at all stages of water and conditions of weather and there, on payment of any amount then due and owing hereunder to the Carrier, to be delivered to consignee or on-carrier, as the case may be, when all responsibility of the Carrier shall terminate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, the undersigned, bills of lading have been signed, one of which being accomplished the other to stand void.

Callao, Perú
(Place and date of issue)

20 NOV. 1957

GRACE LINE INC.

By *[Signature]*
AGENT OF MASTER

(See provisions on reverse side hereof)

(To be filled in by Carrier)

	RATE	FREIGHT CHARGES
<u>FLETE LIBRE.</u>		
Surcharge		
TOTAL	\$	

B/L No. *[Handwritten]*



REPUBLICA DEL PERU

MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA

DIRECCION GENERAL DE AGRICULTURA

DIVISION DE DEFENSA AGRICOLA

El ingeniero que suscribe, Jefe de la División de Defensa Agrícola de la Dirección General del Ramo,

Certifica:

Que el exámen que se ha practicado en el Departamento de Sanidad Vegetal con la muestra de PLANTAS VIVAS DE CACTACEAS Y AFINES, presentada por DOCTOR T.H. GOODSPEED, ha arrojado el siguiente resultado:

BOLETIN No. 237-57/da.-

Exámen de PLANTAS VIVAS DE CACTACEAS Y OTRAS

Muestra No. DOSCIENTOS TREINTISIETE

Remitida por DOCTOR T.H. GOODSPEED

Marcas

Fecha del exámen LIMA, 15 NOVIEMBRE 1957

DETERMINACIONES

Juzgadas prácticamente libres de plagas y pestes peligrosas para los cultivos.- Fdo.-Ing. Nemesio Vallejos F.

OBSERVACIONES Y DATOS ADICIONALES

Forma parte de cuatro canastas con 200 kilos netos de plantas vivas de cactáceas y otras, que el doctor H.T. Goodspeed, remite por vía marítima a Forward in Bond to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Quarantine, Room 2, Agriculture Building, San Francisco, California.

Lima, 15 de noviembre de 1957.

Ing. Jefe de la División de Defensa Agrícola

R. Martinelli T.

Es conforme:

Director General de Agricultura
J. MUEL APELLAGA
DIRECTOR GENERAL DE AGRICULTURA



November 21, 1957

Dr. Edwyn P. Reed
Casillero 1802
Valparaiso, Chile

Dear Dr. Reed:

Enclosed are original and copies of bill of lading for a shipment due to arrive on the Grace Line Santa Juana on or about November 30th, addressed to Dr. Goodspeed, and sent as "unaccompanied passenger's baggage."

I believe that Dr. Goodspeed has asked you to take delivery of this shipment if he should be delayed in reaching Valparaiso.

Should you need to negotiate for delivery of this shipment before Dr. Goodspeed's arrival, in case of any difficulty you might refer to communication No. 5242 from Grace Line, San Francisco (Mr. Hardy) to Grace Line, Valparaiso, informing the latter office that no Consular documents were taken out because the shipment has no import license; contents are personal effects and equipment to be used by the Expedition of the University of California working with the Chilean Government.

A copy of this letter together with a second original bill of lading is being sent by another airmail to Dr. Goodspeed, addressed in your care.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary

Dr. Goodspeed

Cactus and Succulent Society of California, Inc.

Prospectus for 1951

President: P. C. Hutchison, 3017 Wheeler St., Berkeley 5, Calif.
(Phone: Berkeley 7-1172J)
Vice-Pres: A. Irving, 2163 Alameda Ave., Alameda, California.
(Phone: Lakshurst 2-0731)
Secretary: J. L. Hastings, 817 Curtis St., Berkeley, California.
(Phone: Landscape 5-5540)
Treasurer: W. C. Andrews, 5161 Trask St., Oakland, California.
(Phone: Kellogg 2-1146)

PURPOSES: To promote interest in the conservation and study of cacti and other succulents, and to encourage horticultural and scientific study of them.

MEETINGS: Monthly meetings are held the second Sunday of each month at 2:00 PM from November to June at the W. C. Andrews residence, 5161 Trask Ave., Oakland, California. Guest speakers on subjects of interest to the members are scheduled for these meetings and demonstrations include living plants, kodachrome slide projections and photographs. A library is maintained for the use of members, important new publications are added, and subscriptions to all English journals (and to several foreign language periodicals) are maintained. The summer months (July to October) are devoted to field meetings at the homes of outstanding collectors in northern California, and in addition to viewing the collections members hold a pot-luck picnic.

ACTIVITIES: 1. Participation annually in the California Spring Garden Show with the largest exhibits of both cacti and other succulent for any garden show in the world.
2. Support of the program of the Council of East Bay Garden Clubs.
3. Distribution to members of the Society and other citizens of such surplus material of succulent plants as is available at the University of California Botanical Garden at Berkeley.
4. Importation of rare plants not previously introduced to horticulture in this country. (Now in the planning stages).
5. Annual meeting in December with plants for members and guests and a Christmas dinner.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all persons interested in cacti and/or other succulent plants; no sponsor is necessary. Nominal annual dues of \$1.50 are payable December of each year.

Cactus and Succulent Society of California, Inc.

Program for 1951

- January: Speaker Mr. Robert Rodin of the Dept. of Botany, University of California. "A Botanical Journey through South Africa, Rhodesia and Transvaal" with kodachrome projections. The speaker will emphasize succulents and bizarre plant forms. Living plant demonstration.
- February: Speaker Mr. Alex Hawkes of the Dept. of Botany, University of California. "Tropical Exotic Plants for the Succulent Grower" with kodachrome projections and living plant demonstration. New and unique plants suitable for growing with succulents will be discussed.
- March: Speaker Dr. Meredith Morgan, Sr., of Richmond, Calif. "Cristation in Cacti" and "Hybridization Experiments with South African Succulents". Living plant demonstration.
- April: Speaker Mr. Reid Moran of the Dept. of Botany, University of California. "The Crassulaceae" with kodachrome projections and living plant demonstration. Material to be discussed will include Crassula, Adromischus, Cotyledon, Dudleya, Echeveria and many of the less prominent members of the Crassula Family.
- May: Speaker Mr. A. Irving of Alameda, Calif. "Cultivation of Succulents from Seed". Living plant demonstration. Mr. Irving is a specialist on South African succulents, in particular Mesemb., Haworthia, and Crassula relatives.
- June: Speaker Mr. H. M. Butterfield of the College of Agriculture, University of California. "Aims and Accomplishments of Hybridization in Succulent Plants" Living plant demonstration.
- July to October: Monthly field meetings at outstanding collections in northern and central California, time and place to be arranged.
- November: Speaker Mr. P. C. Hutchison, Botanical Garden, Univ. of California. "South American Cacti and other Succulents" with kodachrome slides and living plant demonstration.
- December: Annual Christmas meeting, free plant distribution, and Christmas dinner. Election of officers and annual reports. Lecture, 15 minutes, "Rare Haworthias" by P. C. Hutchison. Living plant demonstration.

Further details of each program and any necessary changes in program will be announced in the monthly Bulletin.

The annual Christmas meeting of the Cactus and Other Succulent League will be held the second Sunday of December (Dec. 10) at 2:00 P.M. at the W. C. Andrews residence, 5161 Trask Ave., Oakland, California. The proposed Constitution and By-Laws are enclosed for the study of members and will be voted on at this meeting. Officers will be elected for 1951.

All members should bring one or more Christmas-wrapped plants for the grab-bag. No junk please.

A post-card is enclosed for members to indicate the following information: Name, address, phone no., special interests in succulents, other horticultural interests (i.e., Begonias, Roses, etc.), Christmas dinner (yes or no), how many reservations if yes (number of mouths.), how many gift plants will you bring.

The above information will be essential to planning this meeting and to completing our records. Cards should be returned immediately. This is important, as last year we had 35 reservations and 55 mouths. We don't mind the number of mouths, but would like to fill them. (!) Send your cards back now, whether you can come or not. No reservations accepted after Dec. 5th.

The secretary is still short \$1.50 from approximately 50% of the membership. Take your choice---checks, cash, postal money order or postal notes (or 3¢ stamps) accepted. No old washers or slugs.

The U. C. Botanical Garden will display two flats of Crassula, Cotyledon and Adromischus which arrived by air from South Africa on November 6th. 85 species, and many of them new to science. A good chance to see what fresh imported material looks like if air importation is used.

John L. Hastings,
Secretary
817 Curtis St.,
Berkeley, Calif.

Nominations for officers to be voted on at the December meeting

are P. C. Hutchison - President
A. Irving - Vice-President
W. C. Andrews - Treasurer
J. L. Hastings - Secretary

CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA; Inc.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Constitution

Article 1: Name

The name of this society shall be Cactus and Succulent Society of California.

Article 2: Object

The object of this society is to promote interest in the conservation and study of Cacti and other Succulents and to encourage horticultural and scientific study of them.

Article 3: Membership

All persons interested in Cacti and other Succulents shall be eligible to membership in this society.

Article 4: Dues

Dues will be \$1.50 per annum and will be payable within 30 days of notification by the Secretary. Dues of new members will be prorated and payable as of the annual meeting in December. Membership cards will be issued upon payment of dues.

Article 5: Officers and Government

The officers of this society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and Treasurer. These officers shall constitute the Executive Board of the society. They shall be empowered to act for the Society in any emergency providing complete accord is reached within the Board.

By-Laws

Article 1: Duties of Officers

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all general meetings of the Society and perform all duties usually pertaining to said office. He shall be empowered to appoint such standing and special committees as occasion may demand.

Section 2. In the absence or disability of the President, the Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President.

Section 3. The secretary shall keep the minutes of all proceedings and record same. He shall give notice of all general meetings of the Society, and shall upon notification of dues paid mail membership cards to members. He shall keep an index of all members and perform all such other duties as this office may require.

Section 4. The Treasurer shall receive and safely keep all funds of the League and pay out same only upon properly recorded motion. All expenditures and receipts shall be reported at the next regular meeting of the Society and he shall make a complete annual report of receipts and disbursements.

Article 2: Election of Officers

Section 1. All officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the League and shall assume office at the close of that meeting.

Section 2. All nominations shall be made at the general meeting and notice of such nominations shall be sent to all members by the Secretary.

Section 3. No member shall be eligible to hold the same office more than two terms in succession except on overwhelming approval of the membership.

Section 4. Upon resignation of any officer, the President shall appoint some member to fill the office temporarily and order the Secretary to send notice of a special election to be held at the next regular, general meeting, when the vacancy can be filled.

Article 3: Meetings

There shall be a general meeting of the Society monthly, time and place to be decided upon by the membership at a regular meeting. Meetings shall begin promptly at the appointed hour. The annual meeting shall be held during the month of December of each year.

Section 2. Reports or papers shall be limited to fifteen minute periods and the speaker of day shall be limited to forty-five minutes. The President shall have discretionary power to vary the above limits.

Section 3. There shall be no buying, selling, offering for sale or trading conducted by any member before adjournment of the general meeting.

Section 4. Ten members shall constitute a quorum at the general meetings for transaction of all business of the League.

Section 5. Three members shall constitute a quorum within the Executive Board. Reasonable notification of emergency Board meetings must be given all four Board members.

Article 4: Membership Privileges

Section 1. Upon application to the Secretary, any member will be furnished with an alphabetized list of the professional growers, who are members of the Society who offer special discounts to members, or a list of those amateur members who desire to trade plants.

Article 5: Nomenclature

It shall be the duty of each member to conscientiously endeavor to establish the correct nomenclature of their plants and in sale or trade, if there be any doubt, indicate such by a question mark after the name given.

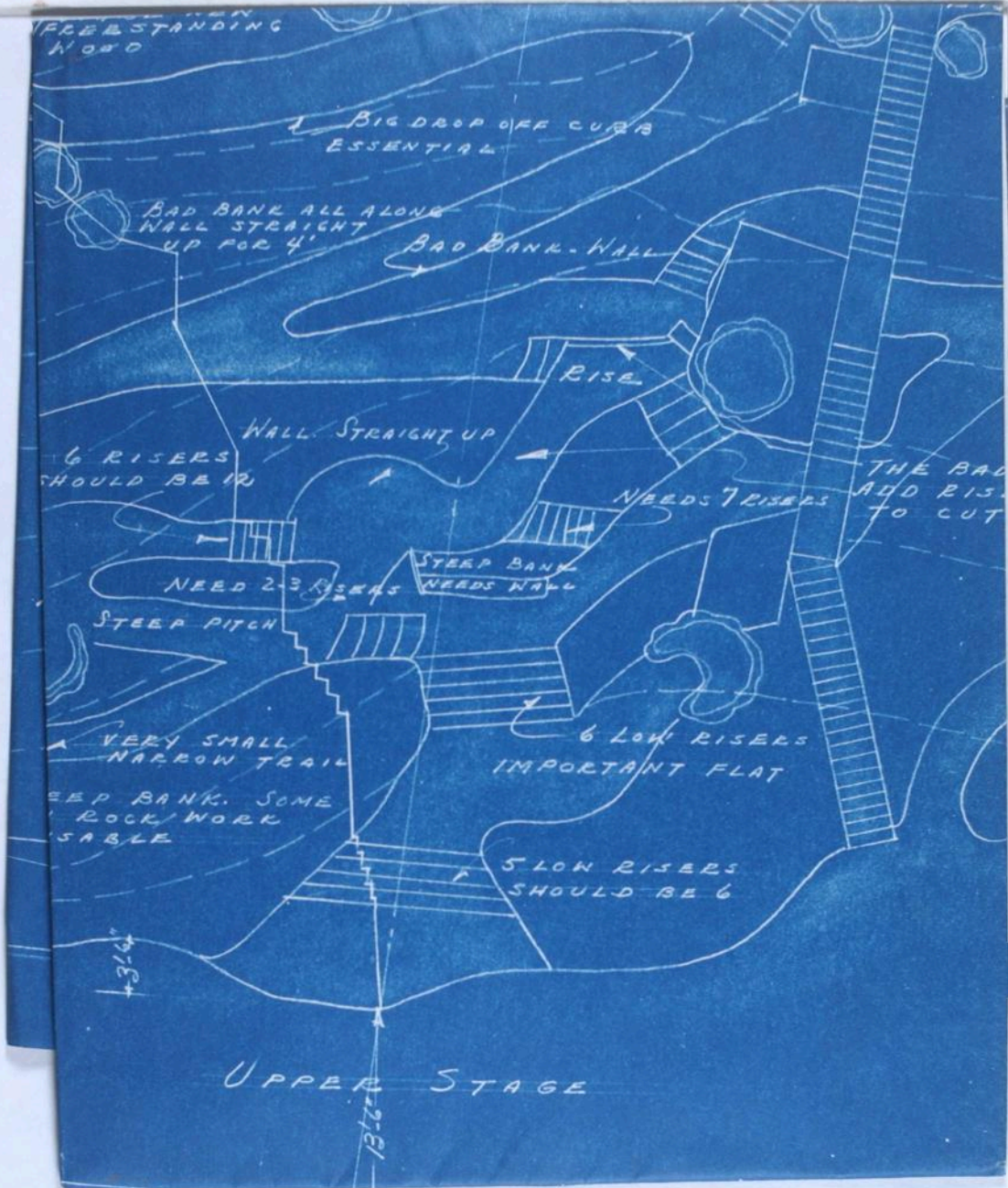
Article 6: Amendments

The amendment of the Constitution or By-Laws shall require a two-thirds vote, a quorum being present, at the next succeeding meeting after such motion for change has been made.

Article 7: Roberts Rules of Order

Roberts Rules of Order shall be used to cover any provision not incorporated herein.

Adopted Dec. 10, 1950



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CALIFORNIA FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION

NEW ADDRESS
347 FORESTRY BUILDING
MAIL ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 245
BERKELEY 1, CALIFORNIA



ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIRECTOR
AND REFER TO

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
320 SHANNON HALL
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

R-CAL
COOPERATION
Netherlands

February 24, 1954

Mr. G. Bootsman,
Pinetum "Blydenstein"
N D Heindelaan 25
Hilversum, Netherlands

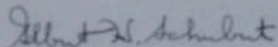
Dear Mr. Bootsman:

In reply to Dr. Rynders' request which was submitted to us by Dr.
T. H. Goodspeed, University of California, we are shipping the following
species under separate cover

Pinus ponderosa
Pinus lambertiana
Pinus albiculis
Pinus aristata
Abies magnifica
Taxus mertensiana
Juniperus occidentalis

We regret to report that our supply of Pinus cembroides and Juniperus
utahensis is exhausted.

Very truly yours,


GILBERT H. SCHUBERT, Forester (Silv.)

cc: Dr. Goodspeed

I am building a summer worst seed house near Calistoga and
the fall will want to plant some 20 acacias near it so please set aside
the number of 5 gal plants for me.

Answer, T.H. Goodspeed

8/18/03

2079 Life Sciences Bldg
University of California
Berkeley, 4 Cal

Dear Mr. Albu:-

The Bohemian Club wishes to place
additional wild acacias in the Bohemian
Grove. The Grove Committee has asked me
to make the necessary arrangements with
you.

The plants you supplied in the spring
have done well - the 5 gal. ones somewhat
better than the larger ones you added.

The Committee wishes to spend \$150⁰⁰
on acacias and I presume your ^{previous} price of \$2⁰⁰
per 5 gal plant, F.O.B. Bohemian Grove, will
be the same or perhaps a little better considering
the size of the order. I will leave it to you to do
the best you can on price + quality.

The plants can be delivered as soon as
convenient and will be held + cared for until
planting time, later on. It might be best to
contact Mr. Odris, Supt. of the Grove, before
delivery. The bill should be given to him
or his representative.

Bernar - 1/27/54
will take 1/2 year
set. leave during
1954-55
or 55-56

REPUBLICA DE CHILE
 Ministerio de Agricultura
 Depto. de Sanidad Vegetal
 Telefonos 92095 - 92064
 CASILLA 4647 - SANTIAGO

OFFICE
 CERTIFICADO
 DE SANIDAD VEGETAL
 EXPORTACION

Certificado N.º
 Solicitud N.º
 Vapor
 Ferrocarril
 Avión
 Compañía
 FECHA 23 de Enero de 1948

El Ing. Agrónomo Inspector de Sanidad Vegetal que suscribe, certifica que ha examinado los siguientes productos de exportación, preparados por el Sr. DEPARTAMENTO DE INVESTIGACIONES AGRICOLAS DEL MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA. -

PRODUCTOS	Especie y Variedad	N.º de Bultos o Unidades	PESO K.G.S.		Procedencia	Marca	Destino
			Bruto	Neto			
Semillas	Bromus	1 paq.			SANTIAGO DE CHILE		CALIFORNIA
"	Alstrometias	2 "					
"	Hippeastrum	2 "					
"	Cummingia	1 "					
"	Briza	1 "					
"	Nassella	1 "					
"	Stipa	1 "					
	Sisponchium	1 "					
Muestras de semillas enviadas al Dr. T.H. Goodspeed Departamento de Botánica University of California Berkeley, 4 CALIFORNIA. -							

En estos productos no se ha encontrado insectos dañinos ni enfermedades contagiosas.

OBSERVACIONES: MUESTRAS SIN VALOR

SANTIAGO, a 20 de ENERO de 1948

Nombre del Ingeniero Agrónomo Inspector PEDRO CASTRO HEIMPELL

Firma y Timbre



AIR WAYBILL/CONSIGNMENT NOTE

AIR WAYBILL
FORM AND NUMBER



PAN AMERICAN GRACE AIRWAYS, INC.

135 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U. S. A.

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM

26L 777 7771

Member of International
Air Transport Association

CLIPPER CARGO SERVICE

NOT NEGOTIABLE

CONSIGNEE TO DR. F.H. GOODSPED
Address University of California, - BERKELEY 4. - California
Airport of Departure SANTIAGO DE CHILE **Airport of Destination** LOS ANGELES
Address _____

FROM	TO	TYPE OF SERVICE*	METHOD OF ROUTING <small>*Indicate whether Air Cargo, Air Express, Air Freight or other type of service. AGREED STOPPING PLACES. See also timetables of the carrier and conditions on the reverse hereof.</small>	FROM	TO	TYPE OF SERVICE*
Santiago	Los Angeles	Aircargo				

MARKS AND NUMBERS	NO. OF PACKAGES, DIMENSIONS OR VOLUME, METHODS OF PACKING	NATURE AND QUANTITY OF GOODS AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN IF NECESSARY	WEIGHT (Specify lbs. or kilos)		SHIPPER'S/CONSIGNOR'S DECLARED VALUE (Specify CURRENCY)	
			GROSS	NET	FOR CARRIAGE	FOR CUSTOMS ONLY
	ONE BOX	SEEDS SAMPLE Muestra de semillas	2.0		8.86	NCV

INSURANCE If shipper/consignor has requested insurance as provided for at the left hereof, shipment is insured in the amount of the shipper's/consignor's declared value for carriage as stated above (recovery is limited to actual loss) in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 7 on the reverse hereof.

INSURANCE IS PAYABLE TO SHIPPER/CONSIGNOR UNLESS ANOTHER PAYEE IS DESIGNATED IN WRITING BY THE SHIPPER/CONSIGNOR.

SHIPPER'S/CONSIGNOR'S INSTRUCTIONS IN CASE OF INABILITY TO DELIVER SHIPMENT AS CONSIGNED:
 ABANDON NOTIFY SHIPPER/CONSIGNOR RETURN TO SHIPPER/CONSIGNOR DELIVER TO

PREPAID BY SHIPPER/CONSIGNOR	CHARGES (Specify Currency)				SHIPPER/CONSIGNOR MUST INDICATE WITH "X" WHEN PAYABLE BY CONSIGNEE	Payable by Consignee
	WEIGHT OR VOLUME AND VALUATION CHARGES FOR AIR TRANSPORTATION/CARRIAGE					AMOUNTS IN CURRENCIES AS CHARGED
7.06	1 From	SCL	To	LAX	Carrier PAA Weight 3.55	
1.15	2 From	LAX	To	Berkeley	Carrier	
	3 From		To	Carrier	Valuation	
	4 From		To		Weight	
	5 Cartage on Departure				Valuation	
	6				Weight	
	7 From		To	Carrier	Valuation	
	8 From		To	Carrier	Rate	
	9					
	10 Cartage on Arrival					
	11 Charges for Collection of C.O.D.					
	12 OTHER CHARGES (Specify)					
0.65		Brokerage Charges				
	13					
	14					
	15 Shipper's/Consignor's Deposit for Charges Not Otherwise Specified					
	16					
	17					
	18 SHIPPER'S C.O.D. (In words and figures)					
8.86	TOTAL					

The Shipper/Consignor certifies that the particulars on the face hereof are correct and agrees to the conditions on the reverse hereof.

Agreement Condition of Goods and/or Packing

Rec'd on date and at place stated below in apparent good order and condition, except as noted herein, the above-described goods for transportation subject to conditions on reverse hereof, Date and Place of Execution of Air Waybill, Consignment Note.

Shipper/Consignor: **Depto. Investigaciones Agrícolas - Ministerio de Agricultura - SANTIAGO DE CHILE**

Address: **Cultura - SANTIAGO DE CHILE**

By: _____
Broker/Agent

Agreed Condition of Goods and/or Packing

GOOD
388.05
31.05 8% Loy
8.20 Aduana
427.30

Signature of First Carrier or its Agent: **RAC.**
Name and Address of First Carrier/Agent: **SANTIAGO, January 31st 1949**
PALAGRA

4/52

Cast leave Jul. 1949 - Jan 1950

Jan. 1956 to Jul 1956
1/2 year on full salary

or

Between Jan. 1953 and
and July 1956

1/2 year on 2/3 salary

Miss
Smith

Div. Exchange of Persons
State Dept

Sept. 1951

Goodspeed Thomas Harper

Springfield, Mass. May 17, 1887

Dept. of Botany, Univ. of Calif. Berkeley 4, Calif.

600 Arlington Ave Berkeley 7, California

La 5-7371

United States Am.

Single

Prof. of Botany and Director of
Botanical Garden, Univ. California, Berkeley

9600

Brown University 1904-09 Biology AB

Univ. California 1909-1912 Botany PhD

Advanced study & research under Fellowship American-Scandinavian
Foundation (Europe 1921-22); John Simon Guggenheim Foundation
(Europe 1930-31, South America 1935-36)

Instructor (1912) Botany to Inst Univ. California to

Professor of Botany and Director Botanical Garden since 1928

As visiting or honorary professor lectured academic institutions
Colombia (Bogota, Medellin, Cali), Peru (Lima, Arequipa, Cuzco),
Chile (Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepcion), Argentina (Buenos Aires,
La Plata, Tucuman, Mendoza), Uruguay (Montevideo) 1938-1948

Botany: plant cytogenetics;

plant distribution western South America

Origin and evolution of genus *Nicotiana*; phytogeography of Chile

Development and administration: botanical gardens, plant breeding
stations.

November 1, 1951

February 15, 1952

Leave of absence University of

California without salary will be granted

Leave of absence, University of California on full salary requested

Berkeley 4
Dr. A. R. Davis, Dean College of Letters and Science, Univ. Calif./
Dr. Lee Bonar, Chairman Dept. of Botany, Univ. Calif., Berkeley 4
Dr. Edwyn P. Reed, Casilla 1802, Valparaiso, Chile
Dr. Antonio Digilio, Instituto Lillo, Tucuman, Argentina

Yes

Some 150 articles in botanical and other journals on plant morphology, cytology, taxonomy and distribution. Monographs on genus *Nicotiana* and of Phytogeography of Chile in preparation.

Six visits to Europe with study in England, Scandinavia, Germany, France and Switzerland. In South America five times (1935-48) as director botanical expeditions (Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay) and as technical advisor to governments of Colombia, Peru, Chile and Argentina.

Spanish -- reading knowledge and considerable facility in speaking
French and German -- reading knowledge and some facility in speaking.

file

344-343

TELEPHONED TELEGRAM
TO *Goodspeed*
TIME *10.20* BY *HH*

OA 229 V SF 506 NR 3

R 220052Z

FM J MANUEL ESPINOSA CHIEF LEADERS AND SPECIALISTS BRANCH
DIV OF EXCHANGE OF PERSONS DEPT OF STATE WASHDC
TO DR THOMAS H GOODSPEED UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY CALIF
STATE GRNC

YOUR TELEGRAM SEPT TWO ZERO TO MCAFEE
IMPOSSIBLE CONSIDER PROJECT SINCE ONE NINE FIVE TWO PROGRAM FUNDS
NOT YET APPROPRIATED AND OVERALL ANNUAL PROGRAM NOT YET FORMULATED

22/0100Z

END ACK PLS

ENLAKX

Septiembre 20 de 1952.

Doctor don Edwyn P. Reed,
Blanco 991,
VALPARAISO - Chile

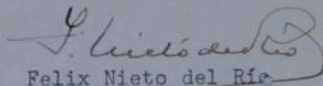
Mi estimado Dr. Reed:

He tenido mucho gusto en recibir su carta del 15 de Septiembre que me trajo el recuerdo de nuestra colaboración de los tiempos de las colecciones de arte popular para la exposición de Sevilla, en que Ud. se desempeñó en forma tan brillante.

También he recibido la condecoración y el diploma para el Dr. Goodspeed, con quien tuve no hace mucho correspondencia relacionada con la invitación que se le hacia para ir a Chile en una empresa relacionada con botánica.

Con el mayor agrado remitiré al Dr. Goodspeed la insignia y el diploma, acompañando el envío con una carta expresiva que será el substituto del discurso que le habría hecho si hubiese tenido oportunidad de entregarselos personalmente. Transmitiré a Ud. copia de mi nueva correspondencia con el Dr. Goodspeed.

Lo saluda atentamente su antiguo
amigo,


Felix Nieto del Río

*Dear P., Herin the reply of our ambassador the
funny thing is that I have never met him at all
& had nothing to do with Exposición de Sevilla. He
must be confusing me with my brother Carlos who is dead.*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

April 8 1955

Dear Harper:

The Botany of Cook's Voyages is here
with your kind and deeply appreciated note. I
will look out sharply for the possibility of pleasing
one whose solemn & good wishes can not exceed
those felt towards him by me

Sincerely

Herbert M. Grant

(4)

to do so until I get the official invitation.
The Amb's last paragraph was particularly
bad because the Univ. authorities couldn't
help leaving the feeling that I had given
your post ~~from~~ the idea without consulting them.
I made them see that this was not true
but ~~it~~ they were antagonized just the
same.

I will make a request for leave with
salary and see what happens. It will take
some weeks to get a decision and ~~then~~
but when it is made I will know better how
I stand. ~~As~~ As it looks to me ~~now~~ now I
had better ~~to~~ try to raise some money
from those who have financed my S.A.
bot. exped. in the past and plan on
another exped. to work in Peru & Chile
this fall. ~~This will see~~ This will
mean that I will ~~so~~ bring a young

Dear Edwin:-

I received your various letters of the 9 + 10th inter-velocities. ~~Later~~ Last week came the official invitation from Nirted & Nic copy of which is enclosed along with my reply.

You certainly ~~have~~ would like a Trojan and put the Jardin Bot. project over in ^{such} a fashion that I don't see how it can now be abandoned. It's too bad that the idea that this Univ. would finance my visit should have been suggested sooner, sooner. As I say in my reply to the Ambassador ~~to~~ the Univ. authorities never had any idea that I was considering a trip to Chile. ~~and I never had~~ all that I was thought that they ^{might} ~~would~~ do would be to give me a few months leave on full pay & I could not ask them

comment that the Univ. Calif. will
finance the affair. I hope that the
Minister doesn't feel that I have let
him down. It may make a bit of
a stink where Virto del Rio sends my
reply to Santiago but I ~~don't~~ ^{can't} feel
responsible.

As I said in the beginning you have
done more than your share and even if I
don't come the Jan. Bd. is sure to become a
reality & that's the important thing.

Everything is the same here
except that I've ^{just} had a dozen teeth
extracted & am now getting adjusted to the
"store teeth" that replace them.

Love to the good family
arrow

JC

botanist with me and the cost of transportation + maintenance for two for 3-4 months will be between \$15000.

Frankly, I don't think that I can raise any such sum but I will try. In asking for money I ~~would~~^{will} say nothing about the Jar. Gov. proper because everyone would ~~say~~^{fully} that the Clubhaus should finance my going for such a purpose. If the botanical exped. plan can be financed I could spend some time with you and make some propoganda + give some advice on the Jar. Gov.

As I have said a number of times Virto del Rio ~~also~~ could have gotten money for the affair from somebody in Wash. ^{Perhaps if we} ~~Obviously it~~^{is now} impossible for him to be instructed to do so because the Ministry in Santiago is apparently

NW

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA



MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA

Dirección General de Laboratorios
e Investigaciones

INSTITUTO DE BOTANICA

Buenos Aires, 28 de diciembre 1948.-

Señor y Señora de Goodspeed,
551 Santa Rosa Ave,
Berkeley
CALIFORNIA (EE.UU.de N.A.)

Estimados amigos:

Les agradezco mucho sus amables saludos y augurios
para las fiestas de fin de año, que muy cordialmente les retribuyo.-
Afectuosamente, se despide,

Lorenzo E. Rogo

Sept. 7, 1923

Rev. Goodspeed:

My aim is to major in Botany,
minor in Genetics, combine Genetics with
Plant Pathology.

My preparation for Cytology has been
included more or less in General Botany
courses together with Triple Stains (Harper's)
Alcohol fields and the paraffin method.
I have not had Histology as a course.

Your advice was to spend 1st
Semester in perfection of Cytological
methods and by second semester be
ready to take up a problem with
a Genetics, Botany, Cytological,
head.

Davis, E. F.

Materials to be used in 1st term's
work, were, you said to be chosen
from material suited to the problem
that I am going to tackle.



E. B. Morrow (Pomology).

Work with Fruit-Buds. -
Immation and Differentiation. -

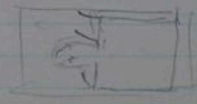
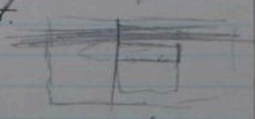
I. Initial Stages of Differentiation.

II. Subsequent Development.

Methods:

Paraffin imbedding & making
permanent mounts.

Other methods?



Over →

Buds to Study. -

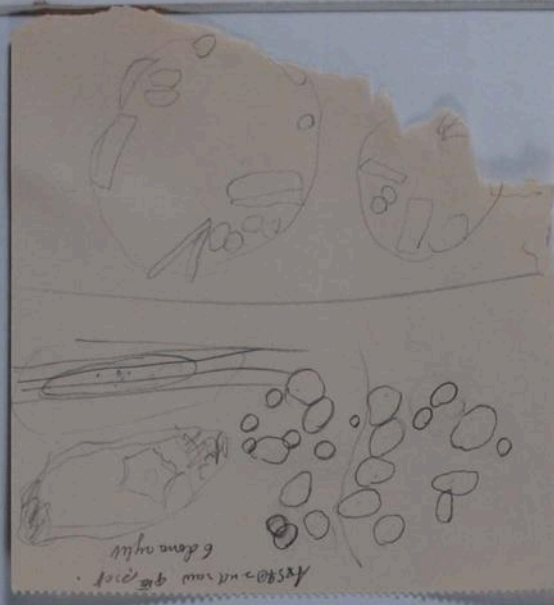
Apple, Peach, Pear, Apricot,
Cherry, Almond, Plum, Olive,
walnut.

Equipment:

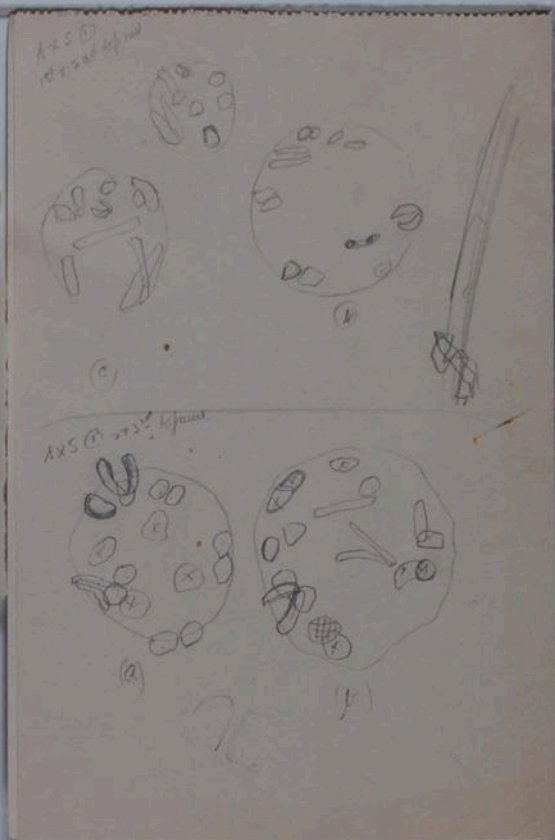
Paraffin oven, microtome,
chemicals.


Questions or Problems:

1. Work up a method of technique by which large numbers of buds may be examined without taking too much time and work. (as checks on factors affecting formation.)



Asplenium platyneuron
 (written upside down)

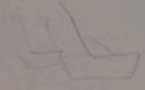


AKB ① 1st met 2nd 4th leaves & fine tils. 12th day
 with well pronounced etc - all elements included
 in daughter nuclei
 7th - 8th 1st 2nd 4th leaves & fine tils. 12th day
 8th - 9th leaves & fine tils. 12th day
 a little tils peculiar 

AKS ① 1st 5th 16th fine tils 2nd leaf 1st day
 7th 6th leaf 7th

② 4th 3rd not 4th leaf 15th day 6th (also 10th 11th) at 12th day
 5th (6th leaf) - 6th 4th day not

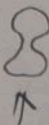
AKS ② 1st 2nd 3rd 1st day
 2nd 1st 2nd leaf 1st day



Paniculata



= 12 filices

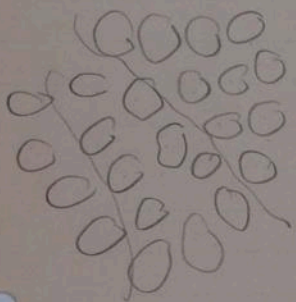
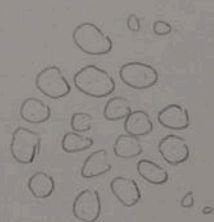
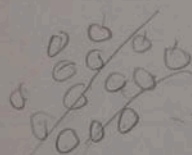


glauca 12

acum. 12?
lybricini 12
Luzsdorffii 9.

Inanolens.

00



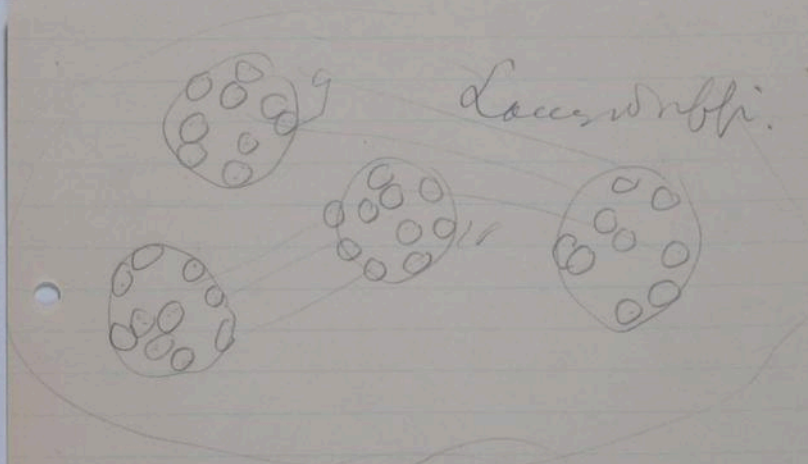
nutica
24
24
24



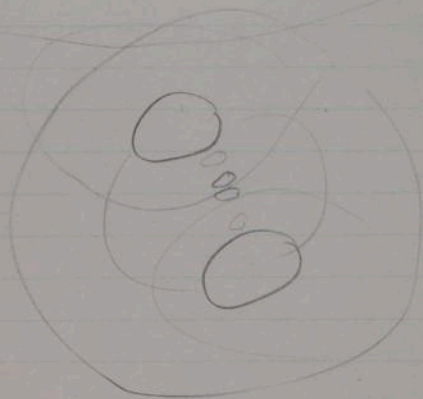
gluticum 12

Tabae. 24

Laccasidnobi.

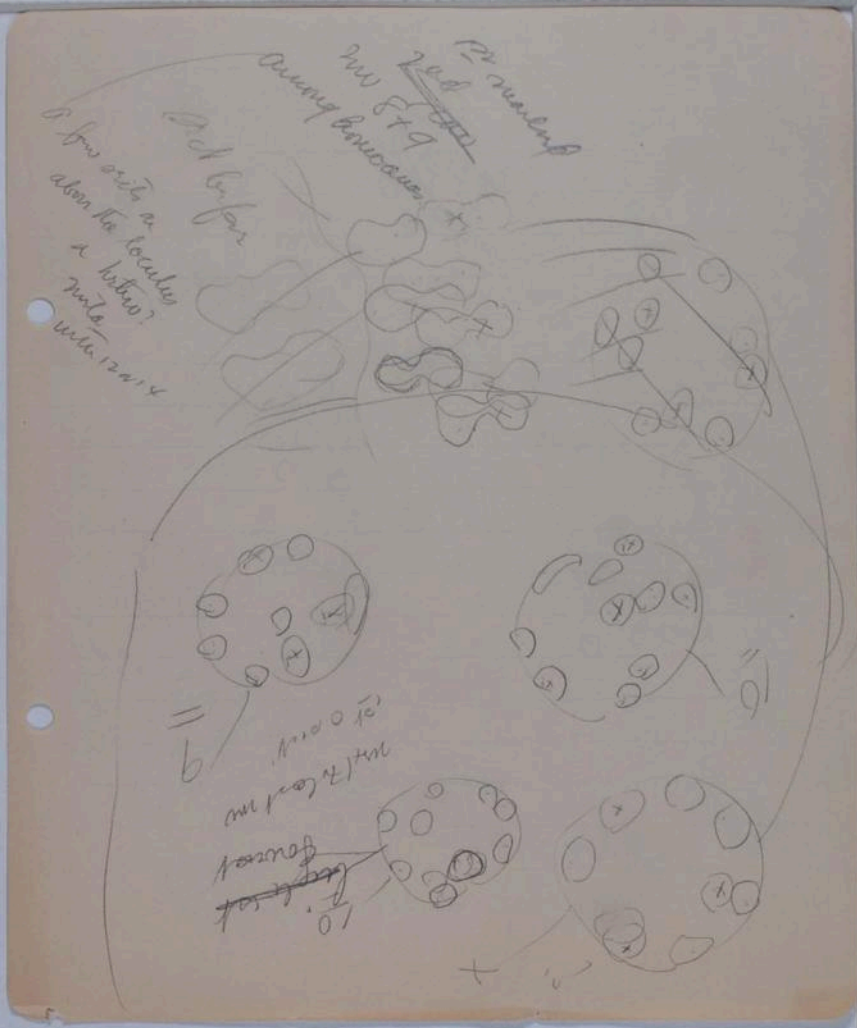


(12) ~~dis~~
18 - ~~dis~~
24 - ~~dis~~
36 - ~~dis~~
48 -

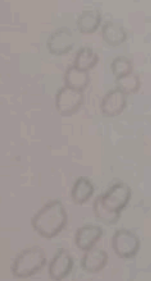


18

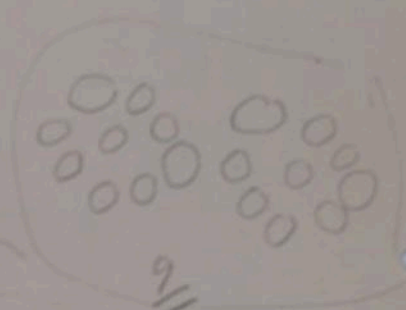
9



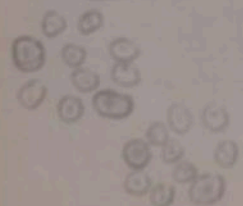
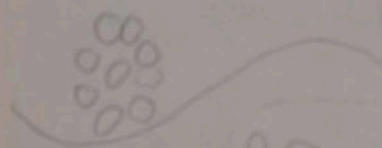
M. ...



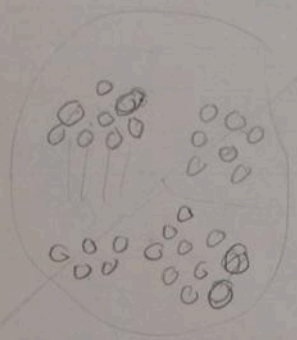
9//



9//



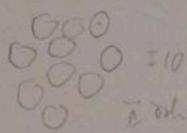
W 8+10



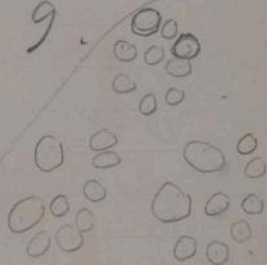
Alata
aff.



Silant 10
v silant 9.



= 10
v sil.



Systematic arrangement according to
Siedell (Univ. Calif. Publ. Botany
 vol. 5, # 1)

	Chromosome number - X	
Section I - <i>Tabacum</i>		
<i>N. Tabacum</i>	24	48
Section II - <i>Rustica</i>		
<i>N. rustica</i> var. <i>brasilia</i>	24	48
<i>N. rustica</i> var. <i>seabra</i>	24	48
<i>N. Langsdorffii</i>	9	18 —
<i>N. paniculata</i>	12	24
<i>N. glauca</i>	12	24
<i>N. glutinosa</i>	12	24
Section III - <i>Petunoides</i>		
<i>N. longiflora</i>	9 or 10 ⁽¹⁰⁾	10 and 8 ⁽¹⁸⁾
<i>N. alata</i> (affinis)	10 or 8, 9 or 10	9 and 9 ⁽¹⁸⁾
<i>N. acuminata</i>	12	24
<i>N. Bigelovii</i>	24	48
<i>N. multivalvis</i>	24	48
<i>N. Sylvestris</i>	12	24
x <i>N. nudicaulis</i>	24	48
x <i>N. suaveolens</i>	18	36

x Not in Siedell's classification

*add. material x
add. photo "Williams"*

March 8, 1949.

Dear Mr. Williams,

Enclosed is an excerpt from a letter just received from Tucuman, Argentina, concerning which we spoke.

On pages 9 to 11 of my report the name of the President of Peru was misspelled -- it should, of course, be Odria and not Odia.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Excerpt from letter of Dr. I. Mackenzie Lamb, Instituto Lillo, Tucumán, República Argentina, (one of the foreign scientists referred to by him) dated March 1, 1949, at Instituto Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina.

"At the end of last year, unfortunately, things seemed to take a turn for the worse at the Instituto Lillo. (What I am writing here, of course, is in confidence to you). A very swollen presupuesto, or budget, was envisaged with confidence, and on the basis of this a large number of foreign, mainly European, specialists were contracted and came out here. In January of this year it became apparent that there was a considerable opposition in the Senate to the granting of this budget, which was held up for further consideration. The Senate considered it unreasonable, for instance, that the University of Tucumán, should have a larger presupuesto than that of Córdoba, which possesses a Faculty of Medicine and Odontology, lacking here. Last month Dr. Descole left for Buenos Aires to try to get a personal interview with the President and attempt to get the budget approved. He has not yet returned, and rumor has it that he has failed, and that the Tucumán University budget has been axed to 25 million pesos instead of the 47 asked for. The concrete result of

*In my report (p. 8) I refer to a budget of 20 million pesos. I do not understand the discrepancy unless what I was told referred to 20 million earmarked for the Instituto Lillo within the 47 million budget of the University of Tucuman as a whole.

this impasse is that no salaries have been paid to the scientific staff since the end of last year, and this is particularly distressing for the newly contracted people who have just arrived from Europe with only a hundred pesos or so in their pockets. One such family just out from Norway has been living with us in the upper floor of our house, having nowhere else to go and no salary to live in a hotel.

Mr. C. R. Williams
P.O. Box 3661
Rincon Annex
San Francisco
Nelson 6-6652

Williams

GENERAL

1. Status of plant breeding in South America with respect to resistance of varieties to diseases.
2. The serious plant diseases of South American crops against which resistant varieties are being sought by breeding procedure.
3. From delegates to the Congress
Any significant information regarding Communist infiltration of agricultural labor groups in any country, technique employed and apparent aims.
4. Any significant comment by European delegates on: implementation and
 - (a) Effect of trade agreements with USSR
 - (b) Implementation and effect of European Recovery Program.

ARGENTINA

1. Any information concerning the government's present and future agricultural policies with respect to:
 - a. Expansion of production of crops normally entering export channels.
 - b. Prices paid to producers compared with those charged by IAPI.
 - c. Modification or ending of IAPI purchasing and marketing.
 - d. Other measures designed to adjust agricultural production and marketing to the decline in world prices of items entering Argentine export trade.
2. Any information on the financial return to small and large farmers (considered separately). Comparison of their present financial situation with that of 1945.
3. Consensus of farmers' opinions regarding increased plantings of grain for the coming year.
4. Progress of program for distributing land to small farmers.
5. To what extent has the Peron Government conducted a purge of scientific personnel in Argentine universities (approximate number or percentage of scientists dismissed or demoted)? Is there a discernible pattern in the choice of those marked for purging - i. e. communist ideology, liberal ideology, etc., or is any form of political opposition to the regime sufficient ground? What is the reaction of scholastic circles to such dismissals or demotions? Does any considerable proportion of university opinion support such action? Or has it resulted in an anti-Peron attitude on the part of university personnel generally? Have there been many instances of protest by the student bodies in universities affected?

PERU

1. Progress made by the Government in drawing up its slate of candidates for the Constituent Assembly elections to be held in March.
2. Evidence of politically inspired APRA labor agitation.
3. Evidence of Army discontent with the Administration.
4. Strength of the following of Juan P. Luna and extent to which his expulsion has damaged the Communist Party.
5. Present status of Argentine-Peruvian wheat-oil exchange agreement.

CHILE

1. Progress made under Chile's 18 year Agricultural Plan.
2. Developments in the Government's fight against the drought.
3. Prospects for a continued increase in Chilean production of wheat, barley, oats, and rye.
4. Progress of agricultural colonization program.
5. Any information on the financial situation of the farmers.
6. Reactions, if any, of agricultural labor to government's anti-Communist program.

Please identify sources of information so far as possible, not necessarily by name, but by a sufficiently detailed description to establish knowledge of the facts given or qualifications to express an opinion. An informant's political coloring may also have a bearing on the problems discussed or opinions discussed. If possible, specific facts and typical concrete examples are desired to support generalizations or expressions of opinion.

General

Items 1 and 2

For a number of years the possibility of disease control through production of resistant varieties of crop plants has, of course, been prominently in mind in South America. Progress was being made in Argentina particularly by Horovitz and his coworkers at Santa Catalina. His loss in the "purge" and the resignation of his staff is being seriously felt and he may be recalled (cf. p.7). The experiment station at Tucuman has long had a disease resistance program (sugar and cotton) and recently Descole has brought the well known Norwegian geneticist, Dr. Gunnar Hiorth, who apparently was a Quisling and had to leave Norway, to Tucuman to organize a plant breeding section in the Instituto Lillo. The Sao Paulo group of plant breeders, led by Brieger, a German Jewish refugee, is well known. In Peru, Boza has long been working on disease resistance in cotton. Incidentally, he has just produced a race with the previously unavailable positive correlation between lint and length of fibre. The Colombian experiment station at Palmira in the Cauca Valley is actively at work on control by breeding of diseases of cotton, sugar and tobacco.

Quite a number of younger South American geneticists have been sent to the United States and to England to improve the quality of their training in plant breeding and doubtless upon their return they will be largely occupied with disease control, particularly of the more important crop plants.

I have been promised specific answers to Item 2 by colleagues in the institutions above referred to but as yet they have not been received.

Items 3 and 4 No information obtainable

Argentina -- report as of October and November 1948

1) Sources of information

- Sr. Jorge Corbett -- retired angloargentine wool grower
- Dr. Horacio R. Descole -- Rector, University of Tucuman and Director of Instituto Lillo (biological research institute) Tucuman
- Dr. Antonio Digilio -- staff member, Instituto Lillo, Tucuman
- Sr. Ricardo Pearson -- angloargentine capitalist, official Argentine Rural Society
- Sr. Abel Saint -- President Saint Hermanos (largest producer of chocolate, coffee, icecream, etc., in Argentina) Buenos Aires
- Dr. Reinaldo Vanossi -- Professor of Chemistry, University of Buenos Aires

Descole is a Peronista and said to be a personal friend of Peron (further comment below). Digilio is close to Descole professionally and personally but at heart is antiPeron and proUnited States,

the latter attitude in part a product of a year (1947-48) in the United States as a Fellow of the Guggenheim Foundation. Remaining sources of information are more or less strongly antiPeron.

2) Comment on questionnaire:

Items 1 to 4 -- Covered in large part by the following digest of 1947-48 report (to Sept. 30, 1948) of the Argentine Rural Society. Included in this digest are certain reactions of Pearson and Corbett. The Rural Society, like similar organizations in, at least, Peru and Colombia, has always reflected the views of the large land owner, wealthy and socially and politically influential. Members of the Argentine Rural Society may, naturally, be expected to be antiPeron. This expectation was confirmed by questions and comments following a lecture on California agriculture which I gave before the Society in November, 1948. The importance and power of this organization in Argentine economy, even today, is indicated by the uncensored publication of this 1947-48 Report in which are statements rather highly critical of the government and, particularly, by the detailed summaries of the Report which were permitted to appear in, at least, the Buenos Aires press. It was rumored that the Report would complete the downfall of Miranda.

Digest of Report

Argentina, which has long contributed to the satisfaction of the world's basic food needs must play in the reconstruction of world economy the important role she can as an exporter of foodstuffs. As at present industrial development must not take place at the expense of or detriment to rural production. Although agricultural products must be sold outside of Argentina in order to obtain foreign credit for industrial development, a balance between agriculture and industry must be achieved.

Decrease in agrarian production continues. A marked decrease in basic crops (wheat and corn) is not balanced by the development of sunflower, peanut, rye and barley crops. Total area under cultivation decreased 8.4%, as compared with 1936-37. Excessive increase in land taxes, the narrow margin of profit under prices fixed by the state, lack or scarcity of machinery and labor and uncertainty due to a renting system based on successive emergency laws which postpone a definite solution have led to an ever growing discouragement of the farmer.

A year ago in its Report and through several other channels, the Society discussed the basic problem of State marketing. In the present Report reference is made only to foreign markets. Obviously, Argentina should sell her agricultural surplus at the best price obtainable but when our price demands are excessive the results are negative. The high price of Argentine wheat led Brazil to increase wheat farming and her 1947 crop yielded almost 1/5 of her wheat requirements. Similarly, the price set on Argentine linseed led the United States to increase its flax plantings. The present United States crop is expected to yield 1,300,000 tons, 400,000 tons more than our last crop. If official encouragement continues, United States self-sufficiency may be expected. On September 2 the official report was made

public of the general balance of the Argentine Institute for Promotion of Interchange, up to December 31, 1947. According to it the Institute obtained somewhat over one billion pesos of which 820 million are for a fund called "reserve for the defense of production"; an "initial base for an enormous fund allotted to shield agro-pecuary producers with a solid wall which may permit them to face the future with tranquillity, insuring compensatory prices and markets of growing importance". The amount assigned is small in relation to the profit derived from the difference between the buying and selling prices of Argentine products in international trade. Thus, the sale of the 1946-47 crop of wheat alone should, according to our calculations, have given a profit of 500 million pesos.

In July the International Wheat Council officially acknowledged the failure of the proposed world agreement. Argentina opposed it from the first considering it unjust to fix wheat prices while machinery and other indispensable elements for its national economic development remained free of price restrictions. We consider logical the attitude of our country, especially as the proposed ceiling price was well below present prices in the international market. But we also think this same position should mean a more just price to the Argentine wheat farmer. The same reasons which led the government to ask for our grain the price resulting from free play of supply and demand in the international market led the farmer to expect a return commensurate with his efforts.

Domestic stock has shown a general increase (except horses and hogs). Cattle totals show an increase of 24.3% from 1937 to 1947, reaching a record figure. This increase is more a product of intensified production than of geographical extension. Ninety-five percent of the increase has occurred in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Cordoba and la Pampa, where there has always been intensive cattle raising. Hogs have decreased 24.8% and we must go back to 1914 for comparable figures. The decrease is particularly striking in view of calculations based on annual slaughter. During World War II hog raising reached enormous development due to the favorable price of corn. In 1944 four and one-half million hogs were slaughtered, which should indicate a hog population of ten million for the present year. The rising cost of corn and the high cost of labor, neither of which were taken into account in fixing prices in the agreement with Great Britain, were the cause of the heavy liquidation which is still in progress. Sheep increased 16% over 1937, following the increase in world meat consumption. Argentina is now second in world wool production and is one of the countries whose yield is larger than before the war. However, the number of sheep shows a decrease as compared with 1942 and 1945. As a consequence of decrease in area under cultivation, the number of horses has also decreased to the 1908 figure.

The new agreement with Great Britain for marketing of meat, handled exclusively by the government, led to hope for a reasonable and satisfactory return to producers. At the same time the Rural Society presented to the government a documented report on the cost of cattle and sheep production showing that the existing prices were well below production costs. This was later con-

firmed by the president of the National Economic Council. Later, official publications reported that the agreement provided for the payment of a sum sufficient to compensate for increasing production costs. Nevertheless, eight months after signing the agreement the producers have received none of the promised increase in price and nothing is known of the probability of its ever being paid.

According to the Fourth (1947) National Census figures Argentina has 16 million inhabitants of which 9 million live in cities and towns of more than 2000. The density of urban population (61.4%) surpasses that of the United States (56%). Comparative figures of the Fourth Census with those of 1914 and 1937 show continuous decrease in farm population. Until 1937 such decrease was a product of increasing mechanization of agriculture. From 1937 to 1947 that is not the explanation. There was no importation of machinery during the war and there has been very little since its end. Again, in the Census of 1914 and that of 1937 farmers' families made up 70.8 and 59.2%, respectively of the total farm population. Now, they make up only 31.1% of the total. The figures show that the low income of rural workers gives no encouragement to remain on the farm and the family nucleus has disappeared as the base of agrarian labor; only hired workers remain and even they are available in insufficient numbers.

Emergency extensions of rural leases have extended contracts to May 1949. Six extensions in seven years led owners and lessees to desire a definite statement of their respective responsibilities. In September last the new basic law of leases and partnerships came into effect. It provides that existing contracts are extended for five years, the tenant having an option for three more years. In other words, a tenant to whom a field was leased in 1937, with the assumption that it would be released in 1942, may remain on it until 1955, a total of eighteen years. In addition, from now on the owner must abide by contract conditions entirely different from those originally agreed to. Again, prices of grain have increased 161% since the first compulsory reduction of rent was passed. Yet rents are "frozen" until May 1950. To this may be added that the government pays the land owner a smaller price for grain received as share-cropping returns and that the tax load on land is increasing. A provincial law in Buenos Aires provides that any tract of land whatsoever may be expropriated for its territorial value, with restrictions as to payment for improvements. These measures, of dubious constitutionality, conflict with other national and provincial laws. The provincial executive vetoed the law in part but the legislature insisted on passing the bill.

The Rural Society views with alarm the constant tendency of provincial governments to continue the increase of land taxes which must be met with bank credit or with consumption restrictions, neither of which can benefit rural economy. The increasing taxes now becoming general are eating into capital since income is often insufficient to meet the tax load. To it is added the projected Third Territorial Reappraisal which takes as a basic tax index average sales for the last five years;

that is, for a period of high prices which has no relationship to land yields. In Cordoba, taxes have become practically confiscatory in certain departments. "It would seem that agricultural pursuits were detrimental to our economical development rather than the almost exclusive source of our international credit".

A bill has just been passed allotting 108 million pesos to be spent in five years for operation of a network of experimental stations with the necessary sub-stations and regional laboratories.

The Argentine Meat Packers Corporation has repeatedly stressed the necessity for its return to its proper owners. The provisions of law #11,747 and by-laws may work to this end. The acquisition of the Smithfield Packing Plant is a valuable addition to the defense of stockmen's interests. Also, the increase of the Corporation's capital to 250 million pesos by Executive resolution (meant to increase national meat consumption) is a step in the right direction.

Among various matters discussed with the government the Society has asked that hindrances of coastwise cattle exports to Brazil be eliminated, has endeavored to obtain better railroad rates for agricultural products, and has continued the effort to diminish the expropriation of farms in Buenos Aires province.

Copy of the Report is attached, Exhibit A.

Items 1 to 4 (continued)

By decree, large agricultural holdings can be maintained intact only if a ruinous tax is paid on all acreage above a stipulated maximum. The alternative is subdivision and sale of all land above the maximum in relatively small parcels. The application of this decree to the relatively rich cereal producing pampa (for example, Prov. Buenos Aires) is not too economically sound because of greater production costs where a number of proprietors rather than one proprietor farm a given acreage. In marginal areas and in Patagonia where the per acre-per animal requirement in beef, mutton or wool production is extreme the decree is entirely unsound economically. A subsidiary effect of subdivision is the destruction of many of the, often considerable, groves of trees planted by the original estate owners many years ago. These groves, sometimes small forests, were in some instances originally planted to conserve watersheds and control erosion and in all cases represented a refuge for birds and other natural enemies of the insect pests which annually take such a heavy toll of Argentine crops. (Corbett, Pearson).

The recent appropriations by the government for increase of agricultural services (experimental stations, etc.) referred to in the Report of the Argentine Rural Society (cf. *above*) aim to bolster a lagging rural economy. Emphasis upon advanced study and research, often obtained in the United States, in the training of technicians in the Ministry of Agriculture was forced upon Peron. Such contradiction of his former (Manifesto on Argentine education) Hitlerian scorn of higher education is not the only

evidence of Peron's change of heart in this connection. In an audience which he gave to certain delegates to the Second South American Botanical Congress on October 29, 1948 and to which I was invited he spoke in glowing terms of the significance of fundamental studies in the plant sciences for world agriculture and of the importance of the disciplined mind which was a product of advanced study and research.

In general the group of younger men who now compose the Ministry of Agriculture and head its services appear to me to be efficient and forward looking even though they are in all cases strictly political appointees -- i.e. avowed Peronistas. For example, Dr. Roberto Millán, a friend and research associate of many years standing, is the Director of Agriculture and the working head of the Ministry. I know that he understands and values scientific research and in our personal discussions (October, 1948) I was impressed by the character of his plans and proposals. Ing. Agr. Arturo E. Ragonese, whom I had known as a research worker in the agricultural station in Santa Fe, will be in charge of the new and elaborate experiment station near Buenos Aires, now under construction. His rapid advance to a position of large administrative importance is, apparently, somewhat overwhelming but he seems to have the confidence of his staff. Dr. Jorge Tortorelli, in charge of the Division of Forestry is among the poorer appointees. My anti-Peron colleagues are uniformly scornful of the above named and most other Peron appointees. They claim, with some justice, that there is nothing in their records to indicate administrative capacity or sufficiently long or broad experience in their respective fields.

Item 5 -- It is claimed that for many years before Peron conditions in the faculties of the universities (federal) were increasingly bad and that the facts were well known outside the universities. Certain professors had developed groups of adherents principally among students but also among politicians. These adherents constantly campaigned in favor of the advancement of these professors or against his enemies who headed other groups and were of various political complexions. In 1942-43 I reported upon Communist activity in certain of these groups and upon Nazi-Fascist and Hispanidad groups, in each case led by a professor. There was much competition for recognition between groups with a similar ideology. The Church took advantage of this tendency to subdivision into groups within the universities. Ultimately there were Church groups which aimed at control of university administration. In some cases intra-university organizations became the centers of political Church propaganda in the community. The result of all these conflicting influences was confusion and growing dissatisfaction both within and without the universities. I, personally, saw evidences of certain of the conditions referred to above when I lectured in Argentine institutions in 1935 and 1939 and particularly when I was an honorary professor in the University of Buenos Aires in 1942-43. There seems to be considerable agreement that to a certain extent the academic "purges" were aimed solely at eliminating these causes of academic unrest and that to a certain degree they were successful in this regard. On the other hand, the "purges"

played directly into the hands of surviving groups who by whispering campaigns brought heads of competing groups under suspicion politically. In addition, professors were dismissed with or without cause in order to make room for others (usually of inferior capacity) who had powerful political connections. Finally, there were numerous high minded, politically independent and outspoken opponents of Peron who were dismissed. In the circumstances they could have had no other fate. They are rather universally admired even, I believe, by former and now Peronista colleagues, (Digilio, Saint and Vanossi).

Remarkably enough, perhaps as a result of his alleged personal acquaintance with Peron, Descole (who was first made Interventor and then President of the University of Tucuman by Peron) is being permitted to add to his faculty men who were dismissed from their posts in other Argentine federal universities. For example, a contract has been offered to Sasz (cytologist) formerly a professor at La Plata and self exiled in Uruguay and to Horovitz (geneticist) formerly at Santa Catalina and now in Venezuela. Probably Peron has had various reasons to regret the loss of leading specialists from his universities.

Vanossi said that three years ago some 80% of the faculties and 90% of the students in Argentine universities were anti-Peron. Students openly expressed their dissatisfaction with the new regime and riots occurred which were suppressed with far more injuries and deaths than were made public. Today, not over 10% of either group is wholeheartedly anti-Peron. Ninety percent of the professors would not vote for Peron if a liberal opposition candidate was nominated but a considerable number would so vote.

The explanation of the change in attitude is simple. Vanossi, for example, previously was forced to hold three professorships to make a living -- one in the University of Buenos Aires, one in the University of La Plata and one in a high school. His present salary, set by decree, in the University of Buenos Aires is slightly greater than the sum of his previous salaries in the two universities and he continues to teach in the high school only because living costs are increasing. Unlike most of his colleagues whose material condition has similarly improved he is still strongly anti-Peron. The students have been given certain new academic privileges, a student banking scheme has been established, their opinion as a group is sought by the government and in particular, their expectation of employment after graduation, principally in subdivisions of the government, has been much increased. In addition, they appreciate the better internal condition of the universities which in large part they assign to the effects of the academic "purges" (cf. above). Presumably, however, if a proper opposition candidate could reach them by being given opportunity to express himself in a presidential campaign a majority of students would support him rather than Peron, (Digilio and Vanossi).

3) Additional comment

On October 10, 1948 I had a private conversation with Descole. In my opinion he is the leading university administrator in South America. He has had botanical training but for over ten

years has been largely an administrator. I have some personal evidence of his alleged friendship with Peron and the fact that the current annual budget for the University from the government is 20 million pesos while the budget for the entire province of Tucuman is only 2 million greater indicates that he has powerful political contacts. I have known him for many years and he expressed himself freely to me as follows.

Named in order of importance there are five potent influences opposing Peron: 1) the Communists 2) "Wall Street" 3) the Church 4) older army officers, especially those trained in Germany 5) the 200,000 persons of British extraction in Argentina. To meet this opposition Peron has only "the masses" who believe that he is devoted solely to their "material advancement and spiritual uplift" and Sra. Peron has largely had responsibility for publicizing the extent and products of such devotion.

Known Communists, Descole said, "are few in number but exceedingly powerful, dangerous and well financed. They administer an elaborate program of subversive propaganda, terrorism and sabotage and have infiltrated all social strata in Argentina".

"Wall Street" -- In other years I heard frequent reference to "cartels draining the life blood of South America". In the fall of 1948 "Wall Street" had replaced "cartels" as the monster to be feared. Descole was the only one who was willing, or able, to explain what he meant by "Wall Street" and he was apparently reflecting the Peronista "party line". He said "North American life, politics and internal and external government policies are controlled by Wall Street via its control of the United Press and subsidiaries through its control of all important newspaper advertising". In addition "Argentine newspapers that have United Press contracts are always anti-Peron, reactionary and in general unreliable and only those served by Associated Press publish correct news". Further he said that "All United States newspapers, Wall Street-United Press controlled, publish deliberate misrepresentations of Argentine affairs". As an example, he referred to a headline in a June issue of the New York Herald Tribune concerning universal military training in Argentina and said that it was pure fabrication. What the headline said I do not know but Descole was, of course, wrong in the sense that in a national emergency Peron actually has the power to conscript every man, woman and child in Argentina according to a decree promulgated last spring. When I said that I still did not understand why "Wall Street" was the second most potent influence opposing Peron he seemed much surprised. It is hard to believe that such an intelligent person as Descole could be so naive and I felt during this part of our conversation that he had his tongue in his cheek.

Concerning the antiPeron activities of the Church Descole said only that the Church was always opportunist and would abandon Peron as soon as his power began seriously to decline.

The older Army officer clique was, he said, well known to be jealous of the rise to power of a subordinate and that it was therefore dangerous. In this connection, all my Argentine friends felt that if Peron falls this clique will take command and after a time will return the country to a truly constitutional form of government. There seemed to be no fear that the Communists would be able to assume control.

Descole felt that the British opposition was relatively inactive but well organized and had strongly influenced Anglo-Argentine trade agreements to the detriment of Argentina.

On numerous occasions I discussed with Saint the economic condition of Argentina. As a manufacturer and employer he is faced with many relatively insoluble problems produced by government decrees and restrictions. He finds (November 1949) that 65 centavos of every peso of production cost has gone to labor or into taxes before he distributes and markets his products. In 1946 his sales costs were 18% and his total sales were 2.5 million pesos per month whereas in 1948 the former had risen to 24% and the latter to 5 million. Actually, his sales volume has not much increased and higher prices for his products account for the increase in total sales. In other words, although in 1946 he may have made more money when his piece of chocolate sold at 5 centavos than he did in 1948 when it sold at 10 centavos he is relatively prosperous. In my limited experience much the same situation obtains in many types of Argentine business despite the complaints of proprietors unless, as in certain products, the manufacturer is in competition with government owned or subsidized factories.

Peru -- report as of December 1948

By the time of my arrival in Peru the items listed on the questionnaire were no longer pertinent. The following comment on conditions in Peru may be of interest.

Sources of information

- Dr. Teodoro Boza Barducci, Professor College of Agriculture, Lima
- Sr. Jorge Larrañaga, broker, Stock Exchange, Lima
- Dr. Alberto Leon, Director, Agricultural Expt. Station, La Molina
- Mr. Bernhard Jonghurst, Manager, Kodak Ltd., Lima

The Ochia revolution

The successful Ochia revolution, following the abortive October Aprista uprising in Callao, was financed by the Gildermeister interests with additional contributions from large cotton and sugar growers and exporters. There is evidence that during World War II the sympathies of the Gildermeister family were

strongly Nazi, that they were the source of Hitler propaganda and were directly and indirectly responsible for such success as German espionage had in Peru. The early declaration of war by Peru they considered to be a personal affront and they took the defeat of Hitler with very bad grace. For many years they have been avowed enemies of the United States and of all North American interests in Peru. It was their opposition, through control by bribery of legislators and cabinet officers, which made it impossible for the International Petroleum Co. to obtain the Sechura oil concession, something which would have greatly benefited Peru economically. In addition to hatred of the United States, the compelling cause of their opposition was the fear that the favorable working conditions in American oil camps would force them to improve the deplorable state of the laborers in their sugar and cotton haciendas. Incidentally, the Gildermeister interests are constantly expanding by legally and illegally acquiring more sugar and cotton properties.

For financing the ¹Odía revolution the Gildermeisters and associates were to derive the enormous benefits which would follow the modifications of existing exchange control which were finally decreed and made public on December 4, 1948 (cf. Exhibit B). For two weeks before this date when it appeared that Odía might not fulfill his part of the bargain there was fear of another revolution, and this time an bloody one which would again be financed by the Gildermeister interests in order to gain their ends. The pressure for modification of exchange control was a product of the greediness of the Gildermeisters whose at the rate of 5.3 soles to the dollar US were making 100% on their investments. Under the new exchange provisions they will pay all their costs of production with the 45% at 6.3 and the 55% which will yield them from 15 to 50 soles to the dollar US will be clear profit. The modification of exchange control will ultimately mean the economic collapse of Peru (cf., also, Exhibit C). The above statements are direct quotations from remarks made to me by Larrañaga and Songhurst.

Inflation and employee benefits

Exhibit D gives a picture of the extent and character of the increasing inflation in Peru. It also contains a certain indictment of the "plutocracia" and calls attention to the extreme economic stratification in the republic.

Exhibit E contains the provisions of Decree 19 of the Odía government (promulgated shortly after the agitation concerning increasing inflation) and editorial comment thereupon. The decree was claimed (Larrañaga) to represent a certain blow to vested interests who would at once exert pressure for its modification or find means to lessen its effect upon their profits. It was also said (Larrañaga) to have been dictated by Peron to the extent that his, at least temporary, political success in gaining the support of the masses had been a product of improving their material condition at the expense

of the "plutocracia". The man on the street in Lima looked upon the decree with suspicion and considered it difficult to apply. He, also, saw in it a bid by Odría for Aprista support.

The Odría government has made the serious mistake of replacing heads and important subordinates in technical subdivisions of the Ministry of Agriculture with inexperienced and largely untrained political appointees. For example, Boza who for some years had been in charge of the stimulation and implementing of research in agricultural experiment stations and who is eminently fitted for the post and had accomplished a great deal, has been replaced by a young man entirely without background.

The La Molina experiment station and College of Agriculture have, as yet, suffered little from the change of government. Much of the research progress in agriculture projected by Boza has been and still is being carried on at La Molina. The Director of the station, Dr. Leon, is an able administrator. His specialty is animal husbandry and his program of artificial insemination in cattle, employing pure bred sires in the La Molina herd, can mean much to cattle production in Peru. The comprehensive studies of the native potato species and varieties of Peru are yielding important results. For the first time these races are being properly described botanically. The plant breeding program in which various desirable features characteristic of wild potato types are being introduced into standard cultivated varieties is progressing favorably.

Chile -- report as of December 1948

1) Sources of information

Sr. David Blair, retired importer-exporter, Valparaiso
 Ing. Agr. Alvaro Montaldo, Ministry of Agriculture, Santiago
 Sr. José Emelio Madrid Osorio, prominent agriculturist, Santiago
 Ing. Agr. Edmundo Pisano, Ministry of Agriculture, Santiago
 Dr. Edwyn P. Reed, anglochilean physician, Valparaiso

2) Comment on questionnaire

Items 1 and 2 -- Political unrest, economic instability and inflation and, particularly, the ineffectiveness of Barraza (Director of Agriculture) and his bureaucrats have confused basic issues and policies and resulted in little positive action or accomplishment. The technical employees of the Ministry of Agriculture, some of whom are well trained, are maintaining and somewhat expanding and improving basic agricultural services. Unfortunately, however, certain of the better trained specialists are leaving the Ministry because of low salaries and continued increase in living costs. (Montaldo, Osorio, Pisano).

Item 3 -- The heavy wheat deficit of 1947 was largely due to the low price which was received by wheat growers who began to turn to cattle raising and fattening cattle imported from Argentina. The economic bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture is now authorized to establish prices paid for all farm products. The 1948-49 price of wheat has been set sufficiently high to stimulate return to cereal production. It was predicted that the 1949 wheat

harvest would approximately satisfy local demand and later (December) export of wheat was announced. The success and expansion of the sunflower crop has made Chile practically independent so far as vegetable oils are concerned (Pisano, statistics Ministry of Agriculture).

Item 4 -- Only the Colonias in the island of Chiloe appear to be having much success in attracting much public interest and government support. Considerable areas of the dense temperate rain forest on Chiloe are being cleared for cattle raising and potato production (Montaldo, Pisano, government statistics).

Presumably the future success of the cattle (principally dairy cattle) industry in Chiloe as elsewhere in southern Chile will depend upon obtaining sufficiently nutritious forage grasses. Only introduced grass species have as yet been grown. Some have been successfully acclimatized but prove under South Chilean conditions to be deficient in nutritive qualities. I have for a number of years urged the Ministry of Agriculture to encourage the growing of native grass species found in isolated areas in the foothills of the Chilean Andes and which are known to be high in nutritive qualities.

Item 5 -- The financial condition of wheat and sheep (meat and wool) producers is certainly better than for a number of years. The vinyardists are suffering more than they apparently realize from the gradual reduction in their effective acreage due to lack of proper erosion control. The Argentine embargo on cattle exports to Chile may radically influence the type and prosperity of agricultural production in Chile during the coming year (Blair, Osorio, Pisano).

Item 6 -- The larger haciendas employing many farm laborers are to some extent unionized but the organization is imperfect and not always effective in gaining concessions from the hacendados. These "unions" are undoubtedly Communist infiltrated but the hacendados do not appear to be particularly concerned and the farm laborers are in general apathetic in regard to the political complexion of their unions and of the federal government as well. In Chile, as in Argentina, the Communists appear to have "gone underground" as contrasted with what I saw in those republics in 1938-39 and in 1942-43. In those years it was not uncommon, especially in central (agricultural) Chile, to come across avowed Communist agitators openly urging active measures to secure improvement in the living conditions of the then, as now, somewhat socially and intellectually debased agricultural wage slave. In other fields, the coal mines of Lota especially, there have been violent reactions to the "purge" of Communists in the government.

3) Additional comment

As in the past there is today fear in Chile of Argentina. One can hear rumors of all sorts concerning the character, place and effects of Argentine encroachment. It is popular to refer the September "complot" to Peron's machinations (cf. Exhibits F and G).

The reasoning is the following. Even though it would inevitably reduce the standard of living in Argentina, Peron to survive may be forced to complete the establishment of his "Argentine bloc" -- Paraguay, Bolivia and to a lesser extent Uruguay being already absorbed and Chile and Peru still to be absorbed. Since military dictatorships in Chile and Peru would be essential for the permanence of "Peron's bloc" a plot to establish such dictatorships was engineered by Peron in Chile and Peru. In many quarters in Chile Peron is looked upon as a tool of the Communists and it is believed that when Peron falls the Communists will come into power in Argentina (cf., however, p. 4) and would, then, correspondingly control the "Argentine bloc" by displacing the other military dictators (cf. Exhibit H).

General Comment

Three rather fundamental aspects of Latin American character should be taken into account in interpreting actions and reactions of individuals, social and economic groupings and governments in South America.

First, enthusiasm for taking arbitrary action without regard for clearly foreseeable consequences, especially where North American or other foreign interests are concerned. For example, all executives of an American light and power company in Buenos Aires were arrested at 2 o'clock one morning on the charge that there were irregularities in the company's accounts. The charge was immediately disproved and prisoners were liberated in 24 hours. Again, the distinguished American director of the Rockefeller Foundation laboratory at Villavicencio, which has meant so much to Colombia and indeed all tropical America in control of yellow fever and malaria, was dismissed without warning by the Colombian government on the entirely fictitious charge that the laboratory deliberately produced and maintained malaria carriers in order to have research material available.

Second, inability to cooperate with one another, a distorted form of individualism. For example, the executive of the Bogotá light and power company, an entirely Colombian organization, is often unable to obtain sufficient votes, either affirmative or negative, from his Board of Directors to act officially on a proposal even though in advance the proposal has been thoroughly discussed and opinions freely expressed by all. His explanation is that, as individuals, no director is willing to have his accord with any of his business associates become a matter of record.

Third, a semi-oriental face-saving propensity leading to dissimulation, at the least, by individuals and governments. For example, in December 1948 a virulent type of smallpox was epidemic in parts of northern Peru. In Chiclayo, there were over 1000 cases and 300 deaths. Although the Peruvian government is obliged by international treaty to report such epidemic conditions it had failed to do so on December 15th. The explanation given to me was that the disease was scarlatina and not smallpox and that the former even in epidemic proportions need not be reported. Actually, the government was ashamed to make public the inadequacy of its public health administration and its inability to enforce such compulsory vaccination

regulations as have been decreed. The government situation was made particularly unfortunate by the known fact that in the city of Ica where the Rockefeller Public Health organization in Peru has for five years conducted a publicity campaign in favor of vaccination there were only two cases of smallpox.

Bogotá "uprising" -- The character and effects of the "uprising" in Bogotá have made a deep impression in, at least, Chile, Peru and certain parts of Argentina. In Santiago there is fear of looting by the squatters along the Mapocho River and other, scattered undesirable. In Lima the Indians and others who recently have occupied the hills behind the native market are looked upon as a potential source of serious disturbances. In both cases, incitement by Communists accompanying or following a serious (bloody) political dispute was the anticipated source of an uprising. The population of Tucuman, (Argentina) contains a certain proportion of "halfbreeds" who are said to have long resented the economic and social superiority of the "pure bred" upper middle class and particularly the "foreign" (English, German, Italian) portion of that class. Since the Bogotá "uprising" the attitude of the "halfbreeds" has, in individual instances, become menacing and acts of vandalism and terrorism have increasingly occurred. A number of my friends in Tucuman are seriously concerned about the possibility of an organized and Communist led "halfbreed" uprising.

Willard

- ① D's blue X + Phys. service policies in her folder
- ② no soc. security to pay Jan 1st except Robin
- ③ have asked for city & county tax bills for 600 ac.
+ D.'s 555 Santa Rosa property to be sent to me - I
pay D's also
- ④ attached instructions will serve - perhaps Ray has
copy. ~~But~~ have told him if not that you leave
them & that you will call upon him if necessary
- ⑤ Told Grace Williams that she is to clean at 600 ac. &
as we. & that you will pay her - same as Ford.

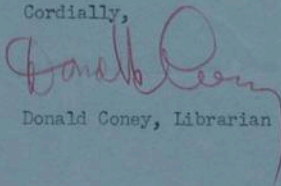
24 March 1950

Professor Thomas H. Goodspeed
Botany Department
2079 Life Sciences Building

Dear Professor Goodspeed:

Thank you very much for giving me advance notice of the impending arrival of the gift from Sr. Larrañaga. Since we have only a scattering of Antonio Raimondi's works, this gift will be especially welcome.

Cordially,



Donald Coney, Librarian

DC:e
Enclosure

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge

104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

February 21, 1950

Mr. T. H. Goodspeed
2079 Life Sciences Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley 4, Calif.

Dear Mr. Goodspeed:

We are very sorry that it was necessary for you to write in regard to your order. Through some oversight only one copy of the Trans. Vol. 39 pt 1 was sent you. We are sending you an additional copy today and trust it will reach you without delay.

Regretting the inconvenience caused you, I am.

Very truly yours

J. U. Noonan
Assistant Secretary.

N/L

Berkeley 4, California
February 16, 1950

American Philosophical Society
104 South Fifthe Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Some time ago I sent a check for \$3.00 to cover cost of two copies of The Whole Life Cycle of Chromosomes and their Coiling Systems by L.R. Cleveland, published as Vol. 39, Part 1 of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society (June, 1949). To date only one copy has been received.

Very truly yours,

THG:T

THE WHOLE LIFE CYCLE OF CHROMOSOMES AND THEIR COILING SYSTEMS

L. R. CLEVELAND
Professor of Biology, Harvard University

+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

Holomastigotoides tusitala has two large chromosomes which may be followed closely from the prophase of one generation to that of another. These chromosomes were studied with the conventional fixation and staining methods and in the living condition with phase contrast microscopy. They are compared with the chromosomes of other protozoa and those of higher animals and plants.

All chromosomes are fundamentally alike and may be divided into two groups: those with single and those with double chromatids. All have minor and major coils, and some have super coils. In most chromosomes, minors, majors, and supers are present at meiosis, but only minors and majors at mitosis. Minor coils never disappear; majors and supers disappear and reappear during each chromosomal generation. Duplication occurs in very early prophase when only minor coils are present.

Other types of coils, twisting, centromeres, matrix, chromonema, achromatic figure, centrioles, nucleoli, etc. are considered.

+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

Published as Volume 39, Part 1 of the TRANSACTIONS of the
American Philosophical Society (June 1949). 100 pp., 6 figs.,
35 pls. Paper cover. \$ 1.50

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT,
MARAZION, R. S. O.
CORNWALL.

6th April 1949.

Dear Professor Goodspeed,

I am most grateful to you for your help through my cousin, Mrs. St. Aubyn, in putting me in touch with Professor Metcalf who has been very helpful on the subject of Eucalyptus.

I am also interested to hear that you visited the Mount some years ago in my uncle's time. I don't think it has changed much!

I should very much like to come to California, and might possibly do so early next year. As you know, the growing of early vegetables and flowers for the London and other English markets is an important industry in Cornwall. I am closely interested in this as a grower on my own home farm and market garden and as a member of the local Agricultural Committee and National Farmers' Union.

It would be a great pleasure to meet you and to see something of horticultural methods in California.

Yours sincerely,

S. Leman

Professor T.H. Goodspeed,
Dept. of Botany,
Berkeley 4,
CALIFORNIA.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPTROLLER

ROBERT G. SPROUL, COMPTROLLER
C. J. STRUBLE, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

H. H. BENEDICT, ACCOUNTANT
NORIS HOVEY, PURCHASING AGENT
H. B. FOSTER, ENGINEER

Professor R E Clausen July 12, 1923
Professor T. H. Goodspeed,
314 Hilgard Hall.

My dear Professor Goodspeed & *Professor Clausen*:-

In accordance with a letter from the President's office under date of June 28th, 1923, a grant of \$750.00 has been made from the Research Work appropriation for genetic, cytological studies in Nicotiana.

All bills and requisitions in connection with this grant should be marked as chargeable to Botany ^{Creighton} #115; the designation which has been issued to this grant on our records.

Very truly yours,

Geo F Taylor

GFT:E

MRS. GRACE JOANNE WILLIAMS
1334 Russell Street
Berkeley 2, California

Dear Mrs Thompson
Please send me the amount
of Social Security Doc sent
in for me I want to see if
it comes up to my record kept
and you can mail me my checks
also Jan. 17th 6.25 - deduct \$ 2.75
I owe Dr. Lane \$ 3.25 - Friday
Feb 8th 3.25 - a small laundry \$ 1.50
Total 8.00

Thank you

Grace

#555

Ss. Aires - Nov. 19/23

Mr. G. H. Frost, U.S.A.

Dear Sir & friend:

I have rec'd your estimate letter of recent date, and I am very grateful to you for the indications in your college of agriculture to put me on the mailing list, which permit me obtain all pamphlets about fruit, etc..

I sent you two bulletins about the tobacco plants. If they not satisfy to you - you can write to the:

"Ministerio de Agricultura de la Nacion"
"Seccion: Propaganda e informes"

Paseo Colon 974. - Buenos Aires.

- They give you all information relative to the tobacco and all agricultural Argentine products. -

The Paraguay Republic, produce also good tobacco you can write there at:

"Banco Agrícola del Paraguay"
"Asuncion - Paraguay"

- Brazil, have too, several class of tobacco, you can write there at:

"Ministerio de Agricultura do Brazil"
"Rio de Janeiro - Brazil"

In my mail I will send you several class of stamps. - Anything that you want from here write to your sincerely friend

Joe Ricciardi

March 5, 1924.

Direccion General de Ensenanza Agricola,
Paseo Colon 982,
Buenos Aires.

Dear Sir:-

Please accept my best thanks for your letter of December 13, 1923. I was much interested in the information which you gave me concerning the types of tobacco cultivated in your country. I was particularly interested in the variety Rubio-salteno. Would you kindly send me seed of this variety in order that I may grow it in our experiments?

Would you also be good enough to obtain for me seed of all wild species of *Nicotiana* which grow in Brazil or are grown in the Botanical Garden at Buenos Aires? For example, I should very much like to obtain seed of the wild plants of *Nicotiana noctiflora*, *N. longiflora*, and any other species of this group.

Please accept in advance my thanks for any assistance which you can give me in this matter.

Yours very sincerely,

Associate Professor of Botany

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ENSEÑANZA AGRÍCOLA

PASEO COLÓN 982 - 2.º PISO

9. 7. 7220, Avenida. — Casilla de Correo, 1690

BUENOS AIRES



Buenos Aires. - Diciembre 13 de 1923.-

Señor

Tomás Harper Goodspeed.

UNIVERSIDAD de CALIFORNIA.

(Sección Botánica)

BERKELEY-CAL

ESTADOS UNIDOS.-

Me es grato contestar las preguntas que Ud. formuló por intermedio del Sr. J.E.Licciardi, en la que este señor dirigió a esta Dirección General con fecha 2 del corriente.-

El Ing°. Agr°. José S. Isnardi, encargado del fomento del cultivo del tabaco, respecto a las mismas, manifiesta, que nuestras regiones tabacaleras por excelencia, pueden catalogarse en dos grandes grupos por sus ubicaciones en el territorio de la República: uno, el del Litoral que comprende la provincia de Corrientes y el territorio de Misiones; y el otro, Continental, que abarca las provincias de Tucumán, Salta, Córdoba y Catamarca.

En cuanto a los tipos de tabaco que se cultivan en ellos dice, que en la zona del Litoral se dedican a tabacos "colorados" y "negros", notándose una marcada preferencia por los primeros, mientras que la extensión cultivada con tabacos negros, día a día está disminuyendo, por cuanto, el consumo tiene mayor predilección por los primeros. Entre las variedades de tabaco colorado que se cultivan en la provincia de Corrientes y en las colonias de Cerro-Corá, Bompland, Santa Ana, Corpus y en las picadas de San Javier y Filandesa del territorio de Misiones, cita,

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ENSEÑANZA AGRÍCOLA

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BUENOS AIRES

el chileno grande, chileno chico, Pará, criollo y Batavia.-

Los caracteres de estas variedades, los consi-

na, como sigue:

CHILENO GRANDE.- Hojas grandes, largas Cm60, anchas Cm13, auriculadas que se estrechan en la cima.- Nervaduras, marcadas.- Angulo de inserción muy abierto.- Parenquima, grueso y resistente.- Color: amarillo-rojizo.

CHILENO CHICO.- Hojas chicas, ovaladas, estrechas en la base, auriculadas largas Cm40, anchas Cm14.- Nervaduras secundarias poco visibles.- Angulo de inserción netamente agudo.- Parenquima liviano.- Color: amarillo claro.

PARÁ.- Hojas grandes irregulares, largas Cm54, anchas Cm23.- Parenquima grueso. Color: colorado-parduzco.-

CRIOLO.- Hojas muy grandes ovaladas, largas Cm60, anchas Cm20.- Nervaduras muy marcadas.- Angulo de inserción agudo muy abierto.- Parenquima grueso.- Color: amarillo.

BATAVIA.- Hojas grandes, largas Cm60, anchas Cm22. Nervaduras pronunciadas. Angulo de inserción agudo. Color: colorado.

En cuanto al tabaco negro es cultivado por los colonos situados a orilla del río Alto Uruguay, del territorio de Misiones y corresponde a las variedades Mozambique y Brasil, cuyos caracteres son:

MOZAMBIQUE.- Hojas auriculadas en la base, de dimensiones regulares, largas Cm42, anchas Cm17, ovaladas, Nervaduras marcadas, Angulo de inserción agudo abierto. Parenquima fino y resistente. Color, amarillo oscuro

BRASIL - Hojas pecioladas, largas Cm57, anchas Cm21. Angulo de inserción 35 a 40°. Parenquima grueso y resistente. Color, amarillo parduzco

Estas variedades debido al poco cuidado y selección de la semilla, así como, por la acción del medio han degenerado ó perdido sus caracteres básicos, causa por la que, el comercio las distingue ordinariamente con el nombre de tabaco correntino.-

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ENSEÑANZA AGRÍCOLA

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BUENOS AIRES

- 3 -

Las provincias de Tucumán, Córdoba y Catamarca del grupo Continental, cultivan puramente tabaco del tipo colorado, cuyas variedades responden mas o menos aproximadamente a las del chileno grande, chico y oriollo. Púés es suficiente recorrer un plantío de esta solanácea para observar la variedad de portes, las diferencias de formas de las hojas y las diversas longitudes y anchuras de las mismas lo que demuestra las innumerables hibridaciones que se han efectuado en las variedades cultivadas.

En cuanto a la provincia de Salta, se cultiva con preferencia tabaco del tipo "rubio" que responde a la variedad denominada, RUBIO-SALTEÑO cuyas características son: hojas muy grandes, largas 6m65, anchas 6m22, irregulares, ovaladas, nervaduras marcadas; ángulo de inserción agudo abierto; parenquima, liviano, fino y resistente; color, amarillo claro. -

El Dr G. Emilio Anastasia, del Instituto Experimental de Tabaquicultura de Scafati (Italia), dice al estudiar nuestras variedades de tabaco en su estudio titulado "Araldica nicotianas", lo que sigue, respecto al origen de nuestras variedades.

" El tabaco rubio-salteño es casi siempre de porte alto, de hojas largas, angostas, sentadas, de punta bruscamente aguda y desviada, muy poco estrecha en la base y a orejas largas. Estas hojas son pedunculadas, colocadas en el tronco según el índice 3/8, de textura lisa y de borde un poco ondulado en la base. En todos los órganos de la planta y desde la primera edad aparece una coloración amarilla, a veces acentuada y que se extiende hasta el caliz y la capsula. Este tabaco reúne los estambres y el estigma de la forma Tabacum, con caracteres acentuados de la especie Rústica, que a veces tambien, posee la particularidad de las hojas lanceoladas. La flor tiene un caliz por lo común ensanchado por un lado; el tubo es cilíndrico y estrecho en la base y dilatado en la extremidad superior es de color rojo ladrillo. Con frecuencia, sobre el tubo y sobre los lóbulos los corolinos se notan algunas estrias, comunes en la especie Petunoides.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ENSEÑANZA AGRÍCOLA

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 BUENOS AIRES

"En general, los lóbulos son rectos y solamente algo curvos en la punta, en el medio son ovoides. -La abertura de la parte tubular del cáliz es pentagonal y con frecuencia tiende a redondearse y deformarse. -Casi siempre los estambres son más altos que los pistilos, sin embargo, existen excepciones. El estilo es encorvado con relieves en su extremidad. La antera es voluminosa, estrecha en la punta y mas ensanchada desde el medio hacia la base, con lóbulos inferiores poco distantes, bruscamente punteados y privados de pelos. -El estigma tiene una forma achatada por herencia (Rústica). La cápsula es cónica en grosada en la base y cabezona (Rústica) con cáliz corto. El tabaco corriente tiene la antera idéntica al del rubio. También carece de pelos, solo el aparato basilar presenta relieves con pestañas y pequeño bello. El estigma giboso refleja la forma de Poruocian y acusa Rústica en el corte navicular profundo y presente el punto central Tabacum y las achataduras laterales del Petunioides. Pero a juicio del autor, también en este estigma predomina la Rústica. La cápsula es idéntica a la del rubio, presenta la característica de la punta mocha por la presencia de la Rústica."

La producción nacional de tabaco en el período 1921-22, alcanzó aproximadamente a 8.885.000 kilos, distribuidos como sigue:

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Corrientes | 4.000.000 | kilos |
| Misiones | 2.515.000 | " |
| Salta | 2.000.000 | " |
| Tucumán | 300.000 | " |
| Otras provincias | 70.000 | " |

La exportación en el año 1920, fué de 292.971 kilos y la importación en el mismo año ascendió a 10.590.125 kilos, que representan 86,867 \$ oro y 6,160.354 \$ oro respectivamente.

Lo saluda atentamente,

Aljondra



I am at present employed as a geneticist by the Guayule Rubber Plant Project of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which suddenly and quite unexpectedly was cut by Congress in the middle of work in both the fundamental and applied phases.

Especially I would like to bring to your attention two pieces of research; they are of interest because of their relation to the larger aspects of plant genetics. First, is a promising study of the inheritance of parthenogenesis. This problem has proven quite elusive in other plants, and guayule is particularly suited for study because of the absence here of certain complications: only in this species are available parthenogenetic and sexual plants possessing the same number of chromosomes.

The second project under way is a study of self-sterility which has revealed a new modus by which plants can produce this biologically important mechanism. Guayule apparently differs in the physiology and genetics of self-sterility from other genera which have been studied.

Both projects are well advanced at the present moment but the sudden cut in the appropriation leaves them unfinished. Not only Professor Goodspeed, but also Professors Ernest B. Babcock and Roy E. Clausen of the Genetics Division at Berkeley will wholly recommend the work and also give references as to my ability to carry it to completion. I also have the full support of Dr. M. N. Walker, the head of this experiment station, and Dr. H. M. Tysdal, in charge of breeding operations.

/D. U. Gerstel
Associate Geneticist

June 28, 1948

TO CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO OFFICERS OF IMMIGRATION, AND
TO OTHERS WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

This will certify that

MR. GABRIEL GUTIERREZ-VILLEGAS,

a graduate of the Facultad Nacional de Agronomia, Colombia, has been granted admission to the Graduate Division of the University of California, such admission to be effective at the time this candidate registers in person at Berkeley, California. An examination in English will be required. This test is designed to ascertain whether the applicant possesses a reasonable facility in the use of oral and written English, and whether he is likely to be able to follow lectures and other classroom exercises in English in the University without difficulty.

To this end it is respectfully recommended to Consular Officers, to Commissioners of Immigration, and to other constituted authorities, that Mr. Gabriel Gutierrez-Villegas' entry into the United States be facilitated in so far as this may be consistent with the laws and regulations appertaining thereto.

Attest:

THOMAS S. STEEL, Registrar
In charge of official relations
with respect to immigrant students.

cc: J. T. Peterson
cc: Graduate Division
✓cc: Prof. T. H. Goodspeed, Botany Dept.

GLR:nd

9-2-49

Mr. Olof Lundberg, President
California Chapter
American Scandinavian Foundation
San Francisco, California

My dear President Lundberg:-

It was good to have the news of U.C.'s permanent establishment of "Scandinavian Languages and Literature". Dr. Janzen coming from Lund stimulated memories of the visit of my Sweetheart and I ~~to~~ both Upsala and Lund.

Our visit to the University of Upsala was mainly because of Linnæus and his Botanical Garden there, and of course, the unique Silver Codex. At Lund I had an unforgettable experience at the railroad station. It is one that makes me feel deeply the value of improving cultural contacts with Scandinavia:- A lad bought a chocolate bar from an automat. Boy-like he proceeded to immediate consumption. He walked a block and then came back in order to dispose the wrapping in a municipal container instead of throwing it on the railroad station floor. Our garden has a 250 foot frontage facing Tea Street. I have at times counted more than 100 as I picked up everything from gum wrappers to cigarette cartons and even whisky flasks, only to find the same thing the next day. Do we not need continual contact with these law-abiding Nerdies?

Once in Stockholm the American Minister told Mrs. Goethe and me that after a long service in the Diplomatic Corps she felt the Swedish people were the most highly civilized people in the world. And, of course, as a student of Eugenics, I can never forget our visit to Iceland. We made the pilgrimage to Thingvillier, the seat of the first Parliament. I was mainly interested however, in making field studies of the Icelanders, because of their high Eugenic worth. I can never forget they were the first nation to achieve 100% literacy.

Sincerely,

Olof Lundberg

Letter to Dr. Merrill 6/3/40

re purchase of specimens not in Gray Herb.--

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| To Killip--Central America | 410 |
| Peru montana and Bolivia | 2466 |
| Total | 2876 |

Added material to come, possible total of 3000

Offered at 15c per sheet

Santiago de Chile 25 de noviembre de 1946.
Santiago du Chili

Señor,
Monsieur,

Prof. Dr. T.H. Goodspeed
University of California
Berkeley, California
U.S.A.

Muy señor mío,

He tenido el agrado de recibir las publicaciones que Ud. ha tenido la gentileza de enviarme y por las cuales expreso a Ud. mis agradecimientos.

Atto. y s. s.

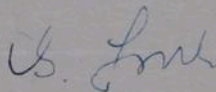
Monsieur,

J'ai bien reçu les publications que vous avez eu l'amabilité de m'envoyer et je vous en suis très reconnaissant.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur, mes salutations empressées.

Dirección-Adresse:

Gualterio Looser
Casilla 5542
Santiago 6
Chile



Publicaciones recibidas-Publications reçues:

- Thomas H. Goodspeed: Historia de la Botánica.--102 pp., Buenos Aires 1943.
- " " " La importancia de la estructura y comportamiento del núcleo como vehículo de la herencia.--47 pp. Buenos Aires 1944.
- " " " Nicotiana Arentsii. A new, naturally occurring amphidiploid, species.--Proc. California Acad. Sciences, 25 (12): 291-306, pl. 26-27. 1944.

Mr. Armstrong was one of the superior students in Botany 130 (Plant Cytology) as given last semester. He had a certain maturity of approach to the work under the microscope and displayed more than ordinary interest in its application to fundamental concepts in cytology. I have no knowledge concerning his capacity to think independently or his research proposals. He appears to have a pleasing personality.

Prof. of Botany and Dir.
Botanical Garden
2079 Life Sciences Building

Berkeley

February 15 49

Mr. Ross H. Chamberlain
Post Office Box 979
Redwood City, California
Dear Mr. Ross

Enclosed is the correspondence ~~concerning~~ concerning Mr. Pauley's donation to the University.

I have a feeling that the matter had been more or less decided before we could have made our suggestion the the authorities. Probably he had been solicited for a gift to the project to which he transferred his donation ~~in~~ a considerable time ago.

During our last telephone conversation you spoke of the possibility of expanding the ~~xxxx~~ horticultural research you are interested in. I would like to know more about your proposals.

You have not heard from me earlier because I have been laid up for the better part of three weeks. I am sending you some relatively recent books on genetics and allied fields. You may find some of them of sufficient interest to care to own them.. I am in no hurry for the return of my copies.

With best wishes,
Sincerely

THE CALIFORNIA FOUNDATION FOR HORTICULTURAL RESEARCH
 STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1957 and
 YEAR ENDED 12-31-56 for Comparison

PO Box 979
 Redwood City Cal

| | Year Ended
12-31-57 | Year Ended
12-31-56 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Contributions: | | |
| Cash contributed | \$ 1,805.00 | \$ 5,586.44 |
| Land contributed - market value | 12,504.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Listed securities contributed | | |
| 800 shares McLean Trucking Co. | 9,500.00 | |
| 200 shares McLean Trucking Stock Dividend | | |
| 550 shares Rare Metals Corporation | 4,675.00 | |
| 31 shares Stauffer Chemical Company | 1,821.25 | |
| Other Securities: | | |
| 15 shares Hitchcock & Chamberlain, Ltd.
(5 shares, 1956) | 18,810.00 | 6,437.60 |
| 50 shares Arnold Day Corporation | 3,584.00 | |
| Total contributions | <u>\$52,699.25</u> | <u>\$17,024.04</u> |
| Dividends: | | |
| McLean Trucking Co. | 270.00 | |
| Stauffer Chemical Co. | 13.95 | |
| Total dividends | 283.95 | |
| Interest on notes receivable | 394.16 | |
| Total Income | <u>\$53,377.36</u> | <u>\$17,024.04</u> |
| Expense: | | |
| Repairs | 147.70 | 452.84 |
| Supplies | 157.19 | |
| Professional fees | 100.00 | 409.99 |
| Membership and dues | 47.00 | 50.00 |
| Subscriptions | 43.27 | |
| Taxes and licenses | 166.20 | 171.57 |
| Auto and equipment expense | 97.14 | |
| Depreciation | 816.44 | 521.50 |
| Miscellaneous | 42.25 | |
| Total expense | <u>\$1,617.19</u> | <u>\$ 1,605.90</u> |
| Income for the year | <u>\$51,760.17</u> | <u>\$15,418.14</u> |
| Net worth beginning of year | <u>\$32,701.52</u> | <u>\$17,283.38</u> |
| Net worth end of year | <u>\$84,461.69</u> | <u>\$32,701.52</u> |

THE CALIFORNIA FOUNDATION FOR HORTICULTURAL RESEARCH
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
YEAR 1957

RECEIPTS

| | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Cash contributions: | | | |
| T. J. Bettes Company | \$1,500.00 | | |
| Peninsula Pacific Construction Co. | 225.00 | | |
| Marshal H. Fisher | 40.00 | | |
| Douglas Carver | <u>40.00</u> | \$ 1,805.00 | |
| | | | |
| Dividends received: | | | |
| McLean Trucking Company | 270.00 | | |
| Stauffer Chemical Company | <u>13.95</u> | 283.95 | |
| | | | |
| Interest - 5% of \$11,825. for 8 months | | 394.16 | |
| Sale of 50 shares of Arnold Day Corporation | | <u>3,584.00</u> | |
| Total receipts | | | \$ 6,067.11 |

DISBURSEMENTS

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Purchase of note receivable | 11,825.00 | |
| Improvements | 756.97 | |
| Equipment - Aerifier | 460.41 | |
| Plants | 368.40 | |
| Repairs | 147.70 | |
| Nursery Supplies | 157.19 | |
| Professional fees | 100.00 | |
| Memberships and dues | 47.00 | |
| Subscriptions | 43.27 | |
| Property Taxes | 166.20 | |
| Automobile expenses | 97.14 | |
| Miscellaneous | <u>42.25</u> | |
| Total disbursements | | <u>\$ 11,211.53</u> |
| Decrease of cash | | <u>\$ 8,144.42</u> |
| | | |
| Cash balance January 1, 1957 | \$11,278.69 | |
| Less decrease detailed above | <u>8,144.42</u> | |
| Cash balance December 31, 1957 | <u>\$ 3,134.27</u> | |