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

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

COPY

SERVICIO DE INVESTIGACION Y PROMOCION AGRARIA
Edificio Ministerio de Trabajo 10^o Piso-Av. Salaverry, Lima, Peru
Telephone 40255

December 27, 1961

#1-628-61

Dr. David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany
New York Botanical Garden
New York 58, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Rogers:

Your letter to the Director of SIPA has been directed to me for its attention which I take up with pleasure on account of the personal acquaintance with you and your work.

We shall be extremely pleased to offer our cooperation at the various locations in the Peruvian jungle where you might need our assistance in the task of collecting the varieties of yuca. We would be willing to offer land for growing the yuca varieties that might be gathered in these collections, for both your further use as well as for agronomic evaluation.

Please be sure to call upon us upon your arrival in Lima.

Very sincerely yours

Alexander Grobman
Director of Research

AG:h1

Original forwarded to DJR c/o Dr. Bejarano, 1/9/62

COPY

January 26, 1962

Instituto Botanico
Apartado 2156
Caracas, Venezuela

Dr. Dave Rogers
The New York Botanical Garden
~~Apartado 2156~~
~~Caracas, Venezuela~~

Dear Dave:

I hope you will pardon my delay in answering your letter of December 13. I received it just prior to my departure on December 18 for a month's expedition to the headwaters of the Rio Paragua at the Brazilian-Venezuelan frontier and just returned January 18 to Caracas. It was a successful trip and we achieved our objective in reaching the frontier after a hard trip. I got 656 numbers and a total of 2400 specimens, which is not too bad, since I had only 6 days of actual collecting.

I am pleased to learn that we are to have the pleasure of a visit from you on February 26-28. I will be happy to take care of you while you are here and will plan to meet your flight at the airport. I will check later with the air authorities.

If convenient with you, I would be most happy to have you and your assistant stay at my apartment while you are in Venezuela. Cora had to leave for our Barrington, Illinois, home to take care of it during the winter, because former tenants had to leave and there was danger of the pipes freezing. She will stay until some time this summer, until we can get new renters. So we have two extra bedrooms available, and I can cook! So you can plan on staying at our place, if this suits your schedule. Of course, it would not be as elaborate as one of the fine hotels, but then!

Looking forward to your visit which Dr. Aristeguieta and I will hope to facilitate for you,

Cordially

Julian A. Steyermark

Original sent 2/1/62 to Iquitos

How not or when

Record of Travelers' Checks

Rogers
Olday

50 \$50 totaling \$2500 P87-605-933 to (incl.) 982

Rogers

Olday	{	11	\$10	110	K15-700-896	to (incl.) 906
		25	20	500	Z22-937-987	999
		7	50	350	Z22-938-000	011
Rogers	{	20	10	200	P87-605-983	989
		15	20	300	K15-700-876	895
					Z22-937-972	986

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 10 \\ \hline 110 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 20 \\ \hline 500 \\ 350 \\ \hline 110 \\ \hline 960 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 7 \\ \hline 350 \end{array}$$

December 19, 1961

Dr. Gaston Bejarano B.
Casilla Correo No. 1124
La Paz, Bolivia

Dear Dr. Bejarano:

I was pleased to receive your letter of December 4 and the map of the growing areas of yuca. It is extremely encouraging to me to know of your deep interest in this problem and to know that Dr. Carlos Barbery has been so generous in his offer to help.

I wrote a week or so ago giving you the details of my expected time of arrival. In the event that you have not received that letter, I again send you a copy of my itinerary. You will note that I have left the actual travel in Bolivia to be discussed and decided upon with your collaboration.

I trust that you will have a very Merry Christmas, and I look forward to seeing you shortly after the beginning of the New Year.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF
Enclosure

PROYECTO DE DESARROLLO DEL ALTO BENI

C. B. F. — USOM

CASILLA CORREO No. 1124
LA PAZ - BOLIVIADIRECCION TELEGRAFICA
"CORFOMENTO"

December 4, 1961

Doctor David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park, New York 58 USA

Dear Doctor Rogers:

I received recently your kind letter dated November 2, that was because I spend all this time in the Alto Beni Jungle in the prosecutions of our general works.

I have been studying the known facts about Manihot in Bolivia. Since long years ago we have been planing a Manihot Mill, we (CBF) bought a modern one but never begun to work, now they are planing to complete the plant that will be situated at Santa Cruz that in 1960 had 4.727 planted Has. with a production of 44.591 Manihot tons. With all this views CBF is very interested in your coming and the Business Manager Dr. Carlos Barbery offers to you the commitment of help and colaboration in your work.

Including to this letter is a general map of Bolivia in which I have marked the principal Manihot areas in base of the few literature and informs that we have. I hope it will be useful to you.

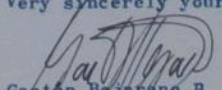
I repeat that in all the places where CBF has works or campaments you will not have trouble with bed and food, for some other ones I would suggest the possibilitie of use Jungle Hammoks the tipe of regular US Army, they are light and proper to the places.

Seems that on January I must do a special work of Social Anthropology Research in the Alto Beni region by a contract with USOM, any way I will try to do my best guiding and collaborating your purposes.

The Rains are very hard this year and we have allready problems with the roads. I would appreciate to receive some more notices from you, specially concerning the date of your arriving and the Schedule for Bolivia.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New year for you, your family and friends.

Very sincerely yours


Gastón Bojarano B

December 13, 1961

Dr. Djalma Batista
Instituto Nacional de
Pesquisas da Amazonia
Manaus, Amazonas
Brasil

Dear Dr. Batista:

I have projected a trip this coming January and February to various countries of South America. I anticipate that I will be in Manaus on the 23rd of February, arriving there via Panair do Brasil, flight 164, from Iquitos, Peru. I expect to leave Manaus on February 25.

I would be very pleased if you could assist me in making collections of various cultivars of mandioca in the vicinity of Manaus, perhaps at the Experiment Station there. I trust that this is not too difficult for you to arrange.

I will be traveling with my assistant, Mr. Fred Olday. I shall let you know if there is any change in my arrival time.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

December 11, 1961

Professor Gaston Bejarano B.
Rep. Dominicana No. 209
Miraflores. La Paz
Bolivia

Dear Professor Bejarano:

Although I have not heard from you concerning the possibilities of finding places to stay in the various areas in which we are interested in Bolivia, I am sure that my letter of November 2 has reached you.

In any event, I am enclosing herewith a copy of our itinerary. As you can see from this, we expect to arrive in La Paz via Pan American Flight 701 on the 3rd of January at 2:30 P.M. and will leave on the 29th of January.

I wonder if I may impose upon your good nature to meet me at the airport. This would be quite helpful inasmuch as I expect to bring with me a considerable amount of equipment necessary for collecting and may not be able to explain in full detail to the customs people that this is scientific equipment and therefore not necessarily subject to customs duties. One never knows exactly what problems will show up when one enters a country, although I have done the best I can to get the various permits necessary.

We should like to spend one or two days perhaps in La Paz and then, if possible, arrange for various trips to the eastern part of the country. It would of course be to our advantage to get into the field as fast as possible.

I look forward to meeting you upon arrival. I will be accompanied by my assistant, Mr. Fred Olday.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF
Enclosure

November 2, 1961

Professor Gaston Bejarano B.
Rep. Dominicana No. 209
Miraflores, La Paz
Bolivia

Dear Professor Bejarano:

I was very pleased to receive your cordial letter and to note some of the possibilities for studies in Manihot there. One portion of your letter leads me to ask further questions. You mentioned that you do not yet have good camp equipment. I had not expected to bring along any equipment for extended camping, inasmuch as we have a very short period of time to spend in any one particular location and inasmuch as we also expect to make a few collections in Peru shortly after visiting Bolivia.

I would like to know if we might find at any of the centers mentioned in your letter any kind of accommodations for sleeping and eating. Please be assured that we do not anticipate elaborate arrangements. We are not particularly concerned with our own personal comforts, but inasmuch as ~~we~~ ^{we} will not be able to bring with us any camping equipment, I wish that you could please tell me exactly what arrangements can be made and then I shall be able to make the necessary plans.

I recognize that the period that I expect to be there is during the rainy season and that this will make collecting more difficult. Unfortunately, this is the only time that I have available and it will therefore be necessary to come at this time.

I look forward to the pleasure of meeting you in early January. As soon as possible, I will let you know the exact dates of our arrival in La Paz.

Very sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

PROYECTO DE DESARROLLO DEL ALTO BENI

C. B. F. — USOM

CASILLA CORREO No. 1124
LA PAZ - BOLIVIADIRECCION TELEGRAFICA
"CORFOFOMENTO"

number and quality of varieties that produces. I am completely sure that your research will give wonderful results.

Myself and the Principal of the Project: Ing. Walter Gonzalez and the whole CBF are happy and proud to offer you any collaboration that you would need. It is obvious the great importance that your work has, not only for the scientific knowledge but for the economic importance for my country and all the Manihot complex area, therefore you can be absolutely sure to be welcome and count with the total collaboration we are able to offer and give, the CBF has stations in nearly all the places I mentioned and you can use them as proper.

For the field work I would suggest the following places:

- 1.- Alto Beni, Yungas and Mapiri Valleys Dept. of La Paz
- 2.- Chapare and Ichilo Valleys Dept. of Cochabamba
- 3.- Beni, Itenez, Abuná, Madidi, Madre de
Bios rivers Dept. of Beni
- 4.- Moxos plains Dept. of Beni
- 5.- Santa Cruz and Pando Depts.

As you know Manihot is the basic food at all the Bolivian tropics and as much as I remember there is not any research or previous investigation or publication over the matter, the inhabitants in general produce and consume the root the year around, I will check the specific case of January but let me remember you that January is one of the most rainy months of the year.

Here we don't have yet good camp equipment so it will be convenient to think about that, in further letters we can arrange those details. As a matter of fact I expect to send botanical material from the region as soon as possible, now with the colonization program great areas of jungle are cleared with the logical occasion to get first hand botanical material, this material as I explained to Howard will be for identification and for your important herbarium, I hope to organize my work up to the end of this year but your arrival will mark the real beginning of the whole thing.

I think that Howard Irwin to whom I send regards is back home all ready, received from Belem notice of the tragic end of the expedition.

Please ask me all other details that you would presume necessary and from

PROYECTO DE DESARROLLO DEL ALTO BENI

C. B. F. — USOM

CASILLA CORREO No. 1124
LA PAZ - BOLIVIADIRECCION TELEGRAFICA
"CORFOMENTO"

Doctor David J. Rogers
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park, New York 58
UU SS.

Dear Dr. Rogers:

I received your most interesting and important letter, dated October 9 the cause that I did not write you before as was my wish obeyed that I arrived recently from Brasil.

The "Instituto de Ciencias del Trópico Boliviano" is an old ambition directed principally to open the possibilities of scientific research in Bolivia and in a special way in the tropical zone that, as you remember occupies 3/4 of the national territory. In a country with not enough money and specially with social and political diseases is very difficult to intend such a matter, any way I have interested "Corporación Boliviana de Fomento" (CBF) in order to began the research work, the opening of new roads and the actual plans of colonization and industries in the tropical areas has give the oportunities for this beginning.

The geographical setting has been selected by myself according to the ecological conditions, for this first year seems all that I got, for next year I have the offering of a schedule of 100,000,000 Bs that is more or less US 8,300.00 dollars.

In this organization period is that I travelled to Brasil invited by the National Institute for Amazonian Research (INPA) occasion when I met Dr. Irwin, during my permanence at Brasil I studied the organization of the tropical scientific research institutes and got as much as possible scientific literature, besides getting the contacts for collaboration with my institution.

As nothing more can be done for this year (1961) in field work I am just organizing the work for the future and specially for next year. We are preparing the experimental station but you can get all the varieties of Manihot Sp that are regularly consumed by the inhabitants of the region, the Alto Beni valley in which we are working, was occupied since prehistory by Mosetene tribes and they consume Manihot as regular and basical feeding. Covendo which is the main place around there is famous for the

October 9, 1961

Professor Gaston Bejarano B.
Rep. Dominicana No. 209
Miraflores, La Paz
Bolivia

Dear Professor Bejarano:

Last July I received a letter from Dr. Howard Irwin written from Belem discussing the conversation he had had with you. In his letter he described some of your activities and the fact that you had established the Instituto de Ciencias del Tropico Boliviano and the exciting activities which you have planned for this Instituto.

I was very pleased to receive this communication inasmuch as I expect to further my studies of *Manihot esculenta* and related wild species in January of next year in Bolivia. From the description given by Dr. Irwin of the location of your Instituto, it is in exactly the type of geographical setting in which I hope to do intensive field work.

Dr. Irwin had indicated in his letter that you would correspond with me, but inasmuch as I have not yet heard from you, I decided to write to you directly in hopes that I would be able to see you in Bolivia in the early part of January this coming year (1962).

Under any circumstances I had planned to make several trips to the Beni River in hopes of collecting the desired material for the systematic study of the cultivars. I shall be accompanied by one assistant. If it is at all possible, I should like to contact you upon arrival in La Paz and to be able to visit your new research institution.

Please let me know if it is at all feasible to collect from the experiment station that you have established and if it will be possible to do so in January. I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

Museu Goeldi,
Caixa Postal 399,
Belem, Para.
9 July 1961.

Dr. David J. Rogers,
New York Botanical Garden,
Bronx Park,
New York 58, N.Y.,
EE. UU.

Dear Dave,

Well, here it is, Sunday morning, about the dulllest time of the week imaginable in Belem, and since it is probably the last chance I'll have to write in any peace, I'll bring you up to date on things in general and also on an opportunity in Bolivia that may prove interesting. O.K., editor, how about putting that one in order!

Taking the last item first, I've been spending a good deal of time with a Prof. Gaston Bejarano B., presently a professor of cultural anthropology at the Universidad Mayor de San Andres in LaPaz. By some fluke, in these times of tight money in Brazil, he managed to get a grant from the Conselho de Pesquisas de Amazonia to make preliminary studies and contacts toward the establishment of the Instituto de Ciencias del Tropico Boliviano. He's a young fellow, about my age, somewhat bushy-tailed and perhaps a bit naively bright-eyed about his program, but obviously 100% dedicated to its success. He wants to set up an Institute of natural science on a tract of land he has been given on the Beni R., a minor tributary of the upper Amazon, a short distance east of Lake Titicaca on the lower eastern slopes of the Andes. The map coordinates of the locality are 15° 2' S X 68° 5' W. In view of your planned trip, I thought you might be interested in considering this place.

He'll be writing you separately, but I might fill you in with what I've learned from him and Walter. The altitude of the station is 480m, but roads in the area range from 270m to 5000m, passing through forest and savannas. He would be interested in having you (and any other N. Am. naturalists) visit the place, not only for the promotion of your own work, but also so that you could size up the place and its potential re passing the word along to others. He promises full cooperation, will arrange for you to be put up in LaPaz, and will arrange your transportation to and from the station. He's quite a fellow, graduated from the Univ. of Chile in '56 with the equivalent of an M.S. in anthropology, knows quite a bit about the economic plants of the region (*Manihot* included), and participated in the International Geophysical Year as chief of the Chilean biological section. He has the active support of the Corporacion Boliviana Fomento and now, because of the location of the prospective operation, the Conselho de Pesquisas de Amazonia. His address: Rep. Dominicana No. 209, Miraflores, La Paz.; Tel. 8198.

As you probably have heard, we made the plunge and bought the Tillett place in Oscawana, very nearly on our own terms. It's pretty far to commute but, considering not only the price (and what we got), but the setting, schools, and other amenities, I think it's about as close to the sort of place we want as could be found in our price range. It needs a lot of work and, after a year or two, I'm going to try to refinance on somewhat longer terms. Meanwhile, we have a tenant (Mrs. T. herself) to help sweeten the payments. Marian & the girls will be back from Tacoma by Aug. 15, so if y'all like to go up some weekend I know they'd enjoy seeing you. Tel. is CR1:9227.

We'll be off to the field on the 20th and I probably won't be back in Belem until late October. All the best.

Cordially,
David

November 29, 1961

Mr. Fred Olday
Department of Botany
Pennsylvania State University
State College, Pennsylvania

Dear Fred:

In preparation for the trip we have made arrangements for our travel, and the itinerary is enclosed for the major stops.

I would like to take out an insurance policy for you for this travel, and I will need to have your permanent address and the person to whom you would like to have any insurance paid--the chief beneficiary, in other words.

Let me know how you are coming with your various documents.

Sincerely

David J. Rogers

DJR: MDF
Enclosure

November 28, 1961

Mr. T. D. Pennington
Apartado 2150
Quito, Ecuador

Dear Mr. Pennington:

Thank you very kindly for your letter of November 15. Unfortunately, because of scheduling difficulties, I will not be able to visit Ecuador on this trip.

Inasmuch as I expect to make a trip to Tingo Maria, Pucallpa, and Iquitos, Peru and my time is extremely limited, I will find it more appropriate to exit from South America via the Amazon route rather than to return to Ecuador and then up.

I am sorry to have put you to this bother and hope that I shall be able to visit there some time.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDP

Dr. D.J. Rogers,
The New York Botanical Garden,
Bronx Park,
New York 58, N.Y.

Apartado 2150,
Quito,
Ecuador.

November 15th, 1961.

Dear Dr Rogers,

Thank you for your letter of October 30th. I was very interested to hear that you proposed to visit the Oriente of Ecuador in February 1962, and I feel sure that we shall be able to assist you in some way or other.

I am collecting here with one other botanist from Oxford, and we intend to be in the Oriente from January to the end of March 1962, so perhaps it would be possible for you to join us. As far as the information about the most suitable localities and best possible procedure is concerned, the following notes may be of some help.

Firstly there is no agricultural experiment station in the Oriente. For your purpose, the most easily approached localities are Tena, Borja, and Baeza in the north, and Macas in the south. There is an irregular air service to all of these places. You will find plenty of material for your studies in all of these areas, but perhaps Tena would be best of all as it is the most easily accessible of all, and Yuca forms the basic diet of the majority of the Indians there. Tena can be reached in about two hours from Quito, weather permitting. When you have decided more exactly on your itinerary, and on whether you would like to join us, please write again, and we can come to some more definite arrangement.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



T.D. Pennington,

MEMORANDUM 11/28/61

TO: Mr. Rampino

FROM: Dr. Rogers

Please have two sets of plant presses
made according to the same pattern you already
have.

November 27, 1961

Dr. George Eiten
Instituto de Botanica
Caixa Postal 4005
Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dear George:

I am pleased to hear that you have located the box of roots and stems of my collections. The pressed mandioca did come through all right, and I appreciate your sending it.

I do not think that on the present activity I shall be coming again to Brazil. I am projecting a trip this January and February to Bolivia and Peru, and that will be the end of the field work for Manihot.

I will no doubt be sending a letter through Maguire asking for the specimens of Manihot which you have in the herbarium. These will be useful in the monograph that I am preparing of the whole genus.

You may have heard that we are finally back in business here in the building, and all of us are very busy inserting the backlog of returned loans and filing the accumulated new specimens. Everybody is turning to to do this work.

I have not heard from Alcides concerning the outcome of his visit here in New York and the conferences he had with the man from Special Funds and the Rockefeller man. If you have a chance, ask him what happened and if there is anything further I can do to help out with that.

I am turning your letter over to Maguire for an answer to the questions you put to him. Thanks again for sending the material, and give my best regards to your wife.

Sincerely

DJR:MDF

November 3, 1961

Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.
Baker Building
Rochester, Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

I have heard through a friend of your publication on engineering and agricultural aspects of one of the highland areas of eastern Peru. If this report is available, we should appreciate receiving a copy. Please send invoice to ECONOMIC BOTANY at the above address.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

djr;mdf

RAILWAY STATIONS AND EXPRESS
(C.N.R. & C.P.R.) AND TELEGRAPHIC
ADDRESS: STE ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.



POST OFFICE ADDRESS:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

MACDONALD COLLEGE
OF
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

September 18, 1961

Dr. David J. Rogers,
Curator of Economic Botany,
The New York Botanic Garden,
Bronx Park,
NEW YORK 58,
N. Y.,
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Rogers:

Thank you very much for your letter of September 14th in reply to my inquiry on Manihet esculenta. This will be most useful in our consideration of this project. We have accepted the student and expect him to arrive this week. I shall let you know what develops and will probably make further inquiries of you.

Yours sincerely,

J. S. Bubar,
Asst. Professor of Agronomy.

JSB/ecb



GOOD SEED PAYS - SUPPORT WORLD SEED YEAR 1961

September 14, 1961

Dr. J. S. Bubar
Assistant Prof. of Agronomy
Macdonald College
Quebec, Canada

Dear Dr. Bubar:

I am pleased to have your letter of the 6th concerning Manihot esculenta. I am sorry to say that I have no published paper on the intraspecific classification of this complex and worthy species. As I have progressed in the studies of it, I have become convinced that a classification is impossible (or of little value) unless we consider the classification of the whole genus Manihot. For some years I studied in Jamaica collecting cultivars grown there. I have extended these studies of the cultivars (and wild species) in Central America and recently in Brazil. It has become evident that this highly valuable crop interbreeds freely with a large number of species. Indeed, it is difficult to say that it will not breed with any others of the genus, although I am not on safe ground when I say this. The species in Central and South America shows considerable morphological evidence of hybridization with the other Manihot species which are found nearby. In the regions of Brazil where I have found plants growing, I have found decided evidence of these plants breeding with M. Glaziovii, M. piauhyensis, M. dichotoma and other species, all of which are tall trees and seemingly in another section of the genus.

I point all this out as background information to tell you something of the complexities that have been found and some of the problems that a student might have in the event that he started a plant-breeding program. Jamaica and apparently the other West Indian islands except Trinidad have no other species of the genus as natives; and if one examines the cultivars on Jamaica, one has the mistaken feeling that the complexities are not too difficult to work out. I myself was under this misapprehension for some time. However, all of the cultivars of Jamaica seem to have been carried there at various intervals starting with Indians in pre-Columbian times. Any number of introductions have been made subsequently. Perhaps the most active in this field was one of the early Directors of Agriculture, Dr. Cousins, about 1900. It is impossible to tell just how many private citizens imported other materials from various points to the south and west.

I would suggest that a plant-breeding program could have some success but that, at the start, it would be necessary to investigate rather thoroughly the underlying genetic mechanisms not only in the cultivars but in many of the wild species associated with it. What would "improvement" mean?--higher starch yields? earlier productivity? insect resistance? I am not sure that it would be possible to undertake such a study in Jamaica alone. When I first approached the Jamaican Department of Agriculture with a proposal for collaboration

in these studies, I had hoped to be able to establish a species museum in which we would be able to maintain living materials not only of the cultivars but also of the related wild species. Unfortunately, the Jamaican authorities felt that it was unwise to import materials from South America, and I concur that this is risky business inasmuch as the problems of parasitic organisms (plant or animal) is of considerable unknown importance. This merely points out that a student would have to have materials not generally available to him in Jamaica alone.

At Bodles Experiment Station I established a good varietal collection, with most cultivars of Jamaica maintained in systematic order under the direction of Mr. Donald Webster. With proper arrangements, I am sure that these could be made available.

Manihot esculenta is monoecious, the female flowers opening first. Usually the staminate flowers produce pollen after the female flowers have passed receptivity. There may be inflorescences at several levels on the same plant, so that female flowers of higher inflorescence might be pollinated from lower staminate flowers. The flowers are apparently insect pollinated, and the chances of cross-pollination are thereby enhanced. The infinite variability of the cultivars, in spite of the fact that they are universally grown from stem cuttings in cultivation, attests to the out-breeding of the cultivars. Most of the cultivars produce small quantities of seeds, and I have several cultivars which I have never observed in flower or fruit. I think, however, that most of the cultivars can be induced to set seed by appropriate manipulation of the plants.

There are several characters of the cultivars that seem genetically linked. These are: stem color, root color and root surface configuration; stems with light gray (silver) coloring almost invariably have light tan, smooth-surfaced roots. Conversely, stems with greater or lesser amounts of anthocyanin pigments (dark brown, red-orange-yellow) have dark-brown, rough-surfaced roots. Aside from these there seems to be no other set of characters operating together.

I have never solved the problem concerning the cyanogenetic glucosides in the various cultivars. There is, of course, the common classification of "bitter" versus "sweet" cassava, but this is meaningless in terms of separate species. There is no doubt a genetic base for production of greater or lesser quantities of the [HCN] in that two cultivars side by side may have greatly differing concentrations not only in the root but also in the foliage. And yet there is tremendous environmental variation influencing the concentrations. The same cultivar in differing environs will vary in amounts produced. This characteristic, like all the others, has been influenced by hybridization, both infra and intraspecifically. It is an intriguing problem, and worthy of investigation.

You would have problems in the event that you wanted to grow the plants under glass in Quebec--more from the standpoint of space than

from others. A mature plant may be 12 feet tall. You would probably have to adjust the photo-period for best results. This species, like Euphorbia pulcherima, is probably sensitive to varying daylengths.

I have many other bits of data, all of which are observational rather than experimental, but these do have some bearing and perhaps would be of some significance to start the program for genetic work with this important crop. It would certainly be worthwhile to round up these pieces of information, but that must await my major concern which is the classification.

I make these statements not with the idea of discouragement to the student in this desperately needed type of work. I merely wish to put in front of you some of the problems which would face one. Being a botanist, and a taxonomist at that, I am naturally concerned with the more "pure" aspects of the studies and find that there is little sound genetic information on the crop. Perhaps this comes from a lack of understanding of the complexities involved.

I would be more than happy to give any information and aid to you along some specific questioning lines. I do not know that I have all the information that you need (I am sure that I do not), but there may be some direction in which I might be able to help with a student's project. It has long been a pet project of mine, and I have never given up hope that some day we can establish a large program for research in all of the important parts of this study. No one has ever had the necessary financial backing to study Manihot as intensively as have been corn, wheat, oats, and some of the other highly economic crops from the tropics. I have encouraged the Department of Agriculture in Jamaica on several occasions to make applications to the United Nations for funds for these studies. I have recommended that the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba, Costa Rica, spend considerable funds in a coordinated research on Manihot. I have urged numbers of Brazilians to take up research projects which would be significant in these lines. All to no avail.

Perhaps if your potential graduate student could begin at a sufficiently fundamental level on the genetic mechanisms, this work would be of great significance to us. Certainly studies of flowering habit, pollination, etc. could be useful. I have merely pointed out some of the pitfalls to the general application of this knowledge considering the Jamaican or West Indian cultivars alone. Please let me know if these comments are of any value. I hope to be able to collaborate more with you in the event that your student materializes and the project goes forward.

Sincerely yours

DJR:MDP

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

RAILWAY STATIONS AND EXPRESS
(C.N.R. & C.P.R.) AND TELEGRAPHIC
ADDRESS: STE ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.



POST OFFICE ADDRESS:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

MACDONALD COLLEGE
OF
McGILL UNIVERSITY

September 6, 1961

Dr. David J. Rogers,
New York Botanical Gardens,
NEW YORK 58, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Rogers:

I am interested in the work you conducted on
intraspecific classification in Manihot esculenta and would
appreciate any reprints you have available on this topic.

My interest stems from a proposal we have from
a potential graduate student from the West Indies who proposes
to conduct his graduate research program in Plant Breeding on
this species. This program would probably include an investigation
of the available materials for a plant breeding program, classi-
fication of this material and a study of the possibility of improve-
ment in this crop through plant breeding. I expect a considerable part
of his research would be devoted to a study of flowering, pollination
and seed development in this species. Since I am unfamiliar with
this crop, I will very much appreciate any comments you may care to
offer on the possibilities for improvement of this crop through plant
breeding and the associated problems that warrant investigation.

Yours truly,

J. S. Bubar,
Asst. Professor of Agronomy.

JSB/ecb



GOOD SEED PAYS - SUPPORT WORLD SEED YEAR 1961

Recife, 22 de setembro de 1961

Mr. David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park - New York 58
New York - LU 4-8500

Prezado David:

Recebi sua carta datada de 6 do corrente.

Sinceramente eu estou agradecido por sua oferta de uma ajuda no futuro, caso a resolva ou tenha possibilidade de ir ao seu País ou à Europa. Infelizmente perdi essa primeira oportunidade. Entretanto ainda espero outra.

O material de Manihot seguirá juntamente com esta. Do dinheiro que você me mandou ainda restam Cr\$ 1.000,00 (um mil cruzeiros). Solicito sua autorização para dá-los às pessoas que ajudaram na coleta.

Aqui fico ao seu dispor.

Cordiais saudações,


Alberto Coelho Sarmento

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

Department of
RANGE AND FORESTRY

September 14, 1961



Dr. David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany
The New York Botanical Garden
New York 58, New York

Dear Dave:

Thank you for your letter of September 6. About two weeks ago Sarmento himself sent a note stating that he would be unable to make the trip to Texas. If he had come, I am afraid Sarmento would have had to spend a semester or perhaps an entire year just getting oriented. We do have a summer orientation course in English for Latin American students and if Sarmento again is interested in Texas A&M College, he should plan to take this course.

I probably cannot help you much in respect to information concerning the status of the proposed tropical botanical research center in Honduras. I do know that there has been some unrest at the Pan American Agricultural School where undoubtedly the proposed tropical research center would have been located. Seven out of 23 faculty members have resigned in the last few months. I know there is a local administration conflict and there may be more deep seated trouble. I will let you know if I have any further information on this.

With best regards,

Frank W. Gould
Curator of Tracy Herbarium

FWG/maf

September 6, 1961

Dr. Frank W. Gould
Department of Range Management
Texas A & M College
College Station, Texas

Dear Frank:

I have just had a letter from Alberto Sarmento saying that at the moment he finds it inconvenient to leave Brazil. There is no explanation of his decision on that. There are two possible reasons: one, he has a young wife who is expecting, and two, the political situation may be such that he doesn't find it advisable. I am sorry that I put you to all this trouble. This is one of the real problems they have in South America, and this is not the first time it has happened. A young and able individual does not have the courage or desire or interest to continue in a scientific line.

Incidentally, there have been a number of statements made in various places about the development of the tropical botanical research center in Honduras, and several times I heard that Texas A & M has been interested in this endeavor. We had a paper recently at the Society for Economic Botany meetings by the former vice-president in charge of research for United Fruit, Dr. Jesse Hobson, in which he made big plans for this center with the support of United Fruit. Now I understand that Hobson is no longer with United Fruit and that the plan which he presented at the meetings has been scrapped. Do you know anything further about this activity? It sounded like a good idea to me, and I wonder if the thing has died or if merely the direction has changed. Let me know anything you can about this.

Sincerely

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

September 6, 1961

Sen. Alberto Coelho Sarmento
A.I.C., Instituto de Pesquisas Agronomicas
Recife, Pernambuco
Brazil

Dear Alberto:

I have just received your letter of the 29th of August. I am sorry that it is impossible for you to come to Texas to do your work with Dr. Gould. Please be assured that if you find it convenient at some future date to study abroad, either in this country or in Europe, I will be pleased to give you any assistance that I can.

I will be looking forward with pleasure to receiving the specimens of Manihot which you have so kindly collected for me.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

A. I. C. — INSTITUTO DE PESQUISAS AGRONÔMICAS — PERNAMBUCO

Recife, 29 de agosto de 1961

Mr. David Rogers
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park - N.Y. 58
New York - U.S.A.

Prezado Senhor:

Estou lhe enviando com algum atraso, o exemplar Sarmen-
to 61-421 Manihot sp. coletado a oeste de Caruaru. Moti-
vou o atraso a espera de sua carta de 18 de julho p.p. que
só agora me chegou às mãos.

Recebi carta do Dr. Frank W. Gould do A. & M. College of
Texas. Infelizmente o tempo não me permite viajar agora. Res-
pondi a ele neste sentido. Agradeço sinceramente o interesse
de ambos e aguardemos outra oportunidade.

Entre os espécimens enviados a V.S. seguem 3 foto-
grafias da árvore onde coletei o material. Como pode verifi-
car-se encontra em péssimo estado.

Atenciosamente,


Alberto Coelho Sarmento
Resp.p/Secção de Botânica

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

Department of
RANGE AND FORESTRY

July 24, 1961



Dr. David J. Rogers
Director of Economic Botany
The New York Botanical Garden
New York 58, New York

Dear Dave:

Your note of July 18 was on my desk when I returned from a week of collecting in western Texas. I have no idea how the "Missouri Botanical Garden" became substituted for New York Botanical Garden - in fact I did not realize that you had done your work at the former institution. I did get the letter out in a hurry just before starting on my trip and very well could have made a mistatement. I do regret the error and am now trying to figure out whether or not I would still more confuse Sarmento by sending him a note of correction. I'll work something out.

We picked up an interesting Bouteloua in western Texas on our trip last week. From the few herbarium specimens we had seen and the general nature of the plant I had assumed that this would be the fourth in a series of diploids in the Bouteloua curtipendula complex. BUT examination of pollen meiosis divisions show the type specimen plant to have $2n=25$. This is five chromosomes over the diploid count and is different from any situation that I have yet encountered in the B. cu. complex studies. I do have a B. filiformis strain from Mexico with a $2n=21$ chromosome number. Although we are learning much about the B. cu. complex it does almost seem that the problems develop about as fast as they are terminated. Next month I shall spend a couple of weeks in Mexico looking for Boutelouas in southwestern Mexico and certainly have reason to expect some interesting collections.

Keep me informed of any more developments in respect to Sarmento.

Sincerely yours,

Frank W. Gould
Curator of Tracy Herbarium

FWG/jc

July 18, 1961

Mr. Alberto Sarmiento
Instituto de Pesquisas Agronomicas
Dois Irmaos, Recife
Pernambuco, Brazil

Dear Alberto:

I am very pleased to receive your letter of the 28th of June with the information on the collection of *Manihot* specimens near Caruaru. I certainly would not have expected that the material would have been in flower, and I am quite surprised that there are still fruits. I would be very pleased if you could forward the dried material with the collected stem specimens to me at the New York Botanical Garden.

I am very pleased to know that you are interested in studying with Dr. Frank W. Gould. I trust that you will have this opportunity, for I think that it would be of tremendous benefit to you. I trust that you have received my letter in which I recommended that you apply to the Organization of American States, Washington 25, D. C., for assistance. If you have not received that letter, I believe that I sent a copy to Mario Coelho and perhaps he would be willing to share the information in his copy of the letter with you.

I certainly appreciate your assistance to me with *Manihot* problems, and I look forward to the time when we may once again see each other.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

Recife, 28 de junho de 1961

Mr. David Rogers
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park - N.Y. 58
New York - U.S.A.

Prezado Senhor:

Estive ontem, 27 de junho, a oeste de Caruaru, no local onde coletamos a espécie de Manihot que V.S. diz se haver perdido. Infelizmente não existem mais flores. Coletei material com frutos, assim como algumas estacas - "stem". O solo, coberto de seixos, não permitiu utilizar qualquer instrumento para coletar raízes. Pergunto a V.S. se quer que eu remeta este material. Se este material não servir, poderei recoletá-lo em outra época.

Observei outros exemplares a leste e oeste de Caruaru e todos se apresentam com frutos porém sem flores. Devo acrescentar que todas as plantas observadas estão com as folhas amareladas e pouco numerosas, demonstrando encontrar-se em período de repouso. Tirei umas fotografias que oportunamente enviarei a V.S.

Já entrei em contacto com o Dr. W. Gould. Estou aguardando algumas instruções dele. Tenho coletado, aqui, algum material do gênero Bouteloua que poderia levar comigo a par de outro material de Gramineae no qual eu tenha outros interesses.

Agradecendo a oportunidade concedida, receba as minhas cordiais saudações.

Atenciosamente,


Alberto Coelho Sarmento
Agrº Resp. p/Sec. Botânica

July 18, 1961

Dr. Frank W. Gould
Department of Range and Forestry
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas
College Station, Texas

Dear Frank:

Thanks for the copy of your letter to Sarmento. I hope that he is not confused about my position inasmuch as in the body of your letter you put me all the way back to the Missouri Botanical Garden. I appreciate this, but that was quite a spell back.

Sincerely

DJR:MDF

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

Department of
RANGE AND FORESTRY

July 13, 1961



Mr. Alberto Sarmiento
Instituto de Pesquisas Agronomicas
Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil

Dear Mr. Sarmiento:

I was very pleased to receive your letter of June 20 and I regret that I have been unable to answer it sooner. We would very much like to have you come here to work on an advanced degree and do research on some phase of the grass program. At present we could not give you any financial support but perhaps after you had been here some time we could help with some type of a grant.

It is apparent that one of your biggest jobs will be to rapidly learn enough English to get along satisfactorily here. Perhaps you have already started working on an English language correspondence course. If you have not, this would be a very fine thing to do. You could hardly expect to come in and register for regular studies at Texas A & M College without a fairly good grasp of the English language. You might come in this fall as a special student and spend a semester (five months) more or less getting oriented here.

Dr. David Rogers of the Missouri Botanical Garden has sent me a carbon of his last letter to you. I do hope you find some sponsor for work at our College. We shall be glad to do what we can in this matter - but of course most of my help will come after you arrive in Texas. I am sure we can set up an interesting research program and that you would benefit greatly from research and study experience here.

Sincerely yours,

Frank W. Gould
Curator of Tracy Herbarium

FWG/jc

cc: ✓ Dr. David Rogers

*- I did get a letter from Sarmiento (in Portuguese)
but I don't believe he has specific plans yet.*

FWG.

Dear Frank,

I don't know what is going on with this fellow, but I hope that he soon gets busy. He may have contacted you without saying anything to me. I don't know.

Sincerely

July 6, 1961

Mr. Alberto Sarmento
Instituto de Pesquisas Agronomicas
Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil

Dear Alberto:

I was pleased to have your letter of the 5th of June. I am sorry to hear that so many of our cuttings did not survive. However, I am not really surprised because it is so frequently the case that when one brings in such material one does not know the appropriate conditions for cultivation. I look forward to the opportunity to see those growing that did manage to live.

I had occasion recently to find out that the Organization of American States (OAS) has available a number of fellowships to assist with graduate training. If you are at all concerned about the possibility of coming to the United States to study under Dr. Frank Gould, I would suggest that you also make an application to the OAS, Washington 25, D. C., U.S.A. This organization would very likely be able to give you the needed assistance more rapidly than the U. S. Department of State can do.

If you have not already applied through the American Consul in Recife, I suggest that you make applications to both organizations in hopes that one of the two will be forthcoming at a time which is convenient to you.

In your application to the OAS it will be necessary to give them a precise statement concerning your intended work and kind of work which you expect to participate in. (For example, "application is made to study toward the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Department of Range Management of Texas A & M College under the direction of Dr. Frank Gould with the idea of preparing a thesis on the Gramineae of Pernambuco.")

I trust that you will follow through on this.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

CC--Dr. Frank Gould

Recife, 5 de junho de 1961

Mr. David Rogers
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park - N.Y. 58
New York - U.S.A.

Prezado Senhor:

Tenho em mãos sua carta de 8 de maio do corrente.

Agradeço imensamente o seu interesse pela minha ida ao seu país. Aguardo qualquer outra comunicação que venha do Dr. Frank Gould por seu intermédio. A Direção do Instituto de Pesquisas Agronômicas está inteiramente favorável a esta viagem.

Com a ida de Dárdano para o Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro, assumi a chefia da Seção de Botânica do I.P.A. Estou a seu dispor para o que me fôr possível fazer.

Está perfeitamente localizado o espécimen coletado a Oeste de Caruaru. O mais breve possível efetuarei a coleta do material necessário.

Com referência aos seus espécimens ns. 384, 395, 394, 395, 402, 403, 408 e 409 que foram por mim plantados no Campo Experimental da Escola Superior de Agricultura, apenas o nº 402 está vivo. Os demais morreram. As observações foram as seguintes: Os ns. 381, 393, 395, 403, 408 e 409 não germinaram;

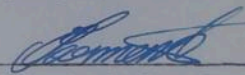
O n. 394 germinou, todavia os "seedlings" morreram posteriormente, sem apresentar sintomas de doenças ou pragas.

O n. 402 germinou e cresceu bem, apresentando flores no dia 30 de abril. Atualmente está com cerca de 60 cm de altura e continua florido.

Gostaria que me enviasse o nome vulgar desta variedade, pois pretendo multiplicá-la e incluí-la na nossa coleção.

Sem mais pelo momento, aguardo qualquer notícias.

Atenciosamente,


Alberto Coelho Sarmiento
Resp./p Seção

May 26, 1961

Mr. Alberto Sarmento
State Agricultural Research Center
Dois Irmaes
Recife, Pernambuco
Brazil

Dear Alberto:

Enclosed please find a bank draft \$10. This, I trust, will help to defray the expenses of ~~getting~~ getting the wild mandioca specimens of the species which we found near Caruaru. I will be pleased to have that material.

I have recently had a letter from Dr. Frank W. Gould, Curator of Tracy Herbarium, Department of Range and Forestry, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas. Dr. Gould has expressed sincere interest in the possibility of your studying with him and says that there is definitely a possibility for an assistantship in September. Dr. Gould recommends that if you are interested you should contact him immediately. You may write to him in Portuguese, and I am sure that he will be able to read your letter easily.

Dr. Gould suggests further that you get in touch with the Educational Attache of the American Embassy in Rio to inquire about a possible grant from some agency such as the Ford Foundation or the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Gould will be happy to work with you in trying to get such a grant. I suggest that you get in touch with the American Consular Officer there in Recife and ask him to give you any assistance possible in connection with this type of work.

Furthermore, it would be wise for you to be in contact with Dr. James Haymes there who will, I feel confident, be glad to assist you in making contacts with important educational assistantships in the United States.

Dr. Gould mentions that the assistantship which he may have open is for research study on the genus Bouteloua. This, of course, is a very significant grass in the southwest, and I am sure that it would be a profitable material for you to study in connection with your own problems. He would, I am sure, allow your own selection of a research project for your graduate research.

Mr. Alberto Sarmento

-2-

May 26, 1961

The possibility of study with Dr. Gould is more directly appropriate to your needs and interests, and I have great confidence that Dr. Gould is an outstanding teacher and one with whom you could very profitably spend some time. Please contact Dr. Gould immediately. It is important for him to know if you are interested in this work. Please also let me know in Portuguese if you have contacted Dr. Gould. It is important that we do not delay much longer in the event that you desire to do graduate study.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

CC--Dr. Mario Coelho

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

Department of
RANGE AND FORESTRY

May 17, 1961



Dr. David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany
The New York Botanical Garden
New York 58, New York

Dear Dave:

Thank you for your letter of May 8 concerning Alberto Sarmento of the Brazilian Agricultural Research Center. There is a possibility that we might have an assistantship open in September and if Sarmento is interested it would be good if he would contact me directly. We do have several interesting problems and I think he would fit into the general set up here very well.

It would be good when you contact him to suggest that he get in touch with the Educational Attache of the American Embassy and inquire about a possible grant from some agency such as the Ford or Rockefeller Foundation. I would be glad to work with Mr. Sarmento in trying to get him such a grant.

The assistantship I may have open would be on a Bouteloua project for which I have just requested National Science Foundation support. I have proposed a rather complete program including a trainee in the form of a graduate student. It probably would be better if we could get Sarmento a special grant such as I have mentioned above.

So, suggest to Sarmento that he write directly to me and also ~~that he~~ contact the Educational Attache for information and possible blanks to fill out for an educational grant.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter - I do think it is very important that we cooperate with and aid our Latin American friends when the opportunity arises.

Sincerely yours,

Frank W. Gould
Curator of Tracy Herbarium

FWG/jc

May 8, 1961

Mr. Alberto Sarmento
State Agricultural Research Center
Dois Córregos
Recife, Pernambuco
Brazil

Dear Alberto:

I enclose for your benefit the announcement of The New York Botanical Garden Graduate Fellowship. Unfortunately, we have no immediate openings for graduate students but will have in September, 1962.

In the meantime, I have written to Dr. Frank Gould of Texas A & M College concerning the possibility of your studying under him. A copy of this letter is enclosed. Dr. Gould is a specialist in the grasses, and he would give you good advice and direction for graduate work. I trust that he would be able to give you some financial assistance to come to Texas for studies.

I would like to ask you a favor. You will recall that on the first day of our trip to Araripina we collected a specimen of *Manihot* just west of the city of Caruaru. Unfortunately, that specimen has been lost, and I do not have it in my collections. If you have any opportunity to do so, I would very much appreciate having additional specimens of that particular plant re-collected. You will recall that this particular specimen was collected near a factory which produced roofing tile. I hope that this gives you enough of an indication of that particular group of plants so that you can locate them.

I would very much like to have flowering and fruiting material as well as stem and root specimens, if these are at all available. In order to help defray the expenses of collecting and sending this material, I will send a bank draft of \$10 to you shortly which should cover expenses for this material. Thank you for your assistance.

Incidentally, in the event that you wish to write, do not feel that it has to be written in English. I can read Portuguese although I was an utter failure in speaking it.

Sincerely

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF
Enclosures-2

May 8, 1961

Dr. Frank W. Gould
Department of Range and Forestry
A & M College of Texas
College Station, Texas

Dear Frank:

On a recent trip to Brazil I had the opportunity to work with a young man from the State Agricultural Research Center, Dois-irmoes, Recife, State of Pernambuco, Brazil. This young man, Alberto Sarmento, age 27, struck me as an unusually capable botanist. I am writing to you concerning him because of his interest in the Gramineae.

He has already made a number of collections of the grasses of the State of Pernambuco, the idea being that they would first survey native grasses and eventually work toward improvement of the forage grasses for the state. I am sure that he would profit greatly by graduate work. At the moment he has an Ingeniero Agronomico Degree which is more or less equivalent to a Bachelor's.

His boss at the Experiment Station is very eager for his men to do graduate work abroad and I believe that this man would be someone who would profit much by work under you. If you have any possibilities whatsoever for graduate students, I am sure that Sarmento would be pleased to hear about it. If you like, I can forward any word that you might have on this subject to him. I am sending him a copy of this letter.

We would like to have him here but cannot put him into an assistantship (which he needs) for another year, and I think that he should get going as soon as possible. I will be pleased to hear from you.

Sincerely

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF
Enclosure Alberto Sarmento

July 26, 1961

Dr. G. Edward Nicholson
UNESCO
Place de Fontenoy
Paris 7, France

Dear Ted:

Although I haven't heard from you directly, I had a chance to speak to Miller who is taking your place in Special Funds and learned that you have been very busy in organizing and traveling.

I think I told you before you left that I had contacted Alcides Teixeira at the Botanic Garden in Sao Paulo and had suggested to him that he make an application to Special Funds. I enclose for your perusal a copy of his first draft which he sent to me for criticism. I have given the first copy of this draft to Mr. Miller and have written to Alcides some of the recommendations which Miller made to make this particular application more reasonable for Special Funds. I will not bore you with the details of my recommendations for changes in this application except to say that I tried to make it more the sort of thing which Special Funds could support.

Inasmuch as you probably will be travelling to Sao Paulo some time, I thought perhaps it might be well for you to see the scope of endeavor which Teixeira has in mind for his organization and that possibly you might have some ideas for funding the endeavors listed in this plan. It is my feeling, although I have no actual statement to the effect, that the Botanic Garden will not be likely to receive support from Special Funds. It would seem to me that possibly UNESCO would be a more reasonable organization to assist with the valuable work which is planned for the Botanic Garden in Sao Paulo. It seems that botanic gardens generally are not considered by fund-granting agencies to merit consideration when development is their major goal, and in a way this is of course reasonable; but some way must be found, as I am sure you are aware, to assist these organizations in the valuable work which they provide for the basic function to agricultural endeavor. If Special Funds (or for that matter the Rockefeller Foundation) do not see fit to support botanic gardens in their work, then to whom may botanic gardens turn?

Dr. G. Edward Nicholson

-2-

July 26, 1961

Although Sao Paulo is in a comparatively rich situation in contract to other parts of Brazil, they are still not rich enough to really finance the kind of research which should go on in a botanic garden. What institutions and organizations may such a botanic garden call upon for assistance? Can UNESCO help out? I don't know.

I will be glad if you will look over this proposed activity and then let Teixeira have the benefit of your thoughts from the standpoint of UNESCO.

We are hoping that you will have an opportunity to assist soon in the establishment of The Society for Economic Botany as a recognized scientific institution within the UNESCO framework. Can you tell me what progress has been made in this direction? We now have all of the members catalogued and their specialties arranged on a key sort punch card system. Membership is just under 300 at the moment.

I hope you are enjoying your stay in Paris. Let me hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely

DJR:MDF
Enclosure

July 25, 1961

Dr. Alcides Teixeira
Instituto de Botanica
Caixa Postal 4005
Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dear Alcides:

I am sorry that you cannot change your itinerary for your trip to Honolulu. In order to make your time most useful while here I have arranged for you to have a conference not only with Mr. Miller of Special Funds of United Nations, but I have also set up a possible conference with Dr. J. J. McKelvey of the Rockefeller Foundation. Because both of these organizations are possible sources of income for you, it would certainly be better to take advantage of as much opportunity as possible during your stay here. I know that Dr. McKelvey will be in his office during that time and it will be possible for you to make arrangements for a conference with him after your arrival here. During my absence my secretary, Mrs. Fraser, will be here until 12:30 each morning and will be able to help you make the necessary appointments. She will be glad to make any necessary calls or to take any dictation which you may wish to give her. If you like, we can make arrangements for a place for you to stay. Although August is apt to be rather unbearable here in the city, there are a number of places where you can get air conditioning and be perfectly comfortable.

49 W 49th St.
Columbia
5-8100

I had a conference with Mr. Miller of Special Funds on July 21. I took with me your draft of the projected plans for the Botanic Garden, and I had an opportunity to go over them rather hurriedly with Mr. Miller. The two major points which come up concerning your requests are (1) that the Special Funds deals only with federal governments and that the Special Funds only supports those projects to which your government has assigned the highest priorities and (2) that Special Funds monies have been fixed so that they go into so-called pre-investment activities which means that they like to support work, at the conclusion of which some definite economic practise may be achieved.

PL
4-1234
E 44
3524

It would seem, therefore, that you will have to deal not only with the State of Sao Paulo but through the State of Sao Paulo to Brasilia and that Brasilia at a very high level of government agencies will have to be convinced of the importance of the Botanic Garden's endeavor to the point where they will be willing to give your proposals a high enough priority to be of interest to Special Funds. As a part of the discussion on No. 2 in the paragraph above,

July 25, 1961

one of the points which came out of my discussion with Mr. Miller was that you have done an excellent job in trying to build up all of the activities of the Botanic Garden. It was his opinion that perhaps you had too much diversity in the projected program and that it would be better for you to concentrate more energies and more endeavor on a fewer number of activities. I agree to some extent with this attitude because it is difficult for a granting agency to see that such a broad endeavor can be productive of results as immediate as if you had concentrated on three or four types of endeavor and put more emphasis on them. Furthermore, it seemed that because of the pre-investment interests of Special Funds they would like to see work done which would, at the end, be able to be put to work for the economy of the nation. In other words, they need to have results from such studies which would immediately be able to be turned over to some group of agricultural people or to some industry which could make use of the information directly.

It is of course understandable to you and me that your work will have very practical results, but this is very difficult to demonstrate to such men as are in charge of almost any agency dealing with funds whose major purpose is the "betterment of the nation." I have thought many times of ways in which to tell people that the results of our endeavors are definitely useful and almost directly so, but have never yet succeeded in doing so. I suggest, however, that in spite of this difficulty you make some effort in this direction in your application.

I hope that this information is meaningful to you. In summary, I suggest that (1) there has been too much diversity in your application and (2) that you need to demonstrate a little more fully the practical nature of the reduced number of goals. I hasten to add that I do not mean by this that you should stop the work of the various departments which you have. I merely mean that you concentrate your attention in the application on three or four aspects and that you provide sufficient funds for the three or four aspects, so that the various people in all departments will be able to share in the funds. I hope this is clear. In the event that it is not, I am sure that Mr. Miller of Special Funds will be most helpful to you. I also trust that Dr. McKelvey of the Rockefeller Foundation will have suggestions which will be useful to you. I intend to write to my friend, Ted Nicholson of UNESCO in Paris, and ask him for suggestions. As a matter of fact, I intend to send him the second copy of your draft. The first copy is in the hands of Mr. Miller.

July 25, 1961

Another point of discussion arose concerning what happens at the end of the projected five years of your work. In your budget you have shown a reducing need for salaries, but you still have a sizeable amount at the end of the 5th year for expenditure of funds in salaries. The question you have to answer is what do you propose to do for the next few years following the termination of your grant from Special Funds. Have you any expectations that either the federal government or the state government will then assume responsibilities for the salaries? It would seem to me important that you give this some thought as to how you will continue to fund the endeavors. I suspect that this will require rather hard work on your part to get any government agency to project that far in advance expenditures of money, but I hope you may be able to get some sort of assurance of the recognition of the value of your work and therefore some direct acceptance of the responsibilities.

Incidentally, your request for a loan of Ocotéa has not been forgotten, but we are just not in a position yet to send out anything because of the renovation of the building. Perhaps by late September or early October we will be.

Sincerely

DJR:MDF

São Paulo, July 19, 1961.

N.º

802

Dr. David J. Rogers
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park
New York 58 - N.Y. - U.S.A.

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of July 13. It is indeed most unfortunate that you will not be in New York during August. It will be impossible for me to stay longer, after the meeting is over, also, so that it would be very kind of you if you could arrange with Mr. Miller for me to see him on August 9 or 10 (since I am arriving to New York on the 8th evening) (and leaving for Honolulu on the 11th morning).

By the way, you did not comment on the grant request to Special Funds of the UN, so I do not know if it needs any changings. Since I am leaving for New York on August 8th, I think it will be enough time for me to receive your comments and to make any necessary changes in the way of presenting the request or even in the request itself. Could you send your suggestions? I hate to bother you with this thing, but since I do not have any practice on the subject... Thank you very much indeed for your help.

Did you ask Dr. Maguire about the letter I sent him sometime ago, requesting for a loan of your OCOTEA species?

Beulah and I send you and all our best personal regards.

Your friend,



Eng.º, Agr.º, Alcides Ribeiro Teixeira
DIRETOR GERAL

SECRETARIA DA AGRICULTURA
INSTITUTO DE BOTÂNICA
CAIXA POSTAL 4005 — SÃO PAULO
ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO — BRASIL

N.º

782

São Paulo, July 12, 1961.

Dr. David J. Rogers
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park
New York 58 - N.Y. - U.S.A.

Dear David,

Enclosed is the grant request to Special Funds of the U.N. I am sending this to you, for criticism. Please read it and make any suggestion you think interesting. I shall be there, to discuss it with you, on August 9th, in my way to Honolulu. If you think it necessary, you could arrange a date with your friend of the U.N., so that we could discuss the matter together, to study the best way to present the request. As I told you in my previous letter, I shall be in New York on August 9th and 10th (I'll arrive on the 8th evening, and I'll leave on the 11th morning).

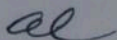
If you - or any one from the Garden - want me to bring anything from São Paulo, please say so.

By the way, do you know if Dr. Maguire received my letter of May 26th? I sent him a request for a loan of all OCOTEA (only the well identified specimens) from Brazil. It is for Beulah's work. I am afraid my letter got lost somewhere.

Give my best regards to all.

With personal regards from Beulah and I, I remain,

your friend,



Eng.º Agr.º Alcides Ribeiro Talento
SECRETOR GERAL

July 18, 1961

Mr. Alcides Teixeira
Jardim Botânico
Caixa Postal 4005
Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dear Alcides:

This is just to let you know that I have received the two copies of your plan of development and research for the Institute of Botany. As soon as I have gone over it carefully, I shall take whatever opportunity I may have to go over this with Mr. Miller of Special Funds, United Nations.

I am sure that he will be most helpful and will probably make suggestions which will be useful to us.

I trust that you received my letter in which I expressed my regret and disappointment that I will not be in New York on August 8 or 9 and in which I also expressed the hope that you might come to New York after the meetings in Honolulu.

Best regards

DJR:MDF

July 13, 1961

Dr. Alcides Teixeira
Instituto de Botanica
Caixa Postal 4005
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Dear Alcides:

I am very pleased to hear that you are to have an opportunity to visit New York. However, I wonder if there is any possibility of your delaying your visit until after the meeting in Honolulu. It is most unfortunate that the week of August 7-12 is the only week in which I had planned to be away from the Garden during the whole month of August. Would it be at all possible for you to return via New York after your visit in Honolulu? If so, then I would definitely be here when you come.

In the event that it is impossible for you to modify your schedule thusly, I have made arrangements with Mr. Miller, who is the Agricultural Advisor to Special Funds, for you to see him on August 8 or 9. I have told him that you are interested in a project financed through Special Funds, and he has agreed that he would be pleased to see you. In other words, if you can not come to New York after your meeting in Hawaii, then I have made arrangements for you to go directly to the UN to see the man who would be directly responsible for the type of endeavor you are interested in.

I have not had an opportunity to meet Mr. Miller personally and have only spoken to him on the telephone. I knew his predecessor in the same position quite well. From the conversation I had with Mr. Miller I feel that you would have a more difficult time convincing him that the type of endeavor you want to participate in is really agricultural and useful. I mention these things to you because it would seem to me that you should make every effort to meet the requirement of "practical and useful" endeavor in your application.

Mr. Miller quite correctly said that Special Funds only accepts applications from governments and not from individuals or from particular research institutions. I would therefore suggest that you have some ideas concerning the possibility

July 13, 1961

of getting either your state government or preferably, through the state government, the federal government to back your request. For your trip here I think all that would be necessary would be for you to have some informal idea in mind as to how your application might be processed through either the State of Sao Paulo or through the federal government.

I do hope that you can modify your itinerary to come to New York some time after your Honolulu stay because I am very interested in your endeavor and would be very pleased to be able to go with you to the UN. I am very sorry that my plans have already been made for this time, and I do not see any way to alter them.

I am sending two copies of this letter in order to be a little more assured that it will reach you in time. Give my best regards to Beulah and to other members of your staff.

Very sincerely

DJR:MDF

SECRETARIA DA AGRICULTURA
INSTITUTO DE BOTÂNICA
CAIXA POSTAL 4005 — SÃO PAULO
ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO — BRASIL

SÃO PAULO, July 2nd., 1961.

No.

752

Ilmo. Sr.
Dr. David Rogers
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park
NEW YORK 58 - N.Y. - U.S.A.

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter of May 26, and for the photograph.

As we could see, you are a good photographer...

George said that he sent your specimens of mandioca last April, by surface mail. It should arrive any time. You have nothing to pay, of course.

As for that grant request to Special Funds, I am finishing typing it and hope to be able to send it to you sometime next week.

I was invited to be a member of the International Advisory Committee for Humid Tropics Research, of UNESCO. The next meeting will be held at Honolulu, from 14 to 18 of August. I shall leave São Paulo for New York on August 8th. I'll be looking for you at the Garden, on the 9th. morning, so that we will be able to discuss the matter. Meanwhile, if you have any suggestions, please write to me as soon as you receive and read the transcript on the grant request to Special Funds.

Looking forward to seeing you soon, please give my best regards to all.

YOUR FRIEND

Mr.
See Miller
^ 23rd fl UN Secretariat

cc
Eng. Agr. Alcides Ribeiro Teixeira
DIRETOR GERAL

ART:arg.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUL 14 1961

Dr. David J. Rogers
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park
New York 58, New York

Dear Dave:

I am writing to express our appreciation for your thoughtfulness in sending us a wood specimen of Manihot. Bill Stern tells me that yours is only the second representative of the genus in the Division of Woods. Even so, it is noteworthy, for specimens of manihot stems three inches in diameter are not at all common in wood collections.

Sincerely yours,



A. C. Smith
Director
Museum of Natural History



SECRETARIA DA AGRICULTURA

MOD. 1241

INSTITUTO AGRONÔMICO DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO

CAIXA POSTAL, 28

CAMPINAS - BRASIL

S. P.

III

Nº 393

Campinas, 12 de julho de 1961

Dr. DAVID J. ROGERS
THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
BRONX PARK - NEW YORK 58
NEW YORK - U.S.A.

I do not even know how to apologize for my delay in answering your so kind letters. Thank you very much for sending us a color fan for cassava classification puposes.

For a long time, my rechearch work with cassava, sweet potatoes, edible Dioscoreas and Araceae, has kept me busy all the time, and I was always postponing this happy moment to write you.

I am glad to know your enthusiasm for a world wide conference of mandioca specialists to be possibly held in Brazil and sponsored by UNESCO.

I am also very happy to know that you have found considerable interest in such activity among technical people both here and in the U.S.A.

The reactions of Dr. C.A. Krug to the idea, according to your informations in you letter, are the most hopeful, since he would suggest the SUDENE to apply to special funds of the UNESCO, and woud include studies of mandioca. I will be very glad to cooperate if this be put into action in the future.

I hope and am anxious to know ^{the} results of your investigations and conclusions regarding the origin and explanation of the natural development of the cultivated complex of Manihot utilissima, on the basis of the specimens which you collected ^{du}ring your trip throughout this country.

I take this opportunity to inform you that I finally succeeded in getting two interespecific hibrids by crossing a wild mandioca species with smooth fruit, with two cultivated varieties (wing fruited). One of the hibrids did not set flours. The other produced flours and winged fruits. Thus, the wing seems to be dominant. I have made some back-crosses. In these



SECRETARIA DA AGRICULTURA

MOD. 1241

INSTITUTO AGRÔNOMICO DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO

CAIXA POSTAL. 28

CAMPINAS - BRASIL

S. P.

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cases the cultivated variety was the male one. One of the hibrids is very much vigorous and produces long, rather thick, starchy roots, which still have a high fiber content. About 15 cuttings of the vigorous hibrid were planted to be backcrossed again.

I have already written the article about that unusual form of roots I found in mandioca plants, with an attempt to explain both anatomy and physiology of such an occurrence.

I will keep the article until I get additional confirmations of the phenomenon.

Looking forward to hearing from you I am,

Most sincerely

Edgard Normanha

Eng. Agr. Edgard Sant'Anna Normanha
Chefe da Seção de Raízes e Tubérculos
Caixa Postal nº 28
CAMPINAS - ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO
B R A S I L

ESN/JM:-

June 14, 1961

Dr. Eduardo Carr
Escola Agricola de Lavras
Lavras, Minas Geraes
Brazil

Dear Eduardo:

I have recently received information that the following list of publications from the U.S. Department of Agriculture are being mailed to you:

Agricultural Situation	Agriculture Monographs
Foreign Agriculture	Farmers Bulletins
Soil Conservation	Leaflets
Agriculture Handbooks	Home and Garden Bulletins
Agriculture Information	Marketing Bulletins
Bulletins	Miscellaneous Publications

I would like to know if you are actually receiving these in your library.

I understand further that it has been recommended that the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and Extension Services send their publications also. Furthermore, the U. S. Book Exchange under its comprehensive program may be able to furnish publications to you. I should be pleased to know if you are receiving these for your library.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

May 22, 1961

Mr. Robert B. Lea, Vice-Chairman
Engineer's Committee
People-to-People Program
350 Lakeville Road
New Hyde Park, New York

Dear Mr. Lea:

This is in reference to David Roger's letter of April 19 to you, and yours of April 24 to me.

I was very interested in Mr. Roger's comments on the Escola Agricola de Lavras, and am glad to be able to tell you that we are already sending the following USDA publications to this school:

Agricultural Situation
Foreign Agriculture
Soil Conservation
Agriculture Handbooks
Agriculture Information Bulletins
Agriculture Monographs
Farmers Bulletins
Leaflets
Home and Garden Bulletins
Marketing Bulletins
Miscellaneous Publications

*Write to
Can -
are you
receiving
these*

In addition, it has been recommended that the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and Extension Services send their publications also.

The U. S. Book Exchange, under its comprehensive program, may be able to furnish publications to the Escola Agricola. I am sending a copy of this correspondence to the USBE for that purpose.

Thanks again for your courtesy and interest.

Sincerely,

Kirby B. Payne

Kirby B. Payne, Chief
Acquisition Section

KBPayne/mk

cc: Mr. David J. Rogers ✓
Mrs. Austin Kurtz

April 19, 1961

Dr. Eduardo Carr
Escola Agricola de Lavras
Lavras, Minas Geraes
Brazil

Dear Eduardo:

As I promised while there, I have looked into the possibility of sending for your library certain agricultural pamphlets, reprints, and any possible book which might be available. I have investigated several possibilities in this country by which your library could receive publications without charge to you.

It has been suggested that one way in which you might be able to get books of interest to you is by applying for membership in the U. S. Book Exchange. This application should be addressed to the Director, USOM to Brazil, c/o American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro. Furthermore, if there is any delay in response from the Embassy, you may write directly to the U. S. Book Exchange whose address is 3335 V St., N.E., Washington, D. C., and apply through them for membership for your library.

I have made one or two other inquiries concerning the possibility of free reprints, back issues, etc. of journals and will keep you informed if anything happens as a result of my endeavors. We have already put your name on our mailing list to receive at no cost to you the journal, ECONOMIC BOTANY.

I hope that we can eventually find some satisfactory means for you to build up your library. If there is any way in which we may help, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
~~Editor~~ of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

350 Lakeville Road
New Hyde Park, N.Y.

April 24, 1961

Mr. Kirby B. Payne, Chief
Acquisition Section
US Department of Agriculture Library
Washington 25, D.C.

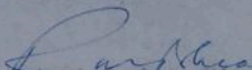
Dear Mr. Payne:

I was glad to learn from your note of April 14th that Bruce Lansdale, a Director of the American Farm School, Salonica, Greece, was able to get in to see you, and that you feel you can help that important institution. What we particularly need is agricultural literature of a sufficiently unsophisticated level which Bruce can give to the representatives of many African and Near East countries, who arrive unannounced, seeking information to aid them in establishing their own agricultural schools.

Here is an interesting letter from David Rogers re and agricultural school in Brazil with a similar need for printed material. Would you please write Rogers what you feel you can do to help this school.

I will indeed drop in for a visit some time soon when I am in Washington.

Sincerely,


Robert B. Lea, Vice-Chairman
Engineer's Committee
People-to-People Program

RBL

April 19, 1961

Mr. Robert Lee
350 Lakeville Road
New Hyde Park, New York

Dear Mr. Lee:

We have your name and address from the Office of Science Information Service of the National Science Foundation in Washington. I had addressed an inquiry to them concerning the possibility of sending free reprints and duplicate publications in the general field of agriculture to a small, church-supported school of agriculture in the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

On a recent visit to this school of agriculture, I found the staff doing a magnificent job of teaching Brazilians basic agriculture and doing so on an absolute shoe string. Their library, of which they seem quite proud, would make some of our poorer high school libraries seem very rich in comparison. At the time I determined to do everything that I could to help this institution and felt that one way in which we could help them rather directly would be to send almost any kind of literature from the United States which had anything to do with agriculture.

If your services are such that you could assist in sending free materials to this institution which is

Escola Agricola de Lavras
Lavras, Minas Geraes, Brazil

I am sure that this is one place that would be directly benefited by such service. If there is any charge connected with this service, I feel certain that the school could not possibly stretch their budget to cover even the cost of a postage stamp. I would try myself to find some way to send any material cost free to them.

Please let me know of any way in which you may help.

Very sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mrs. Ileen E. Stewart, SSP/OSIS

DATE: April 11, 1961

FROM : Vincent W. McGurl, SSP/OSIS

SUBJECT: Inquiry from Dr. David J. Rogers - New York Botanical Garden

In regard to Dave Rogers' (New York Botanical Garden) March 30 inquiry about supplying the Southern Presbyterian agricultural school library in Brazil with free reprints, back issues, etc., here is the information:

According to Rita Liepina there has been no NSF program for redistribution of literature but an AIP proposal has plans for an international communication program that would include this service. AIBS also has discussed this idea for at least two years but has done nothing concrete about it. On the more positive side, she said that a retired engineer, Mr. Robert Lee, 350 Lakeville Road, New Hyde Park, New York, has personally established a publication exchange and distribution service and might be of some help. The only charges occasionally imposed are mailing and shipping. The Sperry-Rand Corporation has contributed an entire warehouse for his needs. Rita also suggested that Rogers' letter be forwarded to Miss Florence Nierman, Pan American Union Annex, 1725 I Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., who is concerned with this type of problem.

Karl Olsoni suggested a call to the U. S. Book Exchange and an inquiry about ICA support. Miss (Kurtz?) at USEE said that ICA will pay for the cost of shipping of literature after approving a request. The agricultural school could apply for membership in the ICA-USEE program in Brazil as follows:

Director, U. S. Operations Mission to Brazil
c/o American Embassy
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

If there seems to be any delay in the response from the Embassy the school can write directly to the USEE and they can contact ICA in Washington. The address of the USEE is:

United States Book Exchange
3335 V Street, N.E.
Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Office of Science Information Service

April 14, 1961

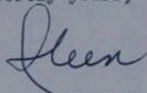
Mr. David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Garden
New York 58, New York

Dear Dave:

This is in reply to your letter of March 30, asking for information that might assist in locating reprints, back issues, etc. for the library of the little Brazilian agricultural school at Mina Geraes. Mr. McQuil, at my request, made some inquiries around this Office, and obtained several promising leads. His memo is attached.

I hope that these organizations will prove helpful to you in locating materials for the library.

Sincerely yours,



Ileen E. Stewart
Assistant Program Director for
Support of Scientific Publications

Attachment

March 30, 1961

Miss Ileen Stewart
Office of Science Information Service
National Science Foundation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Ileen:

On my recent trip to Brazil I had occasion to visit an agricultural school in the back country of Minas Geraes which is supported by the Southern Presbyterian Church. This institution, in spite of being church-mouse poor, is doing a very good job in training agricultural people. They have been in business since 1908, but the fantastic inflation in Brazil is about to submerge them.

I saw their "library" and felt that one of the very few ways in which I might be of some service to them was to find out something about this faintly remembered free distribution of reprints.

Somewhere in the various news releases, I seem to recall that NSF is trying to organize the redistribution of reprints, overprints, and back issues to libraries in institutions of under developed countries.

I hope you do not mind if I burden you to try to find the information on this subject. If you can tell me anything about such a program by NSF (or for that matter any other organization there in Washington), I would be pleased to hear about it. Thanks a lot.

Sincerely

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJRMDF

June 7, 1961

Mr. Hans Hufnagel
FAO Office
c/o S.P.V.E.A.
Belem, Para, Brazil

Dear Hans:

Yeaterday I sent several packages of seeds to you in two regular air mail envelopes. I also said that I was trying to get a photo-duplication of the article of interest to you on rubber production in the Amazon.

Today I received a quotation on the prices for photo-duplication. They have quoted two prices. The actual photostatic copy is quite expensive, and I wonder if you would be satisified with a copy on microfilm which is much less expensive. If you could read microfilm there, I am sure that it would be no problem to get a copy to you shortly.

Let me know if microfilm is satisfactory.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

June 6, 1961

Mr. Hans Hufnagel
FAO Office
c/o S.P.V.E.A.
Belem, Para. Brazil

Dear Hans:

Enclosed are a few packets of seeds which you may have some luck with there. I will send others from time to time. I hope that these will be useful.

I am still looking for a copy of "Rubber Production in the Amazon Valley" that you were interested in. I think that I will be able to get a photostatic copy from the Library of Congress, and I am in the process of getting it now.

I hope that you will continue to think of a publication for ECONOMIC BOTANY, and I would also like to suggest that you begin to think also of the possibility of attending the next annual meeting of the Society. Perhaps if you contribute a paper at the meeting, FAO will support your travel. We would certainly like to see you come up for a meeting.

Give my best to Geoff.

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF
Enclosure

June 6, 1961

Ing. Tomas Rodolfo Mejia C.
Facultad Nacional de Agronomia
Medellin, Colombia

Dear Sir:

I would be very pleased to receive a reprint of your article entitled "Valor Comparativo entre La Yuca y El Maiz en La alimentacion de Cerdos," which appeared in Revista de Facultad Nacional de Agronomia, Volume XX, No. 55, 1960.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Director of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

May 26, 1961

Dr. Edgard S. Normanha
Seccao de Raizes e Tuberculos
Instituto Agronomico de Campinas
Campinas, Sao Paulo
Brazil

Dear Dr. Normanha:

I am sending a Nickerson Color Fan to you via air mail first class postage. Your assistant expressed an interest in the color fan for your own purposes, and I trust that it will have some value to you. Please let me know when and if this color fan arrives.

I look forward to hearing from you concerning the possibilities of a conference on mandioca.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Editor of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

May 26, 1961

Dr. Octavio A. Drummond
Caixa Postal 1620
Inst. Ecologic. Secao Fitopatologic
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

Dear Dr. Drummond:

I am pleased to hear of your transfer to Rio. I trust that your new activities will be satisfying to you and that you will be able to proceed as suggested with more studies of Manihot. I understand that at Kilometer 47 there is already something of a collection of the varieties, and these may be useful to you in your work with mandioca.

I have on several occasions asked to have specimens of a wild mandioca occurring in the mata in the vicinity of Rio sent to me. I collected one specimen on the top of Pao Acucar, and I would very much like to have more material of this same species. It is fairly common in the area, and the people at the Botanical Garden in Rio are familiar with it. Perhaps they could assist you in locating a few specimens. If you have an opportunity to collect any of this material, I would indeed appreciate it.

Thank you very kindly for the information on "manipeba." The names by which the local people call various Manihot species has a considerable interest for me, and I am enlightened by your explanation of the word.

Very sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

Dr. David J. Rogers.
Curator of Economic Botany
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park - N. Y.

Dear Dr. Rogers,

I received your letter of March 28, in L.L. & thank you. Glad to know you arrived safely at home.

About the word "Maripéba" it is known as our mandioc, in the north of Brazil, possibly as spontaneous new varieties, or clones, or cultivars, as you said. Other words they use up there are:

aipim (ipeen)

macacheira (măkăxāră, where the
x sounds like the ch
of cheiro (smell))

both words for the non-poisonous
cassava.

I'm moving to Instituto de
Ecologic, Km 47, near Rio,
where I shall proceed in my work,
Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

I hope to be able to do
some work on carovers, over
there the region is quite
proper to this kind of crop.
I have just to build up
a good collection of
varieties.

If you need some
material, seed, etc, don't
hesitate to write to me.
I travel a lot through
our rural regions, perhaps
a few things I can find.

Yours sincerely
C. H. Drummond

c.p. 1620 -

Rio de Janeiro

Inst. Ecologic - Secão Fitopatologic.

March 28, 1961

Dr. Octavio Drummond
Instituto Agronomico
Belo Horizonte
Minas Geraes, Brazil

Dear Dr. Drummond:

This is the first opportunity that I have had to write on my return from a most interesting trip to Brazil. I must say that wherever I went in Brazil I was most cordially received. It was certainly a pleasure to know you and to be able to discuss to some extent the problems of mandioca. I hope that some day we shall be able to get as much total interest in the scientific study of mandioca as is now expended on many other crops, both tropical and extra-tropical. I think that altogether the research position for mandioca is approximately 100 years behind, for example, *Zea mays*. Certainly we need to go back to the fundamental studies as well as to examine some of the more basic agronomic problems.

I was able during this trip to locate some very interesting wild materials which very evidently have contributed germ plasm to the cultivated species. It is quite obvious that the cultivated species is a complex which has received germ plasm from a number of wild species, each wild species in its locality having influenced the cultivated ones in that area. It was quite interesting to see evidences of some of the wild species found in cultivars in other geographic areas because man has so thoroughly mixed the various cultivars (almost every agricultural station that I have visited has a set of clones sent to that area from all other areas).

In Pernambuco I was interested to see several wild species which have all the evidences of being weeds. Here the weedy plants are found along roadsides, in abandoned fields, and in other areas where man is no longer interested in intensive cultivation. In these areas these wild species have complexities of variation most reminiscent of the cultivated species itself. I am confident that these "weedy species" are offshoots from the cultivars rather than representing earlier species.

One of the most interesting cultivars that I found seems to be well known in the northeast and perhaps in other parts too. It is generally called "manipaba." This cultivar is by far the most distinct variety that I have yet seen. It is very highly branched and is a very low-growing plant. Its developmental period is something like three years, and it is supposedly one of the most poisonous of all the cultivars. Also, its root is angled rather than round in outline. I tried to find where these plants had come from but was unable to locate their source. If by chance you are familiar with this particular variety from the description given and have any information on it, I would be very pleased to know anything that you can tell me about it.

I was most pleased to receive your hospitality while I was in Belo Horizonte and to have an opportunity to meet your wife. Please give her my best regards. Once again, my sincerest thanks to you and others there at Belo Horizonte for making my visit so profitable.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

May 26, 1961

Dr. and Mrs. Alcides Teixeira
Director, Jardim Botânico
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Dear Alcides and Beulah:

Enclosed is a photograph which I thought you might like to have. I think it is a good photograph of both of you, and I am pleased to have it as a remembrance of a very fine visit there.

Could you please find out the present situation of the specimens of mandioca which I left with George Eiten to be mailed to me? Please also let me know if there is any mailing charge associated with these specimens. I am eager to have them and will be glad to pay any necessary postage.

I look forward to hearing from you shortly.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

May 17. 1961

International Documentation Centre AB
Hägelby Hus
Tumba, Sweden

Gentlemen:

I have seen announcement of your new microfiche editions of De Candolle's *Prodromus in Taxon*, Volume 10, No. 3.

I should like to inquire if it is possible to purchase individual volumes or portions of volumes of the *Prodromus* in microfiche.

Would you please let me know, first, if it is possible to purchase individual parts, and if it is possible, would you please let me know the price of Volume 15 and the index?

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

May 12, 1961

Library
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I should like to know the price of photoduplicating
the following publication which I understand is now
out of print:

Department of Commerce
Trade Promotion Series No. 23
Crude Rubber Survey
"Rubber Production in the Amazon Valley"
U. S. Government Printing Office, 1925

Please let me know the costs and the methods by
which I may pay for this service.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

April 6, 1961

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Recently a friend of mine working in Brazil
requested that I find out if the following
publication is available:

Department of Commerce
Trade Promotion Series No. 23
Crude Rubber Survey
"Rubber Production in the Amazon Valley"
U. S. Government Printing Office, 1925

If this publication is available, please let
me know its cost.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

not of print

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

May 9, 1961

Dr. David J. Rogers
New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park
New York 58, New York

Dear Dave:

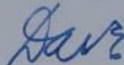
We are very pleased to have your letter of May 5 with the account of your recent trip to Brazil. In spite of various vicissitudes, it is obvious that you were able to accomplish much with Manihot, and that the trip appreciably increased your understanding of this difficult genus. It is interesting to hear about the Brazilian botanists, and particularly, to have a direct report from the Teixeiras.

It is good to hear that you have sufficient funds to carry on the second trip this coming year. The plans seem to be maturing well.

I hope we will be able to see you in Washington in June. It will be a busy time with the Panel meeting and some travel, but I hope to be available when and if you come.

With best regards,

Cordially,



David D. Keck
Program Director for
Systematic Biology

May 5, 1961

Dr. David D. Keck
Program Director for Systematic Biology
National Science Foundation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dave:

I should have sent you a report on my activities on my Grant #G14129 sooner. I have just been working up my specimens that I collected on the recent trip to Brazil and have found that the material amplifies my knowledge of the biological problems particularly with relation to Manihot species. The specimens give me a much better grasp of the systematic relationships than I would have had the opportunity to have just from herbarium studies. Of course, I did not collect all of the species, there being reported something like 175 from Brazil.

I am pleased that I was able to get as much done as I did in spite of the numerous difficulties. In the first place, the advanced planning for the trip did not spare me unexpected problems. In trying to save money, I had sent all of my collecting gear down by air freight sufficiently in advance of my departure to have been available to me upon arrival. This, of course, was optimistic and proved that the saving in money made by the lower shipping costs actually cost me considerably in time upon arrival in Brazil. I tried to take advantage of the experiences that Bassett had had but found that no matter how much experience you have available, the Brazilians seem to be one up on you because of some new regulation problem. I actually did not catch up with my collecting gear until my trip was two thirds completed. In the meantime, I had to do with makeshift equipment that I could borrow from various institutions. It constantly amazes me how poorly supplied most South American herbaria and concomitant botanical laboratories are. In many cases I had to use makeshift press ends and do with drying blotters which had originally come over with Martius. Part of the difficulty was caused by some of our own people in the International Cooperation Administration with whom I had hoped to collaborate for purposes of local travel arrangements and assistance. I have learned my lesson there. One may have, by letter, all sorts of agreements, only to find out that these agreements mean little when on the scene.

Most of my collecting time was spent in three centers--the states of Sao Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Pernambuco. These are three critical areas for Manihot studies, but obviously there are many gaps between that I will not fill in (with my own collections).

May 5, 1961

By being very careful, I was able to make the trip at less expense than I anticipated, and as a result I find myself with a sufficiency of funds to carry on the second phase of exploration for *Manihot* in an even better style than I did on this one. Again by using fairly tight financing I should be able to take an assistant with me. I already have a man from Penn State University who is completing his Bachelor's work this year and is willing to accompany me for a two-month trip next year. I feel that I can afford his expenses because he has just the Bachelor's Degree and no further training. It would be my hope that I can entice him to continue his taxonomic studies and that the expedition will be a boost in that direction.

I was fortunate while on the trip to have an opportunity to stay for two days with Alcides and Beulah Teixeira in Sao Paulo. They are expecting a considerable enlargement of their physical plant at the Botanical Garden of Sao Paulo. The state has agreed to build a whole new series of buildings to house their herbarium, library, and other research endeavors. From my experience in Brazil I think that the Botanical Garden in Sao Paulo is probably the most active one to be found. The Botanical Garden in Rio has for years been under the directorship of a political appointee who let the institution fall apart. However, a new man has just been appointed the director, a botanist whom I met in Recife. His name is D'ardano A. Lima. Lima struck me as a man of considerable competence, and at last reports he is already on the job.

There are probably other aspects of the trip which I should report, but these strike me as the most outstanding parts. Certainly I had my eyes open on the taxonomy of *Manihot*, and I am confident that it will now be possible (with next year's expedition) to put up a good classification of this complicated group.

Please give my best to Margie. I hope that I will have a chance to visit Washington in June and to see you there. AIBS has invited me to attend a two-week seminar on the problems of biological communications. I am not sure yet whether I shall attend this meeting.

Best regards

DJR:MDF

May 3, 1961

Mr. Russell Uhland
USOM - F & A
APO 676
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Uhland:

In response to your letter of April 28 requesting information on the commercialization of the various mandioca varieties, I am afraid I am in no position really to give much useful advice. The reason therefor is that information just is not available and questions concerning disease transmittal are unknown factors. Before advising on the availability of cuttings, I would suggest that it might be well for those involved to establish pretty well the kind of environment they have in which to raise the plants (wet, semi-arid, total rainfall, soil conditions, etc., etc.).

Furthermore, the question of sweet vs. bitter is really hardly worth answering because if they haven't found out already that the HCN content is variable depending upon soil and other conditions in which the plants are raised, then I am sure that they are in for a big disappointment.

Just between you and me I find that this sort of approach to the study of mandioca has been going on for so long with such poor results that you would think that somebody would stop to ask the basic questions before beginning a large commercial endeavor. Why, for instance, do they wish to import varieties from Brazil when they probably have varieties in Colombia which are equivalent or better? Why do they think, for example, that a Madagascar selection would be satisfactory in Colombia? Who knows the answer to these questions? I don't, and I defy anyone else to answer these questions with our present knowledge.

My advice to the Mission in Bogota is this: keep their sticky fingers off of this project until they know what they are doing.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF



Sorry - can't help

1179/61

Rio de Janeiro, April 28, 1961

Mr. David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany
The New York Bronx Park
New York 58, New York

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I wish to apologize for not replying to your very informative letter you sent me regarding your trip to Belo Horizonte and Recife. I am very glad to learn of your interesting experience at Recife. As I indicated to you in advance, we were quite sure you would find a lot of interest in the state of Pernambuco.

You will be interested to learn that we recently received a request for a large order of cuttings of Yucca or mandiocca from the Mission at Bogota. They are interested in establishing a pilot project, to include a large number of commercial varieties of both bitter and sweet yucca for commercial starch production.

They have asked for price quotation including air freight for 10,000 cuttings, 6 inches long of bitter Yucca commercial selection variety no. 1 Sta. Catarina - 59 and Industrial ITU. In a later Airgram they have increased their request to 50,000 cuttings each of 3 commercial yucca selection Sta. Catarina White - 59, Industrial of ITU and Madagascar H-35.

Since the 10,000 quantity is supposed to weigh approximately 750 kilos, this would make a very large order and they will not be able to fill it from the experimental station at Pindamonhangaba. They have already advised us that they cannot supply the Industrial variety ITU but that they can substitute good commercial varieties such as CAPELHA 63 - MATTON - 407 - PINDA 798 and HYBRIDS IAC 165, 156 and 133.

It has occurred to me that with your recent experience in Brazil that you may be in a position to offer some suggestions with respect to this problem of testing different varieties for establishing commercial starch production. As I understand, it they have already started a pilot project for promotion of improved Yucca varieties with the purpose of increasing starch production in Colombia. From the limited information that we have they have an immediate need for 50,000 cuttings of each of the varieties which they wish to test. Knowing of your interest in maniocca I thought you might like to learn about this proposed project. Better yet, you may have some suggestions regarding availability of cuttings, disease transmittal, etc.

Very truly yours,

Russel E. Uhland

Russel E. Uhland
Chief Agronomist, Crop Prod.

REU/est
cc: REU

May 3, 1961

J. P. Smith and Son
Box 357
Logan, Utah

Gentlemen:

On April 14, 1961, I submitted a purchase order for 1,000 labels. Can you please tell me whether or not these labels are anywhere near ready? If so, I would be pleased to receive them as quickly as possible.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

April 28, 1961

Dr. Jorge Leon
I.I.A.A.
Turrialba, Costa Rica

Dear Jorge:

I have your letter of the 20th of April with the encouraging news that Dr. E. Echandi has joined the staff as a new pathologist. Is he any kin to the Oscar Echandi who did the studies on the yuca meal as a substitute for alfalfa for cattle which was published in Turrialba 12: 166-169, 1952?

I have one or two ideas that might be useful to him if he is interested in considering them. I would say that the most important thing for anyone working with these plants to do is to make good herbarium documentation of the varieties which have been used in the experiments. Until we put our framework of classification together (and even after this has been done) it would be a good idea for him to have material which gives people in other parts of the world some idea of the kinds of plants he is working on. In the event that he is interested in this sort of thing, I can communicate with him directly and make a few suggestions on documenting herbarium material.

Although I recognize that there are any number of real plant pathogens attacking yuca, I have also observed any number of cases where reports of the mosaic virus actually seem to be physiological pathogenicity rather than anything caused by an infectious organism. It would therefore strike me as important in botanical studies to know something about the fundamental soil conditions under which a particular plant is grown, particularly the nutritive quality of the soil. Of course, studies on the uptake of minerals by yuca need to be examined in great detail. It may be that the soils are perfectly fertile for one species and yet not at all fertile for another. If Dr. Echandi can examine his plants on the basis, first, of their vigor and secondly, on the basis of the reactions of the vigorous plants to a pathogen, a considerable amount of valuable information could be uncovered. *pathology*

I have collected a considerable bibliography on plant pathogens attacking yuca and would be glad to have copies of this made in the event that Dr. Echandi is interested. This might be useful as a background for him in the event that he has not previously studied this group.

April 28, 1961

I am sorry that the seminar idea did not come through. However, it may be that there will be other ways in which I can visit the Institute in the not too distant future. At the moment I am planning to make another expedition to the western side of South America (Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia) to cover the same sort of activities I did this past trip in Brazil. I might say that my activities in Brazil were only partially successful inasmuch as my collecting gear did not catch up with me until the trip was two thirds done. Also, I had to spend more time in talking to various experts than I had expected, and as a result I did not have as much time in the field as I wanted. In spite of these difficulties, I did see a tremendous amount of yuca and was fortunate enough to see a number of wild species which have definitely made contributions to the cultivated complex.

The trip to western South America should give me the necessary background to make an honest classification of the cultivars ~~in~~ ^{to} related wild species. My projected trip will probably be some time between January and March of 1962, and I will certainly stop in Turrialba either going or coming. I am already looking forward to the trip.

Sincerely

DJR:MDF



El Instituto es un Organismo especializado de la Organización de los Estados Americanos. Fue establecido por los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas Americanas para promover el adelanto de las ciencias agrícolas por medio de la investigación, la educación y el desarrollo de servicios regionales.

INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS

TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA

April 20, 1961

Mr. David J. Rogers
The New York Botanical Garden
New York 58, New York
U.S.A.

Dear Dave:

Many thanks for you fine letter. It was a pleasure to have you here, and your talk stirred up the interest of many people.

I sent your letter to Samper and he already replied it. They are having still some problems on the meeting.

I hope to get the seeds of babasu. Incidentally, any other planting material of interest or publications (reprints, etc.) that you may have, send them and I will pay the cost of transportation.

A new pathologist, Dr. E. Echandi, has joined the staff. He is interested in yuca diseases and is going to start work on them very soon. I will keep you informed, and meanwhile if you have some suggestions on this matter, send them to me and I will pass them to Dr. Echandi.

With best regards from all of us,

Sincerely yours,

any rel. to Oscar Echandi

Jorge León, Head
Plant Industry Dpt.

JL/mef

*introduced into studies
on yuca meal*

(Turrialba 12; 166-169. 1952)

ask him to make good his statement of yuca meal to the staff of the Institute of the Americas. If we can't wait until the summer when the yuca meal is ready to be used.

April 27, 1961

Mr. Fred C. Olday
Box 1265
Pollock Dining P.O.
University Park, Pennsylvania

Dear Fred:

Thanks for your letter of April 20. I was
pleased to hear that you are interested in accom-
panying me to South America next year. I look
forward to a visit from you in early June. Please
try to come up to see me during the first two
weeks in June because I shall be in Washington for
the last half of the month.

Sincerely

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

Box 1263
POLLOCK DINING P.O.
UNIVERSITY PARK, PENNA.
APRIL 20, 1961

DR. DAVID J. ROGERS, CURATOR
OF ECONOMIC BOTANY
NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
BRONX PARK
NEW YORK 58, NEW YORK

DEAR DR. ROGERS:

AFTER SPEAKING WITH MY PARENTS AND
FACULTY ADVISOR (HAVING MADE UP MY OWN MIND
SOME TIME AGO), I WOULD BE VERY INTERESTED
IN GOING WITH YOU TO BRAZIL NEXT SPRING.

I WILL BE WORKING AT THE FIELD RESEARCH
STATION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL
HISTORY ON LONG ISLAND THIS SUMMER AND
EXPECT TO BE IN NEW YORK ON JUNE 5. I CAN
CONTACT YOU AT THAT TIME OR YOU CAN REACH
ME BY WRITING TO ME AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

YOURS TRULY,
Fred C. Olney

April 17, 1961

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, Jr.
Office of International Relations
National Academy of Science
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Atwood:

I write because of my deep concern for our relations with the Latin American countries. I do not know to whom I should address such a letter and take this opportunity to ask your advice as to the appropriate individuals and offices to which it should be directed.

I am a botanist whose activities have caused me to be somewhat acquainted with some phases of life in several Central American countries as well as with Brazil. I claim to be no expert, except in my professional capacities, but feel that because of my scientific training and capacities, my observations may have some validity. I have spent only the equivalent of eight months to a year in Latin American countries, but have concerned myself with certain agricultural problems in my scientific endeavor to the point that I feel more confident to speak on some problems and possible solutions in our relationship with Latin America.

My major points are addressed to our agricultural activities through the International Cooperation Administration and ways in which I might suggest improvements in these activities. First, let me say that I do not wish to criticize the men of the F & A division of ICA, for I know several men in the organization and feel that, within their framework, they are doing a good job. It is merely that I feel that certain expansions of the agricultural endeavor, above those presently carried on, could be most useful in helping the population of the Latin American countries achieve a fuller measure of benefit from their agriculture.

Although there is a great shortage of well-trained agricultural scientists in all Latin American countries, it is also true that there is a larger percentage of men training in agriculture than there is in perhaps any other single scientific endeavor. Therefore, the agricultural scientists form one of the largest groups of the more intelligent Latin American people. These agricultural scientists will, by this training, provide some of the leaders in the political arena, merely because of their capacities as trained people. With this idea in mind, I should think that we in the United States should be very certain that we appeal to this intelligence in our assistance programs, but I fear that we are not even considering this aspect at the moment.

April 17, 1961

I am aware that the problems being tackled by our technical experts in most underdeveloped countries are those that are most pressing for the present needs and that solutions are being sought which will bring the agricultural production up to more nearly match the needs of the people. But I am not at all sure that we are sending as our agricultural diplomats the very best Americans for the job. Therefore, we may be accomplishing certain "practical" goals, but we are not appealing to the more intelligent kinds of Latin Americans, whom we should consider, along with the masses of depressed humanity in these countries. Certainly we should appeal to the leaders as well as to the followers. A small indication of one error I consider to be a matter of rancor to the Latin American agricultural scientists is that our people go down as "advisors," rather than as cooperators. They frequently cannot advise, because of unfamiliarity with tropical agriculture, but they definitely could be "cooperators" in trying, or testing, certain methods and procedures.

A measure of our shortcomings in our agricultural endeavors can be found by comparing the percentage of Ph.D.'s on our foreign agricultural staffs with the percentage of Ph.D.'s on the staff of any of our state agricultural experiment stations. Certainly the Ph.D. is not the only criterion for measuring capacity and knowledge, but it is one yardstick which has some reliability.

I have some ideas which I might suggest would help to strengthen our agricultural-diplomatic approaches in Latin America, but I do not wish to present these unless there is some feeling that my offerings would be welcomed. If there is a desire for consideration of my ideas, then I will be glad to discuss them with you or with any of your staff to whom they might more appropriately be directed. I would try to confine myself to activities on which I have some knowledge, rather than to try to advise on all aspects of our relations with Latin America, an obvious absurdity.

Should you desire, I could prepare a statement of these suggestions in any way which would be beneficial. I trust that I can be of some service, not only because of my great interest in improving our relations with Latin America but also because of my desire to help less fortunate people.

Very truly yours

DJR:MDP

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

April 17, 1961

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, Jr.
Office of International Relations
National Academy of Science
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

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or trained

April 17, 1961

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Should you desire, I could prepare a statement of these suggestions in any way which would be beneficial. I trust that I can be of some service, not only because of my great interest in improving our relations with Latin America but also because of my desire to help less fortunate people.

Very truly yours

*David J. Rogers*David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

Introductory comments

I write because of my deep concern for our relations with the Latin American countries. I am a botanist whose activities have caused me to be somewhat acquainted with some phases of life in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and in Brazil. I do not claim to be an expert, except in my professional capacities, but feel that because of my scientific training and capacities, my observations may have some validity. I have spent only the equivalent of eight months to a year in Latin American countries, but have concerned myself with certain agricultural-botanical problems in my scientific endeavor to the point that I feel more confident to speak on some problems and possible solutions in our relationship with Latin America.

Major areas of criticism
My major points are addressed to our agricultural activities through the International Cooperation Administration and ways in which I might suggest improvements in these activities. First, let me say that I do not wish to criticize the men of the F & A Division of ICA, for I know several men in the organization and feel that, within their limited framework, they are doing a good job. It is the framework itself, and the thinking that has gone into it, which is somewhat disturbing.

Although there is a great shortage of well-trained agricultural scientists in all Latin American countries, it is also true that there is a larger percentage of men training, or trained, in agriculture than there is in perhaps any other single scientific discipline. Therefore, the agricultural scientists form one of the largest groups of the more intelligent Latin American people. These agricultural scientists will, but this training,

provide some of the leaders in the political arena, merely because of their capacities as trained people. With this idea in mind, I should think that we in the United States should be very certain that we appeal to this intelligence in our assistance programs, but I fear that we are not even considering this aspect at the moment.

I am aware that the problems being tackled by our technical experts in most underdeveloped countries are those that are most pressing for the present needs and that solutions are being sought which will bring the agricultural production up to more nearly match the needs of the people. But I am not at all sure that we are sending as our agricultural diplomats the very best Americans for the jobs. I fear that the American personnel in our ICA agricultural endeavors find little success in their programs for one of several reasons: a) they are not trained (or selected) to deal with either the "masses" or the "intellectual"; b) they come from a social milieu completely different from that they are expected to help and are, therefore, not sensitive to other's needs, c) tenure (or restriction of staying) d) low salaries
e) lack of choice of good men - the right man for the job.
We may, therefore, be accomplishing certain "practical" goals, but we are not appealing to the more intelligent kinds of Latin Americans, whom we should consider, along with the masses of depressed humanity in these countries. Certainly we should appeal to the leaders as well as to the followers. A small indication of ~~fix~~ one error I consider to be a matter of rancor to the Latin American agricultural scientists is that our people go down as "advisors", rather than as cooperators. Some of the Latin Americans are extremely well educated in systems which differ from our own agricultural school systems,

and it is not an infrequent occurrence that our personnel make little effort to hide their feelings that "your system is archaic, ours is modern".

A measure of our shortcomings in foreign agricultural endeavors can be found by comparing the percentage of PhD's on our ICA staffs with the percentages of PhDs on the staff of any state agricultural experiment station. Neither the director of the program nor the agricultural research director in Rio is a PhD. Their experience makes up for a lot of this, lack in formal training, but I say that when appealing to an intellectual person, ~~xxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxdafax~~ there can be no chance that he question your intellectual achievements.

One other area which I consider extremely damaging to our agricultural approach ~~xxx~~ is the of several State Department regulations which almost insure mediocrity. The mandatory rotation of scientific personnel, without regard to the man's ability, activity, acuity, or other, is ridiculous. At present, the rule that personnel should move to another country preferably at the end of a 2-year term and definitely after a 4-year stay prevents the establishment of a decent agricultural research and development program. None of our own agriculture is really tropical, and it takes some time for a scientist to modify his ideas from temperate zone to tropical zone types of agriculture. He must first become oriented to different crops, soils, rain-fall regions, fertility problems, etc., before he can sensibly embark on reasonable approaches to tropical agriculture. ^{Most crops, trees, crops require} Usually, by ^{several years} the time he has been oriented to these basic problems, and has ^{to mature -} begun to understand something about the people with whom he

has to work, he is shifted away to an entirely different area, probably on another continent. This may work in other State Department endeavors, but is absurd for agriculture.

The sad thing about our governmental endeavors for agriculture in underdeveloped countries ~~is~~ is that no use is made of a very fine source of information from an extremely successful program run by a private foundation--the Rockefeller Foundation activities in several Latin American countries. The basis of their endeavor is not magical, but one which is sound in conception, well administered, and well staffed. Here again, the government's refusal to pay the salaries necessary to get good men for this vital work is ^{unexcusable} ~~one of the most stupid~~ yet. To get a good scientist from this country to part with his present good research set up, his good library facilities, his graduate students, and his general good standing in his community, the ICA must be willing to forget the limitations of the civil service pay scales, must throw away all the regulations on rank, and put the first problem first. That is the requirement for good men, of which there are a few both in and out of government service in this country. Again, the really good man has no magical qualities, and can be recognized by the same techniques used to spot him in this country--his scientific integrity, his personality, his depth of training and specific research endeavor.

The multitudinous problems of tropical agriculture will not be solved by individuals working in isolation. There must be some attempts at team approaches, with several men of widely varying scientific background, ~~who~~ can provide a feed-back system

including agronomists, soil sci econ., botanists, animal husbandry, soc. (cull.) anthropol., etc.

to each other. Furthermore, these men must actually participate in agricultural research on the varying problems, from initial scientific endeavor, through publication of scientific reports, to dissemination of these results in non-technical language, to application on several levels of farming, ^{demonstration farms} with all the associated economic and social studies which make it possible to get the individual farmer not only to accept and practise the recommendations, but to desire to help himself and his fellow countrymen.

Here, I would propose one idea which may help. I know of no medium or center anywhere in the whole of Brazil where scientists may gather to exchange views, present problems, dig into scientific literature, be bolstered by a core of outstanding research workers. Would it not be useful to establish an "agricultural institute of technology" in the new capital, Brasilia? Such a center, with ^{a small number of outstanding} Brazilian, and American ^{scientists} / ~~English, Dutch, French, and other Latin American~~ ~~scientists~~ as a permanent staff could be the nucleus of a valuable new approach to agriculture in the tropics.

One or two more points seem worth mentioning. The idea of putting teams to work is partially provided by contracts with Purdue University, whose team is at work in Vicosa, Minas Gerais. From all indications the type of work done here is outstanding, and is acceptable to both Brazilians and to Americans. It must be emphasized that the reason for this good work is the work of good scientists in it, well oriented to their job, and well paid. Another institution, with no connections to either Brazilian or American government, but sponsored by the Southern

Comments on Latin American-US agricultural endeavors

Introductory Comments

I write because of my deep concern for our relations with the Latin American countries. I am a botanist whose activities have caused me to be somewhat acquainted with some phases of life in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and in Brazil. I do not claim to be an expert, except in my professional capacities, but feel that because of my scientific training and capacities, my observations may have some validity. I have spent only the equivalent of eight months to a year in Latin American countries, but have concerned myself with certain agricultural-botanical problems in my scientific endeavor to the point that I feel more confident to speak on some problems and possible solutions in our relationship with Latin America. Although this represents my own thinking in this connection, I have discussed the problems with other competent scientists who have visited other Latin American countries, and find very large agreement amongst them.

Major Areas of Criticism

My major points are addressed to our agricultural activities through the International Cooperation Administration and ways in which I might suggest improvements in these activities. First, let me say that I do not wish to criticize the men of the F & A Division of ICA, for I know several men in the organization and feel that, within their limited framework, they are doing a good job. It is the framework itself, and the thinking that has gone into it, which is somewhat disturbing.

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We may, therefore, be accomplishing certain "practical" goals, but we are not appealing to the more intelligent kinds of Latin Americans, whom we should consider, along with the masses of depressed humanity in these countries. Certainly we

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ideas from temperate zone to tropical zone types of agriculture. He must first become oriented to different crops, soils, rain-fall regions, fertility problems, etc., before he can sensibly embark on reasonable approaches to tropical agriculture. Many tropical agricultural crops require several years to mature, and it is impossible to get results in short terms. Usually by the time the scientist has been oriented to these basic problems, and has begun to understand something about the people with whom he has to work, he is shifted away to an entirely different area, probably on another continent. This may work in other State Department endeavors, but is absurd for agriculture.

The sad thing about our governmental endeavors for agriculture in underdeveloped countries is that no use is made of a very fine source of information from an extremely successful program run by a private foundation--the Rockefeller Foundation activities in several Latin American countries. The basis of their endeavor is not magical, but one which is sound in conception, well administered, and well staffed. Here again, the government's refusal to pay the salaries necessary to get good men for this vital work is inexcusable. To get a good scientist from this country to part with his present good research setup, his good library facilities, his graduate students, and his general good standing in his community, the ICA must be willing to forget the limitations of the civil service pay scales, must throw away all the regulations on rank, and put the first problem first. That is the requirement for good men, of which there are quite a number, both in and out of government service, in this country. Again, the really good man has no

magical qualities, and can be recognized by the same techniques used to spot him in this country--his scientific integrity, his personality, his depth of training and specific research endeavor.

The multitudinous problems of tropical agriculture will not be solved by individuals working in isolation. There must be some attempts at team approaches, with several men of widely varying scientific background, including agronomists, soil scientists, economists, botanists, animal husbandrymen, cultural anthropologists, etc., who can provide a feed-back system to each other. Furthermore, these men must actually participate in agricultural research on the varying problems, from initial scientific endeavor, through publication of scientific reports, to dissemination of these results in non-technical language, to application ^{on} several levels of farming (with actual demonstrations of the practises) to all the associated economic and social studies which make it possible to get the individual farmer not only to accept and practise the recommendations, but to desire to help himself and his fellow countrymen.

Here, I would propose one idea which may help. I know of no medium or center anywhere in the whole of Brazil where scientists may gather to exchange views, present problems, dig into scientific literature, be bolstered by a core of outstanding research workers. Would it not be useful to establish an "institute of agricultural technology" in the new capital, Brasilia? Such a center, with a small number of outstanding Brazilian and American scientists as a permanent staff could be the nucleus of a valuable new approach to agriculture in the tropics.

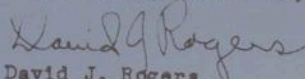
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Summary.

While the above comments are far from complete, it seems quite obvious where my main theme lies. That is, that our most important asset is in good men. These men can be effective, if not ham-strung by official red tape and incompetence.

If more time were permitted, I would have said something about on-the-spot training, fellowships for Latin American students, and other educational activities. There is a considerable body of information available on this subject, if only it would be applied.

Respectfully submitted,



David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park, New York 58

April 13, 1961

Mrs. Stella Leche Deignan
Science Information Exchange
Suite 313 Universal Building
1625 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Deignan:

I am sorry that I have not responded to your two requests for a summary of my research program for the National Science Foundation. I have been out of the country and have not had a chance to do so before now.

If you will look in previous files, you will see that the research project which I am pursuing on Manihot follows very closely those for which I have had previous NSF grants.

I would therefore suggest that there is little to be added to the form which is at present in your files. I hope that this is satisfactory.

Very sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

SECOND REQUEST

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE
National 8-1810, Extension 114

Mailing Address

SUITE 113 UNIVERSAL BUILDING
1825 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

STELLA LECHE DEIGNAN, Ph.D., *Director*

SUPPORTING AGENCIES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION

March 1, 1961

Dr. David J. Rogers
New York Botanical Garden
New York, New York

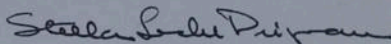
Dear Doctor Rogers:

The supporting agency identified below and the Science Information Exchange request you to cooperate in this clearinghouse for current research by completing and returning the attached Notice of Research Project form.

A return envelope is provided for your convenience.

Although compliance with this request is purely voluntary, we shall very much appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Stella Leche Deignan
Director

Enclosure

Project No. GS 3526

Agency National Science Foundation

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BIO-SCIENCES INFORMATION EXCHANGE

National 8-1810, Extension 314

Mailing Address

SUITE 313 UNIVERSAL BUILDING
1825 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

STELLA LECHE DEIGNAN, Ph.D., Director

SUPPORTING AGENCIES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

December 12, 1960

Dr. David J. Rogers
New York Botanical Garden
New York, New York

Dear Doctor Rogers:

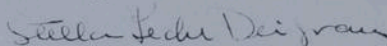
The Bio-Sciences Information Exchange is a clearinghouse for information on current research in the biological, medical and psychological fields. The instrument for registration is the "Notice of Research Project" which is made available to investigators who request information on current work in their fields of interest and is exchanged with government and private agencies supporting research in the bio-sciences.

With the permission of the National Science Foundation we are asking you to furnish the Exchange with a summary of the research you are conducting under funds from this agency. For this purpose we are enclosing a "Notice of Research Project" form which, when completed, should be forwarded directly to the Bio-Sciences Information Exchange, Suite 313, Universal Building, Washington 9, D. C. The use of the information requested is explained in the body of the form.

Before typing the "Notice", please remove the "Protector Sheet" and replace it when you have completed and signed the form.

We appreciate your cooperation in this matter and hope the Exchange will prove beneficial to both investigators and granting agencies.

Sincerely,



Stella Leche Deignan, Director

Enclosure

April 6, 1961

Mr. Hans Hufnagel
FAO Office
c/o S.P.V.E.A.
Belem, Para, Brazil

Dear Hans:

It has taken me a considerable amount of time to get out from under all the back work which had accumulated during my absence. This explains to some extent the delay in a long overdue letter expressing my appreciation for your kind hospitality while I was there.

I have not forgotten your requests for publications and have begun the search for the article on rubber production in the Amazon Valley and will keep after this until you receive the publication.

Also, I have written to Dr. Townsend asking him to send you reprints of his article, "Progress in Developing Superior Hevea Clones in Brazil," which we published in ECONOMIC BOTANY. I asked him to send the reprints directly to you. I hope that you will keep me informed as to whether or not you receive these reprints. If you do not receive them within a reasonable period (say, two months), let me know and I will send you copies of ECONOMIC BOTANY with the article in it. Incidentally, the publication of ECONOMIC BOTANY containing this article should be coming to you fairly shortly.

Ted has not left New York yet, and I am to have a conference with him some time this week. Ted has had some illness recently but is apparently over it now. I think he must have had one of the very vicious flu bugs which have been going around. I hope that he will soon bring you up to date on his own activities.

Again, thanks to you and Cox for a very fine time while I was in Belem. Give my regards to Jeff.

Sincerely

DJR:MDP



TELEGRAMAS "FOODAGRI"
TELEFONES 27-3156 - 27-6897

RUA JARDIM BOTÂNICO, 1.088
RIO DE JANEIRO—BRASIL

LAR-AGR-134/61

6 April, 1961

Dear Dr. Rogers,

Thank you for your letter of March 24.

I read with great interest your document on "Research on *Manihot esculenta*". Except for a few details, I fully agree with its content. It has been a very much neglected plant, in spite of its overwhelming importance in the tropics.

I am now preparing a draft of an informal document to be sent to SUDENE, in which a UN Special Fund Project is suggested to rapidly expand food production in Northeastern Brazil.

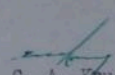
Manioc will be included among the main crops.

It will however not be feasible to include such an extensive long- and short-term project as you have outlined it in your document, not that I would not favour such a broad approach, but because the U.N. projects must be well balanced, and could not include such a detailed program for all crops.

I was glad to hear that Mr. Nicholson is still in New York. Give him my regards, and let me know his reaction to some of the ideas we discussed here in Rio and in Recife.

I shall keep you informed of further developments.

Yours sincerely,


C. A. Krug
Agricultural Officer
(Tropical Crops)

Dr. David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany
York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park
New York, 58 - NY
U.S.A.

March 24, 1961

Dr. Carlos Krug
Jardim Botânico
Rua Jardim Botânico 1008
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

Dear Dr. Krug:

I returned from my experiences in Brasil more and more concerned about mandioca and other agricultural endeavor. I was impressed by the people whom I met and worked with at almost every station from Campinas north. I felt that all of these men, with just a little more help in financing their research and in providing themselves with the necessary assistance, could very well solve most of the problem. I am concerned that these men all have so many activities that there is very little chance that they will be able to succeed in any of the aspects of research which they undertake.

I am sure that I am overly pessimistic in these statements, but I am certain also that we should do as much as possible to allow these men in each of these stations to be able to fulfill their own capacity. I do not think that "advice" from a few Americans is the answer to the problem. I would feel better if we could, instead of advise, co-operate in agricultural endeavors and if we could aid more than we are at present.

I would suggest, therefore, that your ideas concerning Special Funds money is perhaps a practical way to approach many agricultural problems. I would be glad to assist in any way in the preparation of a request to Special Funds. I find that Nicholson has not yet left Special Funds but has another two weeks before departure. I am to have a conference with him next week at which time I will certainly tell him of the experiences that I have had there.

On my own work on this past trip, I feel that I accomplished most of the objectives which I wanted to accomplish while there. Very obviously, two months is too short a period in which to become thoroughly acquainted with all of the problems of mandioca, but with the background which I have had I was able to take the data collected there in Brasil and put it into a larger framework which I hope will be useful particularly from the botanical standpoint.

Dr. Carlos Krug

-2-

March 24, 1961

One piece of information which I promised that I would supply you is the address of Jack Harlan. It is: Dr. J. R. Harlan, Department of Agronomy, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. I think that Harlan has unique abilities which could perhaps be employed in some way by you in the program which you hope to bring about in Recife.

It was certainly a pleasure to have the opportunity to chat with you about agricultural problems and other related matters, and I am deeply grateful for your assistance and friendship while I was in Brasil.

Very sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS DE LA OEA



DIRECCION GENERAL
APARTADO 4359
SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

El Instituto es un Organismo especializado de la Organización de los Estados Americanos. Fue establecido por los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas Americanas para promover el adelanto de las ciencias agrícolas por medio de la investigación, la educación y el desarrollo de servicios regionales.

CABLES: AGROEA, SAN JOSE

April 3, 1961

Dr. David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park, New York 58, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

Dear David:

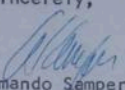
I thank you very much for your letter of March 20 and take note you are already at work on the paper for SYMPOSIA INTERAMERICANA that we discussed here in San José. This is good news.

Concerning the Program Review. We had to cut back the Review Panel severely because of both financial limitations and an excessive number of top people like you willing to serve and eminently well qualified for it. As a consequence, we have ended up in the plant sciences with only Dr. William Myers, of Minnesota. We wanted very much to have you in the Panel and appreciate your preference to come again to Costa Rica over the conference in Washington. Under the circumstances, however, it is best to go ahead with your plans for the Washington Conference.

I continue to be keenly interested, however, in injecting your views into our program and hope to do it one way or another, sooner or later.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,


Armando Semper
General Director

March 20, 1961

Dr. Armando Samper
Director, I.I.A.A.
San Jose, Costa Rica

Dear Armando:

It was indeed a pleasure to have a chance to discuss the overall problems of the Institute when I was there in January. I was very glad to see the activities of the Institution and to know that things are progressing as well as they are.

My continuing trip to Brazil was very informative, and I have come back loaded with ideas. I have already put down a considerable number of notes for the seminar which you invited me to prepare. I have to sit down for a few minutes in a library somewhere (ours is closed for repair) to be sure that my ideas are not completely absurd, but I shall prepare something for you fairly soon.

We discussed the possibility of my coming down in July for a conference on the activities of the Institution. I am very much interested in doing so and will be happy if you can let me know of some final plans. The reason that I seem to be rather pressing on this point is that I have more or less been appointed to join a two-week conference in Washington from June 19 to July 1. I have only tentatively accepted the Washington conference, saying that if ~~this~~ conference becomes an actuality, I should much prefer to be in San Jose than in Washington. Therefore, if you can make any kind of statement about definite arrangements for your conference there, I will appreciate it. I do trust that the conference will be held as planned.

Sincerely

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

Specimens received Apr 11,
Cuttings Planted in prop. house Apr 12.

Pucallpa, Perú
April 3, 1961

Dr. David Rogers
New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park
New York 58, N. Y.

Dear Dave,

We have just returned to Pucallpa from the headwaters of the Inuya, where we studied a group of Amahuaca who are related to those on Chumichinfa.

The Inuya is an eastern tributary of the Urubamba. We were near its source not far from the Brazilian border of Perú, in the hilly terrain which separates the Ucayali watershed from the Purus. From this area we gathered more specimens of the plant which the Amahuaca call yushiwá asti.

Under separate cover we are sending some ripe seeds and a stem cutting from a plant that was nearly mature. We are rushing these specimens off to you before returning to the States so that you will receive them in as viable condition as possible, in case you want to plant them. We also collected other stalks with their roots, as well as leaves and flowers, and photographed stalk and root.

While on the Upper Inuya we got a little more information which supports the possibility that this plant may be a wild ancestor of cultivated manioc. Some of the Amahuaca in that area eat roots of this plant. When it is mature its principal root is about 1" or 1 1/2" thick for a length of 6" to 8". Moreover some people even cultivate this plant either by seeds or by cuttings. The Amahuaca told us that the cuttings produce more rapidly than the seeds.

It would be difficult to find ethnographic evidence which would suggest more strongly that the cultivated species was developed by utilizing this wild one.

We have finished our field investigation and are now tying up the loose ends. This should not take very long, and we expect to be back in New York by the first of May.

We look forward eagerly to seeing you and learning what the significance of our "spirit people's manioc" is.

Sincerely,

Gertrude

Gertrude E. Dole

Bob

Robert Carneiro

Within the next 2 weeks we can
be reached at:

Pensión Morris
174 General Orbegoso
(Breña)
Lima, Perú

January 5, 1960

Dr. Robert Carneiro
c/o Roger Mori
Apartado 97
Pucallpa, Peru

Dear Bob and Gertrude:

I was quite excited to receive your letter of January 1. You have certainly done a beautiful job in collecting information so far on Manihot, and I am confident that you have struck a wild species, if not of Manihot, than certainly an allied species. This of course bears checking against herbarium material and I look forward to the receipt of that at your convenience.

The second plant which you have labelled yushima atsa is also exciting, and this gives me something to really work on in terms of the origins of the cultivated Manihot. Whatever you do, try to get a sample of the roots, and if not a sample, then a photograph against some sort of a light background (a good sand bank will do). I look forward eagerly to being able to see these specimens.

My plans for field research are as follows: In the last of January I am planning to leave for a visit to eastern Brazil (states of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, Bahia, Pernambuco, and, I hope, Ceara) sampling wild and cultivated manioc. I also intend to make a stop at Turrialba, Costa Rica, on this trip in order to establish a cooperative plan for more intensive research on manioc through the InterAmerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences. Unfortunately, I have been delayed in my departure by editorial responsibilities which were dumped back in my lap after having been in the hands of a technical editor. I will not spend as much time as I would like in eastern Brazil but at least will be able to establish working arrangements with several botanists there.

Thanks again for your much appreciated letter, and I wish you continuing success with your studies.

Sincerely

DJR:MDF

c/e Roger Mori
Apartado 97
Pucallpa, Peru
January 1, 1961

Dr. David Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany
New York Botanical Gardens
Bronx, N.Y.

Dear Dave,

We have returned to Lima for a few days after finishing the first half of our ethnographic field work among the Amahuaca of the Peruvian Montaña. Shortly we will be going back into the interior to finish up our work, this time with a more isolated group of Amahuaca.

Our work so far has been most productive. In the little over three months that we stayed with a group of Amahuaca on an island in the upper Ucayali River we obtained a great deal more information than we expected to. Some of this information relates to manioc, and that's why we are writing to you. While on the island we learned about two plants both of which have certain resemblances to manioc, and thought you might like to learn about them even before we get back to the States.

The first is a plant the Amahuaca call namita. It is a vine which grows only in cleared areas of the forest, for example where a big tree has fallen, or in garden plots. We were able to observe the various stages of growth of the namita plant in an area near our tent which had been cleared for skidding logs. The earliest leaves of the plant are single, but then the plant has 3, 5, 7, and in some cases finally 9 leaflets in its compound leaf. When it is at the 5 or 7 leaflet stage, the leaf looks very much like that of manioc. We didn't see the plant flower, but one informant said the flower was like that of manioc; another informant denied this. The Amahuaca never plant namita, but they eat the fruits it produces. (We didn't see these either.) No other part of the plant is used in any way. We collected several specimens of the plant at various stages of its growth, and will bring them to you when we return to New York, which will probably be late in April or early in May.

The second plant is probably more interesting than the first. The Amahuaca call it yushimá atsa, which means "the spirits' manioc." It is a shrub that is said to grow about the size of manioc. It doesn't grow on the island, but one of the Amahuaca brought us part of a specimen which he obtained on a nearby river where he logs for a patrón. The appearance of the stem, including the form of the buds, the branching pattern, and the fruit are all very much like manioc. However, on the specimen we were brought there were 3 instead of 5 or 7 leaflets on the compound leaf. Unfortunately, no root was brought, but we were told that this was small—not enlarged the way the manioc root is. No part of the plant is used by the Amahuaca. It too grows in natural or artificial clearings in the forest. We were told that there was plenty of yushimá atsa on the upper Inuya River, where we are going next, and we hope to get some complete specimens there, as well as seeing the plant actually growing. At any rate, we do have the stems, leaves and fruit of one yushimá atsa plant already, and if we can't do better, we'll at least be able to show you this.

We have filled out information on four the varieties of manioc which the Amahuaca on Chumichinfa Island had growing in their fields, and hope to get data on more varieties when we go to the Inuya. We took photographs of some of the manioc we saw growing on the island, especially of some very large and unkempt-looking plants growing in a garden which had seen very little weeding.

We have no idea whether namita and yushimá atsa are known botanically or not. We can't recall ever reading a description of anything like either plant in any ethnographic monograph, even though yushimá atsa should certainly have caught the attention of an ethnographer at all interested in manioc. Before we started on this trip we didn't think that the southern Montaña would be a good bet to look for wild relatives of manioc, but what we've seen has changed our minds.

If you get an opportunity to write, we would like very much to hear how your plans for carrying out field research on manioc here in the Amazon basin are proceeding. If there is any way in which we could assist you from down here we'd be more than happy to.

Sincerely,

Robt Carneiro

Robert Carneiro

Gertrude E. Dole

Gertrude E. Dole

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA
April 3, 1961

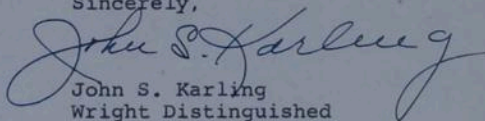
Dr. David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany
New York Botanical Garden
New York 58, New York

Dear Dr. Rogers:

When I arrived from Georgia this morning
I found the seeds of Manihot waiting for me.
I am very grateful indeed for this courtesy,
and I trust I may be able to return it some
time.

Please call on me when you come to the
AIBS meetings.

Sincerely,



John S. Karling
Wright Distinguished
Research Professor

JSK: jm

March 30, 1961

Dr. John S. Karling
Wright Distinguished Research Professor
Department of Biological Sciences
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana

Dear Dr. Karling:

Enclosed please find several batches of seeds from several species of the genus Manihot. As I promised in my letter to you on January 10, these are the seeds collected on my recent expedition to Brazil.

I have not put down all of the data on the seed packets but have information concerning each of them in my own files. Some of the species have not yet been determined, and it will probably be some time before I actually get an accurate determination on them. All of these seeds are open pollinated, and I have no notion of their gene combinations.

Furthermore, some of the seeds are, as noted on the packets, three years old and may not be viable. I have no records of the length of viability of this group. Others, unfortunately, were dried in an oven without good controls and were overheated. Whether they will be viable is questionable. I do hope that these seeds will be of some assistance to you.

I note that you have been put in charge of the AIBS meetings there next August. I hope that I will have an opportunity to visit you there during that time.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF
Enclosures

January 10, 1961

Dr. John S. Karling
Department of Biological Sciences
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana

Dear Dr. Karling:

Thank you for your letter of January 1. I hope to be in South America very shortly and will make an attempt to collect seeds of Manihot for you. Inasmuch as I will be concentrating on that genus specifically, I probably will not have time to collect other economic plants but will certainly keep you in mind for any material that I may get then.

I shall also notify several people in South America who may wish to send materials to you.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA
January 1, 1961

Dr. David J. Rogers
New York Botanical Garden
New York 58, New York

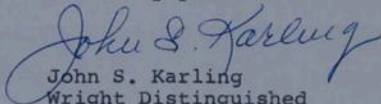
Dear Dr. Rogers:

Do you import or get any seeds of Manihot or of other economic plants in which you are interested? I am trying to get seeds of as many plants as is possible for my host range studies of Synchytrium, and at present I am just about out of viable seeds.

If you should have or get any may I have about a dozen of each species. I don't care what species they are, except for grasses.

I shall be grateful for any help you can give me.

Sincerely yours,



John S. Karling
Wright Distinguished
Research Professor

JSK:jm

March 30, 1961

Dr. D'ardano A. Lima
Instituto Agronomico do Nordeste
Recife, Pernambuco
Brazil

Dear D'ardano:

I do not know whether I should address you in Recife or in Rio. I trust, however, that this letter will eventually reach you. I was very pleased to hear of your appointment to the directorship of the Botanic Garden in Rio. I am sure that under your direction the Botanic Garden will again be the active organization it has been in the past.

I must say that I appreciated very much your professional and personal hospitality during my visit in Recife. I was certainly pleased to visit you and your family, and I send my best regards to your wife.

The material collected in Pernambuco was by far the best material which I had the opportunity to collect anywhere during my Brazilian tour. It was remarkable the amount of material and the amount of ground covered during my short period there.

Incidentally, I have told Dr. Howard Irwin of your desire to correspond with him on Cassia. Dr. Irwin tells me that he has written two letters to you, but apparently they have gone astray. I hope that he will write again to continue the correspondence. I shall ask him to send letters both to Recife and to Rio in hopes that he will be able to contact you. He will be in Belem next June previous to his expeditions to the territory of Amapa. He will be collaborating with Walter Egler and with Murca Pires. I do not think that he will have the chance to travel farther south than Belem; so I do not know whether he will have an opportunity to meet you during this expedition.

I have spoken to Dr. Bassett Maguire, who is in charge of graduate assistantships here at The New York Botanical Garden, concerning the possibility of Alberto Sarmento's coming here to study. Dr. Maguire seems favorably inclined, and he will soon contact Sarmento.

Dr. D'ardano A. Lima

-2-

March 30, 1961

I trust that we can do something for Sarmento because I feel that he definitely has the ability and should be encouraged to continue his professional interests. I might say that I was very pleased with Sarmento's already good knowledge of the flora there, and I am sure that he would profit tremendously by more formal work in botany. I shall soon write to Sarmento himself.

Once again, let me thank you for your friendship and assistance during my visit. I shall never be able to entirely repay your kindness. However, if there is any way in which I may be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Very sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

March 31, 1961

Dr. Murca Pires
Instituto Agronomico do Norte
Belem, Para, Brazil

Dear Murca:

Upon my return to New York, I have talked with Dr. Rickett who is in charge of the exchange of BRITTONIA with other publications. According to Dr. Rickett, there already is an exchange between your bulletin and BRITTONIA.

Will you please check with your library to see whether you actually are receiving BRITTONIA? If you are not, then please let me know and I shall ask Dr. Rickett to find out what has happened. According to our records, that periodical is being shipped to you. It may be that the address is not exactly correct and that someone there is receiving the publication without putting it in the library. I will be happy to know what you find out about this.

Also, let me again express my appreciation for your kind assistance while I was there. Also give my kind regards to Milton and to other staff members there.

Very sincerely

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

March 31, 1961

Sr. Alberto Sarmento
Instituto Agronomico do Nordeste
Recife, Pernambuco
Brazil

Dear Alberto:

Upon my return to New York, I can look back on a very successful trip to Brazil, particularly to the part there in Recife and the state of Pernambuco. It was certainly a wonderful experience to be able to see the chapada, the sertao, and the various other interesting regions of the state. Now for the first time the various terms which I have read in the literature begin to have meaning. Much of this is of course due to your fine cooperation and that of the others including D'ardano and Mario.

I have discussed the possibility of a graduate assistantship for you with Dr. Bassett Maguire who is the Head Curator of The New York Botanical Garden and is in charge of graduate assistants. He is favorably inclined and would like to consider your participation in his program which deals with the flora of north-eastern South America. He would also like to consider you as a student at Columbia University. He will no doubt be sending a letter to you shortly explaining the many details of the assistantship, of the work which he would expect, and of the type of educational program which can be pursued here in New York.

While this is a very good possibility for further study for you, I would very strongly suggest that, if you are really interested in studies which will give you more foundation for botanical research, you might also consider other institutions than our own. In other words, there are many possibilities for graduate work here in the United States. Perhaps there are other institutions which would give you more exactly the type of education which would be useful to you in the future.

Specifically, I mention Dr. Frank W. Gould, A & M College of Texas, College Station, Texas, U.S.A. Because of your interest in the Gramineae I recommend Dr. Gould because he has been interested in the grass family for a very long time and might be able to be more specifically directed to your type of work than we would be able to be here in New York. If you decide to write

Sr. Alberto Sarmento

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March 31, 1961

to Dr. Gould, I would be pleased to give you a recommendation to him. I do not know if Dr. Gould has any particular funds for graduate students, but I feel pretty sure that he would be able to get money for you.

Please let me know if you are interested in the possibilities both here in New York and at College Station, Texas. You will want to find out just what kind of education you can get in both places, and then you will have to decide which institution gives you the best training. For either choice, I will be glad to give you a recommendation.

Once again, let me thank you for your kind assistance during my stay there, and I do hope that I can be of some help to you.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MD F

March 30, 1961

Dr. Mario Coelho
Instituto Agronomico do Nordeste
Recife, Pernambuco
Brasil

Dear Mario:

I take this first opportunity upon my return to thank you for your very great assistance during my visit there. As I hope I indicated to you while there, your assistance was the very best that I had in Brazil, and as a result I learned more about mandioca than I had in any previous area. I certainly admired the organization of my activities through your direction and hope that my efforts will be commensurate with yours in doing something to further the study of mandioca.

I was amazed to hear that D'ardano has been made Director of the Rio Botanic Garden. I know that it must be a blow to have a man of such tremendous capacity and ability pulled away from your organization. I do hope that it will be possible to find a replacement of the same caliber man.

In keeping with our conversation on the possibility of a graduate assistantship for Alberto Sarmento, I have spoken to Dr. Maguire who seems favorably inclined toward my suggestions for Sarmento, and I trust that Sarmento will soon have a letter directly from Dr. Maguire. Dr. Maguire will explain in full detail the kinds of work that he expects and will give full details about the assistantship and its requirements. I am keeping in mind the fact that Sarmento ~~seems~~ ^{needs} to have first a little boost in his English ability, and I will soon try to find the method by which he can have a concentrated course which will make him more conversant with the language. I think that he will progress rapidly in English with the base he already has, and this should not be a stumbling block to him.

I was fortunate to see Dr. Krug again at the airport in Recife. His plane going south to Rio was delayed at the airport in Recife. My plane north from Rio to Belem was also delayed two hours. We were therefore able to chat for some time on various problems, naturally considering mandioca for some time. I trust that you will not mind the fact that I gave him the very rough outline of suggested agricultural and botanical studies to be made as a research program for this particular crop. It may be possible through SUDENE actually to get sufficient funds (I know there is

a difference between your station and Federal activities) to carry on the broad-scale program recommended. I do not know to what extent we might be able to get the necessary research money from ICA. I seriously doubt that they would be the agency to grant the large sums of money necessary to carry on the work. Perhaps a change in policy under our new Presidential administration here will make it possible for ICA to grant research funds to your institution. I would recommend that very strongly, but I have no influence in Washington.

Once again, let me thank you for your very great assistance. I appreciate as much our friendship as anything else, and I hope that we can look forward to a long period of cooperative endeavor. Please give my best regards to Dr. Haymes when you see him.

Very sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

March 29, 1961

Dr. P. C. Spensley
Assistant Director
Tropical Products Institute
56/62, Gray's Inn Road
London, W. C. 1, ENGLAND

Dear Dr. Spensley:

Dr. David Rogers this morning told me of his conversations with you yesterday and of your interest in some of our tropical work. I regret very much that there was not the opportunity to talk to you directly during your visit here in New York.

As Dr. Rogers undoubtedly told you, we have been engaged in exploration activities in tropical South America over a period of many years. The object of this work has been to effect inventory of natural plant resources, to make collections for general floristic and taxonomic studies, and to collect materials for various ancillary interests, among them being plants of possible drug potential.

For many years I have been consultant to some of our large drug companies and at the present time I am engaged in a systematic collection of the genera of certain plant families of the drug companies and of our interest.

At the present time we are engaged in a ten year program of exploration in the Guianas - six major expeditions having been projected for British Guiana. The first of these was concluded this last October. During July next we are planning the second of this series of explorations for British Guiana.

You should know, however, that our active field operations in British Guiana have extended over many years, my own personal work having begun there in 1925.

This brief statement of our activities and interests may enable you to form some judgment as to whether you should care to discuss possible mutual problems in further correspondence.

I should be very happy to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Bassett Maguire, Head Curator
Coordinator of Tropical Research

BM:gg
cc: Dr. Rogers ✓

January 31, 1961

Dr. P. C. Spensley
Tropical Products Institute
56/62 Gray's Inn Road
London, W. C. 1, England

Dear Dr. Spensley:

Your letter of January 27 addressed to Dr. Rogers has been received, and I wish to advise you that Dr. Rogers will be out of the country until the middle of March. However, as far as I know now, he will be in the office on March 28, and I am sure that he will be pleased to hear from you. Perhaps you could phone us at Ludlow 4-8500 on your arrival in New York.

Sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr. Rogers

MDF

DIRECTOR:
E. S. HISCOCKS,
M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,
TROPICAL PRODUCTS INSTITUTE,
56/62, GRAY'S INN ROAD,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Our ref.: YD.11/19

Your ref.:

Telephone: CHAncery 5412.
Telegraphic: Tropods, London.

From: P.C. Spensley, M.A., B.Sc.,
D.Phil., F.R.I.C.

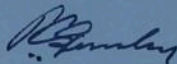
27th January, 1961.

Dear Dr. Rogers,

We were very interested to learn some time ago of the proposal with which you are associated for the application of electronic data processing devices to systematic botany and of the indices that would be produced as a result. Indeed we have wondered whether we might use your numerical coding of plant species in connection with an index of scientific papers on the chemical constituents of plants which we, ourselves, are considering compiling.

I shall be passing through New York at the end of March and wonder if I might visit you to learn at first hand something of the present state of your project. Would it perhaps be possible for me to call on you on the morning of Tuesday 28th March? If so, I should be most grateful and would look forward to meeting you.

Yours sincerely,



P.C. Spensley
Assistant Director

Dr. David J. Rogers,
New York Botanic Gardens,
Bronx Park,
New York 58,
New York, U.S.A.

March 29, 1961

Mr. Eduardo Carr
Escola Agrícola de Lavras
Lavras, Minas Geraes
Brazil

Dear Eduardo:

I have just sent by surface mail two issues of the Journal of ECONOMIC BOTANY addressed to the library there. I am sure that it will be some time before these show up, but I would be pleased to know when you receive them. I have also instructed our printer to put you on the mailing list as a regular recipient of the Journal. This subscription is of course free to you. I hope that this is in some way a small contribution to your fine endeavors there. Believe me, I have nothing but admiration for the continual struggle which you have to keep the school operating. I am also writing a letter to the National Science Foundation to find out if there is any possibility of your receiving other publications which may be of interest to you. I do not know the exact machinery for these reprints of articles, but I think that I have heard that there is some such program for redistribution to libraries overcopies and reprints of articles published in the United States.

I am sorry that we did not have more chance to talk, but I found, as you warned, that Paulo de Souza is a fairly effusive type of character, and although I did enjoy talking to him, I would have appreciated a little bit more time to talk to you. Perhaps there will be some opportunity in the future.

If there is any way in which you think that I may be of assistance to you or to any other member of the staff there, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Very sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJERMDF

March 28, 1961

Dr. Paulo de Souza
Substation Experimental
Lavras, Minas Geraes
Brazil

Dear Paulo:

This is the first opportunity I have had to thank you for your kindness and hospitality during my visit to your experiment station there. I was certainly pleased to see there the "mandioquinha do mata." These specimens certainly helped me to understand something of the relationships of the cultivated species. I trust that you will look for the "mandioquinha do campo" which you reported and which some of your assistants say is to be found in that vicinity. If by chance some of your men do collect a specimen of these plants, could I burden you to make a herbarium specimen in a similar manner to the way I was making specimens there and send it off to me?

I trust that you will be able with Waldemar Cardoza to go forward with the possibilities of some research through assistance from Special Funds. I do not know whether or not you can make a combined study on this; certainly you will have to make an effort to do something.

The tree tomato which grows in your backyard there continues to have some interest for me. I wonder if it would be possible for you to collect a few seeds from that plant, dry them down, and send them to me. I have a friend who works in Davis, California, who has long had an interest in the genetics and taxonomy of tomatoes, and I am sure that he would be interested to have these plants growing in his own collection. I should have taken specimens when I was there, but that is just one of the many things that I did not do.

After leaving Lavras, I went on to Pernambuco where I again was very successful in collecting species of Manihot, all of which seem to have relationships with the cultivated ones. I think that I shall be able to understand the problems of relationships much better for having been there. I was really amazed at the fantastic amount of mandioca which is cultivated in the northeast. It certainly is a tremendous crop and is perhaps even more variable in the northeast than anywhere else in Brazil.

Dr. Paulo de Souza

-2-

March 28, 1961

I will very shortly write a letter to Eduardo Carr to express my thanks to him for his help.

Please give my best regards to your wife, and thanks again for your kind hospitality while I was there. Please let me know if there is anything I can do for you. I will be glad to help in any way possible.

Most sincerely

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

March 28, 1961

Senor Geraldo Magalhães
Instituto Agronomico
Belo Horizonte
Minas Geraes, Brazil

Dear Geraldo:

I have just now had an opportunity to write to thank you for your kind assistance and friendship during my visit. It was certainly a pleasure to be able to work with you. The materials which I collected in Belo Horizonte and in the vicinity will increase my knowledge of the genus Manihot tremendously.

As you requested, I am writing a letter to Dr. Woodson to determine the fate of the specimens which you sent to him in 1959 for determination. I trust that there will be some answer to this as soon as Woodson has seen my letter. However, there may be some delay even here.

The rest of my trip was quite successful. I was pleased to meet D'ardano A. Lima in Recife. I was also interested to find that D'ardano had been appointed Director of the Botanical Garden in Rio. I do not know whether you have heard of this appointment. He is a very fine man, and I enjoyed working with him.

There were several species of Manihot in Pernambuco, all of which seem to have some pertinent relationship to the cultivated complex.

Once again, thank you for your kind assistance, and I trust that we will have an opportunity to meet again.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

March 27, 1961

Mr. Walter L. Crawford
American International Association
Sala 1004
Av. Franklin Roosevelt 23
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dear Mr. Crawford:

I have just been here in New York for a few days, and I am now taking the first opportunity to thank you for a very pleasant evening in Rio talking over various problems, especially of mandioca but also of others. I still remember the dramatic view from the window of your apartment as one of the most striking that I carry away with me from Brazil.

I would consider that my trip to Brazil, taken all together, was successful from a scientific standpoint. I am surprised at the amount that I accomplished in spite of the rather fundamental difficulties which followed me all the way through the trip. The lack of appropriate collecting gear because of shipping problems was of course a deterrent. Also, I discovered, very shortly after your wife was so kind as to let me have one roll of tape, that my portable tape recorder was on the blink; so everything had to be written in long hand. I also find that about 50% of my colored slides are blanks. This is a real blow because I do not anticipate a return to the same fields for this particular study.

Although I spent most of my time working strictly with mandioca, I was of course able to observe many other aspects of the agricultural endeavors there. One could become so thoroughly dejected by the pitiful agriculture in Brazil that nothing would ever be accomplished. I need not say anything to you, of course, about the fantastic problems both for the people and for their agriculture. It seems to me that there are many ways in which I could be of some use, given the opportunity, all the way from the most basic types of agricultural research through the most erudite types of botanical endeavor (the latter devoted to long range agricultural problems). I do not know if there will ever be an opportunity for me to make use of my observations there, but it does seem a shame not to be able to put some of my ideas to work. However, these are problems that I will not bother with at the moment in that we have the more pressing problem of finishing off one job that I have been working on too long--the studies of mandioca.

One particular problem I perhaps should mention deals with a species related to mandioca, namely that which produces a small amount of rubber in northeast Brazil, Manihot Glaziovii (Ceara rubber). I had an opportunity to look at this species in Pernambuco which is on the southern end of the greatest productive region for this particular product. There is a continuing extraction of this product, but apparently no agricultural endeavor is being made either by the rubber people or by the various Federal experiment stations to test the value of this crop. It seems that there are as many problems involved here of a different order as there are in the studies of mandioca itself. I will make at least a few preliminary investigations before deciding whether this should be taken up as another research project.

Again let me thank you for a very pleasant evening with you and your wife. It certainly provided an outstanding evening for me.

Sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

UJR:MDF

March 27, 1961

Dr. Edgard S. Normanha
Seccao de Raizes e Tuberculos
Instituto Agronomico de Campinas
Campinas, Sao Paulo
Brazil

Dear Normanha:

I have seldom had more successful or enjoyable relations than those with you and others at Campinas. I look back with great pleasure at our contacts. I am hoping that there will be many other opportunities in the future to visit with you in Campinas. This, of course, is a question of whether enough interest can be evolved for the studies that we know to be important for mandioca.

I am hoping that you have continued to consider the various possibilities for research in mandioca which we discussed and that you will go forward with your idea of a world wide conference of specialists. As soon as you have had an opportunity to do so, I would very much like to see some sort of a plan which we might follow for a conference to be sponsored by UNESCO. I have spoken to several other people about the same ideas, both in Brazil and here, and find that there is considerable interest in such activity. I should mention that I had a nice long conference with Dr. Carlos Krug who seems to be considerably interested in this type of study. If I remember his reactions correctly, he is attempting to get the organization for the northeast of Brazil (SUDENE) to apply to Special Funds of the United Nations for a very large grant which would include studies of mandioca. I gave Dr. Krug a very rough outline of the kinds of research which I consider to be of importance for mandioca but told him that these were purely my own personal reactions and that he would certainly be well advised to have your advice on the types of research necessary. I am sure that if he, or rather SUDENE, makes an application to Special Funds they will need the advice of many good scientists on the problem activities. I do hope that these will include mandioca.

Although my trip after leaving Campinas was beset with many unfortunate problems, I was able to collect numbers of specimens which are of real value in understanding the cultivated complex. At least from the purely botanical standpoint, I think that I now have some ideas about the origins of mandioca. I saw several

species in Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, and Para which seemed to have contributed genes to the cultivated complex. My next planned expedition to Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia should round out the picture and make it possible for me to say something specific, not only about the classification of the cultivated species but also the relationships to the wild species.

I was of course tremendously impressed with the wide range of knowledge of Dr. Viegas to whom I hope you will give my kindest personal regards. Whatever studies we make on mandioca should definitely be tested against his fundamental knowledge of this species.

It was a pleasure to have an opportunity to meet your wife and daughter, and I am sorry that my trip was such that I could not spend a longer time there. Looking forward to hearing from you, I am,

Most sincerely

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

March 27, 1961

Dr. George Eiten
Jardim Botânico
Instituto de Botanica
Caixa Postal 4005
Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dear George:

I have been back here for just about a week, and I am not getting around to sending letters to you and others who so cordially received me there. I am sorry that we did not have more time to talk because I would certainly have found it profitable to know more floristically about the area. It surprises me that so little is really known by those who have worked there for such a long time.

As far as studies in Manihot esculenta are concerned, I am sure that the most profitable types of localities for the origins of the cultivated species are not the specialized habitats of the cerrado, but rather in the more mesophytic regions which are to be found more toward the coasts of Brazil. At least my experiences after leaving Sao Paulo led me to believe that this is the prime type of locality (mata) that would be most likely sources for the origins of the cultivated species. So if you have a chance to get over toward the coast at any time and into those sections of northeast Sao Paulo, you may more likely see the types of Manihot which are of particular concern to me.

I did look at the cerrado in Minas Geraes near Lagoa Santa. I found there a couple of very specialized Manihot species which seemed to have had no contribution whatsoever to the cultivated complex. Both of these species are decumbent or prostrate with very specialized pubescence or narrowed leaves to prevent water loss. They have very little morphological similarity (except in flower structure) to the cultivated Manihot.

I had a series of mishaps which really have had a fundamental effect on my work there. The first one was the breakdown of the tape recorder which I had hoped to use to record data. This slowed me down. Upon my return I find that about 50% of my colored slides were not exposed because of a faulty shutter.

In spite of the difficulties, however, I now have a much more realistic idea about the species in Manihot and will be able with the aid of the materials collected from this trip to understand the species much more adequately. Please let me know

Dr. George Eiten

-2-

March 27, 1961

whether or not you have shipped the specimens which I left in your care. Also please let me know the costs on these specimens as I do not wish to burden you or the Botanical Garden with these costs. Perhaps I can reimburse you for this in any way that you see fit.

I am enclosing a sheet which gives the information on the two volumes by MacKenzie which you wanted to know about. We are not handling any of the back issues or publications here at the Garden any more but, as is noted, have turned everything over to Stechert-Hafner. The price for Keys to the North American Species of Carex is \$1.65. You can order directly from Stechert-Hafner.

According to my present plans, I will not be returning to Brazil, but there may be an opportunity under other auspices. Several things are in the wind, none of which have any real solid plans, but in the event that there is an opportunity to come back, I will let you know.

Again, thanks for all your help and assistance. It was a pleasure to see you and to meet your wife, to whom I send regards.

Most sincerely

DJR:MDF
Enclosure

March 24, 1961

Dr. and Mrs. Alcides Teixeira
Jardim Botânico
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Dear Alcides and Beulah:

I returned to New York last Thursday, March 16, after a fairly successful trip. I did get a chance to see some of the materials which will be most helpful in trying to solve the problem of relationships of Manihot species. I have some new ideas about the origins of the cultivated species and hope that we will be soon on track for a realistic classification. I picked up wild materials in Minas, in Pernambuco, and in Para which are most exciting and which give me a clue as to how at least some of the cultivars of Manihot esculenta have come into being.

More of this will appear, I hope, in the not too distant future. Of course, the final activity will depend on the re-opening of our own Museum Building which is still in a chaotic state of repair. We should have finished our repair work here last November. The prospects are dim that we will finish even in the next few months. Until I can get into our herbarium and library again, I fear that I will have little to say. This is a sad state of affairs, and it makes me sick that we are at the mercy of a group of builders and contractors whose interests are purely in their own well being and welfare and not in doing a job of repair.

I was certainly pleased to be able to stay with you; this made my trip much more pleasant. I was tremendously impressed with the activities which you are undertaking. I was also impressed with the staff members whom I met, and to all of them I send my personal regards.

I certainly hope that you will proceed to prepare a grant request to Special Funds and that you will shortly send it to me for whatever help I can give. Fortunately, my personal contact in Special Funds is still here in New York. (I had expected that he would be going to Paris before I returned.) As a result, I shall be able to present to him, at least in a preliminary way, some of the ideas which you have even before you have submitted any kind of formal request to him and before I have seen any written material which you expect to send to me for advice. We should be able to proceed quite rapidly at least here in New York, and I expect that the speed with which an application is processed will depend to some extent upon the speed with which you can clear it there.

After I left Sao Paulo, I found that the Americans in Rio had indeed sent all of my collecting materials to Recife where I finally found it three weeks after leaving Sao Paulo. I spent a profitable two weeks in and around Belo Horizonte. One of the places which I visited is well known to you--the Escola Agricola in Lavras--where you are remembered with affection. I was pleased to find that you had graduated from that school. The thing that impressed me most about the school at Lavras was the fact that they have been able to continue in spite of the fact that they have fantastic financial problems. It is a tribute to the staff that they have been able to continue to serve agricultural needs as well as they have. I am convinced that a private institution can certainly accomplish many useful aims there and they should be encouraged by any techniques possible to continue as a private school rather than to be taken over as a federal institution, which I understand is at least a slender possibility.

Perhaps the most successful part of my trip was in the state of Pernambuco where I was very well received by the State Director of Agricultural Research, Dr. Mario Coelho. I had a very successful trip through the state and there was able to really concentrate on some of the work that I had hoped to do. One piece of information which you may already know about I found there in speaking to D'ardano A. Lima, who has just accepted the directorship of the Botanical Garden in Rio. I hope that this will produce a new arrangement in the usefulness of the Rio Botanical Garden which seems to have been in a slump for the last twenty years.

Also while there, I met one of your staff members whose name unfortunately escapes me at the moment but who was very friendly and helped me to contact Dr. Apparicio Pereira Duarte. I was particularly eager to have materials of one wild Manihot species collected and cuttings sent to you for incorporation in your garden. I certainly hope that he has been able to do this because I think that the species (still unidentified by me) has many interesting characteristics and would be useful in unraveling some of the mysteries of the cultivated complex.

The winter here in New York has really been a hard one. Although spring arrived last Tuesday, we were inundated with a very wet and heavy snow yesterday; and although the calendar says spring, it is still hard winter.

Once again let me thank you for your generous hospitality and let me assure you that I will be most happy to do all I can in the Special Funds project.

Very sincerely yours

DJR:MDF

March 24, 1961

Mr. Fred Barber
USOM -F & A
APO 676
New York, New York

Dear Fred:

I returned last Thursday from a fairly successful venture with mandioca. Business picked up considerably after I got to Recife, and I was able to do considerably more work there than I did in other places, largely because I had my own gear and equipment.

While in Recife I was very graciously entertained by Lowell Reed and his wife, Jean. They were more ~~plan~~ pleasant and certainly went out of their way to make things as comfortable as possible for me.

I must say, however, that their generosity was equally matched by you, and it was a great pleasure to know you and to be able to escape from Brazilian hotels, apartments, and food through your generosity. I do hope that we can keep in touch, and if there is any possible way for me to reciprocate for you here, I hope you will remember that our latch string is always out in New York.

Give my best regards to your wife,

Very sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

March 23, 1961

Mr. Russell Uhland
USOM - F & A
APO 676
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Uhland:

I returned last Thursday from a fairly successful trip;. Although it took us some time to get started, I accomplished most of the basic things that I had hoped to do while there. This was of course in large measure due to your kind assistance.

First of all, I should like to thank you and your wife for your warm personal hospitality. It was indeed a pleasure to be able to have dinners with you and to discuss our various problems in such a pleasant environment. I trust that you will tell Mrs. Uhland of my pleasure in knowing her.

My activities after leaving Rio carried me as scheduled to Belo Horizonte, and from Belo Horizonte I made visits to Sete Lagoas and met Waldemar Cordozo who was most gracious and helpful although their planting of mandioca had just been harvested and I was not able to see their variety trials. I also went to visit one of the sub-stations of the Government Experiment Station at Lavras, Minas Geraes. I was much impressed there with the young director of the sub-station, a man by the name of Paulo de Souza, whom you probably have met. His training, of course, is very largely in potato breeding, and he has spent some time in Maine both at the University and at the U.S.D.A. Potato Station there. I think that his activities are or will become quite important because of his almost American attitude about things.

Also in Lavras I was very much impressed with the activities of the Presbyterian supported Escola Agricola, an institution which, although church-mouse poor, has been doing a fine job of training agronomists since 1908. It amazes me what can be done with so little funds.

I left Belo Horizonte on schedule and arrived at Recife and there met first a young fellow by the name of Lowell Reid whom you know. He was most helpful and generous and he helped me locate Mario Coelho. Mario was everything that you said he would be--a man of great ability--and his activities on my behalf were really outstanding. We spent little time on formalities. We got right down to work. He had an itinerary set up for me within an hour after we had met, and we had all plans made for work for the full period. And believe me, we worked--seven days a week. This was by ~~the~~ the high light of my trip, and I will never really be able

to repay the things that they did for me there. The way they worked there in Recife was really beyond my expectations. After that part, the work at Belem was certainly a let down. I never met another Brazilian quite so good as Coelho.

I prepared an outline of the kind of work that I thought would be necessary for studies of mandioca and gave this to Mario. I would think that there are any number of good Brazilians that might be enticed to work on mandioca, given funds for every aspect from salaries through research facilities, equipment, travel, etc., etc. I suggested ~~to~~ Coelho a program which I considered adequate both ~~for~~ immediate activities in terms of practicality as well as longer term research which must be done. Unfortunately, I did not realize that he is limited in the amount of money which he can expend and made the program one which would be impossible for him to handle in his own budget. At the time, I did not know that he could not apply to ICA for funds to support his own staff's research. In some way I feel that he must have a special amount set aside from some source that would permit the sort of endeavor which I outlined for him. Although the outline seems extremely rich (it is), in the long pull it would actually turn out to be less expensive than to piddle along with small, inadequate funds only getting half-answers to the problem.

In addition to examining mandioca, I began to look at the problems of the production of rubber from another species of the genus *Manihot*--*Manihot Glaziovii*--(at Mario's request). As you probably know already, there is a small but continuing production of rubber from this species in the northeast. I was surprised to find as much produced as there is. Actually, I did not get into the most productive areas of this rubber species (Pernambuco is on the southern end of this range of productivity). At the moment I do not have any ideas about the value of this species for rubber production but have collected material of the species and samples of the rubber which I hope to have tested by one of the U. S. rubber companies. I also expect to look into the previous information on the rubber from the species and to determine whether it would be of value to pursue many intensive investigations. Certainly, if we can find a commercial product for the northeast of Brazil of potential value, then it would seem worthwhile to me to put some time and money into the investigations of the rubber-bearing species. I do not think that any really sound scientific work has ever been done on this product or the plants that produce it.

While at Recife I met Dr. Carlos Krug again. He was there looking over some of the SUDENE activities. He told me that he expects to approach Special Funds of United Nations for a large grant for SUDENE, and I gave him a copy of the rough outline of research which I had recommended to Coelho. He wanted to examine that and look it

March 23, 1961

over to see if it would be possible to include the expensive project which I recommended as a part of the SUDENE Special Fund grant. This very well might be done. I have no notion whether or not Krug will pick up my recommendations. I think he is interested in doing so. We certainly need some sort of project which will not be specifically limited to one area because mandioca is certainly broader than the northeast, broader than Brazil. I would agree that those activities should center in the northeast of Brazil but that we not limit ourselves to that particular part of the country.

I think this just about covers the activities and the various thoughts that I had, at least in a preliminary way. Sorry that this letter is as long as it is, but I think that you will forgive me for being somewhat windy. Once again let me thank you for your kind consideration and assistance, and I look forward to further possibilities of seeing you.

Very sincerely yours

David J. Rogers
Curator of Economic Botany

DJR:MDF

March 20, 1961

Dr. Jorge Leon
I.I.A.A.
Turrialba, Costa Rica

Dear Jorge:

It was a pleasure to visit with you again and to receive your usual fine hospitality.

I trust that some of the problems on your new Special Funds grant can be ironed out. I have talked to Nicholson here, and he was quite pleased to receive the letter which you saw. He was in agreement with the letter and hopes that there can be something done about it.

I had a fairly successful trip in Brazil. I only accomplished about 50% of what I set out to, but I expect that this is a pretty good average. I was not particularly successful in your requests for seeds from babasu or carnauba. The reasons are that there were no palms of babasu right in the Experiment Station grounds at Belem. However, I have asked Froes there to get some for me and mail them to me. I shall immediately thereafter ship them to you.

I was never close enough to Portaleza to get any carnauba seeds, but I hear that if you write to the Johnson Wax Company in Portaleza, they will be more than pleased to supply your needs.

Samper mentioned to me that he was hoping to have a conference there along about the first of July. He was not specific enough for me to give you any definite ideas on the nature of the conference, but I hope that he invites me to come back for a few days. If so, I will look forward to seeing you there then.

With best wishes and thanks again for everything,

Sincerely

DJR:MDF

Itinerary for D.J. Rogers, Mandioca project, February 1--March 18

- Feb. 1-3: São Paulo, c/o Dr. Alcides Teixeira, Jardim Botânico.
Feb. 4-10: Campinas, State Experiment Station, c/o Dr. A. Viégas, or Dr. Normanha.
Feb. 11-21: Belo Horizonte, c/o Dr. Ruy Araujo or Dr. Waldemar Cordozo, Instituto Agronomico do Este, *Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais*
Feb. 22-24: Rio de Janeiro and Kilometer 47, c/o Mr. Russell Uhland, ICA, USOM
Feb. 25-10 Recife and State of Pernambuco, c/o Dr. Mario Coelho and Mr. James Hayne, Instituto Agronomico do Nordeste, *Recife, Pernambuco*
Mar. 11-16: Belem, c/o Dr. Marça Pires, Instituto Agronomico do Norte, Belem, Pará
Mar. 17: Return to New York

Itinerary for D. J. Rogers
Trip to South America, Jan. 23-March 18, 1961

Most dates are tentative

Jan. 24-26	Turrialba, Costa Rica c/o Dr. Jorge Leon
Jan. 27-30 (31?)	Rio, Brazil c/o Dr. R. W. Tyson, Chief, F & A Division, International Cooperation Administration USOM to Brazil, Point Four, Rio de Janeiro
Jan. 31-Feb. 1	Sao Paulo, Brazil c/o Dr. Alcides Teixeira Director, Jardim Botânico, Sao Paulo
Feb. 2-16	Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil c/o Dr. A. P. Viegas Instituto Agronomico, Campinas
Feb. 17-24	Vicosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil c/o Dr. Ray M. Lien, Chief of Party Purdue Program, USOM, APO 676, N. Y., N. Y.
Feb. 25-28	Brasilia No address yet
March 1-5	Recife, Bahia No address yet
March 6-10	State of Ceara ?
March 11-17	Belem, Para, Brazil c/o Dr. Murca Pires Instituto Agronomico do Norte, Belem
March 18	Return to New York

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
January 30, 1961

Mr. Rudolph Day
American Embassy
Rio de Janeiro

Dear Mr. Day:

This letter is written to certify that the two packages of scientific gear, sent by air freight from New York, and addressed to me, c/o Dr. R. W. Tyson, USOM, Brazil, will be taken with me upon departure from Brazil.

The packages contain items to be used in collection of scientific data on varieties of mandioca growing in Brazil. The boxes contain a botanist's press for drying plants, drying blotters and metal corrugates to facilitate the drying of the collected plants, 10 rolls of color film, and 25-30 rolls of 120 black and white film; also, there are miscellaneous tags, tape, and paper. The second box contains a piece of white plastic with measured lines painted on it to be used as a photographic back-drop for photographing the mandioca plants.

Sincerely yours,

David J. Rogers, PhD.
Curator of Economic Botany
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park
New York 58, New York

Rio de Janeiro
Jan. 30, 1961

Mrs. Marjorie Fraser
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park, New York 58, NY

Dear Mrs. Fraser:

Problems! problems! The gear I sent down by air freight is causing more problems than the stuff is worth. I have to have from the files a copy of the official letter from The National Science Foundation which officially gave me my last NSF grant. Please have a thermofax of that official letter (you probably remember that there was a single-page letter stating that I had received the grant, stating the amount) made, and sent directly to Mr. Rudolph Day, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

The problem has arisen because of my rather unofficial-official connections with the USOM, and with this cryptic explanation, I will leave you to imagine the associated problems of getting my two boxes out.

I arrived in Rio last Friday after a pleasant trip from Panama. The jet flight across the continent took less than six hours. I seem to have brought the bad weather with me. Here it is raining, and has been since I arrived. I can't tell you much about the scenic beauty of this city, because I can't see through the clouds. I did visit their botanical garden (what else should a botanist do?) and found it a very well cared for institution, with lots of different plants, particularly palms, all well labelled.

If things go well, I will be in São Paulo by Thursday, and in Campinas shortly thereafter. If I am not successful in getting my boxes out, much of my work will be delayed, if not cut out entirely. This is a blow I didn't expect. So, maybe you can help by getting the above-mentioned letter to Mr. Day as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

David J. Rogers

January 5, 1960

Dr. Jorge Leon
I.I.A.A.
Turrialba
Costa Rica

Dear Jorge:

I am projecting a trip for more Manihot studies in Brazil and plan to leave here, I hope, in the last week of January.

I should like to stop to see you for one day or two before continuing on to Brazil, as I should like to consider further possible studies of yuca with you. Please let me know at your very earliest convenience if you will have time to see me.

I shall let you know as soon as I can the expected date of arrival in San Jose.

Sincerely yours

DJR:MDF