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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.

BPL copy out

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

nt of Environmental,
nd Organismic Biology

Taximetrics Laboratory
Phones: (303) 492-6909
(303) 492-8598

October 29, 1974

Science
K.L.M. Publication Handling Department
Schiphol Airport, Hollande

Re: Enclosed address label

Dear Sirs:

I have written to the United States office of Science at 115 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005 to attempt to have the address changed on my Science subscription. Since they seem to have been unable to change my subscription, I am now writing to you. Could you please change the address on the enclosed label to the following:

Dr. David J. Rogers
EPO Biology Department
Hale 114
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

If you are unable to change the address could you please forward my request to whomever it should go to in the United States. I look forward to receiving Science in the United States again.

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers
Professor

DJR:jm

Dr. David J. Rogers
Taximetrics Laboratory
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302
October 25, 1974

Dr. Harold P. Olmo
Department of Viticulture & Enology
University of California
Davis, California 95616

Dear Dr. Olmo:

Thank you for your cooperation and willingness to talk to us about the problems of data management and taxonomy of grapes. It was most refreshing as well as informative, to go out on that field trip with you.

We are pursuing collecting information concerning the classification of the genus Vitis, with special emphasis on the species Vitis vinifera.

We have asked our bookstore to order your book, "Register of New Fruit & Nut Varieties", and have returned your personal copy. Can you supply us with the annual increments of material since the last edition of your book? We would appreciate having all material pertaining to Grapes.

Again thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Dave Rogers

David J. Rogers
Professor of Biology

out
D9R

Dr. F. Albani, Director
Plant Production and Protection Division

October 1, 1974

Through Dr. R. J. Pichel, Chief
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit

David J. Rogers, Senior Genetic Resources
Documentation Officer, Crop Ecology and
Genetic Resources Unit

September 27, 1974 meeting with Professor Dr. Bommer, Professor Hondelman and Mr. Seidewitz

Met with Professor Dr. Bommer, Professor Hondelman and Mr. L. Seidewitz on Friday, September 27, 1974 in Braunschweig-Volkenrude, at the Institut Pflanzenbau FAL. The points of discussion were: (1) means to invite the Siemens Computer Manufacturing Corporation to participate in the transfer of EXIR to the Siemens computing machines; (2) the means by which Professor Hondelman and Mr. Seidewitz, and the genebank unit of the Institut could cooperate more closely in the development of the CIDS; (3) the cooperative development of standardized descriptors, utilizing the work already accomplished by Seidewitz and his thesaurus; (4) concentrated efforts to establish a set of descriptors for wheat to be presented at the wheat conference to be held in Leningrad in June, 1975; and (5) other discussions.

Details on the discussions.

(1) It was necessary to explain to Professor Bommer what we had in mind for inviting Siemens to participate in the transfer of EXIR to the German computing machines. At first, Professor Bommer, Hondelman and Seidewitz thought that we wanted only to get the Siemens people to mount the system specifically for their operations at Braunschweig, and it was their thought that Siemens would not participate until it was clear which computing machine the Institut would finally adopt for its own operation. (The Institut is in the process of asking for bids from various computer manufacturers to install some larger computing capacity than they presently have in the Institut--there is an IBM 1130 there now--and until the Institut has accepted one machine or another, Bommer did not feel that they could press Siemens into going ahead with the work of transfer of EXIR). I explained that we had a more general interest in transfer, whether or not Siemens got the contract to install at Braunschweig, because of the international need to have EXIR available on all the major manufacturers' machines, to indicate that we are not playing favorites.

With this understanding, Professor Bommer was willing to approach the highest corporate level of Siemens to determine their interest and willingness to cooperate, in the same way that IBM has already indicated their acceptance of the concept. Unfortunately, we were not able to make a contact because there is no one at Braunschweig who knows the personnel in the corporate directorship of Siemens, whose main offices are in Munich. However, they did agree to find the appropriate individual, and to contact

this individual. I offered to write a general letter for Professor Bommer's signature which would explain the whole problem, and send this suggested letter to Professor Bommer to translate into German, with whatever modifications he felt should be made, and then let him forward this to the Siemens people. A copy of my suggestions of a letter to Siemens for Professor Bommer's use is enclosed.

(2) Means of cooperation between the Institut genebank and us on development of CIDS. Inasmuch as Mr. Seidewitz has spent much time on the investigationand production 66 standardized descriptors for many crops, it was felt that his efforts should be valuable as we proceed to develop a global set of standards. In this connection, one point that Professor Bommer felt very strongly about was (or may be described in the terms which Dr. Albani used in describing Professor Bommer's statements as 'filling up the descriptors') that there has been enough 'experimentation,' enough discussion, and too much inaction or indecision, and that we should get on with the work of actually gathering data on the crops, thus 'filling up the descriptors.' Since Professor Bommer had not had a first-hand account of the work that we are doing in CIDS, he had the impressionthat we were or are not progressing with actual crop data for genetic resources work during the period of development. I was able to demonstrate to him that we are indeed heavily engaged in the work he was worried about, and that he is satisfied (at least for the moment). He was also appraised of our development plans and work program, and, again, was satisfied that we have an orderly process to build the CIDS system.

I pointed out that our work is cooperative with all appropriate individuals and groups, and that we recognized the German contributors and contributions, and wated to further strengthen our cooperative efforts. To this end, I invited Mr. Seidewitz to spend some time here with us in Colorado, and the offer was made with Professor Bommer's and Professor Hondelman's approval. Although we still have to work out the details, it is likely that Mr. Seidewitz will spend at least a month working here, probably in January, during which period he will become familiar with our methods and approach, and we with his. See also the discussion under point 4, below.

(3) Cooperative development of standardized descriptors, utilizing the work already accomplished by Seidewitz and his thesaurus. Since there has been considerable effort in Germany on this important issue, it would be much wasted time if the German experience were not put to work. We will continue to gather various types of descriptors, actually deriving them in conjunction with genetic resources individuals in many crops, and make the necessary types of decisions as to what can be considered as "minimal" standards. This work, as all the other parts, must be cooperative with all the users, taking into consideration the

wide sets of variables which are required for the over-all function. Mr. Seidewitz' thesaurus of terms is necessary, but not sufficient, for descriptors of all types. For example, descriptors of accession numbers, of geography, of storage, etc., have not yet been considered. But they must be incorporated, and we will work towards this end with the various types of genetic resources workers.

(4) Because of the immediate problem of the upcoming wheat conference in Leningrad, we will bend our efforts in the next few months to derive a set of descriptors for genetic resources work in wheat. Mr. Seidewitz' efforts will be brought into play in this crop, in addition to those we are able to discover from CIMMYT, USDA, etc. Mr. Seidewitz and we will be working for at least a month in this effort, hopefully in January, 1975.

(5) Other discussions and observations.

I was given a demonstration of the workings of the SESAM system of information storage and retrieval presently being employed for the genebank at Völkenrude. The program was developed by Siemens, and is a smaller scale general data based IR system, without many of the necessary generalities we need in our system. However, Mr. Seidewitz has made good use of the system, and has several data banks on store in the system, including some Solanum data, and some data for Avena. There are many data from the European community that the Germans are close to, and they have connections to Eastern European institutions that will clearly play important roles in our overall CIDS functions. These we will explore with Mr. Seidewitz when he comes over to work with us.

DAR out

Boulder, Colorado
October 1, 1974

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Robert J. Pichel
Chief
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division
C 790, AGPE
c/o FAO Office
1211 Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Robert:

I use this form of transmitting to you some additional information about my meeting with Professor Bommer and trust that you will find these comments helpful and useful, either just for your own eyes or perhaps you will care to share some aspects of this with Dr. Albani. The first point: I left with you a memo on means of communications which I trust you will take very seriously because that memo gives us a format for sharing information. I also would like to re-emphasize that part of the memo where we asked Dr. Sykes to be formally designated as the 'communications link.'

The second point deals with two things that Pofessor Bommer mentioned to me that I think you should know. The first of these is that Professor Bommer considers that your role and your opportunity with respect to genetic resources is one of significance and developing importance. In other words, you have an open door to a much greater function, not only in the narrower sense of genetic resources but in the broader scale. The second point is something that essentially deals with the problems of communications and understanding. The following is Professor Bommer's paraphrase of your comments to the International Centers Week with regard to CIDS: "Pichel said that we are not ready to actually gather data on genetic resources and that we need further experimentation and development." Professor Bommer was very displeased with that particular statement and his displeasure was indicated to Dr. Albani by saying, "We need to fill up the descriptors." The communications problem here is that we are actually now in the proeems of 'filling up the descriptors,' as we go ahead with the development and we are thereby reducing the frustrations which Professor Bommer and many others have felt for some time. Now, Bob, the point is that you may have misunderstood our work program and were therefore not ready to tell the assembled group at International Centers Week that we are already providing services while the experimentation and development are in process. So communications with us would have been helpful to you before you made your statement to the International Centers group. It might have prevented Professor Bommer's misunderstanding of what we are really doing.

I hope we can honestly speak about these types of problems when you visit with us. I consider our meeting of critial importance and therefore ask that you give me your dates of arrival as soon as possible so that we may arrange for the most efficient meeting.

Please consider these comments not in the critical form but in an attempt to allay the fears of many of our colleagues.

Sincerely yours,

David J. Rogers

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DAK

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref.

October 1, 1974

Prof. Dr. D. Bommer
Director
Institut Pflanzenbau FAL
33 Braunschweig
Bundesallee 50
West Germany

Dear Professor Bommer:

We have the following comments on the meeting which I had with you on Friday, September 27. We agreed that I should provide you with some content for a letter that you might transmit to the appropriate corporate director of Siemens Computer Manufacturing Co. The contents may be used or not used at your discretion. However, the implications within the comments should be made in whatever form you choose.

I think that it would be wise to direct this letter to that corporate officer in Siemens in charge of research and development rather than to the corporate officer in charge of sales. It has been our experience with IBM that the research and development people have more of an understanding of the types of endeavors which we wish to participate in than do the sales people who clearly want you to buy their machine.

I was very pleased we can find a means to cooperate in the development of the standardized descriptors and that Mr. Seidewitz whose contributions are already very critically important, can find the means by which we can work together, that is, come to visit us for a period of at least a month so that we can begin the necessary actual data gathering in connection with the standardized descriptor format. We look forward to having Mr. Seidewitz with us because it is critical that we proceed rapidly to the standardization of the descriptors for wheat. This is important because of the forthcoming meeting in Leningrad.

Thank you for your hospitality and good luck in the new endeavor at FAO. We will attempt to establish a regular means of communication concerning our progress in the development and application of the Communication, Information and Documentation System. If you have any comments, criticisms or questions, we will be pleased to receive them.

Sincerely yours,

David J. Rogers
Senior Officer for Documentation
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit

DJR:jl

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SUGGESTIONS FOR COMMUNICATION WITH

SIEMENS

We invite your participation in the development of a coordinated data based information management system to be used in a world-wide network of genetic resources, a development that is being sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, and by the International Board of Plant Genetic Resources (a unit within the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research). This invitation is based upon our belief that the work of development of a global system to aid in the production of sufficient food to feed the ever increasing population of the world is of critical importance and that the scope of the development demands the best talents of many individuals and organizations, public and private. We further believe that Siemens, along with other major manufacturers of computing machinery, will want to participate in the development by contributions of its own talent and the power of its computing equipment.

West Germany is already deeply committed to the world-wide development, not only of the necessary information management systems, but in many other ways. One of the leading groups of developers of such an information management/exchange program is the Institut Pflanzenbau FAL, at Braunschweig-Wolkenrude, under my direction. We are committed to the cooddination of our efforts with Ehe Food and Agricultural Organization and the International Board of Plant Genetic Resources, and with the group chosen by these organizations to organize the world-wide system. The group chosen by the Food and Agricultural Organization

and the International Board of Plant Genetic Resources is under the direction of Dr. David J. Rogers, a long-time participant in data-based information management development for genetic resources, and this group is temporarily located in the United States where they can more efficiently develop the over-all system, the information (data) storage and retrieval system, and allied programs which will serve the global community of genetic resources scientists.

One great need of the development group is to have the best and most experienced advice on the use of a number of computing machines as they proceed to establish the chosen information management system (a system known under the acronym EXIR) on machines by the major manufacturers in the world. Neither the Food and Agricultural Organization nor any other non-profit organization can favor any one computing machine over another, but they can advise on the best software package to be used. The development group understands that each computing manufacturer has developed an information storage and retrieval system, and that some of these may be equivalent for(or better than) the software package which has been adopted by the international organizations. However, in the true sense of scientific development, there must be a standard against which to test the value of any one system over another. For this reason, the development group is using the hypothesis that the EXIR system is as good as most systems, and better than some others. But the group will also continue to evaluate other systems, both for effectiveness as well as cost.

The group would like to ask Siemens to contribute the services of a well-trained systems programmer intimately familiar with the architecture of the Siemens System to work with them to convert the present package EXIR to the best possible configuration to run on the Siemens large-scale computer systems. The EXIR package is now written in ANSI standard FORTRAN IV, and is written in modular fashion for ease in transfer from the present hardware, a CDC 6400 to machines of a whole series of other computer manufacturers. But to be assured of the best possible transfer, the Siemens familiar expert should be available on a regular day-to-day basis to work with the programmers of the development group to insure the most efficient running of the system on Siemens hardware. An allied requirement would be a complete set of Siemens manuals describing the machine and operating systems.

However, details of the actual time and other requirements can await the acceptance by Siemens of the initial proposal. Once this has been given, then the actual transfer process can be defined by correspondence with the development group directly. Their address is:

Dr. David J. Rogers
Taximetrics Laboratory
EPO Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

F. Albani 25 September 1974

Dr. D. J.Rogers
Mr. G. Hersh

Projected needs for the next biennium with respect to CIDS

Covering memo to Dr. Albani

1. I have attempted in the attached memo to cover your request for CIDS requirements throughout the Division. It is my conviction, based upon years of experience, that you should approach this work in an orderly, stepwise manner, rather than to jump right in to a large expenditure before you are ready to do so. There are several steps inherent in the enclosed memo. These steps must be followed, or you will find no success in the operations. The first step is to make an indepth analysis of the needs in the department, by a team of a computer systems analyst and an agricultural scientist who has had computing machine experience. These two can most likely make the appropriate communications between members of the Division so that there can be a full understanding of the needs. Following this type of analysis, more solid development can take place.

2. Since you will have to interface at your level (and perhaps at higher echelons) with the computing center director, there will be a period of negotiation and agreement wit him, which I cannot do for you. I recommend, however, that before you enter negotiations with the computing center director, you and your colleagues at the Divisional level discuss the mutual needs for scientific computation, and make a combined approach to the director of the center. In this way, you strengthen your hand when you go to the computing center director to enter into negotiations which will end in a satisfactory conclusion. The negotiations should cover (a) the scientific requirements (b) the need to increase the size of the computing machine, and (c) the desirability to run scientific work on a separate shift from the shift which does the management computations.

3. I will be glad to consult on these types of activities, but since my time is devoted to CIDS for the genetic resources function alone, I clearly cannot be expected to actually do the work involved.

F. Albani 25 September 1974

Dr. D. J. Rogers
Mr. G. Hersh

Projected needs for the next biennium with respect to CIDS

1. The requirements for CIDS (Communication, Information and Documentation System) for this Division fall into three categories: Systems analysis of the needs of the Division; development of the systems; transfer of the system to the FAO operating milieu.

The first of these activities involves an in-depth discussion with each unit, service, or section of the Division to discover the actual requirements for CIDS. This analysis will provide the basis for the second two activities, and can be accomplished in a period of a few weeks time for a competent systems analyst.

Once the needs of the Division are defined, the development of appropriate software packages can proceed. Of course, we anticipate that there will already be available a general information storage and retrieval system, but whether that system actually performs all the needs of the Division or not is to be further investigated by appropriate comparative techniques. If there are additional needs for the Division, over and above what can be provided by a single software package, a decision can then be made whether additional costs for further software packages sl should be added.

Given the above analyses and determinations, "transfer" (the third aspect) can be accomplished. Transfer involves selection of appropriate hardware, appropriate personnel, appropriate software packages, appropriate training manuals, instruction, testing of the system, a break-in period for all aspects of the operation, and actual production.

2. We can give some rough figures or suggestions about the needs and costs. The most difficult figure to determine is that of the hardware configuration. Since the present computing facility inhouse is sufficient only for administrative purposes, it must be up-graded to the equivalent of an IBM 370/155. Since this must be done under the direction of the computing center director and since the costs of the upgrading are a matter of negotiation with the IBM company, no accurate figure can be given, but I estimate that an additional rental figure for the upgraded machine would be an additional (ad-on) to the present costs of some $15,000 to $20,000 per month.

We suggest that all the computing needs of the Division could be met on a second-shift basis in the computing center. Since the present machine is running only on a single-shift basis, a second shift, in the evening, could be established. Thereby, all the administrative computing could be done in prime-time, day shift, and all scientific computing done on a second-shift basis. Since a second shift would require a full suit of personnel* to operate and run the machines, this must be considered as another add-on cost for the computing center, and again, must be done in consultation with the director of the computing center.

A further consideration is that this Division alone probably could not justify a full shift (there will not be that much work), and the needs of other divisions in the organization, who also need computing time should be considered. For example, AGRIS and CARIS, the Library, the Soils department, Forestry, etc., would no doubt have similar computing requirements, and these together could easily justify a second-shift add-on (and an upgrade of the computing machine).

Within the Division, there should be a full-time data manager who would work with all those individuals in the Division who have computing requirements as a part of their regular duties. There should also be a key-punch operator and a secretary for the data manager, in the Division. (The key punch should be in the Division, not in the computer center.)

1. Within the Division:
   A. Personnel
      one systems analyst (management scientist background) P-4--head of group.
      one data manager, P-2.
      one key punch operator in the Division, not in the computer center.
      one secretary.
      three scientific programmers (knowledge of Pl-1, FORTRAN and GPSS) to work under guidance of the systems analyst.
      consulting services to include an additional systems analyst and one agricultural expert familiar with computer methods.

   B. Equipment:
      one IBM 029 (at a minimum, but may be a 9 channel programmable key punch).
      one ASR key-cartridge/hard copy 30 CPS remote terminal.

2. Computer center:
   A. Personnel:
      one machine operator for the computer (level unknown).
      one assistant machine operator, level unknown.
      one systems maintenance engineer (level unknown).
      one assistant maintenance engineer (level unknown).

   B. Equipment:
      upgrading of present IBM 370/135 to 370/155 with OSVSlor OSVS2 with the following compilers:
         FORTRAN level H
         PL-1
         GPSS
      central memory 1.5 million bytes.
      2 floppy-head disc units
      one CALCOMP plotter.

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*Personnel needs here are for 1 operator, 1 maintenance engineer, 2-3 scientific programmers, key-punch operators, etc., depending upon the FAO staffing pattern acceptable to the director of the computing center.

I have not given a breakdown of costs for the above because I am not sufficiently familiar with possible or potential position levels in FAO. However, Mr. Freeman, in consultation with the personnel of the computing center should be able to figure these. Also, the costs for hardware must be figured on the basis of local arrangements with hardware manufacturers, and possible discounts available to FAO. This requires negotiation, involving FAO administrative individuals and the IBM (or other machine manufacturer).

DJR:hvm

Dr. F. Albani 25 September 1974

Dr. D. J. Rogers

Your requirement for necessary information to take to Leningrad.

1. You asked for a list of topics and types of discussions with Academician Breshnev. I can only suggest that we are (or will) attempt to bring to Leningrad a mini-computer programmed with the EXIR system, and with some set of the descriptors for wheat. We will do this so that the wheat specialists can interact with various sets of descriptors, and come to some decisions on an acceptable set for global use. This is the only scientific way to approach this very important matter. If the users do not agree with some apriori set of d escriptors, you will not be able to force them to use them.

2. All that will be needed is some room with appropriate electrical outlets to connect to the mini-computer. We will attempt to get specialists from the mini-computer company to accompany us to Leningrad to assure that the machine is properly set up and operating. We will further attempt to get the company to supply these services at their cost, but at this moment, I do kmx not have any knowledge as to whether this can be arranged in time or not. There are many facets to the arrangement, not the least of which is the US State Department's restrictions on what can, and what cannot be provided to the USSR. This is something that the FAO cannot arrange. I will keep you posted on our progress in this matter.

3. This is all that I can suggest—the other arrangements are clearly in the hand of the Secretariat to the IBPGR.

SEP 26 1974

DJR

IE

Institute of International Education
809 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

September 23, 1974

Dr. David J. Rogers
Professor of Biology
Taximetrics Lab.
Dept. EPO Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Dear Dr. Rogers:

As you know from Pedro Garrido's letter of August 7th, he hopes to return to Boulder some time before September 1975 to defend his thesis.

At the request of the Ford Foundation, I am writing to ask if you can give us any assurance that Garrido's plan will be successful. I am aware that you cannot guarantee the results, but the Foundation wishes to know if there is a good likelihood of success before supporting the project.

With good wishes,

Sincerely,

Patricia Bain Mills
Program Administrator
Special Projects & Arts

TELEPHONE: 867-0400 CABLE ADDRESS: "INTERED". U.S. REGIONAL OFFICES: ATLANTA, CHICAGO, DENVER, HOUSTON, LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON, D.C.
OVERSEAS OFFICES: NAIROBI, LIMA, HONG KONG, BANGKOK

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES PARA EL DESARROLLO
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE
CENTRE DE RECHERCHES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL

OFICINA REGIONAL
AMERICA LATINA
Apartado Aéreo 53016
Bogotá, D. E., Colombia
Cables: RECENTRE

September 20, 1974

Dr. David Rogers
Department of Environmental
Population & Organismic Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

Dear David:

Your own writings on the origin of cassava use have led to my developing an interest in this subject. By a remarkable coincidence my next door neighbour is Dr. G. Reichel-Dolmatoff who is also particularly interested in this subject.

Dr. Reichel-Dolmatoff and his wife have just concluded a new dig near to Cartagena in a site that dates between 2,000 and 3,000 years B.C. I believe that this is an important dig for several reasons amongst them being the fact that they have some fairly firm indications of a settled non-maize agriculture. The type of tools found would serve a root crop culture and the possibility of manioc obviously comes to mind. We discussed this before Dr. Reichel started his dig and he has gone to some trouble to prepare rather crude soil flotation material with a view to trying to see whether any cassava pollen could be found. The problem now is to find who could look at this material to possibly identify the pollen.

I don't know whether this is something that interests you or whether with all your many other commitments you would be able to look at it. The only literature references to pollen studies which readily come to mind are some of the work at Trivandrum in India and some papers by Derek Jennings. Jennings is now on a sabbatical at IITA and might be prepared to look at material but I have some doubts about India since following the departure of Magoon there is no senior geneticist working on cassava at the Trivandrum Station.

Dr. Reichel has also pointed out to me that the map in your monograph, on page 113, which shows the distribution of M. carthaginenses fits very closely with the distribution of the human cultures along the North Coast of Colombia and Venezuela which he and others have studied and where he believes manioc

played an important role. He has asked me just what is the significance of M. carthaginenses today and whether there is any evidence of it being cultivated 'per se'.

If you can spare a moment to giving me your thoughts on these two points I would be most appreciative.

Kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Barry

Barry L. Nestel
Associate Director
Agriculture, Food and
Nutrition Sciences

yil.

DJR/alz
17 June 1974

cc: Rogers
AGP Reg (2)
Chrono: Rogers

AGPE - PL 2/8

17 JUN 1974

Dear Barry,

Thank you very much for sending your letter with enclosed news on cassava action around the world - you have been busy.

You ask whether I will have an opportunity to pursue my interests in the field of germplasm collection of Manihot material. The answer, unfortunately, is no, because my present duties are much too encompassing to permit me to participate in the work personally. However, I did pursue the matter to some extent with Sam Litzenberger (AID) before I came here.

The major problem is that to do the job as I would like to have done it would require no less than two full years and anything less than that would simply be a waste of time and money. Furthermore, because of the great number of problems of viability of wild species genetic resources, there would have to be involvement of some other individuals who are skilled in the sweep of problems of getting living material out of the wild and bringing it into some secure location for long-term maintenance.

Since I cannot myself do the job, the only other person that I would be confident could do the work because of his familiarity with the wild species, and with sufficient skills to organize and manage the whole programme, is a former student of mine, S.G. Appan. Appan now works for another organization full-time, and he would not be able to undertake the work unless he was given a full-time position with some organization that is interested in the work. Appan's talents, I am sure, would be very well worth it for any of the organizations now interested in cassava to hire him on full time, at a salary that would not be an injustice to him. While Sam Litzenberger could see the merits of the general programme as we outlined it, he could not make any sort of commitment to give a permanent position to anyone. There the matter rests.

Dr. B.L. Nestel
Centro Internacional de Investigaciones
Para el Desarrollo
Apartado Aereo 53016
Bogotá, D.E.
Colombia

If you want to talk more about the ideas and possibilities, you will find me working for FAO for the next few months back at my Colorado address. I would be happy to talk with you further on the work, because it does fit generally within the framework of my overall activity in FAO, and the objectives of my Unit in FAO, namely, conservation of genetic resources. If you wonder what I will be doing as a full-time staff member of FAO working at my old adress - don't ask - it is a complicated story!

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers
Senior Genetic Resources
Documentation Officer
Crop Ecology and Genetic
Resources Unit

DJR/alz
17 June 1974

cc: Rogers
AGP Reg (2)
Chrono: Rogers

AGPE - PL 2/8

17 JUN 1974

Dear Barry,

Thank you very much for sending your letter with enclosed news on cassava action around the world - you have been busy.

You ask whether I will have an opportunity to pursue my interests in the field of germplasm collection of Manihot material. The answer, unfortunately, is no, because my present duties are much too encompassing to permit me to participate in the work personally. However, I did pursue the matter to some extent with Sam Litzenberger (AID) before I came here.

The major problem is that to do the job as I would like to have done it would require no less than two full years and anything less than that would simply be a waste of time and money. Furthermore, because of the great number of problems of viability of wild species genetic resources, there would have to be involvement of some other individuals who are skilled in the sweep of problems of getting living material out of the wild and bringing it into some secure location for long-term maintenance.

Since I cannot myself do the job, the only other person that I would be confident could do the work because of his familiarity with the wild species, and with sufficient skills to organize and manage the whole programme, is a former student of mine, S.G. Appan. Appan now works for another organization full-time, and he would not be able to undertake the work unless he was given a full-time position with some organization that is interested in the work. Appan's talents, I am sure, would be very well worth it for any of the organizations now interested in cassava to hire him on full time, as a salary that would not be an injustice to him. While Sam Litzenberger could see the merits of the general programme as we outlined it, he could not make any sort of commitment to give a permanent position to anyone. There the matter rests.

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Crop Ecology and Genetic
Resources Unit

DJR/alz
17 June 1974

cc: Rogers
AGP Reg (2)
Chrono: Rogers

AGPE - PL 2/8

17 JUN. 1974

Dear Otto,

This is a short report on activities for Genetic Resources Communication, Information and Documentation Systems (GR CIDS). I cannot report on the various results of the last two weeks, since these are still being put into final form by Mr. Pichel.

With respect to my own activities, these are fairly well summarized by the second of the two papers enclosed herewith. I am not sure that you have received background paper, which is the first enclosed document. The second document enclosed gives the programme of work that has been given the approval of Dr. Albani and Mr. Pichel. The second document, the work programme, is being supported for the next six months from regular funds of FAO, but it has been reviewed by the IBPGR during its meeting, and has been sufficiently well received by them that we feel confident of continued funding through IBPGR funds to be provided starting in January 1975. We are all very pleased by the positive reaction of the Board.

There is to be an interim period during which the work must be carried on in Colorado, and we are making plans now for my work there, but as an FAO staff member. This interim period should be completed by December 1974, and during this period we will make a full investigation leading to a systematic plan of action for CIDS in the global system, and a proposal to the Board for its hoped-for acceptance.

If you have any need to contact me, you can reach me at the address you already have in Colorado. When do you expect proofs of the Handbook? Please tell the appropriate individuals to send me proof in Colorado, not to Rome.

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers
Senior Genetic Resources
Documentation Officer
Crop Ecology and Genetic
Resources Unit

Sir Otto Frankel, F.R.S., F.A.A.
CSIRO Division of Plant Industry
P.O. Box 1600
Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601
Australia

DJR/alz
17 June 1974

cc: Rogers
AGP Reg (2)
Chrono: Rogers

AGPE - PL 2/S

17 JUN. 1974

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David J. Rogers
Senior Genetic Resources
Documentation Officer
Crop Ecology and Genetic
Resources Unit

Sir Otto Frankel, F.R.S., F.A.A.
CSIRO Division of Plant Industry
P.O. Box 1600
Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601
Australia

DJR/alz
13 June 1974

cc: Rogers
AGP Reg (2)
Chrono: Rogers

AGPE - PL 2/8

14 JUN 1974

Dear Jack,

I have your letter of 4 June.

Perhaps the most significant development, for the activities of documentation, at any rate, is that I am going to go to the University of Colorado during the next few months to complete our preliminary work on documentation. This was decided by Mr. Pichel and Dr. Albani because we simply could not accomplish our work here, at this time. Because of the urgency of our task, and because we already have considerably momentum for documentation, it was a wise choice to arrange for me to be together with my team in a place where we could continue most expeditiously. Our intent is to continue the work there, making ready for the placement of the TAXIR system on IBM equipment here. We will also install TAXIR on one or two computing machines in Mexico and Colombia, demonstrating the flexibility of the system for all genetic resources data, in a genetic resources centre.

We are doing this work as a continuation of the first round of our pilot studies, but this time under the banner of FAO. The continuing work will give us the necessary insights to prepare an overall plan for genetic resources documentation for the global network. This plan will be presented at the next meeting of the IBPGR, in January 1975, and as a result, we have an extremely heavy workload between now and then.

Connie and I will be leaving for the US one week from today, to rejoin the Taximetrics Lab. team which includes the two men you met here - Hersh and Haneday. Since this work, and these dates, are imminent I fear I must decline your kind request to visit you and your students in July. It simply will not fit in our very tight schedule of work, and I had to give that priority over my personal desires to spend what I know would be a delightful time with you. I trust you will understand.

Professor J.G. Hawkes
Department of Botany
University of Birmingham
P.O. Box 363
Birmingham B15 2TT
U.K.

I am sure that you will be hearing more about the results of the Board meeting from Mr. Pichel and Trevor Sykes. I think that will be better, since I might present you with some garbled information, not in a systematic plan.

I accept your decision for Ayla. I know she must be pushed, and you are the only one to do that. I have heard a rumour, however, that Frank Bisby has given thought to accept a post in the US. Have you heard anything about this?

Please accept my sincere apoligies for turning down your invitation. We must get together, and perhaps we can arrange things more thoughtfully during the next training session.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

D.J. Rogers
Senior Genetic Resources
Documentation Officer
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit

Mr. G.E. Bildesheim
Regional Representative for Europe

12 June 1974

~~M. Nibeni~~ R J Pichel, Chief AGPE
~~Director, AGP~~

Duty trip of Dr. D.J. Rogers to Svalov and Stockholm

This is to inform you that Dr. D.J. Rogers, Senior Genetic Resources Documentation Officer of the Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit of this Division, will be undertaking the following duty travel:

1. From 19-22 June he will visit Svalov to lecture on documentation at the 5th FAO/SIDA Training Course on Genetics and Plant Breeding.

2. On 22 June he will have discussions with Dr. Palmetreiner of the Ministry of Agriculture in Stockholm about the Communications, Information and Documentation System on genetic resources data being implemented.

PL 6/2 Rogers
RJP/alz
cc: ~~Albani~~
Rogers
TA
AGP Reg (2)
Chrono: Pichel
Sec.

DJR/alz
13 June 1974

cc: Rogers
AGP Reg (2)
Chrono: Rogers

AGPE - PL 2/8

14 JUN 1974

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Please accept my sincere apoligies for turning down your invitation. We must get together, and perhaps we can arrange things more thoughtfully during the next training session.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

D.J. Rogers
Senior Genetic Resources
Documentation Officer
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit

DJR/alz
11 June 1974

cc: Rogers
AGP Reg (2)
Chrono: Rogers

AGPS - PL 2/8

11 JUN. 1974.

Dear Dr. Marler,

Following on your kind invitation given in your letter of 11 April 1974, I should be most grateful to have a conference with you on 1 July 1974. I expect to arrive in New York City 30 June (Sunday) and can, therefore, be available in Armonk at, say, 9.30 a.m. on Monday, 1 July. I expect to have a hotel reservation at the Roger Smith Hotel at White Plains, so that if you have any message for me, you can leave it at the desk there. Since I leave here on 19 June, I doubt that you would have time to get any message to me here in Rome.

We have progressed very well in our planning, and I now have a work plan that will give us the opportunity to develop an international system for communication, information and documentation. I will give you details when we meet. In the meantime, you might be interested in the very general paper I have written, as a background for our work (copy enclosed).

If 1 July is not convenient to you, I trust you will be able to put me in touch with someone else there, or, if that is not possible, I hope that you can visit me at the University of Colorado, Boulder. We are transferring our activities from Rome for an interim period while the systems work is being completed.

Sincerely yours,

David J. Rogers
Senior Officer in Documentation
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit

Dr. C. Eric Marler
Technical Advisor
Office of Vice President and Chief Scientist
International Business Machines Corporation
Armonk, New York 10504
U.S.A.

Mr. R. Pichel, Chief

AGPE

2 June, 1974

D.J. Rogers, Senior Officer

CIDS Development, Coordination Program work program.

There are two parts to the enclosed documents:

Part I outlines and explains the expanded pilot projects selected by you and approved by Dr. Albani. This part is used as a statement to the Board, and should accompany the background paper I prepared earlier.

Part II Gives the details of the work program, for each expanded pilot project, for, internal use

It is very critical that attention be given to part II, without delay. The work to be done is very critical to a presentation to the Board.

Please note, for example, that Mr. Hanley should go to Izmir immediately to pick up the data and return with it himself. This would expedite one of the pilot projects.

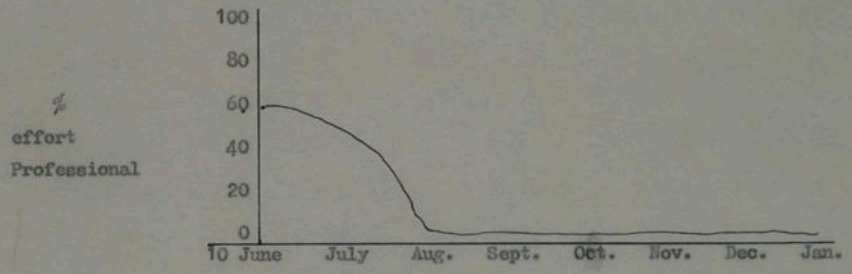
Part II. Work program coordination details.

A. It is exceptionally important that the details listed in "B" be completed as soon as possible. Without each of these the program cannot really get under way - it is a tight enough schedule as is.

It is suggested that a project coordinator be assigned in Rome as well as in Boulder (Rogers). Here the project coordinator will see that the specifics are taken care of and communicated in detail.

It is imperative for FAO that all phases of this flow as smoothly as possible and with as much available public information as possible. The time-phased work load for the Rome-based coordinator is represented by the following;

EFFORT OF ROME COORDINATOR FOR PHASE II PILOT PROJECT.



B. Work PRogram detail

1. Actions for Pichel

(a) The contract with the University of Colorado might be prepared in two parts (A+ B) to expedite operations. Part A to include all items except David Rogers; Part B to include the costs of David Rogers as per our discussions with Freeman (Univ. Colorado reimburses FAO for the half the University salary base for David Rogers).

Part A above will be drafted and sent immediately from the University of Colorado through the Dean of International Studies as a letter of intent to FAO.

Part B may take a week or so longer to get the necessary clearance.

(b) A letter of authorization to Rogers to carry out the pilot projects as designated in the sponsorship of FAO - permission to correspond with the various organizations on behalf of FAO.

(c) Appointment of a Rome-based coordinator to supervise the execution of the items below.

2. Action for the coordinator.

(a) Specific communication information;

Telephones for D.J. Rogers, G.N. Hersh, J.R. Manley
USA - Boulder, Colorado
Area code 303 4432211, ext. 8598
Calls from Rome should be after 4 p.m.
Schedule day of the week to stand by at both ends.

All mail to Taximetrics Lab.
Dept. EPO Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302
USA
(this includes mail sent by pouch to FAO office in Washington)

Advise Buchanen of North American Liaison office of use of pouch - heavy for this project, and the need to forward to us as soon as possible. If not by pouch, certify and express air mail.

(b) Duplication of the files that Erna Bennett has - questionnaires on world genetic resources collection.

(c) Duplication of the mailing list for the Genetic Resources Newsletter.

(d) Communication with Dr. Leon in making up the first round list of addresses for the survey of plant breeders (plan enclosed or attached hereto)

(e) Duplicate the list of Latin American maize questionnaire responses from Dr. Brandolini. Also assist in having copied all of the material that Dr. Brandolini will receive on the Southern EUCARPIA maize collections (see plan attached).

(f) Refer to the Colorado group any contacts and interest from any other international group having maize collections who might be interested in participating in the project, e.g. Northern EUCARPIA, Eastern Europe, etc.

(g) Execute the Izmir plan (attached)

(h) Interview other AGP personnel for possible contacts on these pilot projects.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

Department of Environmental, Population and Organismic Biology

April 26, 1974

Dean William E. Briggs
Hellems 160
Campus

Dear Dean Briggs:

In conjunction with the request for approval of the "Proposal for Computer-Assisted Quantitative Methods Program for EPO Biology," routed through Dean Sawin, the following financial support for the academic year 1974-5:

One TA, half-time	$3000.00
3 Telephone lines, Hale	216.00
Keypunch rental	750.00
Total	$3966.00

As indicated in my covering letter to Dean Sawin, all other costs can be absorbed under present allocations.

Your consideration of allocation of the solicited funding would be greatly appreciated.

Very sincerely,

Hobart

Hobart M. Smith
Chairman

HMS:eo

cc: Sawin
Krueger
✓ Rogers

ORGANISATION DES NA.
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AC...

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex 61181 FOODAGRI Tele...

Pan Am.
Nancy 266 0251

Ref. PL 7/47

In reply please mention
our subject code ref.
and date of this letter

22 OCT. 1973

Dear David,

The papers for your trip to Turrialba (Dec. 2-7) are now in process. As this is a consultation meeting, FAO is paying only the tickets and per diem in Costa Rica (one day in San José, 5 in Turrialba).

Your discussion will be on December 7, from 8-10 a.m., and as this is a small group - no more than 20 people - if you bring some material it may be duplicated early in the week at Turrialba.

This is a good opportunity to get acquainted with the people and the problems in this region, and to lay-out plans for future action. As you know the situation in Central America and the Caribbean Countries quite well, I do not have to give you any details. Please keep in mind only, that the purpose of this meeting is to start some regional action, that most of the work has to be done by the countries themselves, and that the role of the international organization is only to advise on the technical aspects, with little or no probabilities for direct help.

With best regards and hoping to see you in Turrialba,

Yours sincerely,

Jorge León
Chief
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division

Dr. David J. Rogers
Department of Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302
USA

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

Department of Environmental, Population and Organismic Biology

April 26, 1974

Dean Lewis Sawin
Hellems 162
Campus

Dear Dean Sawin:

The attached one-year proposal was yesterday given the unanimous approval of the EPOB Executive Committee, asking that it be relayed to you for A&S approval. If that can be given, it is then to be directed to Dr. Krueger for his approval. If approved at all these levels, the prime motivators, Jay April and Gil Hersh, will initiate implementation, under the supervision of Dr. Rogers.

The EPOB EC calls your attention to the proposed budgetary support sought from A&S: (1) a half-time TA for the two semesters involved in this pilot project; (2) 3 telephone lines (@± $6/line/mo); and (3) the rental on one keypunch. Space, clerical support and general instructional equipment will not exceed present capacities, and all other needs (including personnel) will be supplied by the several cooperating entities (Computing Center, Business School, EPOB) without additional cost.

We wish also to emphasize that this project may serve as a model for wider application in the University, in an area of indisputable and critical growth destiny, and that indeed toward this end the current project involves interdisciplinary participants among several A&S departments.

Finally, we ask that routing of the proposal not be contingent upon firm allocation of the solicited A&S support; if the principle can be endorsed, execution can be adapted to the forthcoming level of support, whatever it may be.

Thank you for your consideration and expedition insofar as circumstances permit.

Very sincerely,

Hobart

Hobart M. Smith
Chairman

HMS:eo

cc: Briggs
Krueger
/ Rogers

Mr. A.E.G. Markham,
Senior Liaison Officer (Trust Funds),
DDFC.

26 April 1974

R.J. Pichel, Chief,
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit,
Plant Production and Protection Division.

TF-RNE/5(SWE): Exploration and Conservation of Plant Germ Plasm in the Near East

I refer to Mr. Cram's memorandum of 17 April on the above Project, and wish to make the following comments:

(1) With regard to the amount of money required for genetic information, Mr. Cram is correct in assuming that a considerable sum of money will be required to set up a "central" computer-base system of genetic data recording and retrieval. Such a central information unit should be set up in FAO/HQ in order to assist in coordinating the information activities of the gene centres which will be part of the international network of gene banks.

A proposal for such a central information unit, including the financial implications, is being worked out by Dr. Rogers for submission to the forthcoming session of the IBPGR.

In view of the present budget limitations, there is no doubt that such a computer-base information unit cannot be set up in 1974-75 without extra budgetary resources which hopefully might be provided by the IBPGR.

It is also to be expected that this coordinating role of FAO in the field of genetic resources information will be recognised as a Regular Programme function of the Organization, and for this reason budget provision for the running of such a genetic data recording and retrieval system will have to be made in the 1976-77 budget.

It is premature at this stage to estimate how much the software exercise for this computerised system will cost, plus the annual running expenses. This will be clarified in due course when Dr. Rogers has completed his present preliminary study, and when we have a more comprehensive picture of what will/the international /be network of genetic conservation centres, in terms of number of participating gene banks, the importance of their collections and the expected expansion of their activities covering exploration, introduction, conservation and evaluation of plant material.

CP-4/1 RNE/5(SWE) ../..
RJP/amsd

cc: Albani
Holle, DDF
de Fauconval, AGON
Wrigley, AFHC
Cram, DDR
Rogers

chrono: Pichel
Sec.
AGP Reg. (2)
ACPE

As to the information centre to be set up in Izmir within the framework of the Regional Project, a provision of $60,000 has been made for this purpose under Code 40 for a four-year period (1.7.74 to 30.6.78). This amount is all that can be spared within the SIDA allocation to build up the information system in Izmir.

One of the two officers provided by each of the cooperating countries will be a documentation man who will be responsible for the recording of data. The key punching and processing of those data will be done in Izmir, except in the case of Pakistan which is already equipped with the necessary machinery.

It is expected that the Regional Gene Centre, when fully operational, under the SIDA-supported project, might benefit from further assistance from IBPGR, especially in the field of genetic documentation.

(2) I fully agree that specialists from outside the region should attend the Board meetings.

At the first meeting, we had invited Prof. Harlan (USA), Prof. Kåhre (Denmark, member of IBPGR), Prof. Rogers (USA, FAO Staff Member wef. 1.5.74.), and Dr. Hondelmann (Germany, Director of German Gene Bank).

The principle of inviting specialists from outside was fully endorsed by the Board which decided, furthermore, to elect a standing committee of eminent specialists to advise the Managing Board, and a tentative list of five names is being considered for clearance by the Governments concerned.

The money to cover the travel for one or several of these scientific advisers can be derived from Codes 10 and 20.

JN/dc
Cc. Mr. D.J. Rogers, AGP
~~PU 1/1~~
Chrono.

PU-1/1

25 April 1974

Dear Mr. Maguire,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 15 April 1974 addressed to Mr. Mandefield.

While the two monographs on Manihot which you would like FAO to reprint undoubtedly have great value, I am afraid that we are not in a position to accept your offer. Indeed, the Member Governments of the Organization have laid down a very strict publications policy, of which the relevant section reads:

"Requests for assistance in publishing under the FAO imprint of unprogrammed material offered by outside individual authors or other bodies will be rejected, irrespective of the merit of the work offered for publication, for the following reasons:

- all books, periodicals and other work issued by FAO are produced at the wish of the Member Governments of the Organization and are primarily for the use of those governments;
- in order to ensure the conformity of publications with the aims of the Organization and the programme approved by the Conference, FAO publishes only works prepared by FAO staff, or by consultants specially commissioned by FAO and working under FAO direction, the publications in either case being part of the approved Programme of Work;
- the acceptance for publication of unsolicited works, even if meritorious, would establish undesirable precedents."

While one of the authors of the monographs, Mr. Rogers, is now associated with FAO, the publication is not included in the Organization's programme of work and could therefore not be issued by us.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) J. Nikolitch
Chief, Editorial Branch

Mr. Bassett Maguire
Executive Director
Organization for Flora
Neotropica
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx
New York 10458, USA

Dr. C.H. Bildsheim,
Regional Representative for Europe
Room D. 445

24 April 1974

R.J. Pichel, Chief,
AGP Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit.

Dr. Rogers' Duty Travel to Turkey and Austria

I wish to advise you that Dr. D.J. Rogers, Genetic Resources Documentation Officer of the AGP Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit, will be visiting Turkey and Austria 14-24 May 1974.

Dr. Rogers' visit to Turkey will be for the purpose of giving training in genetic documentation to the participants of the RNE/5(SWE) Project (Exploration and Conservation of Plant Germplasm in the Near East) at a workshop to be held in Izmir, 14-28 May.

On his way back to Rome (18/19 May) Dr. Rogers will stopover for a week at the FAO/IAEA Joint Division in Vienna for discussions on genetic resources documentation.

RR-6/1
/amed

cc: Fischnich, AGD
Albani, AGPD
El Midani/de Fauconval, AGCE
Rogers
chrono: Pichel
Soc.
AGP Reg. (2)

R. J. Pichel, Chief
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit,
Plant Production and Protection Division

22 April 1974

M. Fried, Director
Joint FAO/IAEA Division

PE·12/1

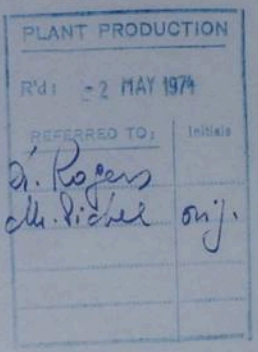
Dr. D. J. Rogers' Visit to Vienna

This is to confirm that the time of Dr. Rogers' proposed visit is suitable to us. We are looking forward very much to this cooperation.

We, therefore, expect Dr. Rogers for the week starting the 19th of May. In accordance with his expressed wish, we have reserved a room in the Kaiserhof Hotel from the 18th to the 24th of May.

MFried:bdr

cc: Mr. Weber
Mr. Rogers ←
Registry



Pl. 2/5.

International Business Machines Corporation

Armonk, New York 10504

and Chief Scientist

April 11, 1974

Dr. David J. Rogers
(AGPE, Room C769, FAO, Rome)
c/o The FAO Liaison Office
Suite 2258 United Nations Headquarters
42nd Avenue and 1st Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Dr. Rogers:

I have continued to study the fascinating issues raised by your work.

I would be most indebted if we could meet here or in New York City on your next visit. This could provide an occasion for understanding the interaction between your evolving plan and its data processing requirements. When are you planning your next trip?

Sincerely,

G. Eric Marler, M. D.
Technical Advisor

GEM/las

Recd 17 June!! PL-2/5

Decision Analysis & Research Institute
A non-profit organization engaged in research for public and private concerns

2260 Baseline Road
Boulder, Colorado 80302
(303) 444-1605

April 10, 1974

Dr. David J. Rogers
Crop Ecology & Genetic Resources Unit
FAO via Delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 - Rome, ITALY

Dear Dave:

Bloody unfortunate that you've encountered ennui, deliberately erected road blocks and opposition itself. Gil described the situation as he saw it and I can imagine you're fit to be tied. Sounds much like Brazil.

I would be delighted if we found that non-profit research institute DARI could serve as a suitable mechanism for doing the job you would otherwise have done directly through FAO. Currently, our DARI overhead is 20%...rather hard to beat alongside alternative mechanisms. I believe, we can assure that, within DARI, the team -- Gil, Jim, et al -- could get better support, technical and administrative, than anywhere. Meantime, they can operate with whatever degree of freedom they wish, calling on associates as they feel the need.

We do not have a standard contract form. Our current posture is that where the job is small, the agreement can be set forth in correspondence, signed by the president. Where the commitment is more involved, we'll have our lawyer step in and tinker with the wording, always with appropriate deference to the client's needs.

I had a chat with Gil about it, asking what we should do next...how we might best respond to your letter so as to get something going. Gil recommended that we hold off until he joins you at the end of this month. He seems to share my feeling that DARI could be an attractive mechanism to employ, but that making a decision on that as well as making a decision on precisely how to proceed might best await his sessions with you there in Rome. We'll defer to Gil's judgment, and await his return. Meantime, be advised that Dick Sawyer and the DARI board look with favor on the sort of involvement you envision and we stand ready to provide the support you need.

Sue and I had a glorious 10 days in Paris...weather was great, city as enchanting as ever; but expensive! Sorry the FAO bureaucratic monolith keeps Rome from being the delight it might. I'm confident we'll get the job done and you'll view it with satisfaction some years down the road. Keep a stiff upper lip, old friend.

Regards to Connie,

Claude McMillan

cc: Gil Hersh
Dick Sawyer

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. R.J. Pichel
Chief AGPE

DATE: 9 April 1974
FORM FO 2/332

Through: Director, FOR H. Steinlin

FROM: R.L. Willan
FORM

SUBJECT: Third session of FAO Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources

Further to our recent conversation, I attach a copy of the provisional time-table for the third session of the FAO Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources and confirm that we should be very happy if you could spare the time to take part in the discussion of Section V - Relationship between Forest and Crop Plant Genetic Resources, which is due to take place at 0900 on Wednesday 8 May (Ethiopia Room C285/289).

My suggestion would be for you to give an introductory talk (?15-20 minutes) which could cover

(a) Brief history of AGPE, its current resources in staff and finance, its current programme and plans for future activities.

(b) More specific reference to the current programme on information, storage and retrieval for genetic resources, possibilities of extending the system to cover forest genetic resources.

(c) Events leading up to the formation of IBPGR, its relationship with CGIAR and TAC, probable method of operation, financial resources available, etc.

We should be grateful if, after your talk, you would answer any questions which panel members may wish to ask and join in the general discussion of that item.

It goes without saying that, if any members of AGPE would like to attend that or other items on the agenda, they will be very welcome.

PLANT PRODUCTION
R'd: 11 APR 74
REFERRED TO: | Initials
Mr. Pichel
Sykes
Bennett

RLW:sr
cc: Steinlin
Fugalli/Willan
Harcharik/Palmberg
FO Reg (3)
Borelli

FO-1/1

GH/ss
9.5.74.
cc: AGP Reg. (2)
Chrono
Rogers ✓

AGPE-PL 2/8

- 9 MAY. 1974

Dear Sir Otto,

... The enclosed manual is in response to your letter of 22 April 1974. Please note that STIRS is merely another acronym for TAXIR.

This manual will be replaced within the next several months; a new one will be sent to you at that time. Please let me have your questions in the meantime.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

G.N. Hersh
Consultant Systems Economist
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division

Sir Otto Frankel, F.R.S., F.A.A.,
CSIRO Division of Plant Industry,
P.O. Box 1600,
Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601,
Australia.

DJR/amed
30.5.74.

cc: Pichel
chrono: Rogers
AGP Reg. (2)

PL-2/8

3 JUN. 1974

Dear Mr. Seidewitz,

Enclosed please find the statement you wanted from us. It has been carefully reviewed by our Legal Counsel, and approved as stated.

We trust that this will help you in your important work.

Yours sincerely,

R.J. Pichel
Chief
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division

Mr. Lothar Seidewitz,
Diplomgaertner,
Genbank im Institut fuer Pflanzenbau
und Saatgutforschung der FAL,
D-33 BRAUNSCHWEIG,
Bundesallee 50,
Federal Republic of Germany.

Statement to be inserted in THESAURUS

The accompanying THESAURUS, prepared by Mr. Lothar Seidewitz, of the Institut für Pflanzenbau und Saatgutforschung der FAL, Braunschweig, is one of the most complete efforts to standardize communication of information on genetic resources produced to date. The THESAURUS, initiated by Mr. Seidewitz, has been critically examined by a number of experts in various fields and in various languages. However, it is recognised that no such standard can be completely without error, and with this understanding, the THESAURUS, which has been examined and endorsed by FAO specialists in genetic resources conservation and documentation is offered for consideration to the world community of genetic resources workers.

It is the intent of the author that workers who may use this work will be free to comment on the various definitions and rating scales suggested, and communicate their acceptance, or lack of acceptance of the terminology and definitions provided. Only by free interchange of criticism, on a scientific basis, can we anticipate that there will be a world-wide means of accurate communication. This publication, which has already cost considerable time and effort, can only be improved by the conscientious, and objective, analysis of many experts in many fields.

Communication on any aspect of the THESAURUS should be addressed to:

Mr. Lothar Seidewitz
Diplomgaertner
Genbank im Institut für Pflanzenbau und
Saatgutforschung der FAL
D-33 BRAUNSCHWEIG
Bundesallee 50

The present version of the THESAURUS deals only with a certain group of crops (the major cereals at the moment excluding sorghum and rice). However, additional definitions and terminology will include grasses, clovers and clover-like crops, forage and grain legumes, and temperate zone root and tuber crops. Time is the only limiting factor which has prevented the inclusion of tropical and subtropical crops, as well as certain terminology for taxonomic, phytopathological (pests and diseases), and genetic terminology are not yet included, but their inclusion is under consideration.

Mr. P. Contini,
Legal Counsel.

8 May 1974

R.J. Pichel, Chief,
AGP Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit.

Cooperation between FAO Programme in
Genetic Resources and the German Gene Bank

Please find attached a statement prepared by the German Gene Bank in Braunschweig to be sent to other genetic conservation centres together with a Thesaurus for International Standardisation of Genetic Documentation, in order to obtain their reaction to the proposed Thesaurus.

This is the most complete effort ever made so far to standardise communication of genetic resources information between gene centres. This work has been analysed and endorsed by our specialists in genetic resources conservation and genetic documentation.

I wish to submit for your approval the last sentence of the first paragraph of the attached statement, where it indicates "the approbation from FAO" in submitting this Thesaurus to the consideration of the world community of genetic resources for their comments and/or approval.

RJP/amed
P1-2/8

cc: Rogers
chrono: Pichel
Sec.
AGP Reg. (2)

STATEMENT FOR CONSIDERATION AND APPROVAL TO BE USED IN THE

THESAURUS for the International Standardization of Genebank Documentation

The accompanying THESAURUS, prepared by Mr. Lothar Seidewitz, of the Institute fur Pflanzenbau und Saatgutforschung der FAL, Braunschweig, is one of the most complete efforts to standardize communication of information on genetic resources produced to date. The THESAURUS, initiated by Mr. Seidewitz, has been critically examined by a number of experts in various fields and in various languages. However, it is recognized that no such standard can be completely without error, and with this understanding, the THESAURUS is offered for consideration to the world community of genetic resources workers with the approbation from FAO.

It is the intent of the author that workers who may use this work will be free to comment on the various definitions and rating scales suggested, and communicate their acceptance, or lack of acceptance, of the terminology and definitions provided. Only by free interchange of criticism, on a scientific basis, can we anticipate that there will be a world-wide means of accurate communication. This publication, which has already cost considerable time and effort, can only be improved by the conscientious, and objective, analysis of many experts in many fields.

The present version of the THESAURUS deals only with a certain group of crops (the major cereals, at the moment excluding sorghum and rice). However, additional definitions and terminology will include grasses, clovers and clover-like crops, forrage and grain legumes, and temperate zone root and tuber crops. Time is the only limiting factor which has prevented the inclusion of tropical and subtropical crops, as well as

certain terminology for taxonomic, phytopathological (pests and deseases), and genetic terms, but their inclusion is under consideration.

Communication on any aspect of the THESAURUS should be addressed to:

Mr. Lothar Seidewitz
Diplomgaertner
Genbank im Institut fuer Pflanzenbau
und Saatgutforschung der FAL
D-33 Braunschweig
Bundesallee 50
F.R. Germany

LC:lb
14 March 1974
cc: Fassi, Torino
Oram/Webster, DDD
D.J. Rogers
Peterson
Berg, Nigeria
Sidi
Chiarappa
AGP Reg.(2)
Chron.(Furtick)
" (Chiarappa)
Circ.

AGPP - PR 3/10

15 MAR. 1974

Dear Dr. Nestel:

Your letter of December 20, 1973 to Mr. Oram was recently forwarded to me together with your review paper "Current Trends in Cassava Research".

I fully share your concern on the inter-country or inter-continental movement of vegetative propagating material of cassava in view of the high quarantine risks involved. I also agree with you that unless some proper action is taken at this time to solve this problem, the whole research effort to improve this crop at IITA and CIAT could be entirely lost.

The idea of establishing an international centre for the distribution of disease-free propagating material is one that arises periodically. A few years ago the USDA, EPPO, American Phytopathological Society etc. were all giving some consideration to this matter. As far as FAO is concerned, we had under study a concrete proposal for the establishment of an international centre in the Mediterranean area. Unfortunately, for a series of circumstances (including the recognition of certain technical, administrative and managerial difficulties), there was no follow-up to this proposal.

At this stage, with the pressing need of distributing without quarantine risks improved cassava material from the international research centres and elsewhere, I believe that it would be much simpler and more efficient to utilize the services of one or more intermediate plant quarantine stations combined, where possible, with post-entry quarantine facilities at the regional level or right in the countries where this material is to be introduced.

.../...

Dr. Barry L. Nestel
Associate Director
Animal Science
International Development Research Centre
Apartado Aéreo 53016
Bogotá, Colombia

You may wish to know that FAO is already active in this field but only on a very limited scale. However, we would be ready to expand this type of service, provided an official request was sent to us from the interested institutes, and that a budget could be set aside and made available to us to finance the expanded activities.

Looking forward to hear more on this subject,

I remain

Yours sincerely,

William R. Furtick
Chief, Plant Protection Service
Plant Production and Protection Division

KZ/rdw
15.3.74

cc: Dr. Rogers
Dr. Adam
chrono
pink circ.
AGP Reg. 2

PL 9/2

18 MAR. 1974

Dear Ms Parkins,

FAO Plant Protection Bulletin

I am writing to you at the suggestion of one of your ex-colleagues - and an unabashed admirer - Dr. David J. Rogers. As you may know, Dr. Rogers is now working with the Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit of FAO's Plant Production and Protection Division. He asks me to convey his warmest regards.

He has suggested that Biosciences Information Service could do a speedy, accurate and probably not too costly job of indexing for us. It would involve the index to Vol.20 of the FAO Plant Protection Bulletin (1972). I enclose a copy of the FAO Plant Prot.Bull. and one of the Index to Vol.19 for your further information. The entire volume totals 144 pages and is also published in French and Spanish.

I should be very grateful to you if, at your earliest convenience, you would let me know whether Biosciences Information Service would be willing to do this job. Is so, could you,at the same time, give me an estimate of the costs involved in indexing the English volume only, with the agreement that it would be used as a basis for us to compile the French and Spanish versions ourselves, and also how much time you think would be required for completing the job.

Your kind attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

K. Zammarano
Plant Protection Officer
Plant Protection Service
Plant Production and Protection Division

Ms Phyllis V. Parkins,
Executive Director
Biosciences Information Service of Biological Abstracts
2100 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
19103 U.S.A.

RJP/amsd
26.3.74.

cc: Bennett
Rogers
Sykes
chrono: Pichel
Sec.
AGP Reg. (2)

IN-11/2

27 MAR 1974

Dear Sirs,

Your letter of 15 February concerning the proposed visit of Ing. Ivo Bares to FAO Headquarters reached me only today because of continual problems with the postal services in Italy.

I shall, of course, be very pleased to receive the visit of Ing. Ivo Bares.

FAO is now involved in an expanding programme of crop genetic resources conservation, and the establishment and/or strengthening of a world wide network of gene centres is the major objective now pursued.

With regard to the date of Ing. Bares' visit, 3-5 June, I am afraid that this will conflict with the first meeting of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources which is to be held in Rome almost at the same time, and I would appreciate it if it could be changed to an earlier date: e.g., the second part of May or the week 10-14 June.

We have very good working relations with the Bari Gene Bank, and if I can do anything to facilitate Ing. Bares visit to Bari, please let me know, I shall be only too pleased to do so.

I look forward to establishing close cooperation with your Institute.

Yours sincerely,

R.J. Pichel
Chief
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division

Ass. Prof. Dr. Ing. Anton Kovácik, Dr.Sc.,
Director of Research Institutes of
Plant Production,
Ing. Vladimír Matinek, C.Sc.,
Director of the Institute of Genetics
and Plant Breeding,
PRAHA 6 - Ruzyne - Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Výzkumné ústavy rostlinné výroby
ÚSTAV GENETIKY A ŠLECHTĚNÍ, PRAHA 6 - RUZYNĚ, ČSSR

Научно-исследовательские институты растениеводства
ИНСТИТУТ ГЕНЕТИКИ И СЕЛЕКЦИИ

Research Institutes of Crop Production
INSTITUTE OF GENETICS AND PLANT BREEDING

Dr. R.J. P i c h e l
Chief of Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of UN
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 R o m e
I t a l y

Prague, 15 February, 1974.

Dear Dr. Pichel,

Would you please kindly let us know if you can receive in your department for 2 - 3 days our member, Ing. Ivo Bareš, CSc, Head of Department Genetic Resources of our Institute and coordinator of these problems in ČSSR.

Ing. Ivo Bareš, CSc would like to investigate with you the questions of long-term storage of collections (a visit of the Gene Bank in Bari is planned in the course of his stay), of methodical keeping of collections from the point of view of trials as well as from the point of view of accountance and of descriptions on a computer, of FAO plans to rescue the gene plasma and to discuss the possibilities of a further development of cooperation. He would like to investigate the wheat collection in more detail. He is concerned with similar questions in Czechoslovakia where a collection of 40 000 varieties is kept at present and a project of a gene bank is under preparation.

His visit with you is planned for 3 to 5 June, 1974 but it can take place earlier or later, according to your possibilities.

We would appreciate your answer as to the possibility of this visit.

Looking forward to further cooperation, we remain

Yours truly,

Ass.Prof. Ing.Anton Kováčik DrSc
Director of Research Institutes
of Plant Production

Ing.Vladimír Martinek,CSc
Director of the Institute
of Genetics and Plant
Breeding

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

ADDRESSEE (Note: X-out errors. Do not erase)

INSTITUT PFLANZENBAU FAL
33 BRAUNSCHWEIG - VOLKENRODE
(FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC)

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	22	29/3	13.0

MESSAGE

SEIDEWITZ AVAILABLE 22/24 APRIL

ROGERS

PROGRAMME RP

	Name	Initials	Date	Hour (0000-2400)
Drafted	D.J. Rogers	DJR	28/3	15.30
Cleared	E.J. Freeman		28/3	
Authorized (Name, Title and Signature)	R.J. Pichel, Chief, AGPE			

DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES

DG
DDG

cc: Pichel
Rogers AGP
AGP Reg. (2)

FILING CODES: PL-2/8

AFS 90-4 1272 200.M

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

34

ADDRESSEE (Note: X-out errors. Do not erase)

ICRISAT
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MESSAGE

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PICHEL

4 – 3 – 2 – 1 –

PROGRAMME RP

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cc: Pichel
Rogers
AGP Reg. (2)

	Name	Initials	Date	Hour (0000-2400)
Drafted	D.J. Rogers	DJR	28/3/74	1540
Cleared	E.J. Freeman	EJF	28/3	1650
Authorized (Name, Title and Signature)	R.J. Pichel, Chief, AGPE			

FILING CODES: FL-2/8

AFS 90-4 1272 200 M

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

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FOODAGRI
WASHINGTON
(USA)

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☐ Telex ☐ ETAT (full rate) ☐ PRESS

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	8		
Transmission Method	**No.**	**Date**	**Hour**
D	88	23/3	17.30

MESSAGE

PJ

BUCHANAN RE CONSULTANCIES HANLEY AND HERSH URGENTLY REQUIRED stop
OFFERS EMPLOYMENT SENT 11/3 ~~xiiii~~ STILL UNSIGNED stop ~~xxxxxx~~
EXPEDITE ENABLING ~~xx~~ RELEASE TICKETS stop ADVISE HERSH TO PHONE
ROGERS FAO ROME EXT4676

NOBIS

88

4 –
3 –
2 –
1 –

PROGRAMME

	Name	Initials	Date	Hour (0000-2400)
Drafted	E.J. Pichel	RP	28.3.74.	11.30
Cleared	E.J. Freeman	EJF	28/3	1430
Authorized (Name, Title and Signature)	G. Nobis, Personnel Officer, AGP-ESO			

DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES

DG
DDG cc: Pichel (3)
Nobis
Freeman
Rogers
AGP Reg (4)

FILING CODES: PE-13/1 (Hanley)
PE-13/1 (Hersh)

AFS 90-4 1272 200.M

Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Agricultural Production Division
FAO
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100-Rome
Italy
May 4, 1974

Dr. Gilberto Paez
EMBRAPA -CCAPD
Bl. Venancio III, s/105
Brasilia, DF (70000)
BRASIL

Dear Dr. Paez:

Please forgive this long delay in answering your letter of March 22, with your kind invitation to visit and advize on information systems in EMBRAPA. Your letter was delivered to me yesterday, by my assistant Gil Hersh. Your letter had been forwarded to me earlier, but the Italian mail service must have lost it somewhere. I would certainly have answered sooner, if I had received your letter learlier. I hope that you have not been too inconvenienced by the delay.

As you can see by the address, I am on a consulting mission to FAO to help establish a world-wide system of information retrieval for genetic resources. This mission will last until approximately the end of June, and I could not possibly come to help before that time. However, it might be possible, if you agree, to have my assistant, Mr. G. N. Hersh, come to Brasilia earlier in the month of June. He is here with me now, but we hope that his mission will be completed by about the 10th of June. Mr. Hersh is very competent in all aspects of information retrieval of agricultural data, and is a management scientist. He has worked with me on TAXIR and other systems since 1968, and is, therefore, experienced in the types of work which you seek advice one. As a matter of fact, in his work with me, he is the expert in design of the systems, and would, therefore, be the best possible person to have in the work. He speaks Spanish, but unfortunately, not Portuguese, but can probably understand a minimal amount of Portuguese. He has my complete confidence, and we work together as a team.

If you care to pursue this idea further, may I suggest that you communicate with us here. If so, the best means to write is through the diplomatic pouch service, which I am sure is available to you there in Brasilia. By using the diplomatic pouch, the mail is delivered here to FAO much more rapidly. Please address the letter to me, personally.

Once again, please forgive me for the long delay in responding to your kind invitation. We are very interested in assisting, and hope to be able to pursue this work with you. Thank you for your invitation.

Sincerely yours,

David J. Rogers.

cc.: Mr. Hersh.

Dr. A. Micke,
Plant Breeding and Genetics Section,
Joint FAO/IAEA Division,
VIENNA.

5 March 1974

D.J. Rogers, Consultant in Genetic Documentation,
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit,
Plant Production and Protection Division.

Contribution for UN Organizations for the
Joint Document to be presented to the
World Food Congress

Your memorandum of 21 March reached me last week. Sorry for the delay. I have made one addition to the draft written by Dr. Rabson, which is of minor importance. Otherwise, I believe that what has been said can stand as it is.

I am hoping that I shall soon have a chance to see you as Mr. Pichel has approved a trip to Vienna following my work at Izmir, where I shall be from 15-17 May. If all goes well, I shall travel to Vienna directly from Turkey on 18 May, and spend a week with you and others there working on mutual problems of documentation. *

My travel still has to be officially approved, and I hope to inform Dr. Fried as soon as everything is final.

*or rather, Mr. Pichel.

DJR/amsd
UN-43/1
PL-2/8

cc: Conzak, IAEA Joint Division
Pichel
chrono: Rogers
AGP Reg. (3)

GENETIC RESOURCES:

Any improvement in crop plants with respect to yields, quality, disease resistance and other characteristics is dependent on new genetic combinations. With the wider adoption of better varieties of plants around the world there has been a rapid decrease of the genetic resources with which to formulate new combinations. Thus a larger proportion of the world's crop plants, because of their narrower genetic base, become more vulnerable to disease and pests. To minimize this very real threat to crop production and to pave the way for further genetic improvements, every effort must be made to conserve and expand the available genetic resources.

First, the currently available genetic resources must be collected, documented and preserved in centers specifically designed for these purposes. The materials carried in such centers must be genetically catalogued in such a way as to be able to provide the practicing plant breeder with needed characters on request. In addition to the preservation of existing germ plasm it is important to generate new usable germ plasm, utilizing established techniques as well as new technology. The use of radiation and chemicals for inducing mutations in seeds and vegetative parts of plants is now well documented. In addition, there is hope for a variety of new technologies which have great potential for expanding genetic resources. These include the use of cell and tissue cultures of plants, and of haploid stocks to effect the manipulation of genetic materials in ways never before possible. Before 1985 it should be feasible to employ a number of these techniques on a practical level, provided the required basic and developmental research is given high priority in the near future, principally but not exclusively, in developed countries. The new genetic resource products from such work would be available to plant breeders and added to those maintained at genetic resource stock centers. The potential dividends of such technological developments include higher yielding and better varieties of plants as well as new types of crop plants that may be adaptable to new environments permitting the production of crops, not hitherto possible, or able to fix atmospheric nitrogen where the capability did not exist before. Improvements in the efficiency of food production, fertilizer use, etc., thus seem within the realm of practical possibilities.

1974-03-21

DJR/amsd
4.4.74.

cc: chrono: Rogers
AGP Reg. (2)

PL-2/8

- 5 APR 1974

Dear Gil,

Will you mail out the reprints in the attached list ? Maybe you could get one of the Departmental secretaries to do the addressing and mailing for you. But you will have to pull the reprints out of the files where we have them. Most of the requests are for the Manihot esculenta monograph which came out in Economic Botany. Those reprints are (as I recall) in a separate file cabinet from the other reprints, and were, when I left in one of those files next to the supply cabinet in my office.

Looking forward to seeing you and Jim on or about the 23rd. Ask Buchanan to send me a cable as soon as you know your actual flight number, date and time.

Sincerely,

D.J. Rogers
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division

Mr. G.N. Hersh,
Taximetrics Laboratory,
Department EPO Biology,
University of Colorado,
BOULDER,
Colorado 80302,
USA.

REQUESTS FOR ROGERS' REPRINTS - LIST OF NAMES AND ADDRESSES

1: Monograph of Manihot esculenta (Economic Botany 27 : 1-113, 1973)

(i) GEORGE MITEN,
Instituto de Botânica,
Caixa Postal 4005,
SAO PAULO, S.P.,
Brazil.

(ii) Dr. G.G. NAYAR, (*)
Biology Division,
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre,
BOMBAY 85,
India.

(iii) I.B. STAPLES,
Department of Primary Industries,
Walkamin,
Queensland,
Australia.

(iv) J. PHILIP MOSS,
Department of Agricultural Botany,
Plant Science Laboratories,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights,
READING, RG6 2AS,
England.

(*) + explanation of the Taximetric Methods used

(v) R.P. ADAMS,
T. ZANONI,
Department of Botany and Plant Pathology,
Colorado State University,
FORT COLLINS,
Colorado 80521,
USA.

(vi) CHARLES H. PERINO, (*)
Department of Botany,
North Carolina State,
RALEIGH, N.C. 27607,
USA.

(vii) Miss F. SANDERS, (*)
Librarian,
National Herbarium of New South Wales,
Royal Botanic Gardens,
SYDNEY,
Australia.

continues:...

1: Monograph of Manihot esculenta (continued)

(viii) SAMUEL G. CARMER,
Professor of Biometry,
Department of Agronomy,
W501 Turner Hall,
University of Illinois,
Agricultural College,
ILLINOIS.

2: Amino acid profile of manioc leaf protein in relation to nutritive value (Published in Economic Botany 17, 211-16, 1963)
Cassava leaf protein (Economic Botany 13, 261-63, 1969)
What's so great about cassava (World Farming 13, (6) 16-22, 1971)

(i) Dr. K.K. Krishnamoorthy,
Professor and Head of the Department of
Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry,
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,
Agricultural College and Research Institute,
COIMBATORE 641003,
India.

3P Charanal and Graph (in paper with Legendre published in TAXON 21 (5.6) November 1972. Reprint of paper. Any charge let him know.)

(i) Prof. MIGUEL F. ACEVEDO,
Universidad de los Andes,
Facultad de Ingenieria,
Ingenieria de Sistemas,
MERIDA,
Venezuela.

4 April 1974.
DJR/amsd

"out" folder

Letter to: Dr. P. R. Rowe, Head
Plant Breeding and Genetics Department
The International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima, Perú

Dear Roger:

This is my second effort to write you--the first one got lost somewhere in the typing pool. Probably just when I finish this one, they'll find the first one.

I do appreciate your many comments, on the first round of the pilot project and I will try to reply to them in the same order (more or less) that you followed in your letter.

Your first: the designation of your center as CIP, and the Sturgeon Bay Center as USPC was evidently not known when we made the wrong acronyms. However, it is very simple to change the designations in the computer, using the correction facility, and with one correction statement, we can correct to CIP and USPC wherever the incorrect designations appear. This will be done by Hersh, in Colorado.

Second, on the overestimate of the numbers of collections, due to duplication, I felt sure that our estimate was high, because the same type of problem exists in every crop I know anything about. However, we have to treat accessions from different centers as separate, until we have some definite way to discover the duplicates. One reason we developed the classification of types of data, which you have in the first round printout, was to aid in uncovering the duplication. TAXIR will be of great assistance to discover the duplication once we have enough data in the banks to compare the accessions from the different centers. Clearly, one of the best means to discover the duplication is by the collector and his number, but there probably are other common descriptors useful in duplicate identification. But we appreciate your comment on this area, as it focusses attention on a very serious problem. I am sure you are aware, however, that having duplicates in different centers is not all bad, because of the danger of loss if an accession is maintained only in one place.

Your comment on the need for a means to find materials to meet some demand will require more comment than the ones above. In the pilot project, we did not have the objective nor opportunity to do as we would ideally like to do, namely, to design a total documentation system for each center. There are evidently many more data used for various functions in a fully operating center such as CIP, and we want, if we get the chance, to work with each center to show how to make an efficient flow both for accessions and for data through all functions. In this way, data for the purposes of sending out materials would be incorporated as it becomes available--accession and exploration data, storage data (where each tuber is, how many are in store), evaluation data as they are produced, etc. None of the types of data you require are beyond the capability of TAXIR to handle, so from the computing program standpoint, this is no problem. But this leads to the next problem you brought up--how to get TAXIR going for your own use there.

You asked whether you could justify a system like TAXIR for the CIP collections which you expect to number about 8,000 in two years time. My best answer to that is to look at the sample of data which we received, where we found 49 possible descriptors for each accession. A bit of simple arithmetic on just those figures will indicate the need for a very good computing system, to try to find one data point. Then ask for two data points at a time, etc. Clearly, we did not have all the types of data you already handle in the center, in the pilot project and I have no idea how many more will be found when (and if) we do a systems analysis of your center for documentation, but conservatively, I would guess that we would double the number of descriptors ~~accessions~~ we already have for each accession. Can you justify <u>not</u> doing the documentation with a computer?

You further mentioned that you expect to have a consulting group to examine your needs for computing (as well as for the other international centers). Having had some experience with consulting firms, I would caution you to be very careful with these types. First, they probably know nothing whatsoever about agriculture, or your problems, and they will not likely really understand what you may tell them about your problems. They also may not be current with their knowledge about many "software" developments around the country and world, and tell you that this or that either can't be done, or will cost an exhorbitant amount ~~a great deal~~ to do something, when in fact, the problem has been solved by someone that they do not know about. Their expertise will be largely in the realm of hardware, and there, they probably can give good advice. But you better take anything they say with a grain of salt, and have their findings and recommendations checked out with some other group.

~~Arrangements with comb. centers in Lima~~
~~Time to start is now~~
~~need for a documentation officer + computer analyst.~~

You ask about plotting capacities, given latitude and longitude. Let me discuss the general problem about hardware before discussing that one, because in the next paragraph, you wonder about having the computer facilities nearer to you than Rome or some other European center. In these respects, our philosophy is to have each center provided with the most useful, nearby hardware possible. I do not think that, even though you definitely do need computing facilities to back up your work, that you could justify a large-scale machine, even though you might use it several times a day. A large-scale machine can handle hundreds, even thousands of jobs per day, so we will have to make some other arrangements. A large-scale machine might be justified for all the agricultural endeavors in Peru, including yours and others in La Molina, but it will take some time to get agreements and approvals to install one. It is my guess that in Lima there may be at least one large scale machine installed in either a bank or in some commercial organization like an oil company. Frequently these machines are under-used, and they are looking for users to rent time, and this seems to be a logical solution. You have your own software packages, and you give the center your software and data, and get charged for the actual time on the machine. This has many advantages--you do not have to worry about the overhead necessary to keep the hardware going, and only pay for the time you use. This is generally the technique that has evolved in the states. Even the large machine at the U. of Colorado is rented out to commercial users to help pay for the machine, and they run as many as 2000 jobs per day.

If there are no large machines in Lima, we might consider how to get parts of the job done for your most immediate work, and then find machines, say, in Colombia, where I know they have a large IBM machine,

and where they will probably want to install full-scale TAXIR. This would not be an ideal solution, but it would be better than having the closest installation in Europe.

Plotting machines may, or may not be installed in a particular computing center, so we would have to find a center which does have one, and then prepare the data for plotting by calling it from the TAXIR storage, put it on tape, and send it for plotting to the center where the work can be done. Plotting is not done by the printers associated with the computing machine, because the ordinary printer does not have the accuracy of positioning needed ~~taxxxprinxx~~ to prepare maps.

I do not yet know how FAO will finally end up on the documentation problem, but it is my job to design this function for the Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit. We are supposed to coordinate documentation, and as I understand it, the International Centers will want to participate in the world-wide program, and utilize our services. It is my suggestion that you talk this over with Dick Sawyer, and see how you at CIP can get going. It would be a pity to let our present momentum go. You could follow my suggestions, if you find them agreeable, as follows:

Prepare a budget which would permit me and Hersh to come to Lima to (1) design the documentation function for CIP, (2) discover the appropriate hardware capabilities, and (3) if everything up to that point is all right, ~~(x~~ contract to have TAXIR put up in the appropriate way for your work.

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I trust that I have more or less covered all your points in your letter. If not, we can continue to clear up points that are not yet well understood.

Sincere.y

David J. Rogers
Consultant in Documentation.

cc. Pichel
Hersh

DJR:mjd 8.3.74

cc.: Pichel, AGPE
Hersh, USA
Rogers, AGPE

8 MAR 1974

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I trust that I have more or less covered all your points in your letter. If not, we can continue to clear up points that are not yet well understood.

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers
Consultant in Documentation

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. E. J. Freeman
Executive Officer, AGPX

DATE: 27 February 1974

FROM: W. Schurok
Finance Officer, AFFP

SUBJECT: Reimbursement of Excess Baggage - Dr. D. J. Rogers

Your memorandum of 7 February has been referred to me by the Senior Officer, AFFP, to review the documentation in support of the claim for reimbursement of excess baggage.

In order that I may be in a position to make an appropriate recommendation to the Senior Officer it would be appreciated if you could obtain clarification on the following points:

1. The blue GEBAT form indicates excess 10 kilos on the sector Boston/Rome and under the column charges a figure of $63.36. Was this amount paid separately to a carrier or is it included in the payment of $403.20?

2. The TWA excess baggage ticket indicates total weight 240 pounds less a free baggage allowance of 100 pounds. The free baggage allowance by the carrier is normally 44 pounds. Are there any special conditions which would entitle Dr. Rogers to receive a higher free baggage allowance?

3. Is Dr. Rogers able to recollect any conversation at the time the TWA clerk issued the excess baggage tickets in Boston with respect to the unit rate per pound and if local taxes were applied?

The above mentioned documents are attached for easy reference.

AGP REGISTRY
28 FEB 74
REFERRED TO
Exec. Off.

AFF-304-TR Re. 3/1
~~PN-20~~/1 Rogers D J
WS:sf

cc AFF Reg (2)
Mr. Harding
Mr. Cesarano
Mr. Schurok
P1 chrono

Reply to Mr. Schurok's memo on excess baggage charges.

The replies are numbered in the same sequence as Mr. Shurock's 3 questions.

1. The Bebat of $63.36 was not included in the $403.20 charge, so the $403.20 charage was over and above my free allowance, plus the Gebat.

2. The explanation for the 100 free pounds is as follows:

   a. I used my wife's free allowance, plus my own. Though the total of free allowance between us was 88 pounds thereby, they allowed an extra 12 pounds because they weighed in our personal hand luggage as well.

   b. I paid excess baggage charges for my wife's personal baggage, in order to reduce the overweight charges to carry the necessary official FAO materials.

   c. The overweight charges then ensuing for my wife (who accompanied me at my own expense) are <u>not</u> included in the enclosed charges to FAO. I paid those myself, and have not requested any compensation from FAO for that purpose.

3. I do not recollect any conversation with the TWA desk clerk concerning unit rate per pound. I accepted the charge because I assumed the clerk knew what she was doing. I further assume that if taxes were paid, they were figured directly into the $403.20, without indicating them.

Rome, Feb. 26, 1974

Dear Gil and Jim:

This is a long over-due report, and one I have to send as a private letter, because of the insecurity of the official channels. Too many people get their hands on the official mail to let you know really what is happening. First—your medical history and personal history forms came this morning. Now, there is a long song and dance (time?? maybe 6 weeks). They have to get some sort of security clearance for you. Gil, you may have one already, but I guess that you, Jim, will have to go through one. I'll try to keep you posted. You can get things to me through regular address, marked personal. So far, they haven't opened those.

The place is as bad as I expected—a maze of red tape, passing through little gray people who dart in and out of closed offices, who seldom speak, but have their eyes averted, slinking up and down long corridors (gil, you remember) and mostly bent on their coffee breaks. And the coffee-ugh! I don't have an office yet, and they're predicting the 1st of June before I do! Nor a secretary. My own job has just gone in for consideration, and I have no idea what my competition is, except for one guy, namely, (and Gil, don't bust) Abraham from India! I kinda hope he gets it. Otto was successful in getting Leon kicked out as chief, and in his place, a Belgian, Pichel, has taken over. Pichel is strictly an administrator, though he was in this job 3 years ago, and came back after being slipped sideways. He is Frankel's choice. We will have to carry this guy on our shoulders, because he really can't put an operational program together. But he is really "good" according to accepted standards. Leon is still in the same Division, but with the job as directory of the seed exchange program. He will still be around, but we've lost a damned good friend in this unit. I've visited with the director of the division once, for coffee. We've lost personnel in this unit, but the job has increased, because a new function has been added that is just a secretarial position (but this means the chielf of the unit) to a new international board for genetic resources. This board is a subcommittee of the Techn. Advisory Comm., of the Consultative Group for Agricultural Research. This last outfit is made up of all the "donor" countries for world agriculture, and one of its functions is to run all the so-called international agricultural centers, like IITA, CIAT, etc. This is where any real scratch will come from, but FAO will have to compete for the $ against all the international centers. We're in trouble, with our present arrangement. I have been writing a background paper to explain the documentation function—they don't have a clue as to what it means, and I've attempted to get an understanding to them in a superficial way, so they can begin to see what's involved altogether. But how the hell to get them to read anything? I'm also trying the route of after-hour cocktails, but can't get anybody I want to tell something to to come and listen. I've organized a seminar on documentation, but will catch only the little fish there. The administrators are too busy. Otto's friend, Erna, is tied up with a committe job on staff administration, and isn't paying much attention to the work here. I think they're planning a temporary P4 job to replace her, and maybe we can pick that up for us. But all-in-all, there is really a big opportunity here. The guy in charge of the comp centre, Wrigley, is pretty good, but his machinery is too small, and we will probably have to go to an IBM service machine in town, or maybe in Geneva to get what we need. I'm waiting on both of you to help in sorting that one out.

Personnally, things haven't been too bad. We have a temporary furnished apt. til April 8, just at the end of my consultancy. But it's a nice haven for now. Costs are astronomical, if you're looking for something convenient to FAO. The weather has been pretty good—I don't think it has dipped below freezing since we've been here. Some rain, but mostly sunny and pleasant.

Sorry I haven't had any space to say anything about the good things you're doing, but I am happy to hear your good work. Give my regards to one and all.

Yours,

DJR/deq ; 8 February 1974
cc : Rogers, AGPE
Chron.
AGP Reg. (3)

PE 4/18 - Hersh, G.N.
PE 4/18 - Hanley, James

11 FEB 1974

Dear Miss McDaniels,

I should like to thank you and Mr. Buchanan for all the excellent services you rendered to me. It was very helpful and I really do appreciate it.

I hope that you will soon receive Personal History and Medical forms from Mr. G.N. Hersh and Mr. James Hanley, from Boulder, who I am trying to have recruited as consultants. I am notifying you because I have asked them to send the forms to me through your office.

Yours sincerely,

David J. Rogers
Consultant
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division

Miss McDaniels
FAO Liaison Office for North America
1325 C Street, Southwest
Washington, D.C. 20437
U.S.A.

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DJR/deq : 7 February 1974

cc : Rogers, AGPE
Chron.
AGP Reg. (2)

PE 4/18 - Hersh

7 FEB 1974

Dear Gil,

I enclose a bill from the Western Union for a cable to Nigeria which should be paid from the AID contract.

I had Personal History and Medical Forms sent to you and Jim Hanley last week. When you have completed these I suggest that you send them to me via the FAO North American Liaison Office in Washington. The address of the Liaison Office is in the Rolodex which I left there.

I hope we will be able to get these things established within a reasonable time, but I can't be sure at the moment.

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Mr. G.N. Hersh
Taximetrics Lab.
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University of Colorado
Boulder, Colo. 80302
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DJR/deq : 7 February 1974

cc : Rogers, AGPE
Chron (Rogers)
AGP Reg. (2)

PL 2/8

17 FEB 1974

Dear Dr. Chang,

May I please have a copy of the document, MANUAL FOR FIELD COLLECTORS OF RICE, and other related documents or papers describing your documentation system.

I am just taking up my post at FAO as Documentation Specialist, and need to have at my disposal all the thinking going on with respect to documentation for all crops.

Thank you for your cooperation. I look forward to the opportunity of working with you.

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David J. Rogers
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Dr. T.T. Chang
International Rice Research Institute
P.O. Box 583
Manila
PHILIPPINES

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DJR/deq : 6 February 1974

cc : Rogers, AGPE
Chron (Rogers)
AGP Reg. (2)

AGPE - PU 2/2

6 FEB 1974

Dear Bassett,

I have just found enough time to get around to the question we have already discussed, namely the combined printing of the two papers on yuca (or better still Manihot) by FAO. I discussed the possibilities with Mrs. Nikolitch in the Publications Division of FAO, and she was very positive about the possibilities. There is, of course, the perennial problem of finding money for the reprinting of the two together, which I must take up with my own set of directors in this division. However, at this moment, I think that it is time for you to write, as you so kindly offered, to the Director of the Publications Division, Dr. H.W. Mandefield, FAO, the same address as is given on this letterhead, with your commendation that they be reprinted, or republished, whichever term is applicable.

We have been here just a little over a week, so are still in the process of settling in. Rome is indeed a beautiful city, and we have found all concerned to be very helpful. The staff of FAO is a bit perplexed by what I am, or will do, except in a general way, but I hope that I can quickly help all concerned to understand the functions I am to perform with our computing systems.

I am sorry that I missed you when we passed through NYBG on 21 January, but I understand you were at that time in Brasil, and I can hardly blame you for being away from the terrible weather they were having when I was there. I was really pleased to see all the new constructions and additions which make the Garden a very exciting place to be.

.../

Dr. Bassett Maguire
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458
U.S.A.

I do hope that you and Celia will have some chance to travel in this part of the world even though I know your love of the American tropics, and can see why you would not ordinarily travel east or west, but rather, north and south. If the occasion does arrive however, I hope you will make our place your home. We would very much like to see the both of you.

Sincerely,

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Bronx, New York 10458
U.S.A.

I do hope that you and Celia will have some chance to travel in this part of the world even though I know your love of the American tropics, and can see why you would not ordinarily travel east or west, but rather, north and south. If the occasion does arrive however, I hope you will make our place your home. We would very much like to see the both of you.

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers
Consultant
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division

4674

DJR/alz
1 February 1974

cc: Rogers, AGPE
AGP Reg (2)
Chrono: Rogers

4 FEB 1974

AGPE - PL 2/8

Dear Lothar,

Thank you for your letter of 12 January. I trust that you sent your desired corrections directly to Sir Otto, since he now has the manuscript in his hands. I do not know what stage of preparation for printing the manuscripts are now in. I note that Brian Snoad forwarded his corrections to Sir Otto already, in accord with my request to both of you.

Dr. Hondelmann spent about two hours with me on Tuesday, going over the various ideas which you and Dr. Bommer have proposed with respect to documentation. He suggested that you come over to Rome for an informal discussion sometime within the next couple of months, and we could get more precisely fixed what it is you have in mind to do.

However, you must understand that I have just started here, and that I have yet to get my own directions clearly fixed. There is one thing which I consider of great importance, and that is that my functions here be approved by both FAO and the Panel of Experts. Without such approval, there can be very little chance that we will succeed on a world-wide basis. Additionally, there is now being formed an International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, with very great power in directing our work. This Board will be very helpful, and we must let them know what will be done. Clearly, one of the activities will be in the area of standardization.

Since I was not able to bring along with me all of my papers which I had in Colorado, I would appreciate it very much if you could send me copies of your Thesaurus, and any other papers which bear on the subject. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers
Consultant
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit

Mr. L. Seidewitz
Institut Pflanzenbau FAL
Genebank
33 Braunschweig
Bundesallee 50
Germania

DJR/alz
1 February 1974

cc: ~~AGPE - Consultants file~~
Rogers, AGPE
~~AGPE Log (2)~~
Chrono: Rogers

~~AGPE-1-PL-2/8~~

1 FEB. 1974

Dear Gil and Jim,

I have just been given the go-ahead to get you both on as consultants. I enclose forms that you have to fill out and return as soon as possible. There are extra copies of each for your own records. On the personal history form, be sure to indicate in part 20, Employment Record, that in your present job, you have been doing precisely the work which the consultancy requires. For you, Gil, the job statement should indicate the systems approach to documentation and information for GR work, and for you, Jim, the software systems analysis/ programming on TAXIR (and allied types of systems work).

There is also included a medical history form which you should have your own doctor fill out, along with the part for your own input. You will be reimbursed for the expense of the medical check-up, so be sure to get a receipt for it (I learned this the hard way).

Get these two forms back to me as soon as possible.

Jim, I'm sorry to hear the shifty Shiffman has pulled his usual tricks, and I hope that things have sorted out a bit by now. Soon we should be able to spring you from his wily ways.

The hardware here is an IBM 370/135 with 256 K memory, but I understand there are drums available to extend that considerably. I don't really know what is meant by "virtual memory" but that feature may be something of importance in designing the IBM version. The Director of the Computing Centre, John Wrigley, is a very cooperative guy, and is very cordial. This should help a lot.

Gil, how is the Zea project coming? I hope you've been able to send out the first round, because those guys are very eager to get on with the work, and getting the first printout to them

Mr. G.N. Hersh
Taximetrics Laboratory
Dept. EPO Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder
Colorado 80302
U.S.A.

will clearly strengthen our hand here. Incidentally, Konzak is still making his usual noises, and is assuming all sorts of roles for himself in the obfuscating manner we've come to expect. Also, Lothar wants some sort of big international meeting to put the official stamp on his thesaurus. This we've got to be very careful about. I'll write more later, when I have something useful to say.

David J. Rogers
Consultant
Crop Ecology and Genetic
Resources Unit

DJR/alz
31 January 1974

cc: Rogers
AGP Reg (2)
Chrono: Rogers

AGPE - PL 2/8

31 JAN 1974

Dear Dr. Sastrapradja,

Thank you for your letter of 11 December, requesting information on TAXIR. Since I am very newly arrived here in FAO, I have not yet had the opportunity to prepare the appropriate documents which you would need to use the system. As soon as we have settled on a plan of operation, and have appropriate staff to do so, we will begin serving your needs and those others with whom we must cooperate.

In the meantime, if you could provide me with a description of the computing machine facilities available to you, I can use that information to advantage in designing the types of information which would most appropriately meet your needs. If you yourself do not know the type and size of equipment which will process your data, you might ask the head of the section in the National Biological Institute in charge of the computing centre to give a general description of the computing capabilities available. Please send also, if possible, the types of compilers available at your computing centre, as well as the operating systems.

I look forward to receiving your information, and to working with you.

Yours sincerely,

David J. Rogers
Consultant
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit

Dr. S. Sastrapradja
Director
National Biological Institute
Bogor
Indonesia

DJB/alz
31 January 1974

cc: Rogers - Personal
Chrono

Dear Bill,

Your letter of 16 January was written the day Connie and I left for Rome to start our job in FAO. Since I am still unsettled, all the reprints of the Economic Botany paper on M. esculenta are still in Boulder. I will write to ask a secretary there to send one to you, but this may take some time, so bear with me.

We did enjoy receiving your Christmas card, but did not send out any ourselves because we were in the last stages of preparing for departure when we should have taken care of it.

I trust you will have a chance to stop here in Rome for a visit. We have accommodation, and would be happy to have both you and Kay stay with us.

Connie sends her regards, and asks to be remembered to Kay.

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers
Consultant
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit

Prof. W.O. Jones
Food Research Institute
Stanford University
Stanford
California 94305
U.S.A.

THE FORD FOUNDATION
P. O. Box 41061
SILOPARK HOUSE
NAIROBI, KENYA

OFFICE OF THE
REPRESENTATIVE
FOR EASTERN AND
SOUTHERN AFRICA

CABLE ADDRESS
"FORDEAC"
TELEPHONE 20726/7
21572
22298
25438

May 11, 1974

Dear Dave and Connie:

And Gil if you are still there? I heard the news that you and Connie may be coming back home before the town is scheduled to end. Good news for me to be able to work with you again, but is it what you want? I hope that it is and I hope that you are able to get the kind of consulting deal that will enable you to make some impact without the necessary tedium of being part of a large bureaucracy. I know it has frustrated me here, but apparently it isn't as bad as Rome.

We are looking forward to getting home too. We don't have a house now and will need to look for a place just as soon as we get there. Will you have a place, or is the lease on your house such that you can be back init when you come home?

Work has gone better here lately. The first year and a half was taken up with work on the next five year plan. I could have little real impact through the plan, it was a political document and met of the relevant issues such as nutrition and income distribution and POPULATION were placed in dim light. Now I've completed the simulation model of Kenya, we have it up and running and it is being accepted as a tool for research and planning in some areas of government. More important, it is a basic tool for continued work on the whole thesisof market processes. Also we've sold the government on a marketing development diagnostic study and reform programme. It looks like FAO will take an interest in it. Hans Mittendorf is here this next week to talk about it.

We both look forward to seeing you back in Boulder and working together again. Take care of each other and hurry home.

As ever,

Chuck

P. S. I bet you'll be back in Boulder! Did you sell your condo?

See you soon,

Em.

VILLE DE GENÈVE

CONSERVATOIRE
ET
JARDIN BOTANIQUES
ROUTE DE LAUSANNE 192

HERBIERS BOISSIER, DE CANDOLLE
ET DELESSERT RÉUNIS

DIR.: PROF. JACQUES MIÈGE

GENÈVE, 22 March 1974.

Mr. David J. ROGERS
Professor
Dept of Biology
University of Colorado
BOULDER

Sir,

We have received the reprints listed below and we much appreciate including them in our library.

Please accept our most grateful thanks.

The Director:

J. Miège

– Manihot Manihotoides (Euphorbiaceae).

Minoo H. Parabia
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
P. T. Science College
Athwa Lines
Surat. 395001
Gujarat, INDIA
USE AS SHIPPING LABEL

Dear Dr. David,

I should greatly appreciate receiving a reprint of your following article and other reprints of your publications related to it.

A monograph of Manihot.... used
Economic Botany 24(1-113, 1973

Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely yours,

Dear Dr Rogers,

I would greatly appreciate receiving a reprint or xerox-copy of your article in Taxon 1972(21) 5-6, 587.

May I thank you in advance of receiving this paper, and any others on the same, or a relating subjects

Sincerely yours,

Vladimir OSETROV
Semashko St. 10-65-5
KIEV 142
USSR

18 IV 77

From:

J. T. Inamdar.
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR
(Gujarat) India

Date 4/1

Dear Drs. Rogers and Flemming

I shall be grateful if you will kindly send me a reprint of your following article and other reprints of your publications related to it.

A monograph on Manihot Esculenta....
.... Eco. Bot. 27 (1): 1973. P. 1-

Please accept my sincere thanks.

Yours Sincerely,

3/29/74

APR 8 1974

Dear Dave—

If available, I'd like a reprint of your recent Manihot paper in Econ. Bot. (27:1-13). I find this particularly useful for your discussion of character states and character coding, as well as for being an example of NT at a population level. Also any other computer-related items from the past few years you might have available!

thanks,

Larry Morse
22 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Estimado Sr: Agradeceré me envíe su artículo:

Dear Sir: I would appreciate very much receiving your article:
A monograph of manihot esculenta-with an Explanation of the taximetric Methods Used.

Muchas Gracias. Very Truly Yours.

Ing. Luis Hernández Rivera
Investigador del programa de
Fruticultura
Apdo. Postal # 2
La Huerta, Jal. MEXICO.

10 A - UN Plaza 821

Vahrwald,
IBM Mktg Mgr. 212-263-7746
Cummins T.L. - 212 983 3059
UN Plaza 821 - World Trade Corp.

STARS - Storage + Retrieval System.

ERIC MARLER M.D.
TECHNICAL ADVISOR
Office of Chief Scientist and Vice President
IBM CORP Hq. — OLD ORCHARD RD
ARMONK
N.Y. 10504

Send literature on all the problems of CRCs to:

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Custom letter-write-

UN Hqtr NY 370/145 Sidney Carlton - Dir.
Larry Slaughter overall EDP responsibility.

" Geneva - (Intern. Center = ICC) -
370/155 - Bill McKay - Head
has network capability

IAEA - Viena - 370/145.
UNESCO - Paris -

UNDP - installing no. of computers - in various countries.

IBM - Geneva Charles Michel

IBM International Business Machines Corporation

Armonk, New York 10504

Office of Vice President
and Chief Scientist

February 15, 1974

Dr. David J. Rogers
(AGPE, Room C769, FAO, Rome)
c/o The FAO Liaison Office
Suite 2258 United Nations Headquarters
42nd Avenue and 1st Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Dr. Rogers:

I have initiated a process of inquiry that should lead to identification of candidate software for your statistical processing needs.

I will respond specifically within a few days.

In the interim, I very much enjoyed the privilege of meeting you and of receiving the document you sent.

Sincerely,

Eric Marler

Eric Marler, M. D.
Technical Advisor

EM: mks

IBM - Armonk switchboard
(914) 765-1900

January 3, 1974

Dr. Lewis M. Branscomb
IBM Corporation
Armonk, N.Y. 10504

Dear Dr. Branscomb:

I write to ask your advice and (possible) assistance with a problem of great significance to world food production. The problem may be generally described as one of coordinating and sharing information (and/or data) describing the genetic resources of the major food crops around the world. If at all possible, I would be pleased to describe this problem to you in person, if you find the preliminary description given below of interest to you. But first, let me re-introduce myself.

In 1969, you organized an interdisciplinary seminar here at the University of Colorado on the World Food and Population Crisis, in which I participated. As a biologist interested in problems of food production, particularly in underdeveloped countries, I gave a seminar on tropical agriculture, the problems and possible solutions. As a part of my interest in these areas, I have devoted considerable time to the area of data management for the incredible load of data which are associated with agricultural endeavor. I have directed a small interdisciplinary team to develop computerized data management systems which have found increasing acceptance in many aspects of agriculture, in the United States and abroad.

More specifically, the problem I described above deals with the conservation of genetic resources of crop species. (The problem is well-described in the enclosed news item from Science.) Genetic resources are defined as the total set of all genetic variations possessed by any one crop. In wheat, for example, genetic variability amongst the several types of wheat runs into numbers of several thousand. Each variation is potentially valuable in continued improvement of wheat varieties. We do not now have any efficient methods to know how many variations exist where, and in what combination, even though wheat has been studied intensively for a rather long time. Furthermore, we are loosing many of these variations at an alarming rate. We loose the variations by several types of events: varieties of modern wheat displace older, more primitive varieties; serious, long-term droughts in various parts of the world wipe out varieties which may contain valuable genetic materials; the continuing and alarming migration of rural populations to urban areas takes its toll of genetic variations as farmers give up their long-used seed; etc. The serious problems here are that our most modern, high-yielding crop varieties are built from these primitive types, incorporating from the primitives all their separate, useful, characteristics. If we loose the primitives, we loose the basic capital upon which our continued improvements are based.

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations has taken the lead in world-wide conservation of the primitive materials, although our own USDA has been deeply involved, as have the Russians, and several other of the more developed countries. The largest problem, however, is the coordination of endeavors to gather into seed storage laboratories as much of the genetic variability for all the important crops as possible before more loss of genetic materials occurs. Furthermore, most of the primitive races of all our crop species come from geographic areas which

we now describe as "underdeveloped."

Clearly, the most important endeavor is that of rapid collection of the varieties that are fast-disappearing, but there is a concomitant endeavor of fundamental importance, and that is the collection of descriptive data about each collection that is made. A single collection may have as many as 75 to 100 descriptive data associated with it: place of collection, where it is stored; the characteristics of the environment; the individual characteristics of the plant(s) from which the collection is derived; and other information concerning the genetic content of the collection, etc. Multiply these data by the hundreds of thousands of collections either extant, or to be made, and you begin to see the scale of information management problems which we face.

Because of my experience both biologically, and with computerized data management systems, The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has invited me to come to Rome to develop the necessary world-wide coordination of the data associated with the conservation of genetic resources. Because IBM has the largest number of computer systems established around the world, we will clearly depend heavily on such equipment. Because the endeavors are not funded to the extent that the problem deserves, we must work in the most cost-effective means possible. Because of IBM's world-wide operations, there clearly exists within the Corporation the greatest body of expertise in operations of individual centers and in network operations. Because the agricultural organizations of the world are far behind the more profit-oriented endeavors in terms of sophisticated communications systems, we have much further to go to build the necessary expertise both in terms of software and in data management. It is with respect to these types of problems that I would like to confer with you.

If my present plans materialize, I shall be departing for Rome some time towards the end of this month, and if possible, I would like to visit you in Armonk before I leave the US. If you will be in office during the week of January 21-25, I could make arrangements to be in your office, at your convenience. I will call ahead to make final arrangements, if you are disposed to do so. If it is not convenient for you, could you suggest one of your colleagues who might as well be concerned? Thank you for your considerations,

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers
Professor of Biology

DJR:js

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
BRONX • NEW YORK 10458 212/933-9400

To be answered

February 19, 1974

Dr. David J. Rogers
Crop, Ecology & Genetics
Resource Unit
FAO
Via Delle Terne de Caracalla
007100
Rome, Italy

Dear Dave:

Thanks for your letter last week. We are glad to learn that you are more or less settled and getting adjusted to the new locale.

I enclose the attached note from Joe Sutton and would like your reaction.

Sincerely,

Howard

Howard S. Irwin
President

HSI:cr

cc: Mr. Roger Biringer
Mr. Joseph Sutton

MEMO

TO: Dr. Irwin and Mr. Biringer

FROM: J. G. Sutton

DATE: February 14, 1974

If FAO can promote Manihot esculenta, it can also promote the Journal of Economic Botany. Why not ask Dr. Rogers to investigate the possibility of FAO's promoting subscriptions to our journals, this one particularly, at the agents discount of 10%. If FAO came back with some other kind of suggestion the Garden could very well take it under advisement. In any event, the Journal of Economic Botany is a "sleeper" and is susceptible of wider distribution. Perhaps this would be one way to achieve it.

JGS;gm

PL·2/8

Dr. David J. Rogers
Germplasm Information Management
Food and Agriculture Organization
United Nations
Rome, Italy.

Dear Dave:

Greetings. I assume by now you would have settled down in Rome. How is life in Rome. Please convey our best regards to Conney.

I have run into a problem with regards to the Manslot publication. Copies of the two letters I received are attached herewith.

Mr. Schwartz has indicated that we may have to raise additional money. I assume, when the bids are received from the printers, Mr Schwartz will let us know how much more money is required. I am hoping he will say he does not need any more money. However I am waiting till I hear from him.

In the meantime one girl from Boulder is claiming to have done some editorial work on the manuscript and is demanding $400-500. I do not know who authorized her work. I seek your advise in this matter. If her claim is legitimate kindly suggest some potential sources for me to request for this $500 as publication subsidy.

With best regards

Sincerely

V.S. Appan

Colorado Associated University Press
Incorporated 1965
1424 15th STREET • UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO • BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

March 19, 1974

Dr. S. G. Appan
c/o GURC
1611 Tremont Street
Galveston, Texas 77550

Dear Dr. Appan:

Conversations with your former colleagues at the Taximetrics Lab have caused me to suspect you may have been misinformed about the funds available for manufacturing the Manihot book.

This is what we have: The Press agreed to provide $2,500, the CU Committee on Scholarly Publications has provided $2,500, and the National Science Foundation contributed $5,000. Total: $10,000.

Since the time (over three years ago) it was originally estimated this book could be produced for $10,000, costs have risen sharply and there is now good reason to believe it will cost much more. We won't know how much more until specifications have been sent to printers and bids received from them. Then it will probably be necessary to find additional money.

You should also know these unhappy facts: Since there is probably not enough money to compose, print, and bind, no funds are available for making the manuscript ready for the printer. Worse, the Press is faced with a deficit of about $10,000 for this fiscal year and is, therefore, unable to contribute anything for preparing the manuscript or making up the difference between the funds now in hand and those that will be needed to manufacture the book.

Having said all this, I should add that I'm hopeful a way can be found to solve all these problems.

Cordially,

John T. Schwartz

JTS/emd

March 19, 1974

Gulf Universities Research Consortium
1611 Fremont Street
Galveston, Texas
77550

Dear Dr. Appan,

It was good getting some answers concerning the detailed problems with the "Mashkat Manuscript."

It was resolved that:

(1) No further editing need be done, and that the 18 extra color photos be included in the text as black and white figures.

(2) The file of slides and black and white glossys are indeed the edited and final choice of plates, figures, and illustrations.

(3) Only one map is to be included, namely, the "Key" map.

(4) The captions will be put under the plates.

(5) There cannot be any cover jacket.

(6) S. I. Schwartz will send you a statement on his final statement concerning the 2,500 dollars to be used to help publish your book.

(7) That you would write Dr. Pogue concerning about 400-500 dollars in funds to pay me for the "Mashkat" preparation work.

Much work has been put into the "Mashkat Manuscript" and it would be most unfortunate for it to be all in vain. I sincerely hope some immediate action can be taken, waiting already has taken its toll.

Very Truly Yours,
Suzanne Gassmann

Answered - 13/6/74 PL - 2/8

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES PARA EL DESARROLLO
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE
CENTRE DE RECHERCHES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL

OFICINA REGIONAL
AMERICA LATINA

Apartado Aéreo 53016
Bogotá, D. E., Colombia
Cables: RECENTRE

May 2, 1974

Dr. D. J. Rogers
Plant Production and Protection
Division
F A O
00100-Rome, Italy

Dear David,

I was extremely frustrated at not having the opportunity to talk properly with you in Rome since there are a number of new developments in cassava research which I would have liked to have briefed you on and I am particularly interested in knowing whether your posting to Rome will give you the opportunity to pursue your interests in the field of germplasm collection of Manihot material.

I am attaching a document which will give you some briefing regarding to developments on our side and would be most appreciative if you would reciprocate when you have the opportunity.

I do not anticipate being in Rome during the next few months but if my plans change I will certainly endeavour to visit with you.

Kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Barry

B. L. Nestel

yil.

Encl.

Oficina Principal: P. O. Box 8500, Ottawa, Canada, K1G 3H9

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE
CENTRE DE RECHERCHES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL

News Nouvelles

No. 11/74

(Français au verso)

OTTAWA, April 24, 1974

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Eight new projects link cassava research across four continents

Research into the root-crop cassava has been a major concern of the International Development Research Centre since its establishment in 1970. Cassava currently provides over half the calorie intake of between 200 and 300 million people and within 30 years this number appears likely to grow to about 500 million.

A main impetus to research into improving cassava both as food for humans and as feed for animals was given by a grant in 1971 from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) of $2,500,000 to the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) in Colombia and a further $750,000 to be spent at Canadian institutions on supporting research. The IDRC became the managing agent of this cooperative program.

The research program is now spreading out from this Colombia-Canada base, and eight new projects involving grants totalling $612,675 and carrying research further into Latin America, Africa and Asia were announced today by Dr. W. David Hopper, IDRC President.

They already have a 15% N. rice on simulated starch factory studies - this grant is for a pilot plant to feed 100 pigs on the ridge at CIAT

One grant of $69,500 to the University of Guelph is to pursue research into a means of microbiological enrichment of cassava by utilizing micro-organisms to raise the protein level of cassava, whose root in its natural state is edible by animals but has a very low level of protein. Another grant of $32,000 to the Prairie Regional Laboratory in Saskatoon will allow researchers to concentrate on a technique for producing disease-free cassava plants by cell cultivation: the normal propagation of cassava plants is by sticks cut from adult plants, and the young shoot already carries the infections of its parent. ← see paper in Plant Science Letters (2) 1974 107-113

A third grant, of $65,000, is to enable Dr. Truman Phillips of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Guelph to coordinate agro-economic studies of cassava production that will be undertaken in Brazil, Colombia, Thailand and Nigeria. These studies will not only catalogue the various techniques of planting, weeding, harvesting and storing cassava but will also assess the effects of different soil types, and of diseases and pests, on the yields per acre of cassava.

Two other projects are an outcome of the intensive research done in Colombia on cassava since 1971. One of these is a move to introduce 20 Brazilian professionals, who are at present working on cassava, to the experimental methods that have been developed at CIAT, so that a network of competent researchers may be built up in Brazil where some 86% of all Latin America's cassava is grown. With an IDRC grant

more...

This first grant led to a big report on cassava markets - a copy has probably been mailed to Colorado but Division of Communications has copy.

On estime qu'il y a dans les régions de l'Oubangui et du Ouellé, dans le nord du Zaïre, 600,000 cas graves de goitre endémique fréquemment accompagnés de crétinisme. La subvention de $279,575 accordée à l'Institut de Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale (IRSAC), à Lwiro, dans le Zaïre oriental, et à l'Université de Bruxelles, permettra de financer une étude de trois ans qui permettra de déterminer avec plus de précision les relations entre la toxicité du manioc dans le goitre endémique et le crétinisme, ainsi que l'efficacité de la prophylaxie par l'iode pour la mère et l'enfant.

La contribution de l'Université de Bruxelles correspond à $210,000 sous forme de salaires aux dirigeants et techniciens de laboratoire du Département des Radio-Isotopes. La subvention du CRDI financera les autres salaires, la formation de deux Zaïrois aux techniques de laboratoire à Bruxelles et les frais de matériel et autres dépenses correspondant aux recherches effectuées sur le terrain dans deux régions du Zaïre.

Le Centre de Recherche pour le Développement International est une corporation publique, instituée en 1970 par une loi du Parlement canadien, afin d'appuyer des travaux de recherche conçus en vue d'adapter la science et la technologie aux besoins précis des pays en voie de développement. Le Centre est un organisme unique en son genre du fait que, tout en étant financé par le Parlement du Canada, il est régi par un Conseil des Gouverneurs de composition internationale, lequel fixe d'une manière autonome les politiques et les priorités du Centre.

- 30 -

Pour de plus amples renseignements, s'adresser au: 24-04-74

Service de l'Information
Centre de Recherche pour le Développement International
Case postale 8500
Ottawa, Canada K1G 3H9

Bureaux régionaux:

Afrique et le Moyen-Orient	Asie	Amérique latine et les Antilles
CRDI	IDRC	CIID
B.P. 11007	RELC Building	Apartado aéreo 53016
Dakar CD Annexe	30 Orange Grove Road	Bogotá, D.E.
Sénégal	Singapore 10	Colombia

of $28,000 to provide travel funds and lodging expenses and other costs of the 20 trainees, the CIAT cassava team is planning a special four-week training course for the visitors from Brazil to the CIAT headquarters in Cali, Colombia.

The other outreach program is to support the experiments of a Peruvian technician, who has completed a year's study of cassava at CIAT, to develop it as a food crop in his own country. At present, Peru produces less than 2% of the cassava grown in Latin America, but Ministry of Agriculture authorities are interested in developing cassava flour as a bread wheat substitute. With a $35,000 grant channelled through CIAT, Mr. C. Rosas-Sotomayor will be able to carry out a series of agronomic experiments over a three-year period in several areas of the tropical eastern lowlands of Peru on problems of weed control, on aspects of soil fertility and planting distances, and on the question of how some of the best cassava lines developed at CIAT match against the 300 or more varieties of cassava already grown in Peru.

A pest -- known locally as the ~~green~~ Red spider mite -- was accidentally introduced into Uganda and is threatening cassava production there. It is the subject of another project, for which a grant of $13,600 is being made to the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control in Trinidad. The mite, which attacks cassava leaves and can cause stunting of the whole plant, was first noted in Uganda in 1972 and is spreading rapidly in Africa. In Trinidad and nearby parts of Latin America where the mite (Mononychellus tanajoa) has its natural environment, it appears to be controlled by natural enemies; and CIBC scientists have undertaken to study and select stocks of these enemies of the spider mite for testing and possible release by Ugandan Government entomologists. (We have also recently found Bradomones in Thailand in the Introduction Nursery !)

Cassava is a major food crop in Indonesia and particularly in the heavily populated eastern part of Java, but yields per hectare are often as low as 7 tons of roots. In some villages of East Java, the practice is now to graft the tree cassava (Manihot glaziovii) onto the more usual species (M. esculenta). While the tree cassava produces no tuberous roots, its leaf canopy makes it capable of more efficient photosynthesis and grafted plants seem able to grow much larger roots than traditional cassava. A grant of $90,000 to the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Brawijaya will support a research officer and three assistants in a three-year agro-economic evaluation of the "Mukibat" grafting system and to look at its potential in terms of increasing yields in order to produce cassava for both food and industrial uses. The university is contributing staff members to act as supervisors, as well as laboratory space and other facilities.

The final project is concerned with the health implications of Linamarin, one of the cyanogenic glucosides contained in cassava. Endemic goitre is a serious health problem affecting as many as 200 million people, mainly in the developing countries where the populations most afflicted happen to live in areas where cassava consumption is high. It seems probable that this is more than coincidence, and that Linamarin by interfering with thyroid metabolism plays an important part in causing goitre.

In the Ubangui and Ueles regions of northern Zaire there are an estimated 600,000 severe cases of endemic goitre, together with a high incidence of cretinism.

more...

de l'ensemble de l'Amérique latine. Grâce à une subvention de $28,000 du CRDI, qui couvrira les frais de déplacement, d'hébergement et autres des 20 stagiaires, l'équipe manioc du CIAT, organise un stage de formation spécial de quatre semaines pour les envoyés brésiliens, au siège du CIAT, à Cali, en Colombie.

Le deuxième de ces projets permettra la réalisation d'un programme expérimental par un technicien péruvien qui a passé un an à travailler sur le manioc au CIAT et étudiera la possibilité d'en faire une culture vivrière dans son propre pays. Le Pérou produit à l'heure actuelle moins de 2% du manioc cultivé en Amérique latine, mais les dirigeants du ministère de l'Agriculture voudraient pouvoir faire de la farine de manioc un produit de remplacement du blé de panification. Grâce à une subvention de $35,000 qui lui parviendra par l'intermédiaire du CIAT, M. C. Rosas-Sotomayor pourra effectuer une série d'expériences agronomiques durant une période de trois ans dans plusieurs régions des basses terres tropicales orientales du Pérou; elles porteront sur la lutte contre les adventices, les rapports fertilité du sol/distances de plantation et la comparaison entre certaines des meilleures lignées de manioc mises au point au CIAT et les 300 variétés ou même davantage déjà cultivées au Pérou.

Un autre projet de recherches, pour lequel une subvention de $13,600 a été attribuée au "Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control" de la Trinité, portera sur un parasite introduit accidentellement en Ouganda, où on le connait localement sous le nom de l'acarien vert, et qui menace la production de manioc dans ce pays. Ce parasite, qui attaque les feuilles de manioc et peut causer un rabougrissement de l'ensemble de la plante a été signalé pour le première fois en Ouganda en 1972 et il se répand rapidement en Afrique. A la Trinité et dans les parties voisines de l'Amérique latine où cet acarien (Mononychellus tanajoa) a son habitat naturel, sa limitation est le fait de ses ennemis naturels; les spécialistes de l'Institut ont entrepris l'étude et la sélection de peuplements de ces ennemis afin que les entomologistes ougandais puissent procéder à des essais et peut-être même à des lâchers.

Le manioc est une culture vivrière importante en Indonésie, en particulier dans les parties orientales de Java à population très dense, mais les rendements à l'hectare n'atteignent souvent que 7 tonnes de racines. Dans certains villages de l'est de Java, on greffe maintenant le manioc arborescent (Manihot glaziovii) sur l'espèce plus courante (M. esculenta). Le manioc arborescent ne produit pas de racines tubéreuses, mais son dôme de feuillage augmente les capacités de photosynthèse et les plants greffés semblent produire des racines plus volumineuses que le manioc traditionnel. La subvention de $90,000 accordée à la Faculté d'Agriculture de l'Université de Brawijaya couvrira les salaires d'un chargé de recherches et de trois adjoints qui, durant trois ans, procèderont à une étude agro-économique du système de greffage "Mukibat" et de ses potentialités sur le plan augmentation des rendements, en vue de la production de manioc à usage alimentaire et industriel. L'Université fournira le personnel de surveillance, les laboratoires et autres installations.

Le dernier des projets a trait aux problèmes de santé corrélatifs à l'existence d'un glucoside cyanogène du manioc, la linamarine. Le goitre endémique est une maladie importante qui frappe 200 millions d'hommes, essentiellement dans les pays en voie de développement où les populations les plus touchées vivent dans des régions où la consommation de manioc est importante. Il est probable que ceci est plus qu'une coïncidence et que l'interférence de la linamarine avec le métabolisme thyroïdien joue un role important comme agent causal du goitre.

à suivre...

A grant of $279,575 to the Institut de Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale (IRSAC) at Lwiro in eastern Zaire, and to the University of Brussels, will finance a three-year study to establish much more precisely the relationship between cassava toxicity in endemic goitre and cretinism, and to assess the effectiveness of iodine prophylaxis on mothers and their children.

The contribution of the University of Brussels amounts to the equivalent of $210,000, in terms of the salaries of senior staff and laboratory technicians in the Radioisotope Department. The IDRC grant will cover other salaries, the training of two Zairians in laboratory techniques in Brussels, and costs of equipment and other expenses for the field research in the two regions of Zaire.

The International Development Research Centre is a public corporation, created by Act of the Canadian Parliament in 1970 to support research designed to adapt science and technology to the specific needs of developing countries. The Centre is unique in that, while it is financed by the Canadian Parliament, it is governed by an international Board of Governors who independently set its policies and priorities.

Apologies for the journalese but I didn't write this. I do have a paper on cassava coming out in the Scientific American this summer. Regards

Barry

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For more information:

24-04-74

Office of Public Information
International Development Research Centre
P.O. Box 8500
Ottawa, Canada K1G 3H9

Regional offices:

Africa and the Middle East	Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean
CRDI B.P. 11007 Dakar CD Annexe Sénégal	IDRC RELC Building 30 Orange Grove Road Singapore 10	CIID Apartado Aéreo 53016 Bogotá, D.E. Colombia

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE
CENTRE DE RECHERCHES POUR LE DÊVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL
Box 8500, Ottawa, Canada, K1G 3H9 · Telephone (613) 996-2321 · Cable: RECENTRE · Telex: 053-3753

24 April 1974

File: 4264-28

Dr. Donald L. Plucknett,
Chief, Soils & Water Management
Division,
Office of Agriculture,
Bureau for Technical Assistance,
Department of State,
Agency For International Development,
Washington, D. C. 20523.

Dear Dr. Plucknett:

Dr. Nestel told me of his discussion with you in Ibadan, and I am sorry that travel and illness prevented me from replying more promptly to your query of 11th February.

The Cassava Bibliography will be only one of the products of the Cassava Information Centre at CIAT. It will be a typical specialized information centre associated with FAO's worldwide agricultural information system AGRIS. For completeness perhaps I should briefly describe the whole AGRIS system, but if you are familiar with it, please skip to the asterisk on page 3.

There are many agricultural information services in the world already, such as the Bibliography of Agriculture of the U. S. National Agricultural Library and the more specialized abstract journals of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux. None is able to cover all the world's literature in its particular subject area. AGRIS is an attempt to co-ordinate them into a worldwide system that will comprehensively cover the estimated quarter of a million agricultural documents per year now being produced. AGRIS is planned to operate at two so-called levels, Level One and Level Two.

Level One is intended to give rapid notification of the current literature. Several inputting centres will be set up, chosen on the basis of geography, language, and what exists already. These centres will scan certain journals and other sources of literature chosen to avoid duplication of work. Relevant documents

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will be selected and recorded in a standard fashion either on a worksheet, or in machine-readable form on magnetic tape or punched paper tape. The bibliographic details will be described and also the subject, using descriptor words taken from a thesaurus of descriptors controlled by FAO. The indexing will not be very detailed but should go down at least to the level of crop names. The inputting centres will regularly send their recorded information to the AGRIS Co-ordinating Centre in Rome which will merge it into two outputs. The first, useful particularly in developing countries with no access to suitable computers, will be a regular printed bibliography; example, AGRINDEX issue 0, was produced in 1973 from the experimental input of a half a dozen centres. The second product will be a magnetic tape, which can be searched in a variety of ways, by author, corporate author, keyword in title, or by the combination of several descriptors. AGRIS Level One is scheduled to go into routine operation in January 1975.

Level Two will be a network of specialized information centres, such as the cassava information centre. Irrigation technology, certain grain legumes, veterinary medicine and forestry are other subjects at present being considered and eventually there should be many such centres funded in various ways. They will not be passive collections of documents which must be approached by the user, although, of course, a document collection will be an essential part. Using the references from AGRIS Level One and elsewhere, they will collect the literature in their particular subject field and index it in depth. They will issue regular abstract journals and special bibliographies, backed up with photocopies of particular documents. They will provide a question-and-answer service, which will attempt to give the user true information tailored to his needs, e.g., for the research scientist or for the extension worker, rather than merely a list of references that may be relevant. They will analyse data, they will look for gaps in knowledge, they will commission state-of-the-art reviews and act as referral centres linking research workers, institutions and projects. Work like this cannot be done in isolation, and it will be essential to locate these specialized information centres at an appropriate "centre of excellence" in the subject concerned. The techniques used and the services provided at any one centre will obviously depend upon the particular circumstances.

As far as co-ordination or integration of bibliographic work is concerned, one can only speculate at the moment. The specialized information centres will gradually grow into a network, and co-ordination by FAO should eliminate much of the duplication that might otherwise have occurred. This will be a fairly easy matter for centres dealing with particular crops, but even then there will be some relevant literature common to many information centres, e.g. information on irrigation, soils and fertilization

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of cereals, when there may be separate information centres on wheat, maize, rice and triticale. If duplication of intellectual effort can be avoided, I see no reason why data and documents should not be exchanged, so that, for example, documents on the irrigation of maize would be found in both the maize and the irrigation centres.

Now finally to the cassava bibliography! This proceeded through a series of steps, which will probably be common to most bibliographies and document centres.

A. Identification of Need

Relatively little research has been done on cassava. It was known that some relevant work was done in colonial days and was reported only in the form of mimeographed reports or short items in annual reports. Much of the earlier literature, including even reports of explorers in South America is still relevant to modern research. Access to such literature as existed needed to be considerably improved, and on the advice of a research committee it was decided to collect all relevant literature with no limitation as to date.

B. Subject Scope

The subjects covered by a bibliography or literature collection must be defined in some detail. Only then can the size of the job be reasonably estimated, and can different people make similar choices of literature. At first it seemed that "all literature pertaining to cassava" was all that was necessary, but cassava research can be extended into the fields of toxic neuropathy, the incidence of goiter, the formation of cyanogenic glycosides in other plants, and even the effects of smoking. The cut-off in these directions therefore had to be defined.

C. Volume of literature

Several bibliographies covering cassava already existed (e.g. Bibliografia de Raices y Tuberculos Tropicales, by A. Montaldo, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Maracay Venezuela, which you probably know already). They were all incomplete, contained errors and partially duplicated each other, but together they indicated the cassava literature amounted to 2-3 000 items. Almost 4 000 items have already been collected; with most bibliographies it is easy to underestimate the total volume.

D. Collection of Documents

Several sources of cassava literature were already known, e.g. Tropical Products Institute, Royal Tropical Institute, U.S. National Agricultural Library. Lists were obtained of their holdings, and orders placed, using a master list to avoid duplication. Some organizations charged fairly high prices for photocopies, others charged little or nothing, so there was some

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shopping around. Other references were obtained from bibliographies and scientific papers, and ordered from the most appropriate depository library. Prolific authors were contacted directly, and the cassava information centre was publicized through such channels as the International Society for Tropical Root Crops.

E. Bibliographic Description

Each document is given a simple serial number and is recorded in a standard fashion on a worksheet. An AGRIS worksheet, which was not available when the cassava work began, is attached to this letter. Using it will ensure that the bibliographic data are recorded in a form that is compatible with that used at other specialized information centres. This will be particularly useful if your aroid bibliography ever grows to a size requiring computer methods.

F. Indexing

Each document is assigned several indexing terms or descriptors. For this work, it is essential to have a very closely controlled indexing vocabulary, which eliminates synonyms and abbreviations and if necessary defines specific terms. The minimum requirement is a list of approved descriptors so that everybody will use the terms in the same way. It is better to arrange the descriptors into a structured thesaurus, broken down hierarchically from the general to the specific terms. The thesaurus can also be re-arranged alphabetically so that terms can be located easily and can also show relationships between broader terms, narrower terms and related terms. You may find examples in your local library. A detailed subject knowledge is obviously necessary before a thesaurus can be written, but it may still be important to look at a representative sample of documents within the defined subject scope. Changes to the thesaurus may be inevitable as more research is done on the subject covered, but they should be kept to the absolute minimum and should be recorded.

G. Information Retrieval Systems

The cassava information centres is providing not only the comprehensive bibliography but also a service of literature searching on very specific topics. This can be achieved in many ways depending on the number of documents and its rate of increase, but the intellectual effort of indexing using the thesaurus is the same. The cassava information centre in fact uses a simple card system known by various names, such as optical coincidence, peekaboo, and the tradename Termatrex. It is suitable for a collection of 10-40 000 documents using about 500 descriptors and is described in most textbooks on information retrieval. Computer

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methods could also be used if the expertise and the programs are readily available, but this was not the case for the cassava information centre.

H. Abstracts

For each document an adequate abstract is provided - the author's own, one from an abstract journal, or one specially written. The abstract, bibliographic citation, and document serial number are recorded on cards like the one attached, printed by reducing from a typewritten master. When a user requests literature on a specific topic, a search is made on the peekaboo system and the user is provided with the appropriate abstract cards.

I. Photocopy Service

As each document in the system has been collected at CIAT, it is easy to provide the user with photocopies of particular documents, which he can request simply by quoting the serial number.

J. Bibliography

A comprehensive bibliography of past literature is being prepared, to be followed by supplements covering the current literature. It will be divided into several subject categories and sub-categories, each document being assigned one category. This is best done at the time of indexing and recorded on the worksheet. Many documents will cover more than one subject but the one most appropriate category must be chosen to eliminate duplication and keep the bibliography down to a reasonable size. The bibliography will also be provided with author index, and a subject index consisting of the thesaurus descriptors. We have not included a geographic index, which is a useful tool for some subjects. As the people at the cassava information centre are Spanish-speaking and the bibliography is to be in English, we are editing their material before inputting it to a computer in Ottawa. The computer accepts entries (consisting of serial number, subject category, bibliographic description, abstract and descriptors) in a random order, and produces the bibliography arranged by subject category and with indexes. More and more organizations e.g., the National Agricultural Library, are becoming able to perform this sort of work, using methods that are compatible with AGRIS.

So there, at some length, is what we are doing at the cassava information centre. Not all of this may be appropriate to your situation, especially if your 800 references are the

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total collection, or if you have access to some other type of retrieval system. Several useful agricultural bibliographies, such as those produced by the Rockefeller Foundation on sorghum and millet, have been produced entirely by manual methods using cards and subject headings for the index. Some merely contain references, others contain annotations or abstracts.

I am sure that the staff at the National Agricultural Library will be able to advise you as to the best method for your particular situation. I think it is important to stress that the records should be compatible with AGRIS and that it is important to know whether the bibliography will be followed by supplements and may eventually develop into an information centre.

Please do not hesitate to write me again if I can be of any more assistance.

Yours sincerely,

M Brandreth

MB/MS
cc/Barry Nestel

M. Brandreth
Assistant Director
Information Sciences

UN-32/6 0604-73/011
Gen.
GP-2/1 SIDA

The University of Birmingham

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
The University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT
Telephone 021-472 1301

Mason Professor of Botany: J G Hawkes Sc D

JGH/JB

4th June 1974

Dr. D. Rogers,
Unit for Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources,
A.G.P.E.,
c/o F.A.O. Regional Office for Europe,
1202 Geneva,
SWITZERLAND.

Dear Dave,

Many thanks for your letter of 23rd May. Please tell Connie that she need not have worried about any kind of invitation or party since we were working very hard at the meetings and would not have been able to have accepted her kind invitation. So we quite understand the situation.

I am glad you have had the opportunity of speaking to Michel Ghazzi and to Ebbe Kjellqvist. Since we now have nine students registered for the 1974/75 M.Sc. course we cannot possibly make available more than a few extra places. I have written to Robert Pichel about this and suggested that the most we can take for the coming session is two students with SIDA funding and two with UNEP funding.

Many thanks also for looking after Ayla. I think it is unlikely that she can obtain funds to take her to Colorado, though it would certainly be useful experience for her. On the basis of practical politics I believe that she should come to Britain as soon as possible and get help from Frank Bisby when she needs it, in order to complete her thesis. I will write sometime and tell her about this possibly, though I distinctly remember talking to her about it at an earlier stage. One of her many problems is that she will find it very difficult to know when to stop and to write up her work. As her supervisor, I have to try and persuade her to put pen to paper before she retires!

Best wishes for a successful Board Meeting. I very much hope that you and Connie will visit us here in the summer as you already half-promised when I saw you in Rome. In a recent letter which evidently has not arrived I mentioned the dates which would suit us. In case that letter has been lost I repeat them here. "Any period between July 20th and mid-September would be possible, but if you could arrange your visit for some time between the 29th July and the 16th August this would fit best with the work schedules of the students".

Best wishes,

PLANT PRODUCTION
R'd: 12 JUN 1974
REFERRED TO: Initials
D. Rogers

Yours sincerely,

Professor J. G. Hawkes.

IN
5/29

The University of Birmingham

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
The University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT
Telephone 021-472 1301

Mason Professor of Botany: J G Hawkes Sc D

JGH/AH

Dr. D. Rogers,
Unit for Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources,
A.G.P.E.
c/ó FAO Regional Office for Europe,
United Nations,
1202 GENEVA,
Switzerland.

21st May, 1974

Dear Dave,

By the time you get this letter you will have returned from Izmir. I hope you had a pleasant time there.

I talked to Robert Pichel about your proposed visit to Birmingham this summer and he was very favourably disposed towards this suggestion. Trevor has a note to remind him about it in due course. Your brief would be to stay for about a week and to :-

(a) give a series of seminars on documentation to the M.Sc. students.

(b) consult with me about your work programme.

This latter part of your activities would, as I see it, involve us in nothing more than some very pleasant discussions on :-

(i) the pilot projects.

(ii) your further work programme within the world network of crop specific and regional centres.

(iii) future areas of cooperation in teaching, documentation, numerical taxonomy, the establishment of a TAXIR base in Britain and anything else that occurs to us.

I hope you will be able to come with Connie and stay with us in Birmingham, as well as at our cottage in Wales if you have time. Barbara and I will of course be delighted. Any period between July 20th and mid-September would be possible, but if you could arrange your visit for some time between the 29th of July and the 16th of August this would fit best with the work schedules of the students.

Best Wishes,

Jack

J.G. Hawkes

GENBANK - INFORMATIONSDIENST

(GID)

Nr. 1

Herausgeber: GENBANK
Institut für Pflanzenbau und Saatgutforschung
Forschungsanstalt für Landwirtschaft
33 Braunschweig, Bundesallee 50

Der Informationsdienst erscheint in zwangloser Folge im Selbstverlag der Forschungsanstalt für Landwirtschaft
Druck: Bildstelle der FAL

Einleitung

März 1974

Die Genbank Braunschweig-Völkenrode beabsichtigt, mit diesem zu Beginn des Jahres 1974 erstmals herausgegebenen Informationsdienst die an dem Fragenkomplex der pflanzengenetischen Resourcen, ihrer Erschließung, Aufarbeitung und Konservierung interessierten Fachleute zu informieren. Der in zwangloser Folge erscheinende GID wird sowohl Informationen über die Genbank und deren eigene Arbeiten enthalten als auch solche, die den internationalen Bereich, der sich inzwischen zum Weltnetzwerk der Genbanken entwickelt hat, berücksichtigen. Die Genbank soll keine Einrichtung sein, die fern der Problematik der Pflanzengenetik und Pflanzenzüchtung ausschließlich konservierende Tätigkeiten ausübt. Vielmehr will sie Vermittlerin neuen und alten Genmaterials sein, das von den aktiv an der Verbesserung der Kulturpflanzen beteiligten Stellen, seien es Institute oder private Betriebe, benötigt wird. Durch eigene Versuchsarbeit und besonders durch Kooperation mit anderen Institutionen wird sie dafür Sorge zu tragen haben, das Genmaterial zu evaluieren, d.h. Informationen über wichtige Werteigenschaften zu gewinnen. Nur so wird es für eine Nutzung interessant sein.

Die Mitarbeiter der noch jungen Genbank hoffen, mit GID eine engere Verbindung zwischen den genetischen Resourcen - dem weltweiten Genpool der Kulturpflanzen von der Wildart bis zur fertigen Sorte - und dessen "Verbrauchern" herstellen zu können.

Organisation der Genbank

Die Genbank ist als selbständige Abteilung dem Institut für Pflanzenbau und Saatgutforschung der Forschungsanstalt für Landwirtschaft in Braunschweig-Völkenrode zugeordnet.Zur Zeit besteht der Mitarbeiterstab

aus 3 Wissenschaftlern und 5 technischen Kräften. Im Endausbau sind 4 Wissenschaftler und 11 technische Kräfte vorgesehen.

Die Hauptarbeitsgebiete der wissenschaftlichen Mitarbeiter sind:

1. Internationale Zusammenarbeit und Information (Prof. Dr. Hondelmann; gleichzeitig Leiter der Genbank)
2. Dokumentation (Dipl. rer. hort Seidewitz)
3. Lagerung, Vermehrung und Erhaltung (Dr. Grahl)
4. Systematik und Zytogenetik (N.N.).

Der Genbank steht ein Gebäude mit 10 Arbeits- und Büroräumen und 3 klimatisierten Zellen mit einer Gesamtlagerkapazität von insgesamt 125 m^3 sowie ein Gewächshaus von 150 m^2 zur Verfügung. Für alle anderen Arbeiten können die Einrichtungen, Labors und das Versuchsfeld des Instituts für Pflanzenbau mit benutzt werden. Für spezielle Aufgaben besteht eine Zusammenarbeit mit den Institutsmitarbeitern (z.B. Meristemkultur bei vegetativ vermehrten Pflanzenarten).

Für die Aufstellung des Arbeitsprogramms steht der Genbank ein 1971 gegründeter beratender Ausschuß zur Seite. Zur Zeit besteht der Ausschuß aus folgenden Mitgliedern:

Frank, P., Oberlimpurg
Grundler, E., Steinach
Kuckuck, Prof. Dr. H., Hannover, Vorsitzender
Lein, Dr. A., Wetze
Loerke, E., Rosdorf
Moreau, Freiherr von, P., Schönach
Reimann-Philipp, Prof. Dr., R., Ahrensburg
Röbbelen, Prof. Dr., G., Göttingen
Roß, Prof. Dr., H., Köln
Strube, Dr., H., Söllingen

Institutionell sind im Ausschuß vertreten:

Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Bonn;
Biologische Bundesanstalt für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Braunschweig;
Bundessortenamt Bemerode/ Hann.;

Bayerische Landesanstalt für Bodenkultur u. Pflanzenbau, Freising;
Bundesverband der deutschen Pflanzenzüchter, Bonn.

Für die Arbeit der Genbank werden Richtlinien gelten, die zur Zeit dem Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten zur Stellungnahme vorliegen. Sie werden voraussichtlich in einer der nächsten Nummern von GID veröffentlicht werden können.

Tätigkeit der Genbank im Jahr 1973

Um einen Oberblick über die Tätigkeit der Genbank zu geben, wird nachfolgend der Tätigkeitsbericht der Genbank vor dem beratenden Ausschuß am 22. November 1973 (Punkt 4 der Tagesordnung) wiedergegeben:

Dr. Grahl berichtet über den gegenwärtigen Stand der Sammlung von Genmaterial der Genbank. Bisher wurden der Genbank 5608 Muster*) übergeben:

Weizen	4106 Muster
Aegilops	54 "
Gerste	491 "
Roggen	402 "
Eragrostis (Teff)	32 "
Futtergräser	188 "
(davon 136 Dactylis glomerata)	
Lupinen	300 "
andere Leguminosen	35 "

Im Berichtszeitraum wurde ein geschlossenes Sortiment aus dem Iran mit insgesamt 453 Mustern übernommen. Davon werden 216 Reis-, 6 Linsen- und 1 Panicum-Hirsenmuster an andere Genbanken abgegeben. Von den in die Genbank aufgenommenen Mustern (=230) waren 164 Weizen, 50 Gersten, 15 Erbsen und 1 Platterbse. Ferner wurden der Genbank 67 Futterpflanzen- (55 Gräser und 12 Leguminosen) sowie 9 Roggenmuster übergeben.

*) Stand per 1.3.1974: 7106 Muster

Weiteres Material wird 1. aus Züchterkreisen aufgrund entsprechender Zusagen, 2. aus der 1971 vom Universitäts College Bangor/ Nord-Wales durchgeführten Nepal-Expedition und 3. im Zusammenhang mit der Einbeziehung der Arbeitsgruppe 'Kartoffel' in die Genbank von der 1974 stattfindenden Anden-Expedition erwartet.

Vermehrung von Genmaterial: Im vergangenen Sommer wurden 622 Muster verschiedener Weizen-Arten vermehrt, getrocknet und gereinigt, und zwar hauptsächlich aus dem Material der Iran-Sammelreise von Prof. Kuckuck (349 Muster) und ein Rostsortiment der BBA (195 Proben). Nach Herbstaussaat stehen zur Zeit 874 Winterweizenmuster eines Rostsortimentes der BBA in der Vermehrung.

Vor Einlagerung bei -10°C erfolgt die weitere Rücktrocknung des Materials in einer niederländischen Anlage, die ohne Lufterhitzung mit Silikagel arbeitet, aber erst noch verbessert werden mußte.

Die für die Lagerung und Vermehrung des Genmaterials erforderlichen Daten sind in einer Kartei erfaßt worden und können nach Obernahme der Daten auf entsprechende Datenträger (Lochkarten) in der Computer-Anlage der FAL verrechnet werden. Dabei kommt es auf den Zeitpunkt der Wiedervermehrung unter Berücksichtigung von Materialabgängen (durch Abnahme der Keimfähigkeit, Probenabgabe, Kontrolle von Keimfähigkeit und Wassergehalt) ebenso wie auf die Festlegung des jeweils nächsten Termins für die Keimfähigkeits- und Wassergehaltsbestimmung an.

In der Diskussion wird auf die Möglichkeit für die Züchter hingewiesen, Ausgangsmaterial (z.B. Populationen aus der Iran-Sammelreise von Prof. Kuckuck) von der Genbank beziehen zu können.

Herr Seidewitz berichtet über den weiteren Ausbau der Datenbank, die für die Information der Genbank erforderlich ist. Die Obernahme aller bisher erarbeiteten Daten in den Computer wird im Januar 1974 abgeschlossen sein. Zur Frage der internationalen

Standardisierung der Dokumentation von Genbankdaten wurde anläßlich einer Technischen Konferenz der FAO im März 1973 in Rom seitens der deutschen Genbank Stellung genommen. Zur Art der Dokumentation von Genbanken im Rahmen eines europäischen Agrar-Informationssystems hielt Herr Seidewitz Anfang November einen Vortrag in Luxemburg.

Für die internationale Standardisierung der Genbankdokumentation wird ein Thesaurus als Grundlage für die Anfertigung von Genbankdokumenten entwickelt. Damit soll die internationale Verständlichkeit und Austauschbarkeit von Genbankdaten gewährleistet werden.

Der Thesaurus wird sich aus fünf Teilen nach Kulturarten zusammensetzen:

I. Getreide einschließlich Mais, Reis und Hirse
II. Gräser, Futter- und Körnerleguminosen
III. Hackfrüchte
IV. Gemüse
V. landläufige und wissenschaftliche Pflanzennamen sowie Bezeichnungen für Krankheitserreger und Schädlinge der Pflanzen in den Teilen I - IV.

Es wird auf den Unterschied zwischen Genbank-Datendokumentation und der herkömmlichen Literaturdokumentation verwiesen. Für die Genbank-Datendokumentation gibt es zwei Wege: die Ausprägunsstärke pflanzlicher Merkmale entweder mit absoluten Werten oder in codierter Form anzugeben. Die Daten-Codierung stellt jedoch die einzige Form dar, Daten einfach darzustellen und ihre internationale Austauschbarkeit zu erreichen. Die der Codierung zugrundeliegenden absoluten Werte werden in einer besonderen Deskriptor-Auflistung nach Fruchtarten zusammengestellt.

Für die Aufnahme von Genmaterial aus Kreisen der deutschen Pflanzenzüchter hat die Genbank während des Berichtszeitraums Formulare versandt, auf die Reaktionen größtenteils noch ausstehen.

Die Vermittlung von Genmaterial umfaßte seit Gründung der Genbank insgesamt 1300 Proben, davon entfielen 586 auf dieses Jahr. Die Genbank vermittelte fast ausschließlich Proben von Futterpflanzen und davon überwiegend von Futtergräsern. Die hohen Zahlen resultieren im wesentlichen aus dem Aufbau eines Weltsortimentes von Dactylis glomerata in Zusammenarbeit mit der Grünlandversuchsstation in Südkorea und dem gegenwärtigen Aufbau eines Weltsortimentes von Vicia faba var. minor in Völkenrode.

PL-2/17 ?

CSIRO

AIR MAIL

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

P.O. BOX 1600, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601 TELEPHONE 46 4911 TELEGRAMS PLANTINDUSTRY CANBERRA TELEX 62351

OHF:PB
Ref:

29th March, 1974

Dr. David J. Rogers,
AGPE,
FAO,
Via delle Terme di Caracalla,
00100-ROME.

Dear Dave,

You asked me to write about "networks", or, rather, to give you a definition of a network. The former I can do, the latter is pretty hard and scarcely profitable.

1. We have come to talk of "networks" whenever we think of associations of institutions for some specific or general purpose(s). There may or may not be a formal agreement; and even if there is, a relative informality, and the goodwill which is basic to the whole idea, may make it relatively easy to opt out. By the same token the agreement may be difficult to police and enforce; inspection would be feasible, but remedying of faults would depend on goodwill and available resources and their quality (especially the intelligence and awareness of the people concerned).

2. This is a pretty low-profile view of networks, but at this stage it is one that one would have in mind with G.R.C.'s in general. The communally important functions would be their competence in exploration, multiplication, regeneration and evaluation. Of these, multiplication (and the identical process of regeneration) affect others greatly, since incompetent or unreliable procedures can ruin the material for others. Incompetent evaluation would also be harmful, since it could mislead others and/or deprive them of opportunities. None of these can be policed; one would have to fall back on education, refresher courses, and - most of all - consultancies and visits. I regard these as most important.

3. Now to the base collection function of a select group of G.R.C.'s. Here the responsibilities are greater and far more permanent and far-reaching. Facilities, techniques and procedures must be up to a technical standard which can be fairly closely defined. Agreements can and should be more formal, and should be regarded as binding for a considerable period of years, with agreed procedures in case of reduction or termination. There must be agreements on access to material and on availability of information (see below). These conditions are sketched - in a preliminary form - in the circular drafted by Erna and myself.

4. Then there are "evaluation" networks - for example, institutions which collaborate on the identification of parasite biotypes, regionally or globally; and, of course, there should and will be documentation networks - on a crop basis like corn and rice, on a regional basis, or on a global basis, or combinations of these. Such networks also require agreement on techniques, procedures and supply of information and material.

.../2

These are very general statements. The more extensive, in space and especially in time, a network is conceived, the more it is necessary to be specific and formal in its constitution. The advantage of small, specialist or regional networks is that they can be adaptive, to a geneticist a very great asset. But they are limited. The objective in your case is, I imagine to combine adaptability and informality with effectiveness, on as large a scale of network you can contrive.

Any comments or questions?

(Is this blurb any use to you? I think it is b. obvious!).

Yours ever,

OHo

(O.H. Frankel)

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
BRONX • NEW YORK 10458 212/933-9400

April 5, 1974 Re 2/5?

Doctor David J. Rogers, Consultant
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 - Rome, Italy

Dear Dave:

Do forgive me for this delay in picking up again the matter of your Manihot studies for distribution by FAO. I have been much on the move, and even now, tomorrow we are on our way again to the Caribbean.

I do hope something comes of this inquiry - perhaps you will have had an opportunity to talk with Doctor Mandefield, and there could be a letter on my desk from either or both of you indicating further action promptly on our return.

No doubt you and Connie are still enjoying the wonders of Rome.

With warmest regards to all of you, from both of us,

Sincerely,

Bassett Maguire
Executive Director
Organization for Flora Neotropica

BM:ckm

PLANT PRODUCTION
R'd: 19 APR 1974
REFERRED TO: | Initials
D. Rogers

Pl. 2/5?

April 15, 1974

Doctor H. W. Mandefield
Director of the Publications Division
FAO
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 - Rome, Italy

Dear Doctor Mandefield:

This letter is addressed to you on the matter of two publications that have recently appeared, written by Doctor David J. Rogers, who is now attached to FAO in Rome. The subject of the professional articles written by Doctor Rogers is Manihot, the genus of American origin, and the important pantropical food plant Manihot esculenta.

These two papers are respectively: Manihot, Manihotoides (Euphorbiaceae), Monograph No. 13, by David J. Rogers and S. G. Appan, Organization for Flora Neotropica, published by Hafner Press, 1973, and A Monograph of Manihot esculenta - with an Explanation of the Taximetric Methods Used, by David J. Rogers and Henry S. Fleming, Economic Botany 27(1): 1-113. 1973. Both are undoubtedly in the FAO library in Rome.

There has been considerable discussion between Doctor Rogers' and ourselves here in New York as to the very strong desirability of reissuing these two works to a broad audience throughout the tropical world. FAO obviously would be the agent for such an action.

The two monographs are held by The New York Botanical Garden and the Hafner Press, respectively. Monograph No. 13, Manihot, Manihotoides, is copyrighted by Hafner Press. I have little doubt that arrangements can be made suitably for the reprint of these valuable works with the authorities of both organizations. Doctor Howard S. Irwin, President of The New York Botanical Garden, has indicated his interest in such a venture.

In view of the enormous contribution that Manihot makes to the basic food supply of much of the tropical world, we feel that your organization would be the appropriate one to undertake the dissemination of the published studies usefully to universities, colleges, and competent readers and practitioners in all tropical countries.

If this thought attracts your attention, and if we can supply any further information to forward it, please permit us to be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

B.

Bassett Maguire, Executive Director
Organization for Flora Neotropica

BM:ckm
copies: Dr. Rogers
Dr. Irwin

Rc-2/5 ?

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354783 - 354354

La Molina, March 19, 1974

L-85-BG

Dr. David J. Rogers
Crop Ecology and Genetic
Resources Unit
FAO
Vía delle Terme de Caracalla 00100
Rome, ITALY

Dear Dave:

Thank you for your letter of March 8. After reviewing your comments and thinking of the things that need to be done it would appear to me that it would be best if you come to Lima to look at our situation and to discuss the many facets of the problem. It might save many long letters.

I think, however, that we will not go much further until we get the report of the consulting team that visited us and who will visit all of the Centers. It is a survey that the Directors of the Centers requested and I think that Dr. Sawyer will want to see their recommendations before we go ahead. The team of two people was here two weeks ago and I was impressed by them. I think they went away with a reasonable idea of what we need. The area of data retrieval was one that we spent a lot of time on. I showed them the STIRS handbook and the pilot project printout. As a result, they now plan to try to visit you in Rome.

I have also had communication with Luthar Seidewitz. He wants to visit CIP to discuss the documentation problem. I have suggested that you and he might come here at the same time.

As for the implementation phase, I have requested funds from British ODA to provide for a consultant, labor and so forth to get our work started. The proposal is still with them, but they suggested that we should approach the new International Board for plant genetic resources

./.

that is supposed to be taking care of needs in the area of germ plasm resources. We need funds for this work and I also need suggestions as to who might be able to do this. Jack Hawkes has suggested that Brian Kershaw might be a suitable person to come here for 6 months to a year to get things moving. I would appreciate your comments on this.

I'm sure that we are going to develop a documentation system. How sophysticated it is will depend upon the funds available.

Sincerely,

P. R. Rowe, Head
Breeding & Genetics
Department

PRR/np

Dave Rodgers

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

This came to Jack, & he is in S. America for the next 2 months. Can you help?

With Compliments

Trevor Williams

Prof Hawkes:
W. 11/1

ORSZÁGOS AGROBOTANIKAI INTÉZET
TÁPIÓSZELE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGROBOTANY
2766 TÁPIÓSZELE, HUNGARY

Tápiószele, 1 March 1974

University of Birmingham
Workshop on Information Systems
BIRMINGHAM
United Kingdom

Dear Sirs,

Our institute, charged with the genebank work in Hungary is going on to organize computer data-processing scheme for the international standardized genebank documentation. Our data-storage systems is viewed for IBM computer, in FORTRAN language, on magnetic tape.

In order to correspond with the international THESAURUS work we beg to ask you, kindly to give us all information available on the TAXIR system developed.

We are particularly interested in the question of the total range of the botanical code-system down to species or even subspecies. You would much oblige by sending us if possible samples of the respective formulae with entered demonstrative data on an arbitrary item.

Thanking yo in advance for your kindness

Sincerely yours
J. Sváb
/Dr. J. Sváb /
Biometrician

John,
This has arrived in my post.
Could you redirect it as may be required somewhere within the School of Biological Sciences
Thanks

5/24/74
Ans.

Dear Mr.—
Please read my monograph of Manihot — cite publication — for full details on locations of wild M. species.
Sincerely.

4/29/74
Department of Anthropology
Yale University
New Haven, Conn. 06520

Dr. D.J. Rogers
Dept. of Environmental Population
and Organismic Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

Dear Dr. Rogers:

I am a Yale graduate student in anthropology, specializing in the archaeology of northern South America. I hold a keen interest in manioc domestication and would greatly appreciate some advice in regards to a project I am undertaking this summer in Venezuela.

Several graduate students, including myself, at Yale are researching the potential of opal phytoliths as a paleobotanical tool for detecting and identifying vegetation in archaeological sites. If you are unfamiliar with this technique, there is a good summary article by Irwin Rovner (1971) in Quaternary Research (v.1: 343-359) entitled "Potential of Opal Phytoliths for Use in Paleoecological Reconstruction." If this is a viable method for detecting domesticated plants it has great potential for identifying sites where particular plants were utilized, especially those species ~~which~~ which are rarely preserved in the archaeological record such as tubers. Unfortunately, no one to my knowledge has established a phytolith reference collection for domesticated plants.

Since I am planning to be in Venezuela this summer I thought it would be an opportune time to start collecting cultivars for purposes of extracting phytoliths, evaluating their archaeological potential and establishing a reference collection. Since manioc is so important to issues of tropical lowland plant domestication I would like to collect both wild and domesticated varieties for purposes of comparison. I foresee few problems in collecting domesticated manioc but I have no idea how easy it will be to find wild plants. I was wondering whether you can provide me with hints or suggestions for finding and identifying wild manioc or refer me to anyone in Venezuela that maybe interested in this problem. I intend to be conducting an archaeological reconnaisance of the Guasare river basin in northwestern Venezuela (area of the Rancho Peludo site) where most of my collecting of wild varieties will have to be done. However, if you feel this to be a poor area for this purpose I could probably arrange a side trip to another region. Also, do you know of anyone who has investigated

opal phytoliths for these purposes?

I expect to be leaving around the first of June so I'm sorry that I've left you little time to reply. Thanks for any information you can provide andI look forward to hearing from you.

very truly yours,

Adam Garson

Adam Garson

CENTRAALBUREAU VOOR SCHIMMELCULTURES – BAARN (NEDERLAND)

Dr. J. A. VON ARX, *director*

OOSTERSTRAAT 1
TEL. (02154)-4758

Please address all correspondence to the director of the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures

Uw/Your Ref:
Onze/Our Ref:

Baarn, April 29, 1974.

To the Director of the
Taximetrics Laboratory,
Dept. of Biology,
University of Colorado,
BOULDER, Colorado,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

In view of the future application of taximetric methods, I would like to ask you if you could send me all available papers published by the Taximetrics Laboratory free of charge, as well as a price-list of other papers. Under separate cover I am sending all the papers I published thusfar in return.

Thank you in advance for your kind collaboration.

Sincerely,

(G.S. de Hoog)

Dave; haven't received any papers from this fellow as yet. May be you'd like to drop him a note in case he eventually does send something useful. In the meantime, I'll Xerox some copies of published journal articles.

MINISTERIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E CULTURA
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Pôrto Alegre, 3 de abril de 1974.

APR 10 1974

Dr. David J.Rogers
Dept.of Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder - Colorado 80302 - USA

Ans - Apr. 24

Dear Dr. Rogers:

Bruno Irgang and I are undergoing a revision of the Euphorbiaceae family of the Rio Grande do Sul state. Therefore, we should be so glad if you could send us separate prints or inform about its bibliography, specially Euphorbia and Stillingia.

I have with me "Flora North America Report 71: I-XXII, 1-118.1973 On page 30 I read: 16ol. Manihot: Neotropics; Taxonomic. Computer; Publ: Flora Neotropica:Euphorbiaceae: Manihot; Three Major Computer Systems. Taxir. Charanal and Graph, used to aid in the delimitation of the taxa; David J. Rogers.

Would it be possible to send me this paper?
If possible, send me all that you have about Manihot(Taxonomy).

In Rio Grande do Sul we have roughly 120 native Euphorbiaceae species and 20 cultivated ones. The number of native Euphorbia species is 18 and the cultivated ones,7.

This is all now
Thank you for all

Sincerely yours

A. C. Allem

My address: Dep. de Botânica - Instituto de Biociências - UFRGS
Av. Paulo Gama - s/nº - Pôrto Alegre - RS - Brasil
Postal code: 90.000

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

Ans. 4/17

25 III 74

Dear Dave:

The two attached sheets reached me recently, and we have had no success trying to discover what they are all about. It appears that Cowan wishes to order certain pictures that were taken by someone with a 35 mm camera. We don't know who it was. Christiansen, Univ. Photo Services, and the phone directory have given us no clues. Gil can't find anything in your office.

Do you, by chance, recall who might have been responsible? I would guess that Cowan has 35mm proof strips with no other information.

Things are going along in their usual confused way here. Hobart and assorted committees are trying to find six (superb) people to replace you, me, and those who will be on leave next year. Replacement for Askell has not yet been chosen.

The Faculty just voted to have salaries negotiated in the future, either by AFT or AAUP, presumably beginning next year. Presumably it might have been quite a blow to the Administration, but they must have seen it coming.

Charlie Norris will be Acting Chairman in the Fall when Hobart has a Faculty Fellowship. No comment. Carl Bock will continue for at least another year as Associate Chairman.

This week is Spring Break, so I am trying to catch up on correspondence.

Several spring snows lately, but today and to-morrow will be in the 60's and 70's so our 7" of snow on the 23rd will soon be all gone.

Best wishes to you and Connie.

Cordially,

Bob

Robert W. Pennak

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK 20742

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

February 1, 1974

Dr. Robert W. Pennak
Department of Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

Dear Dr. Pennak:

Enclosed find Dr. Richard S. Cowan's request for photographs taken at the Congress.

Please bill Dr. Cowan directly.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jim

James L. Reveal
ICSEB Secretary

Encl.

This was being handled by Dave, but am not sure he's still at UC.

JLR/pm

Richard S. Cowan
Director, Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

3"x 5" Prints, please

Cowan

A: 5-5A
8-8A
11-11A
15-15A
17-17A
~~16-16A~~
19-19A

B: 4A-5
8A-9
14A-15
15A-16
16A-17
17A-18
21A-22
23A-24
26A-27
33
34

C: 8A-9
9A-10
14A-15
~~16A-17~~
17A-18
18A-19

D: 12A-13
19

E: 7A-8
8A-9
25A-26
27A-28
31A-32

F: 2-2A
3-3A
7-7A
9A
10A
11A
17-17A
18-18A

H: 4
7
20-21A

I: 12
13

J: 17A-18
18A-19
19A-20
5

K: 12A-13
7A-8

L: 13A-14

M: 14-14A
17-17A

P: 1
5
6A-7
13A-14
18A-19

Ans. Apr. 17,

Mrs. Frank C. Abbott
1776 Garland Street
Lakewood, Colo. 80215

Mar. 16, 1977

Dear Dave & Connie,

A brief report on life in Hale 109 is due. Also I couldn't resist sharing this review of the new S. & S. – though you may have seen it by now. It's a beautiful piece of writing – as well as thinking in my book. In fact Stephen Jay Gould is rapidly becoming one of my heroes – do you think his work as "D'arcy Thompson & the Science of Form" published in a literary journal?

The class is going well & think. The STIRS program operates very well and most of the

students should have their data there that by the end of the next week then after spring vacation we'll hit CHARAKAL & CLAPA hard. There are 5 credit students & 2 faithful auditors - including Hannah Kenoe who is classifying pots for her Ph.D. in ~~anthropology~~ archeology. She's got it together unlike the other auditor who's a community ecologist from the Denver Center - her problem is simply that she wants to organize that data without defining the problem! Pedro's in the class & I'm enjoying getting to know him - he's a very unique guy & thoughtful. There's a student of Hobart Smith's who's a real doubter about the importance of anything except snakes so I was really thrilled the other day when he came in with his STARS program all run and quite excited about how he could really

MRS. FRANK C. ABBOTT
1776 GARLAND STREET
LAKEWOOD, COLO. 80215

used the query option. He's very bright but appears to regard his mind like a bottle - if he gets any extra ideas in there it's likely to exclude something else that's more important to him! People are funny. Another guy is doing a classification of sample plots in Avalanche ~~Tracks~~ - this is from a contract study he did ~~the~~ for the town of Vail which study he may continue next year (summer). There's a fellow working on tree ring data plus a girl who's a pre-dental student who's trying to get data to do a study of factors in dental caries - unfortunately she's procrastinated on getting her data & may not make it - too bad since I'd like to see a good example of taxonometrics applied to ~~an~~ medical data.

Anyhow that's a run down on what's going on. I'm getting ~~[illegible]~~ Rohlf's thesis (on a N.T. study of Aedes) and hope it will have the raw data so I can run a taximetric analyses & compare it with his N.T. analysis just for fun. Needless to say I'm learning more than any of the students! I spent several hours a week or so ago going thru Estabrook and Brill's ~~#~~ paper on the theory of TAXIR only to have it finally hit me that the fancy proof re. the have characteristics does nothing but change, have 10 numbers to have 2! It's a good thing George Estabrook wasn't around or I would have given him a piece of my mind for being so obscure about the whole thing!

Gil & Day are busy, busy. I have a deal with Gil that I'll teach him some biology & he'll teach me general systems but so far no time to do it! Hope all goes well with you.

Love

Gatersleben, den Jan. 28th, 1974

Wir haben mit bestem Dank empfangen:
С благодарностью получили:
Nous avons reçu et vous en remercions:
We have received with thanks: Reprint and Monograph of [illegible] [illegible] ...

Sincerely yours
P. Hanelt

~~Es fehlen uns:~~
~~Еще отсутствуют:~~
~~Il nous manque:~~
~~We are in want of:~~

i. A.:

Best.-Nr. 525 41

Ag 310 72 3358 III 16 3 1069 B

Scottish Horticultural Research Institute
INVERGOWRIE DUNDEE DD2 5DA Telephone INVERGOWRIE 441
Director C. E. Taylor BSc, PhD
Secretary N. D. Anderson

Ans. Apr. 17.

Ref: DLJ/HM

27th February, 1974

Dr. D.J. Rogers,
University of Colorado,
Boulder,
Colorado 80302,
U.S.A.

Dear Dave,

I have been asked to write a short chapter of 2,000 words on the evolution of cassava as a crop plant. It is for a book on 'Crop plant evolution' which will cover about 100 crops. I protested that you would do it better, but was prevailed upon on the grounds that I am near at hand! However, I particularly want to present your work correctly and wonder if I have your complete results. I have a microfilm of Appan's thesis on North American species and various contributions of yours from newsletters and the Hawaian Symposium. I'm sure it would be better to quote the monograph and there is perhaps some information in the monograph which is not covered elsewhere. Could you please advise me on this, and if the monograph is not available perhaps you could give me its full title for quoting as a reference.

I enjoyed the Ibadan Symposium. The study group report on germplasm was received quite well and I was also interested to see for myself that your comments on the importance of bacterial disease of cassava in Africa were no exaggeration. The disease was very serious in Ibadan, leave alone Zaire! I am at present negotiating a year's leave of absence to spend at IITA with Dr. Hahn. I am most impressed with Hahn and am optimistic that I shall be able to go in September.

Yours sincerely,

Derek

D.L. Jennings

I chatted to Gilbert Hesh while at Ibadan & was interested to learn that FAO and/or USAID may become involved in a cassava germplasm centre, possibly in the U.S. Could this be my opportunity to return to the crop in a developed country? - only the educational problems of life in the developing countries have kept me here up to now. So if you know of any suitable opportunity I would appreciate it if you would let me know. Derek.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PLANT TAXONOMY

Office:
International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy
and Nomenclature
Tweede Transitorium, Uithof
Utrecht
(Netherlands)

Bankers: Messrs Vlaer & Kol, Utrecht

UTRECHT, 28 February, 19 74.

Telephone 030-539111, ext. 1830

Dr. David J. Rogers
Department of Biology
University of Colorado

BOULDER, Colo. 80302 - U.S.A.

Dear Dave,

The set of contact prints of ICSEB plus some enlargements has arrived at Utrecht.
I should like to order of the 5 x 7 prints:

File P no. 6A/7; file I no. 12; file B no. 17 and 33, file J no. 20.

Please tell me to whom to send the contact prints or whether I may keep them.

All the best,

your

F.A. Stafleu.

M

IC.22/1

PUBLISHING DIVISION

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

THE PITT BUILDING TRUMPINGTON STREET CAMBRIDGE CB2 1RP

Telephone CAMBRIDGE (0223) 58331 *Cables* UNIPRESS CAMBRIDGE ENGLAND

Dear Contributor,

IBP Synthesis Volume
Crop Genetic Resources for Today and Tomorrow

If you have included in your chapter to this Synthesis Volume any figure, plate or table which has previously been published, it is necessary to obtain both the original author's and copyright holder's (normally the publisher's) permission to reproduce it. You are therefore asked to write for these permissions as soon as possible, sending copies of all replies to:

Mrs Wendy Carter,
Cambridge University Press,
The Pitt Building,
Trumpington Street,
Cambridge CB2 1RP, England.

Attached is a draft letter showing the appropriate wording for requesting such permission.

Yours sincerely,

Howard J. Moore

Biology Editor

LONDON OFFICE (*Sales, Distribution and Accounts*): BENTLEY HOUSE 200 EUSTON ROAD LONDON NW1 2DB

Dear Sir,

I would like your permission to reproduce the following material in Crop Genetic Resources for Today and Tomorrow, one of the Synthesis Volumes arising from the International Biological Programme. This book is to be published by Cambridge University Press.

Unless otherwise informed I shall assume your permission covers non-exclusive world rights and that I may use the material in all future revisions and editions of the book, in all languages.

I will naturally acknowledge the material in the proper manner.

Yours faithfully,

2/26/74

Dear Dave -

Nothing much to report since the telephone call of last week.

The consulting for him especially should be easy. It will help us to keep some of the funds we have. I'm also really want to see the FAO with you as an internal guide.

Be well - I hope you get the visas.

Best to Connie - all well here

Gil

Pl. 2/8

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA Lima
Telephone: 354383 - 354354

L-37-74-BG

La Molina, February 11, 1974

Dr. David J. Rogers
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
FAO
Via delle Terme de Caracalla
00100 - Rome
ITALY

Dear Dr. Rogers:

Thank you for the information on the pilot project for the Solanum collections. I have reviewed the material that you sent and would like to give my comments.

First, a point that concerns your manuscript and printout. We prefer that CIP be used as an abbreviation for the International Potato Center. It would also be more accurate to refer to the collection at Sturgeon Bay as the U. S. Potato Collection (USPC) rather than USDA Potato Collection. While it generally works within the system that used to be the New Crops Research Branch, it is in fact supported by the States.

On page 30 of your manuscript, I feel that your estimate for the number of accessions of potatoes is much too high. The problem here is one of finding duplications. I made a study of this several years ago and found that there is great duplication of accesions between germ plasm collections of potatoes. Therefore you cannot simply add the number of accessions reported by each collection. It gives you an over estimate of the true situation. This might be a query that STIRS could handle if you had the original collectors number for each accession. I have always believed that the collectors number is the single most important number that should be recorded for each accession. If the same problem exists for collections of other crops, then your relative rankings are probably correct but we should realize that we probably do not have as much material as the numbers would lead us to believe.

The STIRS printout gives me a good idea of what the system can accomplish and I believe that it is suitable for our needs. The type of thing that you have illustrated is basically involved with the accumulation, structuring, and evaluation of data on this material I cannot think of any more queries of along these lines that would not involve the same procedures. However, the evaluation of data is only part of our job. I realize that your project had to be confined to the type of data presented, but let me raise some questions on other items that take a great deal of our time and for which I believe a proper program would help.

Much of our time is spent preparing materials to fill requests. From my point of view, I would like to know not only how many accessions have or have not been screened for reaction to disease X but also how many tubers or seeds I have available for distribution at any point in time. For example, a typical request may say "give me 15 tubers of the accessions that were resistant in my test in 1973 and 5 tubers each of 500 clones that I have not tested before". We then have to search our records to determine what was tested in previous years, prepare a preliminary list and then go to our tuber storage to see if we have sufficient tuber supplies for each entry on the list. After we gather the tubers, we have to type a final invoice for the receiver and for our files.

What I would like then is to be able to put into the system at a particular point in time, time of tuber harvest for example, the number of tubers, perhaps by size category, available for distribution. I would like to enter screening data, not as it is listed for the USPC collection, by accession, but rather by accession as a report by an individual cooperator. Thus we would accumulate data on "what accessions has cooperator A screened for disease X over the years" or "what accessions have been sent to cooperator A" for test. Sometimes we have to write to an individual to request his data. If we could simply have a printout of his original invoice from the computer, it would facilitate the follow up process.

The ideal situation would be that when a request comes to us, our query would be for example "Print accession numbers of clones Resistant in 1973 test of Cooperator A for disease X for which 15 tubers are available, and Print accession numbers for 500 clones not screened before by Cooperator A for Disease X, for which 5 tubers are available". This list would have to be added to the memory bank. This list could be used to fill the request, as a shipment invoice, and as a record of what Cooperator A received in 1974. If we found that perhaps because of loss in storage a clone on the list could not be sent, then the correction statement could be used to change the list. Of course, as a part of printing the list, the computer would have to substract the appropriate number of tubers from the current stock number.

The above is what we do by hand now. It takes time, and is subject to errors. It is a very important function of any germ plasm collection, and so I believe deserves attention.

A couple of other points occur to me as well. If we provide longitude and latitude values, could a plotting program be added so that maps of collection sites could be prepared? We also have the problem of determining what clones are the same in our collection. Can STIRS be used to list groups of accessions that have similar data for certain characters?

I am concerned here in Perú about the development of the hardware for such a system as STIRS. While there is overall value for having all of these data in a central

facility in Rome or Braunschweig for it to be of use to us, we need fairly easy access to an input/output terminal, or our own machine. We are going to be visited by a consulting team that will be going to all of the international centers to help them resolve their computing needs. I would appreciate any sort of guidance that you might be able to provide as to the capacity needed to meet the requirements of the STIRS program and for our collection that now exceeds 4000 entries and will probably grow to 8000 in two years. Do you have any sort of estimate as to when a collection is large enough to justify a STIRS approach?

My final point is to express my appreciation for what you and Gilbert Helsh have done so far. It is essential that an efficient computer system be developed for germ plasm collections, and I believe you are making very good progress. We will be happy to cooperate with you in every possible way in the future.

Sincerely,

P. R. Rowe, Head
Breeding & Genetics Department

cc: Gilbert Helsh
R. L. Sawyer
Files
PRR/vf

PS. Jack Hawkes will be here next week and I will discuss this with him. On page 95 of my printout, it refers to an error and correction on pages 91 and 92 whereas I believe that pages 94 and 97 are the correct ones (Memo 5.0).

THE FORD FOUNDATION
P. O. Box 41081
SILOPARK HOUSE
NAIROBI, KENYA

CABLE ADDRESS
"FORDEAC"
TELEPHONE 20726/7
21572
22298
25438

OFFICE OF THE
REPRESENTATIVE
FOR EASTERN AND
SOUTHERN AFRICA

8 February 1974

Dear Dave + Connie:

It was good to get your note and to know that you are getting settled into Rome. I am sorry that I shall not be seeing you as soon as we both hoped. I can not attend the conference in Rome. Ford is putting on a doin's here at the same time and have collared me to participate. I sha ll write Mittendorf to that effect next. I do hope that we will be able to see eahh other soon and that Emmy and I can get up to Rome either before or when we go home in July-August. We hear some very bad things about the housing and environment problems of Rome, I hope they are exagerated.

Work keeps us both busy here, andthough this has been a great two years, we areready to head back. I have been most interested in the efforts that I've been able to put in on the simulation modeling. It is (at present) looking very good, and we hope that it can be used to "evaluate" the plan that we've just written for the next five years.

Your letter regarding Jay was quite disturbing, but not entirely a suprise. Jay has the tendency to do what he wants and maybe not enough of what needs to be done, from the group viewpoint. I will of course not advise him that I was privy to your letter. I just hope that he acts to correct the problems you raised. I'm sorry that I didn't get a chance to see Gil in Israel, but it was a long trip at a difficult time.

I gather from Jay that Gil has his problems, particularly that Nina is not happy about Gil's travel,and further she is not sure of the direction she wants to take in the future. This must be very disturbing to a guy with Gil's values. I just hope that heeither gets the degree or leaves the academic field. If he doesn't get his degree and triesto remain in academic or technical work, he will live with regrets all his life. If he goes back to the lumber business, it couldn't matter less. Thus I hope that the chance to work with you on some very exciting applications doesn't defect him from the speedy completion of his degree programme. Ifthere is any way that I can be of help so that the kinds of work you need get done at the same time we both help that young man get his degree, please count on me.

Let us know what life in Rome is like. I'd like to get to know FAO better and to perhaps even work with Mittendorf and others there. When you find out where the man with the key has gone and when he'll get back, please let me know. Meanwhile, Emmy joins in sending her best to you and Connie.

As ever,

Chuck

Tentative Development Plan for Population Studies Division

Dave - Please feel free to suggest amendments etc. - Wilson Va Jane? Clive & Connie!

Faculty positions ranked according to priority:

1. Geneticist - (1) Teach new Introductory Laboratory in Genetics in cooperation with MCDB - 1/2 time for 2 semesters per year or full-time for 1 semester per year
   (2) Teach Introductory Biology 1 semester per year
   (3) Teach an upper division Genetics course 1 semester every other year.

We recommend hiring a cytogeneticist who could develop a course in Cytogenetics. An ideal research interest would be in the Genetic Control of Population Size in Insects. Cytogenetic techniques are important in this area, and there never has been an entomologist at CSU who was a geneticist. Hence such a person would interact well with biologists at both CU and CSU, and should be able to attract research funds from USDA and Colorado agricultural interests, as well as NSF. As we understand it, permission will be given soon by Dean Briggs to fill this position in Fall, 1974.

2. Economic Botanist - (1) Teach botanical courses
   (2) Teach Introductory Biology

This person should have the following qualifications:

(1) Training and research interests in some aspect of botany
(2) Training and research interests in some aspect of relationship of of botany to human welfare, e.g., ethnobotany, nutrition.
(3) Training in mathematical and computer sciences, and an interest in working with populations
(4) Interest in systems analysis (i.e., relation between many different variables)

We urge that the Botany Search Committee under John Marr, who are looking for Dave Rogers's replacement, seriously consider an economic botanist of the sort described above. If Dave should return in 2 years, this new person would strengthen Dave's program in economic botany.

3. Geneticist - (1) Teach Introductory Genetics Laboratory 1 semester per year
(2) Teach Introductory Genetics 1 semester per year
(3) Develop an upper level course for presentation 1 semester every other year.

Assuming that the Introductory Genetics Laboratory is initiated in cooperation with MCDB in fall, 1974, it will service only about 70 students per year. Since we currently enroll about 800 students in the Introductory Genetics Lecture per year, it is clear that more laboratory should be made available. Assuming that Linhart, Crumpacker and Wilson continue to teach Introductory Genetics one semester per year, and that 100 students are taken care of in summer school, addition of this new geneticist means that the student load per regular semester course for Introductory Genetics will become $700 \div 4$ or 175. This is still much too large, but better than the present situation.

We suggest that this person's research interest might be in the area of protein (allozyme) variation in natural populations of plants or animals. At present we have no person working in this important area of population and ecological genetics.

4. Modern Taxonomist - (1) Teach Taxonomy
(2) Teach Introductory Biology
(3) Teach an Upper Level Course

This person should be trained in classical, biochemical, cytogenetic, numerical, etc. approaches to taxonomy. We would prefer that his or her research interests be experimental, as well as population oriented. It is possible that this position might well be filled by an appointment in the Environmental or Organismic Division. We should also note that Jane Bock, if freed of certain, present teaching responsibilities, might fill this position quite well.

5. Geneticist - Teach Introductory Genetics Laboratory, Introductory Genetics, and an upper level course.

Addition of this person would extend our laboratory offering in genetics still further and reduce the number of students per class in Introductory Genetics to

about 700 ÷ 5 or 140. This person's research interests could lie in one of several areas, as long as he or she was oriented towards populations and evolutionary biology. An interesting possibility would be in the relationship of behavior to adaptation and evolution in some organism such as a small mammal. Alternatively, if geneticist number 3 should be a zoologist, this person might be a botanist.

6. Mathematical Biologist - Teach Mathematical Modelling, Statistical Applications, Systems Analysis

If our present position (spring, 1974) in Population Ecology is filled by a person interested in Population Dynamics, this person might, e.g., have research interests in Community Ecology. Otherwise, we suggest someone interested in Population Dynamics.

Staff positions ranked according to priority

1. Genetics Preparator - Assist with Introductory Genetics Laboratory twice a year, produce and maintain laboratory specimens, equipment and supplies throughout the year. This position is a part of the package involved in hiring Geneticist Number 1 for fall, 1974.
2. Greenhouse Superintendent - Help to develop, coordinate, and maintain greenhouse teaching and research needs in the Department especially those of Linhart and collaborators.
3. Genetics Preparator - Same as preparator number 1, plus, possibly, help with organization and maintenance of a laboratory in histology or microtechnique (to be conducted by a faculty member hired in the Environmental or Organismic Division?).

Facility needs ranked according to priority

1. Greenhouses for teaching and research (see plan already constructed by greenhouse committee).
2. Laboratory space and equipment for teaching Cytogenetics.
3. Permanent space and equipment for teaching expanded laboratory in Introductory Genetics. (In fall, 1974 MCDB teaching space in PSRB-1 will supposedly be used for 70 students, or 1 section of 35 per semester.)

Suggestions for other Divisions which would complement and reinforce certain programs in the Population Studies Division (Ranked according to priority)

1. Plant Physiologist - Help Eric Bonde with teaching load, increase departmental strength in plant physiology, cooperate with Linhart, J. Bock and D. Norris on their proposed herbacide project.
2. Insect Ecologist - A field oriented scientist interested in adaptation of populations (unless present position in Population Ecology is filled with an entomologist).
3. Histologist - A person who could teach histology and microtechnique, thereby complementing our proposed course offering in Cytogenetics.

FEB 6 1974

February 1, 1974

Project Manager,
UNDP/Project TUR/63/508
Crop Research and Introduction Centre,
P.O. Box 25,
Karsiyaki,
Izmir,
Turkey.

Dear Sir:

PO No. DAGP/TUR/3-508

We regret the delay in acknowledging receipt of the above purchase order No. DAGP/TUR/3-508. It has been routed to us by our Pacific Division, Denver , Colorado office.

Since operations in Turkey are conducted by our English affiliate, Lamson Industries Limited of London, we requested that they take steps to fill the order. Unfortunately, they were unable to do so because of size limitations on their equipment and unfamiliarity with the description "Tiger Hide".

In order to facilitate matters, we have requested Pacific Division to endeavour to obtain from the Department of Biology at the University of Colorado a sample of the particular form in question. This will then be forwarded to Lamson Industries Limited and they will communicate direct from that point forward.

Yours very truly,

JMK:hw

J. M. Kirkpatrick
Manager

cc University of Colorado
Mr. T. D. McCormick
Mr. S. Lark

from: Moore Corporation Ltd
Intl operations
330 University Ave
Toronto 100, Canada

January 30, 1974

Dr. David J. Rogers
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
FAO
Via Delle Terme di Caracalla 00100
Rome, Italy

Dear Dave:

Thanks very much for the dope on Bird. He looks like a serious contender. I'll see to it that the material reaches the chairman of the search committee for your replacement. At this moment he has not yet been selected, to my knowledge, but we'll have him pinned down certainly in a few days.

Unfortunately Bird's dossier includes nothing about teaching experience or interests. We'll run them down, of course.

Things continue to move apace. You'll receive minutes so you can keep up-to-date. Have conferred with Crowe with very favorable response. I remain very hopeful for the future. 'Tis an exciting time to live!

Hope all is well with the Rogers enclave. I am green with envy!

Our best!

Yours,

Hobart

Hobart M. Smith
Chairman

HMS:jkm

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

BUILDING 44
THE UNIVERSITY,
SOUTHAMPTON
SO9 5NH

TEL. 559122
EXT. 2444
TELEX 47661

FB/JMF

10th January 1974

Dear Dave

Thanks for your letter. I am delighted to hear of your post in Rome. Barbara Pickersgill mentioned that you might even visit Britain sometime soon. If you do, please try to find time to visit here - you're always welcome to stay (I have a different house now) and of course I'd like to discuss some TAXIR things with you and persuade you to give a research seminar in this Department (no airfares I'm afraid, but trainfares and accommodation paid once you are here if that would help).

I think you read a little too much into my comments on using single-link clustering at various levels. There were two reasons for making the statement you refer to - 1. I have only worked above the species level myself, and the evidence given in the paper is at that level only, and 2. on theoretical grounds I think there are still some problems below the species level dependent on the kind of data and the extent to which it is liable to sampling error. Graph-style single-link is the best in many cases here, but not necessarily all cases. Anyway I'm looking forward to seeing the paper you wrote jointly with Henry, and will let you know what comments I make on it.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely,

Frank

Professor D. J. Rogers
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
FAO
Via delle Terme de Caracalla
00100-Rome
Italy.

JOHN INNES INSTITUTE

COLNEY LANE, NORWICH, NOR 70F

Norwich 52571

BS/td

8th January, 1974.

Professor D.J. Rogers,
Dept. of Environmental, Population
and Organismic Biology,
University of Colorado,
Boulder, Colorado 80302
U.S.A.

Dear Dave,

Many thanks for your letter of 22nd December and for the draft of the paper.

As you say, thanks to having to satisfy Otto Frankel's requirements, the article is now very subdued and only marginally informative to the uninitiated. Still, if that's what he wants for the book that's what he has to have!

I find very little to criticize in the re-writing which is probably a good thing because time is no doubt more than important. My comments are,

1. On p 6 l.14 change should be chance.
2. The flow chart,
   a) Delete arrow between statistics and error correction.
   b) Insert arrow between computer and error correction.
   c) Re-route arrow from computer to renewal of stock outside whole chart to avoid crossing of lines.
   d) Delete arrow between new genetic material and quarantine.

Rumour has it that you will soon be transferring to Rome in order to co-ordinate activities. Its certainly time that someone did this job and I wish you all the luck in the world.

Best wishes for 1974.

Yours sincerely,

B. Snoad.
Dept. of Applied Genetics.

CSIRO

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

P.O. BOX 1600, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601 TELEPHONE 46 4911 TELEGRAMS PLANTINDUSTRY CANBERRA TELEX 62351

OHF:VT
Ref:

22nd January, 1974

Professor David J. Rogers,
EPO Biology,
University of Colorado,
BOULDER. COLORADO 80302. U.S.A.

Dear Dave,

Your letter of January 8, re Rogers et al., received, many thanks. Corrections were entered as specified, and a few others - purely verbal ones. A copy goes to Jack Hawkes - I trust for minimal comment. The whole manuscript* should be assembled in about 4 weeks' time.

In haste.

Yours ever,

OHF

* of the whole book

P.S. Have heard unofficially of the changes at FAO, no doubt you have too.

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
BRONX • NEW YORK 10458 212/933-9400

February 14, 1974

Doctor David J. Rogers, Consultant
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Plant Production and Protection Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100-Rome, Italy

Dear Dave:

This morning I handed your letter of February 6th, written on the matter of Manihot distribution by FAO, to Doctor Irwin. Howard immediately picked up the importance of wide distribution of such thorough treatments of important tropical food crops by FAO, whose main concern of course is the world food supply. Howard will write to you and/or Doctor Mandefield regarding the Garden's position in the reissuing of your piece in Economic Botany, vol. 27, no. 1, 1973.

He would take up with you, I assume, the practical and procedural details concerning the reissue or purchase of the stock at hand of this portion of vol. 27. The plates apparently are still intact, so there should be no problem as to reproduction. Copyright matters of course lie in the hands of the Garden.

With respect to Flora Neotropica, Monograph 13, Manihot and Manihotoides, I will have to consult Hafner Press which holds copyright on this publication. It is my understanding that Hafner holds some stock in storage, that they may be willing to release. However, I suspect that a much larger printing, if the purpose of all of our thinking is to be achieved, would be required. I will immediately open up the question with the new Vice President in charge of Hafner affairs. It would seem to me that he would be wise also to encourage some liberal arrangement with Hafner that could make possible a wide distribution of these important works.

The problem then for FAO would naturally be the financial consideration and the job of putting both pieces appropriately together under the same cover.

My own letter to Doctor Mandefield would probably better await my discussion with the people at Hafner. You both should hear again from me within a reasonable time.

Celia and I would look forward very much to seeing you in your new home ground in a revisit to Rome.

With best wishes for the success of the Manihot undertaking, and our greetings and warmest regards to you and Connie,

Sincerely,

Bassett

Bassett Maguire, Executive Director
Organization for Flora Neotropica

BM:ckm
copy: Doctor Irwin

PROGRESS TOWARD INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION IN CROP RESEARCH DATA RECORDING

C. F. Konzak*

Among the newsworthy international developments expected to play a key role in the standardization of methods for crop research data recording is the establishment at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Headquarters in Rome of a central unit to coordinate documentation and exploration activities by genetic resource centres. Two senior staff members to be recruited early in 1974 for the Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit of the FAO Plant Production and Protection Division will be responsible for these two important programmes. Activities by the "FAO-IAEA Working Group on International Standardization in Crop Research Data Recording" will be continued in a supportive role to the FAO genetic resources documentation programme, and for the documentation of mutant collections by the Joint FAO/International Atomic Energy Agency Division of Atomic Energy in Food and Agriculture.

A prime objective of the FAO programme will be to establish a network for exchange of information among those genetic resource centres now in existence and under development in several areas of the globe.

Notable among steps taken as part of the activities of the FAO-IAEA Working Group are back-up developments toward coordinating the coding of breeding station crop accession series, carried out to date by Dr. E. Porceddu, Centro Germo Plasmo, University of Bari, Italy. All stations contacted have agreed to cooperate in the use of unique accession codes for original materials and to maintain the original identity of introduced materials.

*Coordinator, FAO-IAEA Working Group on International Standardization in Crop Research Data Recording, currently on sabbatical leave from Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, serving as Scientific advisor, Plant Breeding and Genetics Section, Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Atomic Energy in Food and Agriculture.

A preliminary version of the revised Feekes growth stage scale, "a decimal scale for growth stages in cereals" by J.C. Zadoks, T.T. Chang and C.F. Konzak, is to be published as a supplement to the January 1974 issue of the Eucarpia Bulletin. Uniform 1 and 2 digit code scales are described for the major cereals, wheat, rice, barley and oats. One or more final version(s) including diagrams or photographs is expected to be completed during the coming year, and the approach applied as appropriate to some other major crops. German - English, English - German Thesauri have been prepared by L. Seidewitz at the German Gene Bank in Braunschweig for studies on the interconvertability of information with relation to the language problem.

Banks of information on accessions of certain crops held at a number of genetic resource centres (GRC) are now under development, with some having compiled all information now available. Some of these GRC's are using the TAXIR information retrieval system and a few are already testing practical applications for meeting specific requests. Two publications sponsored by the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) are concerned with tests for genuineness of cultivars. One of these was developed by the ISTA Variety Committee - Working Group on Herbage Varieties and published in the Proceedings International Seed Testing Association 37:443-495, 1972. The second is a handbook on seed testing by O. Ulvinen, Å. Voss, H.C. Baekgaard and P.E. Terning and is available from ISTA, Secretariat, N-1432 Ås - N.L.H. Norway. These works represent international cooperative efforts towards standardized crops research data recording and evaluation methods. Similar efforts are in progress in several other countries with the goal of unified concepts and procedures because of the mutual interests involved. Mr. A. F. Kelly, NIAB, Cambridge, is the FAO-IAEA Working Group contact for this activity.

The writer is currently working on the development of records on induced mutants, and on records of scientists working with induced mutation methods for the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Atomic Energy in Food and Agriculture and on aspects of standardization of methods for crop research recording in relation to the mutual interests of FAO and IAEA.

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
BRONX • NEW YORK 10458 212/933-9400

January 28, 1974

Dr. David Rogers
Crop, Ecology and Genetics
Resources Unit
FAO
Via Delle Terne de Caracalla
007100
Rome, Italy

Dear Dave:

Just a note of good wishes in your new venue and an enclosure that may be of interest.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Howard

Howard S. Irwin
President

HSI:cr
Enclosure

For D. Eggers

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
Office of the Foreign Secretary
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
Commission on International Relations
2101 Constitution Avenue Washington, D.C. 20418

January 18, 1974

Dear Sir:

Evidence suggests that many tropical plants could, with research and development, become valuable crops. This office is undertaking a survey of neglected tropical plant species with unexploited potential as food or cash crops in the developing world.

We are asking your help with our survey. We have a list of some candidate plants, but many more are known only to local botanists or natural-product scientists. If you know species that could have an important future in the developing world, will you please send me their names and any available information that describes their potential?

Examples might be

* locally important food plants or cash crops that are unknown elsewhere
* wild species that have not been domesticated
* species that need research to overcome a technical barrier to their widespread use (e.g., a toxic minor constituent; a processing or harvesting difficulty; low yield)

Some subject areas we are considering are listed on the attached page. Our survey does not include medicinal plants, forestry crops, and microorganisms.

Specifically, we hope to learn of five (or more) tropical plant species that you and your staff believe have a promising future. The species must be neglected (little known to administrators). For each plant we need brief coverage of the following information:

1. What is the proposed use?
2. Why do you think it is important?
3. What is the state of knowledge about its usefulness?
4. What next steps are needed to get it into production?
5. What are the leading references on the plant and its utilization?

Brief rough-notes will be perfectly acceptable; no formality is required. Please feel free to share this request with your staff and colleagues.

Please attach photocopies of any literature readily available to you.

This request is going to a number of carefully selected botanical institutions whose staff may know of nonconventional plants with economic potential. Replies will be reviewed and supplemented by an international panel of distinguished botanists, agronomists, and agriculturalists. Their conclusions will appear in a book that will be mailed worldwide, particularly to decision makers in development planning (such as ministers of agriculture or administrators in development banks, technical assistance agencies, foundations). The book will also be sent to toxicologists, engineers, and plant geneticists who may have the skills to overcome technical barriers obstructing use of the plants.

We would greatly appreciate receiving your reply within one month. Please send it to

Dr. Noel Vietmeyer
Staff Director, Tropical Plant Study
National Academy of Sciences (JH215)
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C. 21418

You and your staff will then be listed in the panel's book as contributors and will receive copies for your own use and distribution.

Your cooperation will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Noel Vietmeyer

Noel Vietmeyer
Professional Associate
Board on Science and Technology
for International Development

Attachment
NV:mjk

ATTACHMENT

* cereals
* roots and tubers
* vegetables, fruits, and nuts
* oilseeds
* plants rich in essential human micronutrients
* marine and freshwater plants
* plants for arid climates
* plants for urban agriculture
* plants to stabilize soils
* plants for old habitats that have become unusuable
  - for saline soils
  - for waterlogged soils
  - for nitrogen-short soils
* grasses and fodder plants
* pesticidal plants
  - insecticidal
  - molluscicidal
  - rodenticidal
  - bacteriocidal
* cash crops containing
  - essential oils
  - industrial oils
  - fiber
  - latex
  - etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Address:
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Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354383 - 354354

L-116-CIP-74

La Molina, January 23, 1974

Dr. David Rogers
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
FAO
Via delle Terme de Caracalla
00100 - Rome
ITALY

Dear David,

This is to recognize your letter of January 10th with the enclosed documents.

I am handing Dr. Roger Rowe his copy and he is taking it with him to Huancayo this week. You will be receiving a detailed analysis from him in the near future, I am sure. You will be receiving my comments as soon as I can find the time to adequately review the documentation. I wish you a great deal of success in your new job. This appears to be a continuation and greater involvement in the area of work in which you have been interested for a long time. I hope to have a chance to visit you in Rome sometime in the near future.

Jack Hawkes will be here sometime within the next couple of weeks and we will share our copies with him.

Sincerely yours,

Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

RLS/rbc.

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

JOINT FAO/IAEA DIVISION OF ATOMIC ENERGY
IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY - FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

IAEA, KÄRNTNER RING 11, P.O. BOX 590; A-1011 VIENNA, AUSTRIA - TEL: 52 45 11 - TELEX: 01-2645 - CABLE: INATOM VIENNA

17 January 1974

To: Messrs. T. T. Chang
K. W. Finlay
E. G. Heyne
A. F. Kelly
C. F. Krull

Dear Colleague,

As you may have learned, I am back in Vienna on Sabbatical leave from Washington State University. In connection with the development of standard records of mutant collections, one of my major tasks will be to further assist in the international standarduzation of methods for recording crop research data, and apply my energies toward the goals we established when I was here before.

In the interval since 1966, much has been accomplished and the concept has gained considerable support the world over. Most important, activities toward our goals have been continued, but because of the limited financial resources available at a slower pace than I would have hoped. You may not all be aware of the current status of some developments contributing to our goals. We have listed a few in the attached appendix, though more could be mentioned, which have developed independently.

I have been consulting with Dr. Leon and others in the Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit, Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO, Rome, as well as with the Joint FAO/IAEA Division staff here in Vienna and want to convey to you their enthusiastic encouragement for rekindling our Working Group effort toward common goals of the two organizations.

We see more opportunities and an even greater need to move ahead with international standardization now that the FAO coordinated genetic resources programme is getting into action on a more sound financial base. In this connection, I was happy to learn that a senior position in the Genetic Resources Unit of the Plant Production and Protection Division at FAO Headquarters has been created to coordinate the documentation of genetic resource stocks, and I understand that the post will soon be filled. Thus, we might look forward to a period of increasing activity of our Working Group

helping, especially in the development of guidelines for standardized methods and providing other assistance in this coordinated programme.

Since each of you were involved in the original "FAO-IAEA Working Group" established in 1966, we would like to know if you might be in a position to take a renewed active role in the programme and/or if you can suggest others who could be expected to make a real contribution. Once we have your reply and have made whatever adjustments are necessary in the group, we can begin together with Rome staff to develop further plans for action and a better coordinated effort.

At the same time, it would be useful to have input from each of you relative to the areas you feel need our priority attention.

Please give us your reply by return mail.

Sincerely,

Cal

C. F. Konzak
Plant Breeding and
Genetics Section

Att.

Projects with some completed works or works nearing completion	Working Group Contact	Developed by
1. Plant Explorer's Collection Record form and Instructions	C.F.K.	ARIC-IZMIR
" " " " " " "	T.T.C.	IRRI
	C.F.K.	Porceddu-Bari
2. Thesauri of terms, codes - cereals, potatoes	C.F.K.	Seidewitz-Braunschweig
" of terms only	C.F.K.	CNRC-Loiselle
3. Crop variety identification - trueness tests (several crops)	Kelly	ISTA
4. Pedigree presentation, adaptations for computer use	C.F.K.	Purdy et al
	K.W.F.	Lamacraft and Finlay*
5. Decimal scales, growth stages in cereals	C.F.K.	Zadoks, Chang, Konzak
Projects Underway		
1. Illustrated disease recording guides - stripe rust of wheat	C.F.K.	Line, Stubbs
2. Crop variety character illustrations - wheat	C.F.K.	C.F.K.
3. Genetic Resource data banks	C.F.K.	
4. Pedigree analyses		Baum (Canada)
		Stubbs (Neth.)
5. Coordination of station identification codes	C.F.K.	Porceddu-Bari
Projects Planned		
1. Other evaluation methods - durum wheat quality	C.F.K.	Proposed Committee of Experts
2. Illustrated disease recording guides - stem rust of wheat	C.F.K.	" " " "
leaf " " "		" " " "
Septoria tritici		" " " "
3. Others in relation to expertise of working group member		" " " "

*Several crops: Porceddu-Bari G.P. Centre; USDA G.P. sub centres, WSU, Pullman and Ames, Iowa; Seidewitz, Braunschweig G.P. centre; wheat: Jones, Symes, Australia, G.P. centre; Pisum: Snoad (UK), Blixt (SW), Muehlbauer (US)

FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305

Telephone: (415) 321-2300 Cable: FOODRES STANFORD

January 16, 1974

Professor David J. Rogers
Department of Environmental,
Population and Organismic Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Dear David:

Will we be able to get a reprint of the Economic Botany "monograph"? I want it to be cataloged separately in our library.

It just came to my desk today and I have only looked at the pictures.

Congratualtions and best regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

William O. Jones
Economist and Professor

WOJ:hh

LEMBAGA ILMU PENGETAHUAN INDONESIA (L. I. P. I.)
LEMBAGA BIOLOGI NASIONAL
(NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE)
Jalan Ir. H. Juanda 11 - Bogor
ALAMAT KAWAT (CABLE ADDRESS) : „DIRBIONAS"
POS BOX 110

BAGIAN :

TELP. Bon. 215, BOT. 17

No. : 222 / IH / 16 / 73

BOGOR, 11th December, 1973.

Surat Tn. (Your ref) :

Lampiran (encl) :

Hal (subj. matter) :

PL 2/8

Dr.D. Roger
Crop Ecology and
Genetic Resources Unit
FAO
00100 Rome.

Dear Dr. Roger,

I heard from Dr. J.T. Williams of Birmingham that you have a new post in Rome. May I congratulate you for your success.

In connection with your expertise, I am much interested in obtaining the information about TAXIR and its use. As you might remember, the National Biological Institute has a project in Plant Genetic Resources. The documentation of this project is no doubt require modernization in term of computerization. This system is also needed for our Herbarium which is rich in its collection of tropical flora. Therefore I will be grateful to you if you could possibly send me the above information.

Thanking you in anticipation

Your sincerely,

Setijati Sastrapradja

Dr. Setijati Sastrapradja
Director
National Biological Institute.

January 8, 1974

Dr. Pedro R. Oñoro C.
Director, Division de Estadistica y Sistemas
ICA
Apartado Aereo No. 7984
Tibaitata, Colombia

Dear Dr. Oñoro:

Thank you for your letter of 27 December, asking about the availability of TAXIR. I have the following comments.

1. There is an IBM 360/65 version of TAXIR, running on the OS system, which we can send to you immediately. Unfortunately, this version does not have any documentation associated with it. This version is also rather limited in its capacity to perform the necessary functions of a general information retrieval system. There is a user's manual which you can obtain by writing to The Institute of Arctic and Alpine Institute, The University of Colorado, and ask for "Occasional Paper No. 1, The Taxir Primer," by R.C. Brill.

2. I had a version of TAXIR here at the University which has been significantly modified from the original version, and which runs on the CDC 6400. We are in the process of privididing detailed documentation of this version at the moment, and we expect to complete the documentation some time this month. This version would be useful to you, if you could make your own conversion to your IBM 370-145. But any information retrieval system is very machine-dependent, and therefore, would require some time to make the conversion. We have hopes that the conversion to IBM 370 series will be done here in Colorado, by one of our collaborators, but this has not yet been done.

3. I explained to Dr. Torregroza that he should write to Dr. Leon in FAO, requesting that FAO provide our services to you at the earliest possible moment. We are very interested to provide our services, and should be able to do so, once we are working for FAO. Unfortunately, since we have very limited staff here at Colorado, I cannot provide the necessary services to you while we are still here.

4. I expect to be leaving to work for FAO within the next two weeks, so you should get a letter off to them as early as possible, requesting that we provide TAXIR to ICA.

I trust the above information is useful to you. I am sorry that we cannot immediately provide the services of TAXIR at this moment.

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers

INSTITUTO COLOMBIANO AGROPECUARIO

AL CONTESTAR CITESE ESTE NUMERO
07033

1.1

Tibaitatá, 27 DIC. 1973

Doctor
D. ROGERS
Taximetrics Laboratory
University of Colorado
Hale 114
Boulder, Colorado 80302
U. S. A.

Estimado doctor:

En el mes de octubre escribí a Ud. indicando el interés del Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA) en el uso de TAXIR. También le solicitaba información sobre la posibilidad de que alguien de su grupo en Colorado viniera a Colombia para instalar el TAXIR e indicarnos sobre su uso.

Por el Dr. Manuel Torregroza, a su regreso de la reunión sobre Bancos de Germoplasma en Turrialba, Costa Rica, he sabido que Ud. va a trabajar con la FAO en asuntos relacionados con Documentación de Bancos de Germoplasma. El Dr. Torregroza me dice que el TAXIR aun no está funcionando; yo entiendo que la versión en Inglés ya ha sido probada y probablemente debe estar en uso en varias instalaciones; quizá él se refería a la versión en Español.

En el ICA seguimos muy interesados en emplear TAXIR lo más pronto posible. Ruego a Ud. me indique la forma más rápida para que podamos tener una versión de TAXIR(en Inglés o Español). Si alguien de su grupo en Colorado no puede venir a Colombia (nosotros pagaríamos los gastos), le agradezco me informe cómo puedo obtener una copia en cinta magnética de una versión disponible de TAXIR y uno o dos manuales de instrucciones.

El sistema se montaría en un computador IBM 370-145 en el cual se instalará próximamente Memoria Virtual (Virtual Storage); utiliza cintas de 9 canales y discos 3330.

Sé que sus ocupaciones hacen difícil una pronta respuesta a mi solicitud pero me veo obligado a solicitarle esto a la mayor brevedad posible; la razón es que en el ICA debemos tomar pronto una decisión sobre el uso de TAXIR o de otro sistema para el manejo de los Bancos de Germoplasma de maíz y de frijol.

Agradezco la atención a la presente y suscribo de Ud.,

Atentamente,

APARTADO AEREO No. 7984 Oficinas Nacionales 151123 - UTA - Tibaitatá
APARTADO POSTAL No. 3413 / 3493 Oficinas Nacionales 3683 UTA - Tibaitatá
CABLES Y TELEGRAFOS: ICA BOGOTA, D.E.

Hoja No. 2

Dr' D. Rogers .- University of Colorado

PEDRO R. OÑORO C.
Director, División de Estadística y
Sistemas.

CSIRO AIR MAIL

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

P.O. BOX 1600, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601 TELEPHONE 46 4911 TELEGRAMS PLANTINDUSTRY CANBERRA TELEX 62351

OHF:DMcC
Ref:

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

4th January, 1974.

Professor D.J. Rogers,
Professor of Biology,
University of Colorado,
BOULDER COLORADO 80302 U.S.A.

Dear Dave,

Since dictating my first letter an hour ago I got your aerogramme of 27th December with a correction to the joint paper, which I am entering at once.

Now to Cal Konzak, and this is the reason for marking this letter confidential.

Let me first report on Cal's latest contribution to our book. It was, with very minor alterations, a draft paper which I had seen before but had read only very casually; at that level it looked to me quite good. It was a summary of the routes taken by collecting expeditions in Ethiopia until the middle 60's, and covered the numbers and sites of collections made. It excluded all the recent collections; in fact the total number, if I remember rightly, which was covered by his survey was less than 900, whereas he talks of the total holdings of the barley collection of the U.S.D.A. as something like 3000. The deficiencies of the early collections due to people collecting in the same places and along a few main roads may have been overcome in the later ones and therefore the old collections might well be superceded and therefore irrelevant.

Moreover, there was no description what-so-ever of any characteristics in the collections, and the major part of the paper consists of the well worn pleas for more collecting before the material is gone. Cal has now, as you say, adopted the attitude of a senior prophet and feels that he has got to say the things over and over again that some of us have been saying in places where it is much more effective than a book which will be largely read by the converted (the article in Science you sent me is a good example of what is needed). If anywhere, these pleas have a place in the introductory chapter which I am drafting as soon as I have read the whole book; but certainly nowhere else in this book except where there may be a special case for a particular plant or locality or some other specific reason.

I thought the chapter absolutely lousy; and I had no hesitation in conveying this to him, though not quite as brutally as I am putting it now. I had even to point out that Qualset, using the same material, had

provided a great deal more information on the occurrence of characteristics other than resistance to barley-yellow-dwarf virus with which he was mainly concerned.

To this I have had no reply and I hardly expect one.

As for your correspondence with Cal I think you are taking the correct line of courtesy and non-commitment. There is in fact no possibility of Cal telling you what to do in your new job.

You have no doubt been kept informed of recent developments. Surely Jorge must have told you all about it. Personally, I have had more detailed information from Professor Bommer than from Jorge, until a recent circular to panel members of which also he should have sent you a copy. In case he has not I am appending one now.

This development opens real hope for your work beginning to prosper. There is a substantial allocation for "central purposes" from which your expenses no doubt must be met. The Panel is to be the technical committee of the new Board and therefore will have a good deal to say on these matters. There may also be a chance of some funds from the UN Environment Programme; I have not been in touch with it recently but shall take up this contact again to see what is happening. The substantial sum that has been allocated for genetic resources has so far not been allocated for specific uses to which it is to be put, but I have pleaded with them that it not be allocated to individual centres as Jorge wanted, but also be used for central purposes, including of course your own requirements, and exploration.

Finally, it would be most desirable and indeed necessary that you prepare a working paper for the next panel meeting. I know that this is subject to FAO direction; but even if Jorge is still in charge at the time, of which I am by no means certain, he cannot possibly object to your supplying a background paper. I send you a copy of the first circular letter to panel members in which I suggested working papers by panel members and by Jorge. I could not include you in this because I did not know whether and when your appointment would take effect, and certainly I could not make it public to panel members. However, as chairman of the panel I now issue an invitation to you to supply such a working paper, and I can do this of course even in the unlikely case that you were not at the time in Rome.

The time of the meeting is as yet pretty uncertain, but it is not going to be in the middle of March as I had suggested, but may be one, two or even three months later. By that time you should have found your feet sufficiently to prepare a plan covering the next year or preferably even a little longer. I am sure this would not only be invaluable but absolutely essential.

We have never had working papers at panel meetings, largely because of the failure of FAO to supply them, and it will be an excellent move to have them. I have had acceptances from most of the people to whom I have written - in fact I think from all of them. Yours will no doubt be one of the most important ones.

With all best wishes - and thanks for your own wishes.

Yours ever,

O.H. Frankel

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

In reply please mention our subject code ref. and date of this letter

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

a delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI Telephone: 5797

Ref. AGPE - PL 7/38

30 NOV. 1973

To: Members of the FAO Panel of Experts on Plant Exploration and Introduction

From: Jorge León, Chief, Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit

International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

1. The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research decided to establish a sub-committee on genetic resources to examine the different ways to implement the proposals that the Technical Advisory Committee has submitted to the Consultative Group in the field of genetic resources.

2. The sub-committee met in Rome, 1-3 October 1973, and recommended to the Consultative Group the creation of an International Board for Plant Genetic Resources with the following functions:

i) To identify general and specific needs for exploration, collection, evaluation and conservation of plant genetic resources with particular reference to species of major economic importance and their wild and cultivated relatives, to determine priorities among them, and to ensure to the fullest possible extent that the materials conserved are made available for plant breeding and other scientific activities as required;

ii) To establish standards, methods and procedures for exploration and evaluation and to determine minimum standards for conservation and renewal of stocks of both seeds and vegetative material;

iii) To arrange for replicated storage of seed and vegetative stocks;

iv) To promote technical meetings;

v) To promote training activities at all levels;

vi) To develop a world-wide network of institutions, organizations and programmes able and willing to contribute to the above objectives;

vii) To promote the articulation of ongoing programmes so as to avoid unnecessary duplication and to fill in gaps;

viii) To strengthen the programmes of existing institutions and to encourage the establishment of new organizations, institutions and programmes to the above ends, where necessary, particularly in areas of major genetic diversity;

ix) To promote the dissemination of information and material among centres and institutions, and to encourage, within existing resources and possibilities, the establishment of inventories of collections;

x) To make appropriate recommendations with respect to computerized information storage and retrieval systems, taking into account their suitability for an effective international genetic resources network, and their compatibility with existing systems already in operation at some regional and national centres;

xi) To estimate the annual financial requirements of those parts of genetic resources programmes not already adequately covered.

3. The Board will be composed of 14 members elected by the Consultative Group; there will be representatives of donor countries and foundations; one ex-officio non voting member representing FAO; several nationals from developing countries. The Board will be appointed in the Consultative Group's meeting early in February 1974. The headquarters of the Board will be FAO, and a special Secretariat will be established also at FAO in the Genetic Resources Unit.

4. The sub-committee recommended also the establishment of a central fund for conservation, exploration, documentation and training, with a minimum target of $300,000 for 1974.

5. The recommendations of the sub-committee were approved by the November meeting of the Consultative Group. The matter of the headquarters and the Secretariat was brought up at the FAO Conference, which approved both of them. The Secretariat will be in the Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit, with special funds for administrative personnel, travel and meetings.

6. The role of the Panel in relation to the new Board was discussed since the beginning at the sub-committee. "In particular the Board will be expected to ask FAO to provide the guidance of its Panels of Experts on Plant Exploration and Introduction and on Forest Gene Resources." As you may infer from the title of the Board, its scope covers not only crops but forest resources. In the proposed budget for the Secretariat one annual meeting of the Panel has been included. As you know there is also scheduled a biennial meeting in the Regular Programme.

7. As many of you participated in the Beltsville meeting, you may see that the main goals established in that meeting are coming into realization:

(a) The coordinating function will be supported by new staff members at FAO;

(b) The overall management of the central fund for regional and national activities is now a role of the new Board;

(c) The regional centres are being established by bilateral agreements between donor countries and developing countries;

(d) The top priorities you established are now being given active consideration; the Izmir centre being supported by SIDA; the Ethiopian and Tropical America centres are under negotiation to be supported by the Federal Republic of Germany.

8. Finally, I would like to mention that in the opening speech at the FAO Conference the Director-General said that he gives the highest priority to genetic resources. His view was supported by many delegations and the budget was approved to give the Unit the staff and means necessary to carry on the coordinating role in crop genetic resources.

You will be kept informed of the future developments in relation to the Board.

CSIRO

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

P.O. BOX 1600, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601 TELEPHONE 46 4911 TELEGRAMS PLANTINDUSTRY CANBERRA TELEX 62351

OHF:VT
Ref:

19th November, 1973

To Members of the FAO Panel on Plant Exploration and Introduction

At the end of September I paid a very brief visit to FAO on the way to a UNESCO Panel Meeting near Geneva; and a few days later I had an opportunity for a long session with Professor Hawkes - mainly about editorial matters in connection with the book which will consist of papers - many largely re-written - given at the Technical Conference last March. We took this opportunity for discussing matters which might come before the next meeting of our panel and came to the conclusion that it would be most helpful if members of the panel were to prepare background papers on topics with which they were personally familiar.

On my return home I wrote to Dr. Albani and Dr. León proposing a draft agenda for the meeting, and background papers to the various topics on the agenda. I also suggested who might be approached for contributions. Dr. Albani welcomed our active participation in the preparations for the meeting. He agreed with the proposed agenda and suggested additions which are included (items 1-3) in the draft agenda which is enclosed. The names of the proposed contributors of background papers are shown against the various items marked BP.

Dr. Albani has agreed to invite Dr. Roberts of the University of Reading, to take part in the meeting and he also proposes to invite Dr. Scarascia to participate.

With regards to the background papers I sincerely hope that those named in the agenda will agree to supply them. I envisage these papers to be brief - as a rule between one and four pages - and I very much hope that everyone could supply them as soon as possible. To make them really useful it would be essential for them to be distributed prior to the meeting. I should very much appreciate it if by return mail you would advise me whether you will supply the suggested paper, and if so the date. If you are able to write the paper, would you kindly send copies to both Dr. León and myself as soon as possible, but at any rate before January 15th.

Dr. Albani expected that in writing to you I would also ask for your wishes for the date of the meeting. I should like to introduce this with a personal note. I have to be in London at a meeting of the Bureau of IBP on March 5-7 and I should welcome it if the panel meeting could be held in connection with this meeting so as to save me a second and arduous trip; I have in recent months had two short trips overseas which I found somewhat wearying. Dr. Albani was sympathetic and suggested that the panel meeting be held as late as possible, and not earlier than March 11. However, unfortunately Professor Hawkes will not be able to attend at that time because he has a long-standing engagement to participate in an exploration trip in Peru. He proposed late May or early June. It

may not be possible to find a date which is suitable to all concerned.

It would be most helpful if you could advise both Dr. León and myself as soon as possible (a) whether you would be able to attend a meeting starting on March 11; and (b) since this may not be found practicable, which dates towards the end of May or early June would not be convenient to you.

Yours sincerely,

(O.H. Frankel)

TENTATIVE AGENDA

(BP Indicates background paper)

1. Proposed International Board of Plant Genetic Resources, if approved by the Consultative Group (Bommer)

2. The role of national institutions in the world effort on genetic resources (Swaminathan)

3. The development of exchanges with China (León, Creech)

4. Exploration: With a substantial grant from UNEP in sight, it is essential that detailed proposals be prepared, stating, as far as possible, priority crops and regions for urgent collecting, institutions (if possible persons) to be involved, and likely cost. This should provide the information for a realistic 2-year plan.
   - 4.1 Mediterranean - Bennett, Scarascia BP
   - 4.2 Near East - León (Kjellqvist) BP
   - 4.3 Africa - Harlan BP
   - 4.4 Latin America - Soria, León BP

5. Report on activities of the Unit - León BP

6. Training - a two-year programme for education and training at all levels - Hawkes BP

7. Base collections -
   - 7.1 Organization - Frankel BP
   - 7.2 Technical standards - Roberts BP

8. Regional Centres - plans and progress
   - 8.1 Near East - León BP
   - 8.2 Ethiopia - Melak Mengesha BP
   - 8.3 Turialba - Soria BP
   - 8.4 Volkenrode - Bommer BP
   - 8.5 Bari - Scarascia BP
   - 8.6 India - Swaminathan BP

Jan. 3, 1974

Dr. Gilbert Daniels, Director
The Hunt Botanical Library
Carnegie-Mellon University
Pittsburgh, Penna. 15213

Dear Gil:

I have been invited to go to FAO, Rome, to head up the development of information management systems for genetic resources centers (gene banks), starting this month. Before I leave the US, I would like to stop in to see you, and find out as much as you care to let me know about your systems for management of data and bibliographic information. Do you expect to be in office, say, on Jan. 14, and the following week? While me travel plans are still not fixed, I have tentatively set Jan. 14 as my time of leaving here, to go directly to Pittsburgh, and then on east.

Can you let me know about your general schedule and availability during the above-mentioned time? I'll call you if I do not hear within, say, a week.

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers

phone: (303) 443-2211, ext. 8598

Boulder, Dec. 29, 1973

Dr. C. F. Konzak
IAEA
A-1011 Vienna, Austria

Dear Cal:

Thanks for your letter of 21 December. There is still no set schedule for my appearance in Rome. I have asked that I be permitted to do some work on TAXIR before leaving here, and then visiting with several experts in the east on the problems of networks of computer systems. If granted these plans (which have not yet been approved), I will have some time before actually appearing on the Rome scene. But all these vague plans can be changed if I don't get the approval of my suggestions. I thought it would save FAO money if I could combine initial travel with consultation that kx will have to be done anyway.

We know about Bob Brill's various efforts with TAXIR at Michigan. Unfortunately the system as presently running there will not automatically go onto other IBM machines because he has the system on MTS, a very highly machine-dependent program. Since He's the only expert that knows both the MTS and TAXIR, we have chosen to go another route to free ourselves of as much machine dependence as possible.

As far as the work I'll be doing in Rome, I must get the direction and approval for my plans before making any kind of decisions about how we'll work. Under these circumstances, I am not the one you want to get the signal from--it must come from FAO, and unquestionably, the Panel of Experts who guide the genetic resources development plans. We have to work in this manner, for if we don't, there will be all sorts of conflicts, misunderstandings, etc., which we clearly want to avoid.

I am sending a copy of my reply to you (but not your letter to me) to both Jorge and to Sir Otto, so that they will be able to respond to your various plans with more understanding of the background, if you choose to share your ideas and plans with them.

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers
Professor of Biology

JOINT FAO/IAEA DIVISION OF ATOMIC ENERGY
IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY - FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

IAEA, KÄRNTNER RING 11, P.O. BOX 590; A-1011 VIENNA, AUSTRIA - TEL: 52 45 11 - TELEX: 01-2645 - CABLE: INATOM VIENNA

21 December 1973

Dear Dave:

Although I hope to be in contact with Jorge León again soon, it may be well that we start direct interaction as best you can see the situation from where you are. When I saw him last month Jorge did not know when you would be coming to Rome. Will you make it by February, at the term end? Please let me know, if even you have an unofficial plan, so I can arrange my schedule accordingly. Will you want to come to Vienna on the way to Rome or later? We should get together here at some point, and we would like to arrange it at your convenience, since we will have many things to discuss.

I would like to get a number of projects moving because my time will be all too short anyway, and do my best to help you form an effective program. Since you saw Jorge recently, he may have discussed the matter of bringing TAXIR to Rome and Vienna, with you. I have not yet contacted Bob Brill but understand he has several new, efficient features in the Michigan version. We could use the system on several data banks on mutants I know are available and I would like to begin actions to get the system here. I am assuming, of course, that you will find it appropriate for use at FAO also since they now have an IBM 370-135, much the same as in Vienna.

As of last month we have completed arrangements for publication of a decimal scale for growth stages in cereals, with a more complete version to be submitted to FAO for publication. Otherwise I am trying to gather loose ends and establish what has been done toward standardization by other groups such as WPOV and IstA and the USDA. I obtained a procedure for pedigree analyses from Stubbs at Wageningen, but written for IBM 1130. It might be easily fit to TAXIR.

We will be looking forward to your coming to Europe and to working with you. My regards also to Connie.

Sincerely,

Cal

C.F. Konzak
Plant Breeding and
Genetics Section

Dr. D.J. Rogers
Department of Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302
U.S.A.

Dec. 29, 1973

Dear Otto:

I enclose a copy of my letter to Cal Konzak, for your information. Cal wrote just before Christmas, with all the authority that you would think could come only from offical FAO personnel. He wants, almost directs, that I do certain things which I do not consider in line with the general direction which I must take. You will note that I depend heavily on direction from you and the other members of the panel--the only way to go.

Maybe Cal will write to you, but somehow, I doubt it. If he does, however, please try to keep him in line with the overall objectives and plans (which we have to have your approval on). I do not wish to get bogged down in his details.

Best regards,

David J. Rogers
Professor of Biology

December 26, 1973

Dr. Bassett Maguire
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458

Dear Bassett:

Your kind letter of November 29 is long overdue for a reply. The suggestion you make is very good, to incorporate both my recent Manihot studies in one. As soon as I reach Rome, I shall discover the proper office or official to whom you may direct your recommendation to that effect. When I have done so, I shall let you know.

I would be pleased to hear more of your Dominican Domicile, and of the Manihot and other plantings (of which there must be a number). I should imagine that such a location would be ideal, particularly at this time of the year.

Please give my best regards to Celia, and from Connie, too.

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers
Professor of Biology

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
BRONX • NEW YORK 10458 212/933-9400

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November 29, 1973

Doctor David J. Rogers
Department of Environmental, Population and Organismic Biology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Dear Dave:

We have just learned that you have accepted a post with FAO in Rome. Rome is a beautiful place, and the FAO there is sometimes bewildering. But I am sure that you will enjoy both very much. I, too, think that you can make a real contribution to the work of FAO.

The purpose of this note is to tell you that I have sometime ago proposed that your two studies on Manihot, your monograph in Flora Neotropica and your companion paper published in the Botanical Review, be reprinted and widely distributed by either UNESCO or more properly by FAO. The reasons that this proposal was made are abundantly clear to you. These fundamental papers treating perhaps the most important food crop of the tropics should have wide distribution and currency.

You may have heard of this proposal. At any rate, should the suggestion appeal to you, and after you get your feet on the ground in Rome, do let me know so we can take up the matter again. You would then be able to tell me how more effectively, and to precisely whom in FAO, the proposal should be sent.

There is one more thing that you may care to know. The Maguires have just established a nice planting of high pedigreed Manihot in their own little place in the Dominican Republic.

With warmest regards and best good wishes for the holiday season to all of you, from both Celia and me,

Sincerely,

Bassett

Bassett Maguire
Senior Scientist

BM:ckm