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#### *About the Institute*

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

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

III, 1977

BOTANY 4054, Mycology

Professor Lowy

Text: Principles of Fungal Taxonomy, P. Talbot. 1971. St. Martin's Press.

Sequence of Course Topics:

1. Introduction
  - A. Origins: Plants, animals, fungi.
  - B. Monophyletic vs polyphyletic theories.
2. Fundamentals of modern taxonomy
  - A. Significance of taxonomic systems.
  - B. Traditional vs modern interpretations.
  - C. Pre-Persoonian contributions to fungal taxonomy. Discussion of the influence of Fries, Patouillard, Saccardo, Brefeld, Bourdot & Galzin and others.
3. Systematics
  - A. Myxomycetes
  - B. Oomycete and zygomycete complex
  - C. Ascomycetes
  - D. Hyphomycetes
  - E. Basidiomycetes
  - F. Lichens
4. Consideration of special groups
  - A. Heterobasidiomycetes vs Homobasidiomycetes.
  - B. Interpretation of the basidium from the time of Tulasne.
  - C. Tremellales: morphology, taxonomy, phylogenetic considerations.
5. Ethnomycology
  - A. Historical review.
  - B. Contemporary cults: the Orient and Mesoamerica

BOTANY 4054 - MYCOLOGY

- I. Introduction
  - A. Origins: Plants, animals fungi. Discussion of criteria.
  - B. Monophyletic vs polyphyletic theories. Evaluation.
  
- II. Fundamentals of modern taxonomy
  - A. Significance of taxonomic systems.
  - B. Traditional vs modern interpretations.
  - C. Pre-Persoonian contributions to fungal taxonomy. Discussion of the influence of Fries, Patouillard, Saccardo, Brefeld, Bourdot & Galzin & others.
  
- IV. Systematics
  - A. Myxomycetes
  - B. Oomycete & zygomycete complex
  - C. Ascomycetes
  - D. Hyphomycetes
  - E. Basidiomycetes
  - F. Lichens
  
- V. Consideration of special groups
  - A. Heterobasidiomycetes vs Homobasidiomycetes.
  - B. Interpretation of the basidium from the time of Tulasne.
  - C. Tremellales; morphology, taxonomy, phylogenetic considerations.
  
- VI. Ethnomycology
  - A. Historical review.
  - B. Contemporary cults; the Orient and Mesoamerica

2 lectures, one 4-hour lab per week. 2-3 field trips per semester.

Dear Dr. & Mrs Lowy.  
It is my pleasure to send  
the Lowy's Family my best  
wishes for the New 1980 year.

I am sorry for being silent  
all this time. I have been  
out of the Country for several  
time. I send you only  
one letter concerning the  
visiting professorship of Egypt.  
The budget is so tight and  
I mentioned to you that we  
are sorry now.

Any how, I hope that we  
can meet soon. I like  
to inform you that every  
thing is o.k. with me.

My Family send all the  
Lowy's Family their best  
wishes

Sincerely yours  
M. S. Shatta

Received: 17-I-1980

# LSU



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

March 2, 1979

Dr. M.N. Shatla  
Associate Dean  
College of Agriculture  
Menoufeia University  
Shebin El-Kom  
Egypt

Dear Dr. Shatla:

Mid semester is almost here, so it is a good time for me to try to draw up plans for my anticipated sabbatical leave next year (June-December 1980).

As I mentioned in a previous letter, there was a possibility that I would return to the Amazon for mycological work. This has now become a certainty, barring unforeseen circumstances. The New York Botanical Garden has invited me to study and report on the Tremellales of the Brazilian Amazon, and consequently I expect to spend the interval of September through December 1980 in Brazil.

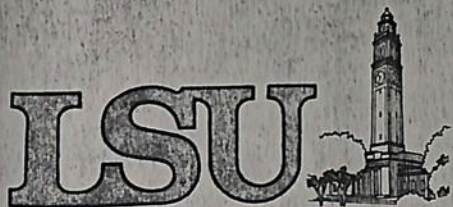
Should the possibility that your invitation to have me at your University materialize, may I ask that you consider having my visit correspond to some period between June and August, so that there would be no conflict with my Amazon project.

In any case, since requests for sabbatical leave are due here in October, I hope it may be possible for you to notify me well in advance of that date of any decision that you make.

With best regards, as ever,

Cordially yours,

*B. Lowy*  
B. Lowy



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

October 19, 1978

Dr. M. N. Shatla  
Associate Dean  
College of Agriculture  
Menoufeia University  
Shebin El-Kom  
Egypt

Dear Dr. Shatla;

Thank you for clarifying the matter of dates established by the Ministry of Higher Education. I would like to follow your suggestion and plan my visit for 1980. I shall submit my request for sabbatical leave next year, so that it will become effective in June 1980. Meanwhile, there is still plenty for me to do in Latin America and I expect to return there next summer for more mycological and ethnomycological work.

With kindest regards as ever, to you and your family.

Cordially yours,

*B. Lowy*  
B. Lowy

Sept. 26, 1978

Dr. B. Lowy  
Professor of Botany  
L.S.U. Dept. of Botany  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, U.S.A

Dear Dr. Lowy .

I received your letter dated July 20, 1978, Just before I left to Munchen August 5, 1978.

I am happy to hear from you, and that everything is going well with you .

Concerning your arrival to Egypt as a visiting Professor in 1979, I would like to inform you that, the ministry of higher education put a limiting date June 30, from each year for the names of the visiting professors needed for the next year. In other words your name suppose to reach them before June 30, 1978 So that , they can arrange for your arrival in 1979. Therefore if you can be available in 1980 we can try , and ask for you before June 1979., so that you will come in the year 1980.

I am doing fine , and I hope for you and your family my best wishes, M

Sincerely yours

*M. N. Shatla*

Dr. M. N. Shatla

Professor of Plant Path and  
Associate Dean ,  
College of Agriculture,  
Menoufeia University ,  
Shebin El Kom , Egypt.

1779? <sup>Begin</sup> ~~1779~~  
Dr. M. N. Shatta

~~1779~~  
OCT

MARCH

MAY

Prof. of Plant Path. &

Vice - Dean, College of

Agriculture, Menoufeia Univ.

Shebin El Kom, Egypt.

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MAILING OFFICE

FROM

*Dr. B. Lawry*  
*Botany Dept*  
*B. R. La*

TO

*Dr. M. N. Shalim*  
*Assoc. Dean, Dept of Agric*  
*Menoufia Univ. Ikingi El-Kom*  
*Egypt.*

# LSU



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

26-12-1978

Dear Dr. Shalla,

I hope you will pardon me if I send you this reminder concerning the letter I wrote you on July 20. The deadline for submitting my request for sabbatical leave is only 3 weeks away and it may be that you did not receive my earlier letter, so I am enclosing a copy.

If it is not too late to consider this plan (which I outlined in my letter), please let me know as soon as possible, since if this does not work out I shall submit another proposal to the LSU administration.

Was your meeting in München successful?  
I imagine that after several weeks in Germany,  
you now sprechen Deutsch sehr gut, nicht  
was?

Shatla

June, 14, 1978

Dr. B. Lowy,  
Mycol. Herb., Botany Dept.  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, La., 70803, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Lowy :

It has been a long time since my last letter to you. Please accept my apology. I never forget your hospitality during my last visit to L.S.U last summer. You, and your wife make my stay at Baton Rouge very pleasant. I hope that you will have a chance to come to Menoufeia University as a visiting professor, please let me know. This is our pleasure to welcome you in Egypt. I like to inform you that, I will go to München from 6-25 of Augst 1978. I will attend the 3<sup>rd</sup> international congress of plant pathology. I will participate in the congress in 2 sessions. I will submit a paper on Biological control of white rot disease, also I will share in the discussions of the international society of seed pathology committee.

Please accept my best wishes to Mrs/ Lowy and to your lovely daughters .

My wife and my 2 sons send all of you their best wishes .

Sincerely yours

M. N. Shatla

Dr. M. N. Shatla, Professor  
of plant Path. & Associate Dean  
Faculty of Agriculture,  
Menoufeia University ,  
Shebin El- Kom, Egypt .

# LSU



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

July 20, 1978

Dr. M. N. Shatla  
Associate Dean, Faculty of Agriculture  
Menoufeia University  
Shebin El-Kom, Egypt

Dear Dr. Shatla:

I have just returned from Guatemala and Mexico after a very useful trip both from the standpoint of collecting specimens as well as ethnomycological data. Since I left the university on May 25, I have just found your letter of June 14.

I have been thinking about your very kind invitation to go to Menoufeia University as a Visiting Professor because in the summer of 1979 I shall be eligible for a sabbatical leave. When I wrote to you in October 1977, it did not then seem likely that I would be able to consider this possibility that you generously presented to me because of my expectation that I might be going to Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, to work on Tremellales there. Although my colleagues in Argentina have sent me material from that region for study, it has been difficult for them to find support for my trip because of severe government restrictions on the funding of research projects. Consequently, although I shall continue working on the material at hand (together with a good deal more from other parts of South America) I must face the reality that going to Tierra del Fuego does not now seem likely. Another project in the Brazilian Amazon, however, is still possible, to be supported by the New York Botanical Garden. I am already working <sup>A</sup> on a supplement to my 1971 monograph on Tremellales for the journal *FLORA NEOTROPICA*. If it turns out that I go to the Amazon again, it would probably be some time early in 1979.

As a result of these circumstances I am free to seriously consider your invitation, although it could not be before June 1979. I do not know how this would fit in with your academic program. For my part, I would be prepared to offer a short course in Mycology of perhaps 4 to 6 weeks duration, or planned to suit your requirements. This could be either on the undergraduate or graduate level. I would also be glad to give one or more special lectures (illustrated) on Ethnomycology, either to a general audience or to students especially interested in the subject. At the time you left Baton Rouge last year I was also ready to leave for Tampa, Florida, to participate in the II International Mycological Congress where I organized and was Chairman of the Ethnomycological Section.

At the appropriate time I would submit to you a detailed outline of the course I plan to give. Meanwhile, if this is satisfactory with you, I would need a formal invitation from you to participate in such a program at your university, which I would then submit here together with my request for sabbatical leave not later than October 20, 1978. Separately, I would also like to have an idea of the extent of the support that your university would be prepared to offer, including travel costs and housing. Detailed information that you or your university may need from me, I shall be glad to send you at any time. If it all works out, I would also like to think of making a few fungus collecting trips with

students, and I'll leave it to you to find some nice rain forest for our investigation!

You should receive this before you leave for München, so let me wish you every success in your Congress meetings.

With kindest regards,

*B. Lowy*  
B. Lowy  
Professor of Botany

PS — At present I am living at home alone because my wife and Doris are touring together in Italy and our daughter Maxine is working in California.

Dear Dr -

Lowy

happy new year  
to you and  
your family

Mohamed  
Elwakil  
1/1/79

تذكار من مصر

No. 313 - Souvenir From Egypt  
Gruesse aus Aegypten  
Souvenir d'Egypte

POST CARD  
EGYPT

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طبع في اسانبا  
كوباس

MOHAMED A EL-WAKIL  
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE  
EL-MANSOURA UNIVERSITY, EGYPT

# LSU



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

30 November, 1978

Dr. Mohamed El-Wakil  
Department of Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Dr. El-Wakil:

Among the multitude of problems confronting contemporary societies, those concerned with conserving and improving the quality of the ambient soil, water and air have long range consequences for communities everywhere. Your innovative project is in a field of research of great biological complexity and needs to be carried forward by experienced and competent investigators of the caliber of your research team.

As pointed out in your proposal, traditional chemical and mechanical control measures have severe biological and economic limitations, and finding a better solution to a problem that vitally affects Egyptian agriculture is of paramount importance. Combatting harmful aquatic weeds in the Nile delta by the controlled use of selected pathogens, in my judgment is a project of great promise and its implementation should not be delayed.

The research procedures outlined are clear and unambiguous and relatively economical to carry out. It remains only to put them to the test under field conditions. Your project has my strong endorsement and if I am able to assist you in any way I shall be glad to do so.

With best wishes for the success of your work,

Sincerely yours,

*B. Lowy*  
Bernard Lowy  
Professor of Botany

Research Project

Project Number:

Duration: Spring 1979 to Fall of 1984 (5 years)

Title: Biological control of waterhyacinth and other aquatic weeds with  
plant pathogens

Senior investigator: Mohamed A. El Wakil  
Assistant Professor, Plant Pathology  
Department of Agriculture Botany  
Faculty of Agriculture, El Mansoura University  
El Mansoura, EGYPT

Co-investigators: M. N. Shatla, Professor  
Vice Dean, Faculty of Agriculture  
El Menofia University  
Shebin El Kome, EGYPT

M. A. El Goorani  
Professor, Plant Pathology  
Department of Plant Pathology  
Faculty of Agriculture  
Alexandria University  
Alexandria, EGYPT

Cooperators and advisors\*

[Agreement by Personal communication with the Senior investigator while in USA]

Dr. T. E. Freeman, Professor  
Department of Plant Pathology  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida 32611  
(904) 392-1887 (USA)

Dr. G. E. Holcomb, Professor  
Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808  
(504) 388-1464 (USA)

Mr. Eugene E. Addor, Botanist  
Mobility and Environmental Systems Laboratory  
U.S. Army Engineer, Waterways Experiment Station  
P.O. Box 631, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180  
(601) 636-3111

Dr. R. Charudattan, Associate Professor  
Department of Plant Pathology  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida 32611  
(904) 392-1871 (USA)

Dr. G. E. Templeton, Professor  
Department of Plant Pathology  
University of Arkansas  
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701  
(501) 575-2445 (USA)

- \* Cooperation will include exchange of information and material plus two trips per year. One for the investigators from EGYPT to US and one for the cooperators from US to EGYPT.
- \* This project includes the presentation of scientific data at the international meetings for Biological control of weeds.

Note:

This proposal was prepared in the USA while the senior investigator was on sabbatical leave there.

The following scientists reviewed the proposal as requested by the senior investigator: (enclosed are the reviewers comments)

1. Dr. T. E. Freeman, Professor  
Department of Plant Pathology  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida 32611
2. Dr. G. E. Holcomb, Professor  
Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
3. Mr. Eugene E. Addor, Botanist  
Mobility and Environmental Systems Laboratory  
U.S. Army Engineer, Waterways Experiment Station  
P.O. Box 631, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180
4. Dr. Bernard Lowy, Professor  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
5. Dr. Thomas Harger, Assistant Professor (Weed Science)  
Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

A copy of the final proposal was given to each of the cooperators, advisors and reviewers.

Memorandum

To: Ministry of Agriculture, EGYPT

From: Mohamed A. El Wakil, Faculty of Agriculture, El Mansoura University

Subject: Tentative Budget Proposal for Biological Control of Waterhyacinth  
and other aquatic weeds with plant pathogens.

Personnel for the first year (1979/1980)

	Egyptian pound
Research associates	1000
Student wages	2000
Employee Benefits	<u>3000</u>
subtotal	6000
Travel	
Local travel	1000
over seas travel	<u>6000</u>
subtotal	7000
Supplies	<u>10,000</u>
total	23,000

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF WATER HYACINTH AND OTHER  
AQUATIC WEEDS WITH PLANT PATHOGENS

Nature of the Problem

Aquatic plants in EGYPT create serious problems by forming dense stands in slow-flowing waterways, reservoirs and in shallow waters of irrigation channels and furrows. Although these problems exist in most parts of the country in varying degrees, the major difficulties occur in the Nile delta because of the slow water flow.

The "High Dam" has been built to conserve large quantities of water, the most important natural resource. However the rapid spread of water weeds occurred as a side effect, causing reservoirs and irrigation canals to lose water at a disproportionate rate. Waterhyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes [Mart.] Solms-Laub.) through evapotranspiration causes reservoirs to lose water at a rate many times faster than open water (52).

Excessive populations of the aquatic weeds cause havoc in the waterways by clogging their structures and rendering navigation practically impossible. The large accumulation of decomposing aquatic vegetation creates an odoriferous nuisance that depresses the value of waterfront properties. Fishing is affected because of the competitive advantage to "trash" fish species in weed-infested water. In many instances, fish populations become exterminated when oxygen levels are depleted through respiration and decomposition of senescing vegetation (52).

Aquatic Weed Control

There are four potential ways of controlling aquatic weeds: a) Mechanical b) Chemical c) Biological d) Use of the weeds for economic purposes.

long for plant pathologists to discover a potential that lay dormant, for the most part, on their doorsteps since the birth of science. However, achievement of successes will not be without their problems. For example, in the United States, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has taken a keen interest in the use of pathogens in the environment, especially in the aquatic environment. Even a large segment of the general public is affected with "pathophobia." Therefore, we will have to prove our case well and document, beyond any shadow of a doubt, the effectiveness and safety of pathogenic biocontrol. We may well have to meet registration requirements for pathogens similar to those needed to register a chemical herbicide. Such a requirement would definitely slow our progress; however, work in this area of research must be continued because the potential is too great to ignore. Fortunately plant pathologists have finally awakened to the task at hand. It is gratifying to those of us working in the field to note the increased interest in plant pathogens as biocontrol agents for weeds. Just as an example, today there are more plant pathologists in Florida working on biological control of weeds with pathogens than there were in the entire world less than 10 years ago. (Freeman, T. E. et al., 1977).

#### Objectives

1. To establish the most important species of aquatic weeds and determine the pathogens that occur on them.
2. To determine which of these pathogens have biocontrol potential.
3. Development of promising pathogens as biocontrol agents.

Outlines of proposed research:

1. Surveys will be made for diseases on serious aquatic weeds in EGYPT. Priority will be given to sampling in the latter part of growing season since diseases are at their peak of effect.

Pathogens will be isolated by standard pure culture techniques, identified, and a culture collection developed for future use and exchange with cooperators.

2. Greenhouse and laboratory studies will be conducted to select promising pathogens for plot trials. Pathogenicity tests will be conducted in greenhouses and in growth chambers when more rigid conditions must be met.

3. Laboratory studies will be performed to determine methods of pathogen propagation, capacity and stability in culture, symptom induction, and host range in relation to cultivated plants.

4. Candidate pathogens will be selected for evaluation as potential bioherbicides in plot tests.



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL TECNICA DE PIURA

PIURA

GENERAL MYCOLOGY

AUGUST - NOVEMBER 1972

LECTURE (M W 12-1PM)

LABORATORY (W 3 - 5 PM)

AUGUST

- Wed. 23 - Introduction. Plants, animals, fungi Criteria, "Life"
- 28 - Origins
- 30 - SANTA ROSA. Myxos

Aug. 30 Myxomycetes

Sept. 6 Myxos cont'd.

Sept. 10 Field trip: Rio Chira Miramar

SEPTEMBER

- Mon. 4 - Myxo review; flagellar structure; reproduction patterns Oomycetes
- 6 - Myxomycota: Compare cycles
- 11 - Complete Myxos; evolutionary trends; adaptations.
- 13 - Ascus formation
- 18 - Ascocarp types; Micheli's "pure cultures."
- 20 - Mucorales evolutionary trends; Heterothallism
- 25 - Review Ascus; Zygomycetes;
- 27 - Chytridiales cycles

Sept. 13 Myxos; Pilobolus, Albugo; freehand sectioning.

Sept. 20 Microsphaera, Uncinula, Scorias, Taphrina, Hypomyces, Daldinia

Sept. 20 & 27: Special demonstration lab for Microbiologia. 30 specimens; 11 microscopic.

Oct. 4 HUELGA; students prevent balloting. NO CLASSES.

October

- Mon. 2 - NO CLASSES - UNIVERSITY WIDE FACULTY MEETING TO DISCUSS CRISIS
- 4 - HUELGA
- 9 - DIA DE DIGNIDAD NACIONAL - HUELGA PARCIAL DE PROFESORES - NO CLASSES.
- 11 - Complete Blastocladales, Monobleph. Dipodascus dev. Yeast evolution
- 16 - UNIVERSITY-WIDE ELECTIONS. NO CLASSES
- 18 - Complete Phyces & Ascus; Begin Basidies; Buller's phen.; clamps
- 23 - Hyphal fine structure; dolipore septum; compare Phyces, Ascus, Basidies
- 25 - Rust cycles; Buller & fly; Homobasidial types
- 30 - Begin Tremellales; Metabasidies: Ceratomyces, Tulasnella, Dacry

XXXXXXXX

Sept. 27 Continue Erysiphales Chytrids

Oct. 11 Complete Ascus; begin Basidies

Oct. 18 Basidies cont'd; Thel., Polypores

Oct. 25 Tremellales begin

Nov. 1 TODOS LOS SANTOS FERIADO

Nov. 7 NIXON REELECTED

Nov. 8 Tremellales contd.

Nov. 15 Conclude Trem. last lab & meeting of course

NOVEMBER

- 1 - TODOS LOS SANTOS - NO CLASSES - DORIS's 16th birthday
- 6 - Heterobasidies cont'd.
- 8 - " Evolutionary trends
- 13 -

Sept. 22, 1977

Dear Dr Levy.

It is a great pleasure to write you always. I hope for you, your wife and your daughters all my best wishes. The Henry's Family always very nice to me and feel very grateful and thankful to The Henry's Family for all what they did for me during my visit to Baton Rouge La. My visit to Baton Rouge was very pleasant, enjoyable and I enjoyed it very much. I like to inform you that I stayed in Gainesville, Fla for 10 days. Then I left the U.S.A, back to Egypt on Sept 7, 1977. I reached Cairo Sept 8, and I enjoyed very much the trip. I hope Dr and Mrs Levy to come to Egypt in the near future, I like very much to welcome you and greet you in my country. My wife, my 2 sons and you all thin best wishes. Next week we will start the fall semester, I have a lot of work to do well, please accept my sincere thanks, and gratitude, to you and your family

With my best wishes, I remain!

Sincerely yours.

M. N. Shatla, Prof. &

Associate Dean, College of

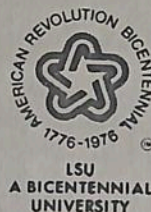
Agric. Mansoura Univ.

Shelha El Khayma, Egypt.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

10-X-1977

Dear Dr. Shatta,

It was a great pleasure to have you with us briefly during your visit to Baton Rouge. In spite of the many years that have passed since we last saw each other, we found no change in your warm, friendly nature, and it was good to talk with you about some of the important problems that beset Homo sapiens today!

You are very kind to offer us your hospitality should we ever go to Egypt, but unfortunately for us, I do not see it happening in the near future. Almost certainly I shall have to return to Guatemala next summer and after that there are South American mycological projects in which I am already partially engaged.

Just now we are taking a short course (only 4 lectures) in Egyptian Art History in preparation for our scheduled visit to see some of the Tutankhamun treasures in New Orleans in November.

We appreciate your gracious gift to Doris, a memento which she is proud to wear. We wish

You continued success in your professional life,  
and to your wife and children we send our  
kindest regards.

Cordially, and with all best wishes,

B. Hony

جمهورية مصر العربية

POST CARD

EGYPT

طبع في

ع. ٢٠٣

Dear Dr and Mrs Lowy

Thank you for your nice letter to me. I hope  
for you and your wife and daughters my best  
wishes. Would you kindly accept my greeting

for a happy new 1978 year. I like to  
hear from you always, hoping that we can  
meet in the near future.

With my best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours

M-N. Shatta

Cairo - El Hossein Mosque seen from Khan

Khalili Bazaar

Sunset on the Nile

Old - Cairo - The Citadel seen from Ibn el

Toulun Mosque

Giza - The Sphinx of Sakka



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# 42 Persons Killed in Collapse Of Cairo Apartment Building

By **SHERIF BOREI**

Associated Press Writer

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — A five-story apartment building in one of Cairo's teeming central slums collapsed Monday, knocking down parts of two adjacent buildings and killing at least 42 persons, officials said.

Fourteen people were hospitalized, officials reported. But scores of rescue workers searched through the rubble for more victims as bulldozers and trucks cleared away the debris. Officials at the scene said the casualty count was expected to grow.

City officials had designated the building for demolition three months ago, but residents would not leave. They are believed to have resisted eviction orders because low-rent apartments are scarce and they had nowhere else to go.

"I have people in there," said Mohamed Ali Mohamed, a 36-year-old government clerk who ran up to each body as it was dragged out, looking for relatives or friends. "I used to live here, but I moved out two years ago. My friends and relatives are here."

During the rescue operation, a soldier ran into the square near the flattened building carrying the body of a small child, wrapped in a torn blanket. He laid it in a pickup truck and several people ran over to identify the body.

"I swear it's Abdul Hamid's son," one cried.

"No it's not, it's Hamza's child," an elderly woman insisted.

The child's identity was listed as "unknown."

Police said 50 persons lived in the building, but unofficial estimates put the number at more than 100. Witnesses said the brick apartment house collapsed about 6 a.m. while most residents were in bed.

"I was sleeping on the balcony of my two-room apartment on the fifth floor," said Ali Borhan, a 30-year-old taxi driver, from his hospital bed. "Suddenly I was in midair. There was screeching and screaming like you hear at the movies when people are being tortured to death."

Borhan, who suffered bruised ribs and cuts on his legs and head, said, "In a flash I was at the bottom of what seemed to be a pit full of stones and planks of wood on top

of me."

In the same hospital, Faida Risk Mohamed el Gamady, 25, hugged her two children and recalled she "felt the ceiling on top of my head and everything seeming to be folding around me."

A moment later, she said, "I saw a small opening in the skyline and reached out for the leg of someone." She and her children suffered minor injuries.

Mohamed Ali Masoud, a member of parliament and head of the neighborhood council, said families left homeless would be housed in one of several low-rent buildings nearby.

The building had been divided into mostly one-room apartments, some of which were occupied by whole families.

Police cordoned off the area around the building, located in the Sharabeya section of the capital, an overpopulated quarter of many narrow, winding streets. A recent census estimated the population density in Sharabeya at 210,000 per square mile, one of the highest in this vastly overcrowded city.