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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.

Mr. Richard Drayne  
Press Secretary to Senator Edward M. Kennedy  
Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington, D.C.

Phone: 224-3121

Permission granted for use of Kennedy article in  
Rev. Interamsr. Rev.: Dec. 15, 1971

30-V-1972 I spoke again to Mr. Drayne to inform him  
that Sen. Kennedy's article would appear in the Rev.  
and to thank him.

Campus Correspondence

5/12/75

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

from: Herman

to: Bernie

Here is an expanded and revised version of the earlier draft. Further comments welcome.

HERMAN E. DALY is Professor of Economics at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. His principal interests are in economic development theory and population problems, particularly in Latin America. He is a frequently invited lecturer both at home and abroad, is the author of numerous papers, was economic consultant to the Ford Foundation in Rio de Janeiro in 1973 and most recently was editor of "Toward a Steady-State Economy" (W.H. Freeman & Co., 1973).

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

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*College of Arts and Sciences*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

16-V-1975

Dr. Eugene V. Mohr, Editor  
Inter American University  
of Puerto Rico  
University Press  
G.P.O.Box 3255  
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

Dear Dr. Mohr:

The enclosed manuscript was written by Dr. Daly expressly for the "Revista" at my request. For editorial purposes, I am forwarding 2 copies for your consideration. I have also included a thumbnail statement of his credentials. Kindly communicate directly with Dr. Daly on all matters concerning his manuscript.

Sincerely yours,

*B. Lowy*  
Bernard Lowy

Consulting Editor

Herman E. Daly  
Professor of Economics  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

Three Views of Current Brazilian Economic Development

Lord Keynes warned us that economists are more powerful than commonly realized: "Practical men who believe themselves to be quite exempt from any intellectual influences, are usually the slaves of some defunct economist. Madmen in authority, who hear voices in the air, are distilling their frenzy from some academic scribbler of a few years back."<sup>1</sup> Economic authorities of today can be classified into three main camps, according to which group of defunct academic scribblers they are engaged in distilling. There are the neomarxists, the neoclassicals (the mainline orthodoxy drawing on Adam Smith, Alfred Marshall and J. M. Keynes), and the neomalthusians. Prior to 1964 in Brazil both neoclassical and neomarxist "voices in the air" spoke to those in authority. Since the Revolution of 1964 the neomarxists have been placed beyond the pale. Neomalthusians have never been a dominant force anywhere, especially not in Brazil. Their inclusion here is based not on their past importance, but on my estimate of their future importance. The neoclassical paradigm thus has for now a virtual monopoly on official Brazilian economic thinking. Neoclassical economics has been applied with originality and imagination, and within its own terms has been highly successful. Let us examine the nature of the Brazilian neoclassical development strategy in a

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<sup>1</sup>J. M. Keynes, General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money, New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1936, p. 383.

sympathetic way, and then give it a more critical look from the neo-marxian and neomalthusian perspectives, especially the latter.

The current technocratic military regime in Brazil has based its development strategy overwhelmingly on its ability to maintain a very high rate of growth in real GNP, arguing that this would make unnecessary any direct confrontation with the politically divisive issues of redistribution (exit neomarxists) and population control (exit neomalthusians, if any). If GNP continues to grow at 10% per year it will double every 7 years, quadruple every 14 years, etc. Surely, it is argued, the poor will benefit more from this rapid doubling than from any "premature" or "emotional" redistribution, which would kill incentives and lead to economic stagnation. It is considered natural that income distribution should become more unequal in the early stages of rapid growth -- after all, universal poverty is highly egalitarian and any movement away from that position is bound to have non-uniform effects and therefore increase the inequality of income distribution. As for the nearly 3% rate of demographic growth that the "demophobes" fear, that too is solved by economic growth. If the 10% rate of GNP growth is maintained, then a 3 percent rate of demographic growth means that per capita GNP will grow at about 7% and double every 10 years. If, by heroic and expensive effort, the population growth rate were cut to 1% per year, then per capita income would grow at 9% and double every 8 years instead of every 10 years -- not a significant difference and certainly not worth the enormous effort. Besides, people are needed to colonize the Amazon, which is viewed as a great potential source of agricultural and mineral wealth, and as a temptation to greedy foreigners. Furthermore, the "demographic transition thesis" holds that as

incomes increase, the birth rate automatically tends to fall, so that rapid economic growth is itself the best birth control policy.

In sum, rapid growth in aggregate GNP is the turnpike to development, and redistribution and fertility reduction are bumpy, dirt road detours that will at best slow the journey down, and at worst rattle the car to pieces. The best strategy is to stay on the turnpike, and pay the relatively cheap toll.

Reality is always more complex than our descriptions of it, and I would not claim that this brief sketch does total justice to Brazilian development policy, but I believe it captures the essential strategy. There are, however, countercurrents. Everyone recognizes that income distribution became more concentrated during the intercensal period 1960-70, and the regime has expressed concern. The literacy program (MOBRAL) and some educational and social welfare expenditures have no doubt benefitted the poor. Some influential Brazilians (Mario Simonsen and Rubens Costa, for example) have long argued for a voluntary family planning program. Also Brazil ratified the Bucharest World Plan of Action on Population. It remains to be seen whether that is more an index of the vacuity of the "action plan" than of Brazil's intention to worry about population growth.<sup>2</sup>

The successful policies undertaken to promote growth include: tax incentives for exports, for investment, especially investment in poor regions; reduction of inflation and monetary correction or "indexing" to correct the worst distortions of the remaining inflation; adjustable exchange rates and frequent mini-devaluations to discourage foreign exchange speculation; welcoming foreign capital from a diverse mix of countries;

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<sup>2</sup>O Globo, 8/5/74, p. 4, "Brasil admite o livre planejamento familiar".

administrative enforcement of tax laws, and other measures. I will not describe these policies in detail since it is clear enough that the goal of growth is being achieved. Rather let us take a closer look at that goal itself and judge its adequacy from our other two perspectives.

One need not be a Marxist to appreciate the importance of the main points of what I have called the neomarxist tradition. The major emphasis of that tradition is on social justice and on breaking the monopoly of economic and political power of the elite class. Brazil is governed by a military dictatorship. In recent elections most Brazilians, in spite of the benefits of economic growth, cast their somewhat meaningless ballots for the opposition party. Social justice has not been served by the worsening distribution of income. In 1960 the poorest 80% of the population received 46% of total national income, while in 1970 they received only 37%. Correspondingly, over the same period the share of the richest 20% increased from 54% to 63%, while the richest 1% increased its share from about 12% to about 18%.<sup>3</sup> To put it bluntly the great majority of the population has, since the revolution, gotten both a reduced share of the national product and a reduced voice in national affairs. Hence the popular saying, "Brazil is doing well, but the Brazilian is doing badly."

But is the Brazilian majority getting worse off absolutely as well as relatively? Between 1960 and 1970 the absolute income of the lower 80% taken as a whole increased by 8.4% while that of the richest 20% increased by 55.4%. For the richest 1% the increase was 103.2%.<sup>4</sup> Within the large

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<sup>3</sup>Mario Simonsen, Brasil 2002, APEC Editora S.A., Rio de Janeiro, 1972, p. 51, quadro 3.1.

<sup>4</sup>Simonsen, op. cit., pp. 53-54.

category of the poorest 80% there were no doubt many people (especially in poor areas like the Northeast) whose absolute real incomes did not rise at all, or actually declined. But the data are too global to permit more than a guess at the actual numbers.

It is sometimes argued that the pursuit of growth will eventually require a more even distribution of income in order to have a mass market in which to sell the growing output. This is not very convincing, for two reasons: first, there are export markets available, and second, the upper 20% of Brazil's 110 million people consists of 22 million consumers (almost equal to the entire population of Argentina) who can provide adequate markets for each other, with little need to sell much beyond rice and beans to the lower 88 million. As growth continues the product mix shifts more to luxuries and consumer durables, and away from basic necessities. The increase in luxury consumption of a minority at the expense of the basic needs of the majority is of course the real meaning of income inequality and the real cost of a "trickle-down" development policy.

The one thing that the poor definitely get more of than the rich is children. Completed family size differs probably by a factor of about 2 between the richest 20% and the poorest 80%. That is a crude estimate, but it is unmistakably clear that differential fertility is an important determinant of per capita income distribution, a point generally ignored by neomarxists and neoclassicals alike.<sup>5</sup> It seems that differential population growth in Brazil has promoted aggregate economic growth at the expense of the lower class. The high fertility of the lower class serves

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<sup>5</sup>H. E. Daly "The Population Question in Northeast Brazil", Economic Development and Cultural Change, July, 1970.

to perpetuate an unlimited supply of labor at a constant low wage. This helps to keep profits high, and since most investment comes from profit earners the result is more investment and faster growth than would be the case if labor were scarce and wages were being bid up. The cheap service of abundant labor is a key part of the Brazilian growth pattern, and is of enormous benefit to the upper and middle classes who not only have cheap labor for their factories and fazendas, but also cheap domestic servants for their households. If one were a cynic one might believe that the reluctance of the government to promote family planning among the poor bore some analogy to the reluctance of foxes to advocate birth control for rabbits. Jonathan Swift made a similar observation in his time. Noting how his rational Houyhnhnms limited their reproduction to one of each sex, Swift adds, "But the race of inferior Houyhnhnms bred up to be servants, is not so strictly limited upon this article; these are allowed to produce three of each sex to be domestics in the noble families."<sup>6</sup>

But what of the "demographic transition thesis" that fertility falls as income increases? For one thing the real income of the masses hardly seems to be rising at all, and for another the thesis itself may be just wishful thinking. Rising per capita income may be as much the result of lowered fertility as the cause, and the expectation that a process that took place over centuries in Europe will be repeated in the Third World in a matter of decades inspires skepticism. Death control did spread in a matter of decades, but procreating is a much more popular activity than dying, and social values that evolved during a history in which mortality

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<sup>6</sup>Jonathan Swift, Gulliver's Travels, Great Books Edition, Chapter 8, p. 166.

was high, must, for survival, favor high fertility. A lowering of fertility will take a long time at best, and may never take place if governments sit back and wait for some automatic transition to occur as a by-product of economic growth.<sup>7</sup> It is a fact that illiteracy has declined with economic growth, but on the basis of that commonplace no one invents a "literacy transition thesis" and counsels Brazil not to waste money on MOBRAL because economic growth will automatically induce literacy!

The neomalthusian view has recently been generalized from a demographic focus to a concern for total ecological balance among population, resources, and environment. Since the Brazilian strategy is so heavily committed to rapid growth, it is a question of great interest whether and for how long a growth rate of 10% can be sustained by the natural ecosystem of which the Brazilian economy is a subsystem. What is politically and economically expedient may turn out to be biophysically unacceptable. Very little study has been devoted to this question because it is considered a non-problem. The official view is that, "in relation to the special human carrying capacity of the earth, it is obvious that it is infinitely greater than present levels."<sup>8</sup> Since the growth-based strategy would be rendered untenable by any imminent limits to growth in the form of steeply rising costs resulting from minerals

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<sup>7</sup>For a balanced view see M. S. Teitelbaum "Relevance of the Demographic Transition Theory for Developing Countries", Science, May 2, 1975.

<sup>8</sup>Statement of Brazilian representative, Osório de Almeida, to the 17th Session of the U. N. Population Commission, Geneva, October 3, 1973.

depletion, environmental pollution, or ecological disruption, the regime simply declares by fiat that any such limits are infinitely remote. Any research that might cast doubt on this "obvious" fact is not likely to be welcomed, just, as has been noted by a well-known Brazilian demographer, economic and demographic research on fertility is limited by a kind of taboo.<sup>9</sup> This denial of the problem is hardly surprising since most politicians in the U.S. take the same attitude and dismiss any argument that growth must be limited as "doomsaying".

Admittedly Brazil is a large country with abundant resources and plenty of space in which to spread the inevitable pollution resulting from production and consumption. But the resource and waste disposal demands of other countries also impinge upon Brazil and provide an important reason for the large inflow of foreign investment which has been a major factor in rapid growth. Such investments offer foreign countries an alternative to importing raw materials and further polluting home environments -- a prospect that is doubly attractive to polluted and resource-poor countries like Japan. Ironically, Brazil already is experiencing the environmental problems of overdevelopment before it has solved the traditional problems of underdevelopment. Therefore it is simplistic to argue that pollution replaces hunger, and that rapid growth has substituted lesser for greater evils. The problems of underdevelopment and overdevelopment do not cancel out, instead they add together, or perhaps even multiply.

A famous exiled Brazilian, Celso Furtado, is one of the few economists to have recognized the increasingly apparent contradiction in our present

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<sup>9</sup>João Lyra Madeira, "Migrações internas no planejamento econômico," in Manoel Costa, ed. Migrações Internas no Brasil, Rio de Janeiro, Instituto de Planejamento Econômico e Social, 1971, p. 42.

concept of development: that an upper middle class standard of per capita resource consumption for the current world population of four billion is simply impossible.<sup>10</sup> Expectations of providing an ever-growing population with ever-growing standards of consumption are, of course, even more unrealistic. The raw materials in concentrated deposits in the earth's crust and the capacity of ecosystems to absorb either large quantities or exotic qualities of waste materials and of heat, set a limit on the number of person-years that can be lived in the "developed state," as that is understood today in the U.S. and in Brazil. There is no such thing as consumption in a physical sense: all materials and energy are eventually converted into waste, and economic growth speeds up this conversion. How will the limited number of person-years of "developed living" be apportioned among nations, and among social classes within nations during the present generation? How will the total be divided between the present and all future generations? Could not the total number of person-years lived from now until extinction be increased by having a smaller number of people simultaneously alive in each generation, thereby avoiding some of the permanent destruction of renewable resources and life support systems that results when their short run carrying capacity is overstressed? Also, could not our standards of per capita consumption be lowered in exchange for an increase in the total number of person-years?

These questions are only beginning to be raised among a small minority of not-yet-defunct academic scribblers, who have so far been unable to communicate their frenzy to the madmen in authority.<sup>11</sup> Yet implicitly, if not

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<sup>10</sup>Celso Furtado, O Mito de Desenvolvimento, Editora Paz e Terra SA, Rio de Janeiro, 1974, p. 19.

<sup>11</sup>See H. E. Daly, ed., Toward a Steady-State Economy, W. H. Freeman Co., San Francisco, 1973.

explicitly, these issues will surely dominate national and international politics for the remainder of this century. The recent U.N. conferences in Stockholm, Bucharest, and Rome provided a foretaste, and illustrated the tight interrelation between ecological limits and distributive justice. We are unlikely to have either without the other.

The Brazilian elite suspects that "environmentalism" is part of a plot to stifle their growth and thwart the destiny by which Brazil is "condemned to greatness." Certainly it is unreasonable to expect the poor to limit their resource consumption until after the rich have limited theirs. This applies not only between rich and poor nations, but also between social classes within nations.

Although the politically unthinkable must eventually yield to the physically impossible, so far our Faustian covenant with big science and high technology has committed us to the faith that all things are possible. Yet the most fundamental laws of science are statements of impossibility: it is impossible to create or destroy matter-energy; it is impossible to have perpetual motion or to travel faster than the speed of light; it is impossible for an organism to live in a medium consisting of its own waste products, etc. Recent technological saviors (Space, Green Revolution, Nuclear Power) have created more problems than they have solved, and are promising worse to come. Malthus summed up the error of the "technical fix" long ago: "It is not easy to conceive of a more disastrous present, one more likely to plunge the human race into irrecoverable misery, than an unlimited facility for producing food in a limited space."<sup>12</sup> Free food (and free

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<sup>12</sup>T. R. Malthus, Principles of Political Economy, London, 1820, pp. 227-228.

energy as well) would simply allow more high-consuming people to crash into the harsher ecological limits of air and water scarcity. With limits on growth, free food and free energy would be a blessing, but viewed as a substitute for limits they would be a curse. The religious optimism of scientific grant-seekers notwithstanding, there are no long run prospects for cheap energy or cheap food.

Many of the preceding considerations are general and are by no means limited to Brazil. But I would, in conclusion, invite the reader to share some related concerns about "o milagre brasileiro". If the rapidly growing lower class majority continues at its present inadequate standard of living while the more slowly growing population of the upper class minority enjoys a very rapid growth in per capita income, can we really say that Brazil is "developing"? Might not "swelling" be a more appropriate word? Or perhaps the real goal of "development" in Brazil has nothing to do with individual welfare of the majority and everything to do with national power. The Mercantilists proclaimed this goal openly, and perhaps the regime is really more neomercantilist than neoclassical. If the goal is to maximize the economic and military power of the "nation" (meaning the current elite) then nothing more need be said. One can assume that one knows other peoples' real goals and then interpret contradictory behavior as an aberration or a mistake. Or, one can assume that behavior is always rational and consistent, and that the real goal, which may be secret or even unconscious, is exactly what the behavior implies. According to which view one adopts the regime will appear either neoclassical or neomercantilist. But if the goal is to increase the welfare of the majority of Brazilians in the present and future generations, then it seems clear that Brazil will have to get off the rapid

growth turnpike and follow the slower, bumpy road of redistribution and population control.

While not referring specifically to Brazil, Raúl Prebisch, head of ECLA, recently expressed to a U.S. audience a certain disenchantment with growth in Latin America.

"Reference has been made to the so-called high rates of growth that are possible in Latin America. I do not share the rejoicing over this prospect. Indeed the high rates of growth that have been attained by some countries are accompanied by a growing disparity in income distribution and by the lack of ability of the economic system to absorb with satisfactory productivity the continuous increment in the labor force.

"The introduction of the consumption society means that we are "benefitting" from all the "delights" of your patterns of consumption such as pollution, irresponsible use of nonrenewable resources, growing congestion in the cities, and erosion of some human values that we would like to preserve."<sup>13</sup>

The growth ethic will have to end sometime and the neomalthusians will have their day, perhaps sooner than anyone thinks. But in the meantime it seems inevitable that the rhythmic crescendo of the GNP samba will drown out the somber Greek chorus of rational foresight. Now that the Brazilians have learned to beat us at our own game of industrial growthmanship, it seems rather ungracious to declare that game obsolete. One can sympathize with Brazilian disbelief and suspicions regarding the motives of the neomalthusians. But the dialectic of change has no rule against irony.

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<sup>13</sup>Raúl Prebisch, "Third World Viewpoint" in The Dilemma Facing Humanity, George M. Dalen and Clyde R. Tipton, Jr. Eds. Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, 1974, p. 40.

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO



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G. P. O. Box 3255  
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

May 9, 1975

Mr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Prof. Lowy:

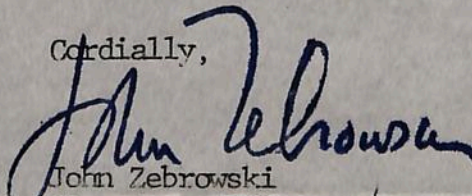
I am pleased to advise you that we are accepting your manuscript entitled

"Notes on Mushrooms and Religion"

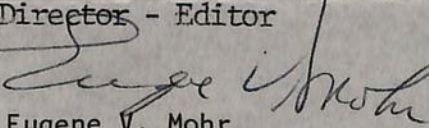
for publication in the Revista/Review Interamericana, Vol. V #1.

As author, you will also receive, plus 25 reprints of your contribution, two copies gratis of the Revista/Review, and the privilege of any additional number of reprints you may wish. An order form for additional reprints at time of press run is enclosed.

Cordially,

  
John Zebrowski  
Director - Editor

By:

  
Eugene V. Mohr  
Interim Editor

JZ:jld  
Enclosure

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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

15-V-1975

Dear Dr. Mohr,

Thanks for your notification concerning my article for the "Revista".

I promised John to solicit an article on Brazilian economic problems and I should be able to forward this to you shortly. May 29<sup>th</sup> I leave for Europe and expect to be away until about the end of July.

An order form was not enclosed with your note so I would appreciate your kindness in having 150 additional reprints sent to me at the appropriate time.

I wish you luck in your job as Interim Editor.

Sincerely yours,

A. Long

Professor of Botany

Copy

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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

10-IV-1975

Dear John,

Next month I leave for Lisboa and points east to visit colleagues I have rarely or never seen but with whom I have had correspondence for years. Leningrad is included in the itinerary because I am to give a paper at the XII International Botanical Congress. Since I often lose ends (a syndrome suffered by some taxonomists - perhaps an occupational hazard) I would like to know before leaving about the disposition of the ethnomycological paper I sent to you in February.

What can I do for you and for the Revue while abroad? An article from Franco perhaps? Write a suitable letter of introduction and I'll try!

Saludos,

Barnard

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

10-II-1975

Dear John,

The enclosed is for your consideration  
as a contribution to the "Revista".

The color print is my photo of the  
facsimile of Codex Vindobonensis Mexicanus I  
(p. 24, part) and is meant to be an "adorno"  
for your personal use. I think it speaks  
eloquently for itself and the message will  
not be lost if it is printed in black and  
white, as in Fig. 4.

Feliz Año Nuevo!

Barnard

"La Revista es muy buena.  
Lo felicito. Que sigan adelante con éxito."

María Teresa Babín,  
Autora y Profesora, The Graduate School  
and University Center, CUNY

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EDITORIAL DE LA UNIVERSIDAD  
P. O. Box 1293, Hato Rey, P. R. 00919

Gentlemen:

We are proud to announce the appearance of the inaugural issue of the Revista/Review Interamericana, a bilingual publication of Inter American University of Puerto Rico - the first college-level accredited institution on the Island now approaching its 60th anniversary since founding.

To be published quarterly, in both English and Spanish, it will address itself to the educated layman (and concerned specialists) with an interest in books, art, science, general cultural, social, economic and political subjects with emphasis on Puerto Rican, Caribbean, Latin American and Inter American themes. Initial circulation is 2,000 - with an anticipated readership of 4 to 6 times that number.

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by Melanie Pflaum

... A first person account of an experience with Sacred Mushrooms by a world authority on ethnomycology, scientifically placed in historical and ethnic context...

by Bernard Lowy

...A clear analysis of the tax structure of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, with recommendations for its overhaul...

by Sol Luis Decartes

...On the place of the English language in the U.S.S.R., Puerto Rico and the world...

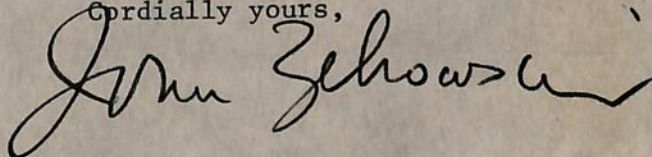
by Rose Nash

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John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

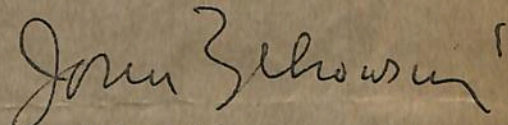
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April 2, 1971

NOTICE TO AUTHORS

The Revista/Review (Vol. I No. 1) Spring 1971 (February, March, April) has gone to press. In accordance with the policy of the Editorial Advisory Board, we are providing authors with two copies of the publication and will mail gratis up to 50 separata of author's work to list furnished to us by author. We would appreciate-no later than April 30, 1971- your list of persons to whom you would like the separata to be mailed.

Cordially,



John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

Editorial de la Universidad  
P. O. Box 1293  
IAU Hato Rey, P. R. 00919

10 de Julio de 1971

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John Zebrowski Edita

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(Reportaje en págs. 6 y 7)



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Mr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
and Agricultural and Mechanical College  
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# New York Times

— NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1977 —

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A6

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## CARTER WILL RETURN CROWN TO HUNGARY

Continued From Page A1

terms of internal policy, has become probably the most liberal of the East European countries linked to the Soviet Union.

Now that the crown issue is being settled, it is expected that steps will be taken to negotiate an economic agreement with Hungary. This would include granting Hungarian goods normal tariff status, the so-called most-favored nation treatment. Currently, only Poland and Rumania in the Soviet bloc receive such concessions.

Officials said that the question of returning the crown has been under active study for some time, and it was judged that this was the appropriate time. It is understood that Philip M. Kaiser, the American Ambassador in Budapest, strongly urged the move.

The crown was sent as a coronation gift to Stephen, Hungary's first King, in the year 1,000 by Pope Sylvester II. The Byzantine-style crown is studded with gems, decorated with miniatures depicting religious scenes and surmounted by an inclined cross. In addition to the crown, the other royal jewels include a gold scepter and orb and a gold-encrusted mantle.

### Crown a Symbol of Legitimacy

All this has profound national symbolism for Hungarians, who trace their country's nationhood and conversion to Christianity to that period.

The jewels were turned over to American military authorities at the end of World War II by members of a Hungarian military guard who feared that it would otherwise fall into the hands of advancing Soviet troops.

The crown had been used in the coronation of more than 50 Hungarian kings and no state ceremony was considered legitimate without it. The common belief of many Hungarians was that as long as the crown was safe, so was Hungary.

After accepting the crown from the Hungarian guard in 1945, the United States sent it to West Germany for a few years. It was kept in American custody there and eventually transferred to

## U.S. to Return Hungary's Crown Held Since End of World War II



Associated Press

The Crown of St. Stephen, the 977-year-old symbol of Hungarian nationhood

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The Carter Administration, in a significant move to improve relations with Hungary, has decided to return to Budapest the Crown of St. Stephen, the symbol of Hungarian nationhood that has been in American custody since the last days of World War II.

Administration and Congressional sources said that the decision was conveyed to key members of Congress today.

Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance in-

tends to deliver the crown and crown jewels to the Hungarian Government at the end of President Carter's scheduled trip to nine countries, from Nov. 22 to Dec. 2.

The decision to return the crown and jewels is regarded by Administration officials as a symbol of the changes that have occurred in recent years in Hungary. Under Janos Kadar, Hungary, in

Continued on Page A6, Column 1

.....

**WIGNER, EUGENE PAUL**, b Budapest, Hungary, Nov 17, 02, nat US; m 36, 41; c 2.  
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS. Educ: Tech Hochsch, Berlin, DrIng, 25. Hon Degrees:  
Nineteen from US & foreign cols & univs, 49-73. Prof Exp. Asst, Tech Hochsch,  
Berlin, 26-27, privatdocent, 28-30. N B Ausserord prof theoret physics, 30-33; asst,  
Univ Gottingen, 27-28, lectr math physics, Princeton Univ, 50, prof, 30-36, prof  
physics, Univ Wis, 37-38. Thomas D Jones prof math physics, Palmer Phys Lab, 71-  
71. **EMER THOMAS D JONES PROF MATH PHYSICS, PRINCETON UNIV**, 71-  
Concurrent Pos. Sci guest, Kaiser Wilhelm Inst Berlin, 31 & Metall Lab, Chicago, 42-  
45; dir res & develop, Clinton Labs, Tenn, 46-47, Lorentz lectr, Inst Lorentz, Leiden,  
57; dir harbor proj civil defense, Nat Acad Sci, 63, dir course 29, Int Sch Physics  
Enrico Fermi, 63; dir, Civil Defense Res Proj, Oak Ridge, Tenn, 64-65; Kramers prof,  
State Univ Utrecht, 75. Consult, Off Sci Res & Develop, 41-42, Oak Ridge Nat Lab  
& Exxon Nuclear Co; mem vis comt, Nat Bur Stand, 47-51, gen adv comt, AEC, 52-  
57, 59-64. Honors & Awards: Nobel Prize in Physics, 63; Medal for Merit, 46;  
Franklin Medal, Franklin Inst, 50; Fermi Award, 58; Atoms for Peace Award, 60;  
Max Planck Medal, Ger Phys Soc, 61; George Washington Award, Am Hungarian  
Studies Found, 64; Semmelweis Medal, Am Hungarian Med Assn, 65; Nat Medal Sci,  
69; Albert Einstein Award, 72. Mem: Nat Acad Sci, Am Math Soc, tel Am Phys Soc  
(vpres, 55, pres, 66); Am Acad Arts & Sci, Am Philos Soc. Res. Application of group  
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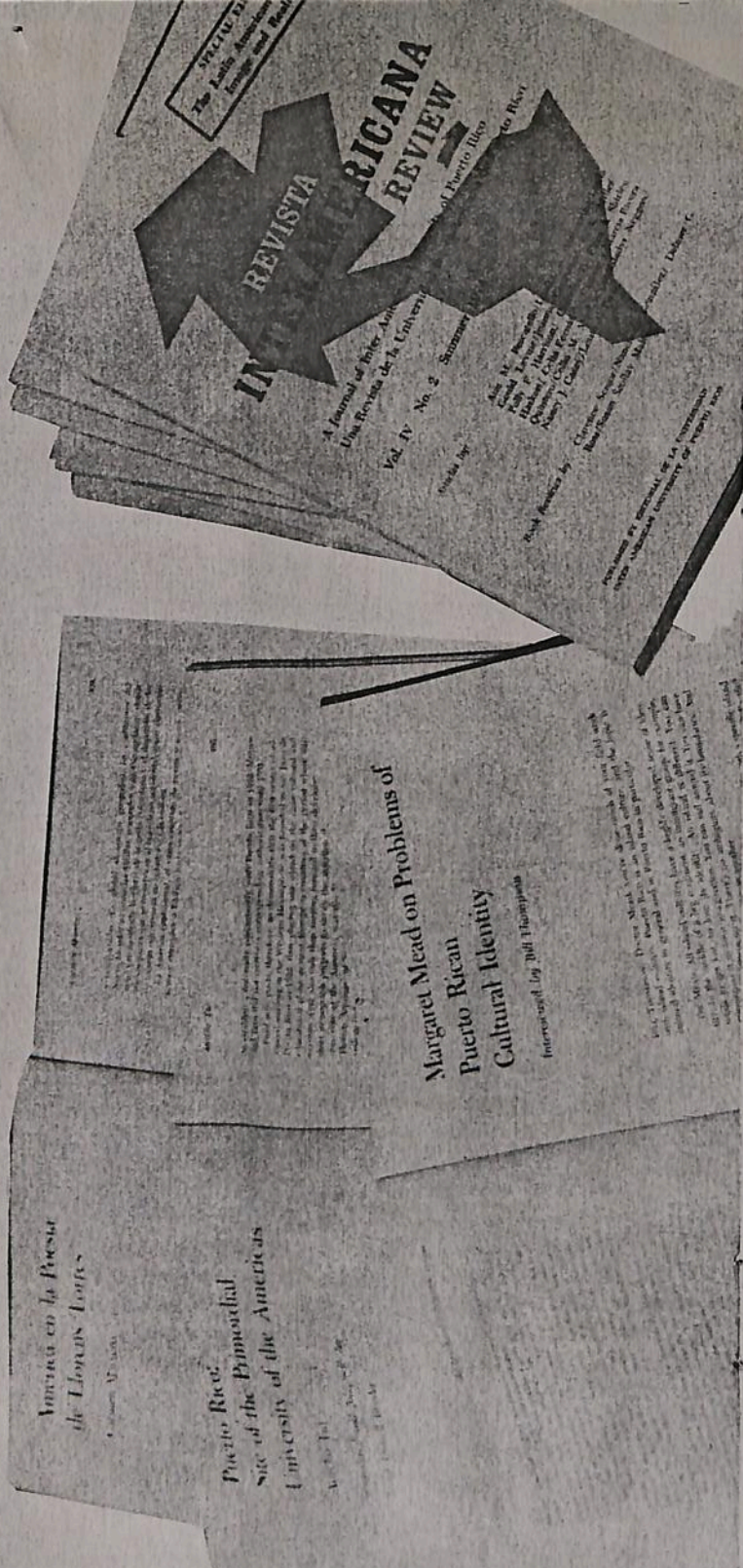
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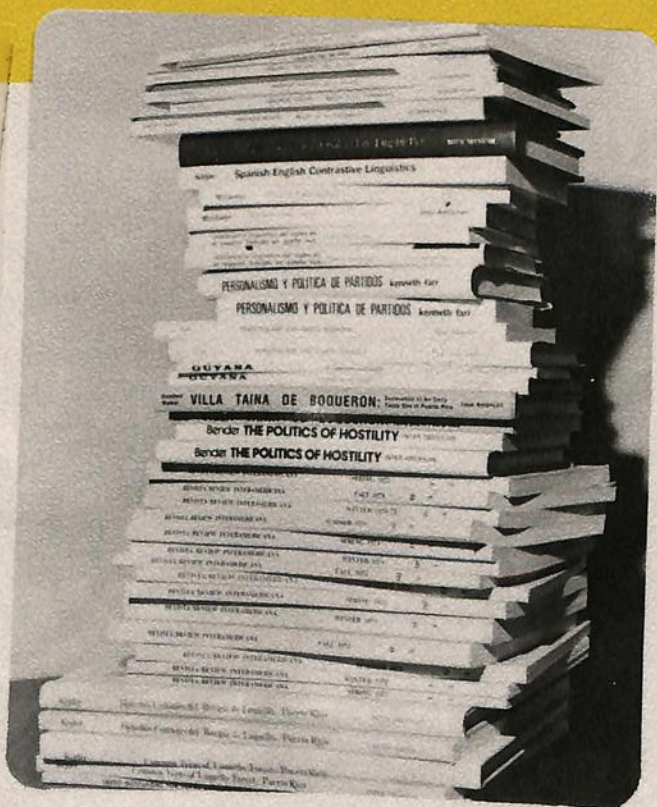
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TO Mr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

DATE 9-30-74

No, I didn't make it to Manhattan till 1936 the first time.

Thanks for the kind comments about U.B.

Yes, we would be interested in the Brazilian paper - ditto ethnomyology. I thought alleged paper fine.

no, you didn't send your Guatemalan (way on) thunderbolt legend nice, send it. The best

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BY J. M. [Signature]  
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Louisiana State University

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

DATE

9-30-74

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a bit U.B.

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in the Brazilian paper - ditto  
ethnomycology. I thought alleged  
paper five.

No, you didn't send your  
Guatemalan (Wayon) thunderbolt  
legend piece. I read it. The best  
I ever

BY Says who? Recs

all originals!

DATE

3-X-1974

Sorry you didn't make it  
to Manhattan till '36, when  
I was 20 - and in Queens!

My comment on U.B. merited.  
I'll contact my Brazilian  
expert and explore possibilities  
of article for "Revista."

Happy you approve of Allegro-  
ditto ethnomycology.  
Donner and Peltyen included  
herein.

This a lovely means of communi-  
cation. Over.

SIGNED

Saludos  
Bernard

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John Zbawski

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

23-IX-1979

Dear John,

Many thanks for sending me your most enjoyable verbal sketches of ДЯДЯ БРУНО. Did you happen to live in Manhattan in the 20's? If so, we might have been neighbors, though probably not very friendly ones. The Polish and Hungarian communities had a lot in common but in those days I think they had a tendency to think of themselves as mutually exclusive aristocracies.

nos melhores saudades de sempre

Bernard Henry

PS - Would you be interested in an article for the "Revista" from a very knowledgeable economist I know on campus, an expert in Brazilian affairs? I

might be able to persuade him to write something  
suitable. Or something on ethnomycology? What  
did you think of Allegro's paper? — Did I send  
you my short piece on the Guatemalan (Mayan)  
Thunderbolt legend?

JOHN M. ALLEGRO.

Craigmore, Ballasalla,  
Isle of Man

7 September 1973

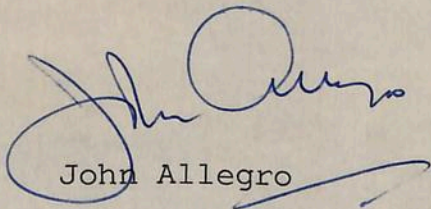
Dear Dr Lowy,

Thank you for your letter of the 23rd August. Please don't concern yourself unduly about the returned article I offered Revista; I quite understand the circumstances. Indeed, you may feel on reading it that it does not after all fall into the desired category for that journal and would prefer not to send it on. Anyway, I am enclosing it. I have not added anything since I did bring it rather more up to date by reference to your work and our thoughts about possible South American connections with the Sumer cult.

If it is not worth offering again, please feel free to pass it on to your local campus journal or Fly Fishers' Quarterly, or whatever !

I am most grateful for the advance copy of your article on the Am. Musc. and the Thunderbolt concept. How it all fits !

With very best wishes,



John Allegro

Gibraltar Onion Skin

MILLERS FALLS

ALL COTTON

The Cult of the Sacred Mushroom in the Ancient Near East and  
Middle America

John M. Allegro

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation  
To be published in REVISTA INTERAMERICANA LXVI  
SAF Vol. 3, No. 3 1973  
pp. 252-257.  
Received 13 IX 1973.

No one religion in the ancient Near East can be studied in isolation. All stem from man's first questioning about the origin of life and how to ensure his own survival. He has always been acutely conscious of his own insufficiency. However much he may have progressed technically, making clothes, building a shelter, conserving food and water supplies, and so on, the forces of nature were always greater than he. The winds would blow away his shelter, the sun parch his crops, wild beasts prey upon his animals; he was always on the defensive in a losing battle. Out of this sense of dependency and frustration, religion was born.

Somehow man had to establish communications with the source of the world's fertility, and thereafter to maintain a right relationship with it. Over the course of time he built up a body of experiential knowledge of rituals that he or his representatives could perform or words they could recite which were reckoned to have the greatest influence on this fertility deity. At first they were largely imitative. If rain in the desert lands was the source of life, then the moisture from heaven must be only a more abundant kind of spermatozoa. If the male organ ejaculated this precious fluid and made life in the woman, then above the skies the source of nature's semen must be a mighty penis, as the earth which bore its offspring was the womb. It followed therefore that to induce the heavenly phallus to complete its orgasm, man must stimulate it by sexual means, by singing, dancing, orgiastic displays, and above all by the performance of the copulatory act itself.

However far man progressed in his control of the world about him there remained a large gap between what he wanted at any one time and what he could achieve on his own account. There was always some unscalable mountain, some branch of knowledge which remained impenetrable, some disease with no known cure. It seemed to him that if he had managed painstakingly to grope his

way to a knowledge and dexterity so far above the animals, then in some mysterious way his thinkers and artisans must have been tapping a source of wisdom no less real than the rain that fructified the ground. The heavenly penis, then, was not only the source of life-giving semen, it was the origin of knowledge. The seed of God was the Word of God.

Man's dream is to become God. Then he would be like him, omnipotent, no longer fearful of the snows in winter or the sun in summer, or the drought that killed his cattle, or the famine that starved his family. The penis in the skies would rise and spurt its vital juice whenever man commanded, and the earth below would open its vulva and gestate its young as man required. Above all, he would learn the secrets of the universe not piecemeal, by trial and fatal error, but by a sudden, wonderful illumination from within.

But God is jealous of his power and knowledge. He brooks no rivals in heavenly places. If, in his mercy, he will allow just a very few chosen mortals to share his divinity, it is but for a fleeting moment. Under very special circumstances he will permit men to rise to the throne of heaven and glimpse the beauty and the glory of omniscience and omnipotence. For those who are so privileged there has seemed no greater or more worthwhile experience. The colours are brighter, the sounds more penetrating, every sensation is magnified, every natural force exaggerated.

For such a glimpse of heaven men have died. In the pursuit of this goal great religions have been born. They have shone as a beacon to men struggling in their unequal battle with nature, and then the fires have died, stifled by man's attempts to perpetuate, codify, and evangelize the mystic vision.

The ancient Near Eastern and classical worlds knew of a number of such mystery religions through which ancient man sought to discover instant power and knowledge. Granted the first proposition that the vital forces of nature

are controlled by an extra-terrestrial intelligence, these religions are logical developments from the older, cruder fertility cults. With the advance of technical proficiency the aims of religious ritual became less concerned with influencing weather and crops and more with attaining of wisdom and the knowledge of the future. The Word that seeped through the labia of the earth's womb became to the mystic of less importance than the Logos which he believed his religion enabled him to apprehend and enthuse him with divine omniscience. But the source was the same vital power of the universe and the cultic practice differed little.

To raise the crops the farmer copulated with his wife in the fields. To seek the drug that would send his soul winging to the seventh heaven and back, the initiates into the religious mysteries had their priestesses seduce the magic herb and draw it into their grasp as a woman fascinates her partner's penis into erection.

For the way to God and the fleeting view of heaven was through plants more plentifully endowed with the sperm of God than any other. They were the drug-herbs, the science of whose cultivation and use had been accumulated over centuries of observation and dangerous experiment;. Those who had this secret wisdom of the plants were the chosen of their god; to them alone had he vouchsafed the privilege of access to the heavenly throne. And if he was jealous of his power, no less were those who served him in the cultic mysteries. Theirs was no gospel to be shouted from the rooftops; Paradise was for none but the favoured few. The incantations and rites by which they conjured forth their drug-plants, and the details of the bodily and mental preparations undergone before they could ingest their god, were the secrets of the cult. to which none but the initiate, bound by fearful oaths, had access.

Very rarely, and then only for urgent practical purposes, were those secrets ever committed to writing. Normally they would be passed from priest

to initiate by word of mouth, their accuracy dependent upon the trained memories of men dedicated to the learning of their "scriptures" by rote. But if, for some drastic reason like the disruption of their cultic centres by war or persecution, it became necessary to write down the precious names of the herbs and the manner of their use and accompanying incantations, it would be in some esoteric form, a code known only to the leaders of their dispersed communities.

Herein lies the major problem of the latter-day historian. Denied access to a living cult and dependent for his information at best on deliberately obscure cryptic writings, at worst the reports of contemporary "peeping-toms" supplementing their sparse knowledge with ill-informed hearsay, the researcher is too often faced with a mass of contradictory evidence.

This has certainly been the case with the religions of Israelite Yahwism and its later partly political manifestations of Zealotism and primitive Christianity. In my book The Sacred Mushroom and The Cross (Allegro 1970), I have tried to show that these cults were derived from a primitive fertility religion, based upon the worship and use of the hallucinatory drug found in the so-called Holy Plant, or "sacred mushroom."

The fungus recognized today as the Amanita muscaria, or Fly-Agaric, has been known from the beginning of history. Beneath the skin of its characteristic red- and -white-spotted cap there is concealed a powerful hallucinatory poison. Its exhilarating and depressive effects include the stimulating of the perceptive facilities so that the subject sees objects much greater or much smaller than they are, colours and sounds are much enhanced, and there is a general sense of power, physical and mental, quite outside the range of normal human experience.

The mushroom has always been a thing of mystery. The ancients were puzzled by its manner of growth without seed, the speed with which it made its

appearance after rain, and its as rapid disappearance. Born from a volva or "egg" it appears as a small penis, raising itself like the human organ sexually aroused, and when it spread wide its canopy the old botanists saw it as a phallus bearing the "burden" of a woman's groin.

Every aspect of the mushroom's existence was fraught with sexual allusions, and in its phallic form the ancients saw a replica of the fertility god himself. It was the "son of God", its drug was a purer form of the god's own spermatozoa than that discoverable in any other form of living matter. It was, in fact, God himself, manifest on earth. To the mystic it was the divinely given means of entering heaven; God had come down in the flesh to show the way to himself, by himself.

To pluck such a precious herb was attended at every point with peril. The time - before sunrise, the words to be uttered - the name of the guardian angel, were vital to the operation, but more was needed. Some form of substitution was necessary to make an atonement to the earth robbed of her most precious offspring. Yet such was the divine nature of the Holy Plant, only the god could make the necessary sacrifice. To redeem the Son, the Father had to supply even the "price of redemption". These are all phrases used of the sacred mushroom, as they are of the Jesus of Christian theology.

The hallucinatory fungus needs, of course, no introduction to students of Middle and South American folk-lore and religion. The existence of the cult has just recently been brought again to our notice by the discovery by Dr. Bernard Lowy of the Louisiana State University of mushroom symbolism in Maya codices (Lowy 1972a, 1972b). Almost certainly the hallucinatory use of the fungus in Mesoamerica South America will be as old as the earliest settlers who had immigrated to the New World by way of Siberia and the Bering Strait.

We know of the existence of the mushroom cult in that region in recent times: in western Siberia among the Finno-Ugrian peoples, the Ostyak and Vogul; and in extreme north-eastern Siberia, among the Chukchi, Koryak, and Kamchadal. The Amanita muscaria was used by the medicine-men of the Lapps of Inari in Europe, and the Yakagir of northernmost Siberia. It has been suggested that it was this drug that gave the ancient Norsemen that maniacal fury on the battlefield called "beserker" rage (Allegro 1970).

If indeed the mushroom stones of Guatemala do point to the existence of the cult in that region some three-and-a-half millenia ago (Lowy 1971), it is interesting that it was about the same time that the worship of the soma-drug plant, recently identified with fair probability as Amanita muscaria, spread into India. More than a hundred hymns of the Hindu scriptures, the Rig Veda, celebrate this source of divine inspiration (Wasson 1969).

If we are right, the worship of the sacred mushroom was prevalent in ancient Sumer from very early times, but the Amanita muscaria is certainly not native to Mesopotamia. It is a denizen of birch and conifer forests, and it is interesting how much of Sumerian mythology relates to conifers, particularly in the case of that widespread myth of Gilgamesh, the "cedar-tree" man. We have then to look to the north for the source of this legend and probably for Sumerian culture generally. No one knows where this gifted people came from originally, but a fair guess would be among the mountains of Armenia or thereabouts, and we are reminded of the observations of the anthropologist Earnest Hooten about the Maya:

"It is of considerable interest to ponder the fact that the intentional artificial deformation of the skull in a people with hooked, beaky noses is associated with the development of high civilizations in two widely separated areas - the Near East and the western cordillera of the Americas.... I am inclined to think

that the ancestors of the classical Mayas were not very different from the white hybridized type which we call Armenoid - hook noses from Henry Field's Iranian Plateau race, round heads from the good old Alpines - and inspired with similar aesthetic ambitions to improve their head form..."

The following passage is quoted by J. Eric S. Thompson in support of his own tentative reconstruction of the origin of the Maya civilization:

"...there was a non-Maya group of Indians, perhaps long-headed, thinly scattered over the Maya area, and perhaps rather more numerous in the highlands, from a quite early time; that the ancestors of the Maya in small bands reached their final homes, together with other peoples of approximately the same physical make-up (round-headed and short), perhaps as late as 2000 BC - 1000 BC; that sooner or later they imposed their rule on the natives of the region, forming an upper caste; that in the course of, say, the next five hundred years the newcomers were reinforced by still more recent arrivals, all of whom entered America via the Bering Strait, so that finally the new race largely outnumbered the old people; that the new race brought with it from Asia such techniques as pottery making, spinning, and weaving, a knowledge that their ancestors had practised agriculture, but without seed (lost on the long wanderings from Asia via Alaska); and that the last arrivals who may have left Siberia as late as the beginning of the Christian era brought with them certain religious concepts which survive in eastern Asia to this day mixed with Hinduism and debased Buddhism..."(Thompson 1954).

May we then dare to suggest some real ethnic and cultural links between the mushroom-worshipping peoples of ancient Sumer, India, Siberia, and Middle America? Perhaps at this stage it must remain no more than an exciting possibility and even worthy of all the scorn of the anti-diffusionist. Nevertheless,

the mushroom cult of the Near Eastern and classical mythology has, as we now see, a common vocabulary, discernible at least through a new awareness of the place of Sumerian as a philological bridge between the Semitic and classical worlds. The names and attributes of the sacred mushroom are the threads by which we now have the promise of tracing the cult's progress through different geographical and ethnic areas. Proper names are notoriously conservative; even though a religion may be borrowed by an alien people with a quite different language they will tend to keep the old god-names, even though they may adapt them slightly to fit the phonetic structure of their own tongue. Similarly they may take <sup>c</sup>over the myths of the new religion and retell them in their own language, but maintain the original names of the chief characters. Where, as often with the nature-myths, the heroes and gods are personified plants or animals, it should now be more than ever possible to discern behind those names the basic ingredients of the myth and so identify its source and original cultic significance.

It would be an interesting and rewarding exercise to extend this same treatment through the other known cult-centres, examining the names under which the various hallucinogenic mushrooms were known for the kind of philological links that can only prove actual diffusion. Similarities in cult practices and even in the details of comparable mythologies are not sufficient of themselves to prove contact between peoples and cultures. But a common proper name discernible in such myths, however disguised under a thin veneer of dialectal difference, is a certain pointer to direct borrowing. To discover such evidence of a common source between the Near East and Middle America would be an exciting experience; but the search itself would have its own reward. If nothing else it could be an incentive to inter-disciplinary collaboration which in these days of over-specialization might prove a welcome academic exercise.

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# INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

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P. O. Box 1293  
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919

September 27, 1973

Prof. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge  
Louisiana 70803

Dear Professor Lowy:

Thank you for your efforts in connection with the Allegro manuscript. I will put it through for publication on your recommendation, although, frankly, I still have reservations of an editorial nature. If you would advise the author, I would appreciate it. Or, if you prefer, we can do it from here. He will receive 2 copies of the issue plus 25 reprints of his article, with our compliments.

I shall try to get it into the issue now being prepared for the printer - Fall, 1973 (Vol. III No. 3). If we do not have room, we shall hold it over for the following.

With best wishes,

Richard Hall  
Acting Director-Editor

RH:cln

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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

1-8-1973.

Dear Mr. Hall,

I am glad that you have decided in favor of Allepo's article and feel sure that neither of us will have cause for regret.

I shall write to Allepo to inform him of your decision and let him know - as you indicate - approximately when his paper will appear.

With best regards,

B. Lowry

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Dear Mr. Hall:

Enclosed is the manuscript of Allegro's paper which he has kindly revised in conformance with my suggestions and yours and which he has sent to me at my request with the understanding that if I found it suitable for the "Revista" I would forward it to you with my recommendation.

When I wrote to Prof. Allegro regarding the rejection of his piece I was not at all sure that he would willingly revise his manuscript, a matter of some delicacy to ask of any author and particularly one of international renown. Nevertheless, he <sup>has</sup> graciously done so and in my judgement his paper is of exceptional interest. I would like to see it published in the "Revista" at the earliest opportunity. I hope you will share my view that the paper is appropriate for publication in its present form. The manuscript arrived bearing a number of minor corrections and I have had it transcribed in order to send you clean copies for editorial purposes.

Please let me hear from you soon.

With best regards,

*B. Lowy*  
B. Lowy

**John M. Allegro** is a lecturer in Old Testament and Inter-Testamental Studies at the University of Manchester. He was appointed the first British representative on an international editing team currently preparing the Dead Sea Scrolls for publication, and the Penguin edition of his book on the Scrolls has sold over 250,000 copies and been translated into eight languages.

*This is from the jacket of  
"The sacred mushroom and  
the cross". Could it serve  
as the footnote identification  
of the author?*

*Bl*

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO



P. O. Box 1293  
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

August 20, 1973

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge  
Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for your very kind letter of August 16th. I wish John had told me he had already had some correspondence with you about this article...or at least briefed me in some way!

Your suggestion for re-submission of the Allegro article through you seems excellent, and I much appreciate your offer. If Professor Allegro could stress in the article any new insights or investigations, or the results of additional research, then the piece would fall more logically within the definition of our journal as a source of information not readily available elsewhere. I think it is particularly unfortunate to discuss a topic briefly and then direct the reader - in a footnote - to a book by the same author for a fuller treatment of the same topic.

However, as I said before, I'm serving out an interregnum here, and these editorial caveats are strictly my own. I cannot speak for John. Nevertheless, I would be most anxious to get your own impressions of the article.

As for Dr. Eduardo F. Indacochea - nary a word has been received. The article sounds like an interesting one.

With best wishes and thanks,

*Richard Hall*  
Richard Hall  
Acting Director-Editor

RH:cln

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

June 2, 1972

A Quien Pueda Interesar:

El portador de esta misiva es el doctor Bernard Lowy, profesor de Botánica de la Universidad Estatal de Louisiana, y Director del Mycological Herbarium. Además de ser un experto en este campo, el Profesor Lowy es pionero en el campo científico de etnomicología. Ha escrito y publicado un gran número de estudios científicos.

El Editorial Universitario, y su revista, Revista/ Review Interamericana se honra en tener al Profesor Bernard Lowy como miembro de la Junta Editorial de esta publicación. En sus funciones como consultor no solamente ha suministrado colaboraciones sobre etnomicología, sino sobre la cultura Maya, y se ha tomado la iniciativa de brindar su apoyo a la edición programada para Octubre, del año en curso, que será dedicada a la Política Extranjera de Estados Unidos en América Latina.

Además, el incumbente es mi amigo personal.

La cooperación que se le ofrezca en cualquier requerimiento la agradeceré profundamente, ya que lo que él pueda introducir y aportar será algo de mérito indiscutible, y que amerite consideración.

Atentamente suyo,

John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ:cln



*received, 31-VIII-1973*

Prof. Bernard Lowy  
Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

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Dear Mr. Hall - I just received this. Dr. John's letter to me (March 2 - of which you have a copy) he suggested a 25% discount. I took the liberty of increasing this somewhat (see my letter March 5) and sent my check for \$69. which was accepted (copy enclosed). Please clear this with the accounting department for me.

*Dr. Lowy*

*Dr. Lowy:*  
Note: This has not as yet been paid!  
Could we hear from you? Thanks

*[Signature]*

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
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P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

March 2, 1973

Prof. Bernard Lowy  
Louisiana State University  
Department of Botany  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernard:

Busy, chronically or sporadically, hardly says it!

Thanks for your kind commets.

I'm asking the printer to send you the slides directly.

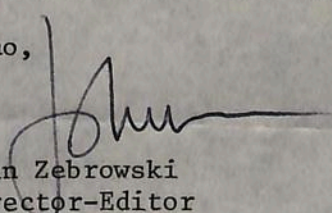
The next number of the Revista/Review (Vol. II No. 4) is in press.  
The next after that (Vol III No. 1) will be closing by April 30.  
We'll look forward to Allegro's paper.

As for your bill, why not -- as Consulting Editor and contributor --  
take 25% off? (Incidentally, you ordered 250; with our 50 "free",  
you should have got 300).

We're sending 4 extra copies of Revista by <sup>air</sup>mail.

My long delayed leave may materialize at last. The third candidate  
looks great and I expect him to accept a contract next week.

Ciao,

  
John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ:cln

P.S. - If you want the color separations let me know and I'll ask  
our printer about them. Our cost of this edition of Revista  
ran to almost \$8M, and the color insert for the 2,000 copies  
was close to \$800.

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*College of Arts and Sciences*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

March 5, 1973

Dear John:

I am informing Allegro of the closing date for acceptance of articles to be included in the next number of the "Revista" (Vol. III, No.1). His contribution should be of exceptional interest. His book "The sacred mushroom and the cross" elicited high interest among scholars throughout the world (not to mention non-scholars and the clergy) but since his evidence comes largely from linguistic studies in Sumerian, Hebrew and Sanskrit, few were able to appreciate his findings or to evaluate them properly. I have asked him for a paper that ordinary mortals can understand.

As for my bill, why not, indeed ? Enclosed is my check for soixante neuf dollars, a highly appropriate number considering the present condition of U.S. currency. Should some other numeral please you more, you may tell me about it ... but don't hurry.

Is it too early to wish you bon voyage ? When does your leave begin? To whom shall I write in your absence?

If the "color separations" of my paper can be obtained at no additional cost, I would be delighted to have them. Yes, please see that the printer returns my slides.

Afectuosos saludos,

*Bernard*  
B. Lowy



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UNIVERSITY PRESS

P.O. Box 1293  
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INVOICE

Prof. Bernard Lowy  
Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

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18 November 1973

Manager,  
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Dear Sir:

Some months ago, we requested that the following book:

Robert L. Brunhouse, SYLVANUS G. MORLEY AND  
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Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma, 1971 ),  
\$ 8.95 hard.

be sent to our reviewer:

Dr. Jerome S. Handler  
Department of Anthropology  
Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Unfortunately, Dr. Handler will be unable to review the book.  
But, before I got the book from him, he sent it back to you.  
So, would you please re-send the Brunhouse volume to our new  
book reviewer?

Dr. Bernard Lowry  
Department of Botany & Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Can you do it  
for me? Mike

We thank you for your assistance in this matter. We also  
apologise for any inconvenience this mixup might have caused.

Sincerely,

Dr. R. Michael Malek  
Book Review Editor, R/R

cc: Dick Hall  
Delmer Ross  
✓ Dr. Bernard Lowry

RMM/lj

26-XI-73

DR. R. MICHAEL MALEK

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA  
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36688

Dr. R. M.  
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Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

9 de Mayo de 1973.

Querido Eduardo,

Mientras nos gozamos aquí de nuestros "Spring  
moss", me aprovecho de escribirte unas pocas  
líneas amistosas. No quiero enloquecer con este  
tema (mi "Cartago delenda est") que debe ser  
ya un poco apurado para ti — pero estoy  
tan atrevido de referirme otra vez a la posibilidad  
que escribieras un artículo para la "Revista  
Interamericana." Como es posible que todavía no  
conoces la "Revista", te mando un ejemplar  
del último número que se han publicado.  
También incluye dos separatas pequeñas mías.

Ya pienso en hacer otro viaje de estudios  
para ampliar el tema de etnomicología — probable-  
mente a Honduras por primera vez y de nuevo a  
Guatemala — comenzando a fines de Mayo o a  
principios de Junio.

Te mando una "edición limitada" de la página  
XI del códice Calindo (que ya te mostré) donde  
se encuentra el hongu sagrado en las manos  
del sacerdote.

Un abrazo fuerte de

Bernard

MINUTES

Editorial Advisory Board

Meeting of March 30, 1973

Present: J. Zebrowski; F. Insermi; L. Bender; W. Llorens; J. de Onis;  
E. Corcoran; C. Decker.

Absent: P. Rodriguez; A. Garcia; J. Freyre.

The meeting began at 2:30 p.m.

Mr. Zebrowski explained the beginnings and present status of the University Press within IAU to visiting Consulting Editors Lcdo. Washington Llorens and Professor Jose de Onis: from a part-time activity with a Director excused from half the teaching load to a full-time enterprize since January 1972. To date, six editions of the quarterly Revista/Review have been printed or are in production, and a number of books have been published or are in preparation, with all channels productive except book distribution through wholesale and retail outlets.

1. CHARTER

The question of a Charter for the Press has become important to determine the status of the Press at this time and to institutionalize it within the University. Previous informal arrangements are no longer desirable since the Press is becoming professional and established and should anticipate qualifying to seek membership in the American Association of University Presses. This membership is as desirable for a Press as accreditation by Middle States is for the University.

Mr. Zebrowski gave the background and the steps taken up to this time in securing guides and models from circularizing the 63 members of the American Association of University Presses, about 40 of whom provided varying degrees of data. Copies of relevant information were previously given to the Editorial Advisory Board for their consideration.

Your comments  
are invited.  
✓

Some discussion followed. Prof. Bender queried whether the Press can be Chartered within the University as at present, possibly under the Board of Trustees as step one, to be changed at a later date (step two), perhaps to a separate legal entity such as a corporation. It was generally agreed this would be a feasible course.

Prof. de Onis then asked Mr. Zebrowski's title and stated that normally the Director of a Press is usually on a level equivalent to a Dean. Mr. Zebrowski replied that this is also the view of the Press Association. Further discussion then followed regarding "Housekeeping Policy" and Mr. Zebrowski pointed up his attempts to distribute the responsibilities to the Board Members for their further involvement and through them, or along-side, that of the faculty. Dr. Insemi stated that non-working editors might better either resign or be replaced. Mr. Zebrowski said this matter is considered in re-appointing editors or in seeking nominations from heads of instructional units. Drs. Bender and Insemi pointed out that the volume of work now is such that some relief from teaching might be considered. Mr. Zebrowski answered that this matter had already been discussed and will be given every consideration in budget discussions with the President, perhaps to the extent of only one or two members of the Board, since our resources are very limited.

Prof. de Onis then stated that the ideal situation for the Press would be for it to be subsidized by the University with personnel and other expenses to be paid out of the regular University budget, but to keep the fund autonomous. This step, of segregating Press income, was recently taken, Mr. Zebrowski informed the editors.

He then pointed out that to maintain intellectual integrity the Press must be free of influence by other departments. His concern is and has been, he said, for the highest possible level of performance and continuity regardless of any internal politics, professional vanities, or opinions and prejudices no matter

where they originate. For the Press to be of first class reputation and to so continue it is necessary to think beyond ourselves and present incumbencies.

The matter of structure was raised, bringing up the question of a Board of Directors. Mr. Llorens stated that at UPR the Press Director is appointed by the President. It is the same at IAU, Mr. Zebrowski said. Prof. Bender stated that the Director and the Editorial Board could choose and recommend names for a Board of Directors to be presented through the President to the Board of Trustees.

A suggestion was made that a committee of two members of the Editorial Board and two outstanding outside persons plus the President, could act as a nominating committee, to recommend names to the Trustees, who would make the appointments.

Prof. de Onis suggested, however, that for protection of present ideals and integrity, a draft of a Charter be drawn up before the selection of a Board of Directors, and that the provisions for this Board of Directors and other matters be provided for in such a Charter and its by-laws. This suggestion was generally approved. The wording of the rough draft of the initial Resolution on the Charter was then discussed and changed.

Mr. Decker then arrived and the contents of the Resolution concerning the Charter were read to him. Mr. Decker then suggested that the word "autonomy" may not be as yet apropos and should perhaps be changed to "autonomous entity". Following discussion of this point, the Resolution was again changed to read as follows:

Resolution 1:

In order to insure maximum intellectual and fiscal integrity, the University Press shall work toward becoming an autonomous entity with a Charter and by-laws within Inter American University.

This Resolution was adopted unanimously.

2. POLICY ON PUBLICATION RESULTING FROM  
IAU - SPONSORED ACTIVITIES

A second Resolution was then discussed following Mr. Zebrowski's

explanation concerning the necessity to deal with publication of proceedings of University sponsored intellectual and scholarly activities. Last year papers presented at an Educational Conference were published and copyrighted by an outside publisher. While no serious legal consequences are anticipated, in point of fact, one article in the work published outside and bearing alien 1973 copyright had already appeared in an edition of the Revista/Review with a 1972 copyright held by Inter American University. This will need clearing up. A further point exists in that, as a matter of policy, activities sponsored by the University should, if at all possible, redound to the benefit of the University.

Further, Mr. Zebrowski informed the members of the meeting, the Oceaneering Conference co-sponsored by the North-South Center and the Hato Rey Campus of IAU has produced a significant body of publishable works and a tentative agreement in principle was reached, with the North-South Center agreeing to half the cost if this is matched by the Hato Rey/IAU Administration.

Also, CISCLA on the San Germán Campus has offered \$800 toward publication of a book on Cuba by Dr. Bender. A similar procedure was already followed with \$1,000 offered toward publication of the Guyana Monograph.

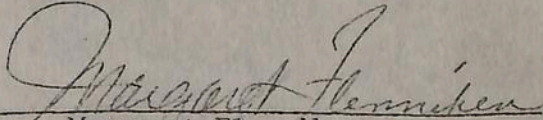
It was generally agreed that such additional funding was desirable and that insofar as possible, particularly when outside participants are concerned, the University Press should be the publisher rather than someone from the outside. It would expand the Press list, add to sales, and the like. After some discussion by all present, the following Resolution was worked out and unanimously adopted as Press policy.

Resolution 2:

All papers and proceedings resulting from scholarly, scientific, intellectual or artistic activities of extra-mural interest or merit, funded by the University, shall, whenever possible, be made available to the Inter American University Press for first refusal, together with such funds as budgeted or allocated for publication.

3. It was agreed that, if sufficient papers from the Conference recently sponsored by the University are available with authors' permission, an edition of the Revista/Review devoted to "Race and Its Relevance in the Caribbean" may be issued.
4. The Editors approved the organization of an edition of the Revista/Review for sometime in 1974 on the theme "Trade and Commerce in the Caribbean" suggested by Prof. Delmer Ross, who volunteered to help organize and co-edit the number.
5. Lcdo. Llorens submitted his appointments to a committee which will work toward preparing a list of Puerto Rican works out of print which could be re-issued under the envisioned low-volume, low-cost program. It was accepted and Mr. Zebrowski reaffirmed Prof. Inserni's appointment as liaison from the Advisory Board. A meeting will be called soon.

There being no further business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

  
Margaret Flemmiken  
Acting Secretary

4 negatives for color illustration of Maya Codex paper in *Revista Interamericana* II (3). 1972.

Paper clips will mark photographs and some art work permanently. Please fold this guard at the scored line and slip over your photographs or art work before attaching paper clips. We have all you need—just ask us for more.

*Received: 6-14-73 Interamer.*

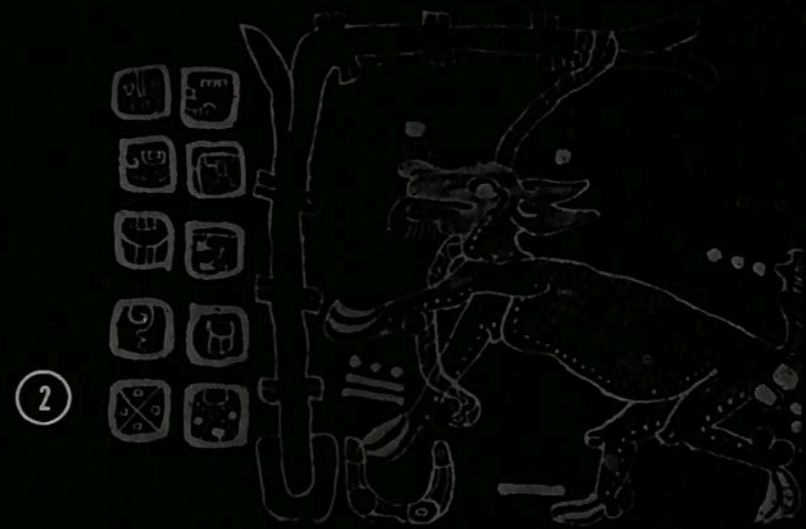
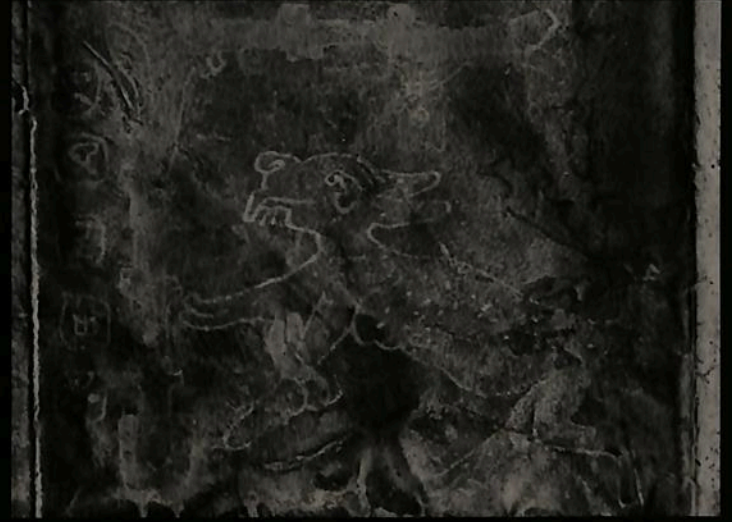
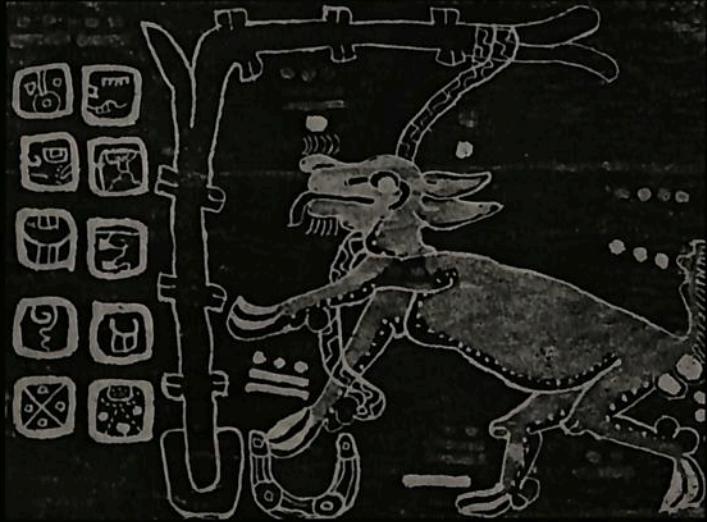


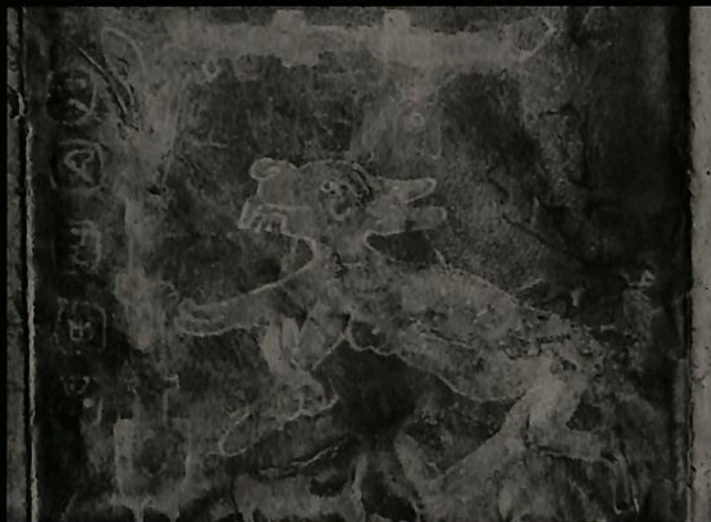
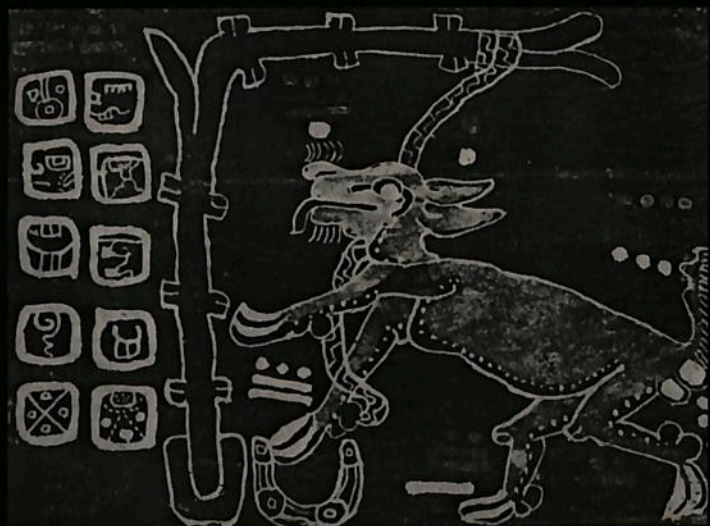
Fig. 1. Madrid Codex X 1; Fig. 2. Madrid Codex X 1; Fig. 3. Galindo Codex apx. X 1; Fig. 4. Galindo Codex apx. X 1.

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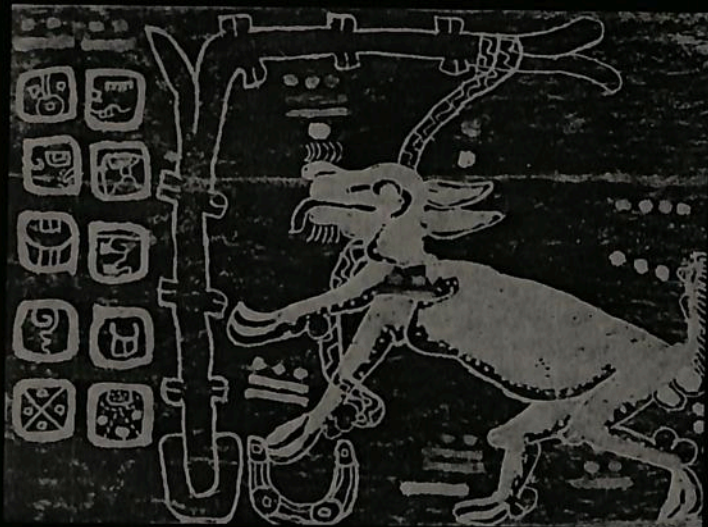
RED



BLUE



MOT 73A



INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

April 5, 1973

Prof. Bernard Lowy  
Louisiana State University  
Department of Botany  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernard:

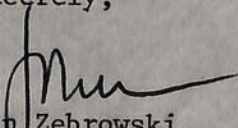
I have just talked to Francis Joslyn in Massachusetts and he tells me he has sent you a duplicate set of color separations as used in printing your article. Please accept them with our compliments.

I have gone to some pains to try to trace the slides. We have searched our office and the printer advises a recheck of their records show them being sent to us on October 16. However, their transmittal form does not mention them. My secretary was ill at the time, and I was getting along with two substitute secretaries from a temporary agency. On the outside chance that one of the substitute secretaries checked the file and sent them on to Perú, can you ask your source there to look into that remote possibility?

Anyhow, we haven't found them, though we still have the color separation firm to check out.

I can't tell you how sorry I am. But the lesson of this is for us to have made a duplicate before releasing it for production. Still, we have the two sets of color separations and I am asking Joslyn to check out making a precisely registered baked repro proof on chromekote from the original separations to see if it comes out well enough to be re-photographed.

Sincerely,

  
John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ:cln

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE • LOUISIANA • 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Dr. John Zebrowski  
Inter American University of Puerto Rico  
P.O. Box 1293  
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919

26 February 1973

Dear John:

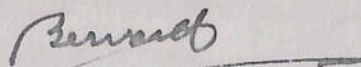
Although I know that editors are chronically busy, it should be possible from time to time to get through to them. I have not been notably successful in doing this in my recent efforts but possibly I'll have more luck with this communication.

The responses to my recent papers in "Mycologia" and the "Revista" have been numerous - and so far, entirely favorable. One of the most interesting of these has come from John Allegro, famed for his work with the Dead Sea Scrolls and more recently for his book "The Sacred Mushroom and the Cross." He has volunteered the opinion that my identification of the object in the hands of the shaman in Galindo XI, as Amanita muscaria, "seems to me inescapable."

In view of Allegro's interest in ethnomycological matters, I asked him whether he would be willing to contribute an article on the subject to the "Revista". His answer is that he will "be happy" to do so. Before writing to him again however, I would like to know approximately when the next number is scheduled to appear, so that I might suggest that his article be submitted in time to be included therein.

I have received a bill from the Inter American University Press for \$136.20 for 250 reprints of my paper. Is this not subject to a special discount?

Sincerely,



B. Lowy

P.S. - Would you please send me two additional copies of the "Special Edition" on U.S. foreign policy in Latin America?

BL/lb

My 2 color slides used for illustrating the "Revista" paper have not yet been returned. One of them is an

Digitized by the Herbarium Institute for Botanical Documentation

EL MUNDO  
Miércoles  
2 de Feb. 1973

# Revista de UI Dedicada Número a Política EU

Por Bartolomé Brignoni

La "Revista Interamericana", una publicación de la Editorial de la Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico, dedicó un número especial a la política de Estados Unidos, hacia los pueblos de la América Latina.

El presidente de la junta del Consejo Editorial de la Revista es el profesor John Zebrowki. Otros miembros de la junta son Charles Decker, Lynn Darrell Bender, Edward Corcoran, Jorge Freyre, Frank M. Inserni, Paula Rodríguez, y Alfonso García Martínez.

Entre los artículos que contiene la Revista, figura el discurso pronunciado por el Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores de Estados Unidos, William P. Rogers, ante la asamblea general de la Organización de Estados Americanos, el 12 de abril del año pasado, y el pronunciado por el senador Edward Kennedy, ante el Consejo de Relaciones Extranjeras de Chicago, el 12 de octubre de 1971.

Al delinear la política de su país con relación a la América Latina, el senador Edward Kennedy, dijo lo siguiente entre otras cosas:

"He venido a hablar sobre América Latina. Me considero en la obligación de hacerlo debido a que la actual Administración de gobierno ha ignorado y olvidado los doscientos cincuenta millones de almas que pueblan las naciones de este hemisferio. Tienen que registrarse sucesos como la decisión adoptada ayer por Chile sobre las minas de cobre para recordarnos que hemos fracasado en la formulación de una política que marche a la par con los cambios que están ocurriendo en América Latina.

"Y espero, por tanto, sugerir esta noche las maneras en las que la política nuestra tiene que cambiar, si es que ha de adaptarse a la realidad hemisférica de hoy. Creo que se necesita con toda urgencia una política de esa naturaleza, habida cuenta que nuestras relaciones con América Latina han descendido a su más bajo nivel desde 1958, cuando el automóvil del Vicepresidente Nixon fue atacado en Caracas.

"De hecho, la presente era en asuntos latinoamericanos y su relación con Estados Unidos se inició al poco tiempo de aquel incidente. Comenzó con titulares en la prensa y despachos románticos sobre el advenimiento de Fidel Castro al poder. En aquel día de enero de 1959, cuando Castro hacía su entrada en la Habana, se registraba, simultáneamente, un fundamental desprendimiento con el pasado.

"No era simplemente porque se autodenominara "Se fijaron metas elevadas para las Américas — metas de progreso social, de reforma política, de desarrollo económico. Pero a pesar de toda la fortaleza de su propósito, la Alianza perdió su camino.

"Perdió su camino porque nunca se le dio la plena oportunidad para triunfar, porque nunca llegaron a autorizarse los fondos suficientes, porque no llegó a demostrarse mucha preocupación, ni en Estados Unidos ni en América Latina, por las metas sociales y políticas que tan importante papel habían jugado en el concepto original de la Alianza.

"Pero por encima de toda otra consideración, la dilación de la confianza latinoamericana y la pérdida del interés de Estados Unidos en la Alianza, se debieron a que llegó a proyectarse sobre ésta la sombra de la guerra fría y del temor nuestro de que nos confrontáremos con otra Cuba en el hemisferio.

"La abierta y sangrienta intervención de 1965 en la República Dominicana marcó el principio del fin.

"Y más luego, cuando Vietnam devoraba nuestros recursos y secuestraba nuestra perspectiva, la Alianza derivó, al garete, hacia el olvido.

Allá para 1968, al terminar la Administración del Presidente Johnson, América Latina abrigaba la esperanza de que se anunciaría una nueva promesa de seguridad americana. Nunca la formulamos. Ha llegado a abrirse, en su lugar, una extraña grieta en la política de Estados Unidos hacia América Latina.

"La misión del gobernador Rockefeller, abocada de antemano al fracaso, no pudo cerrar la brecha. Para un continente de orgullosas naciones, que había estado bajo estudio por una década, el tiempo del estudio ya había pasado. El tiempo se presentaba propicio para la acción. Para una acción en base a lo que ya se sabía, acción que debía asentarse en el millar de estudios que acumulaban polvo en un millar de anaqueles gubernamentales.

"América Latina espera todavía por esa clase de acción de nuestra parte.

"Por dos años y medio, esta Administración ha tratado con negligencia a las otras naciones del hemisferio, negligencia que ha sido más maligna que benigna. Ha adoptado una política que carece de retórica, pero que es carente de sustancia a la vez.

"Despachamos misiones militares disfrazadas de vendedores de armas usadas. Les enviamos grupos para adiestramiento policiaco para que la seguridad interna sea más eficiente y abarcadora. Y los nexos estrechos, en

muchos países, con la milicia y la policía, identifican a Estados Unidos con los elementos más opresivos y anti-democráticos de América Latina.

"En Brasil especialmente, donde la tortura se ha convertido en instrumento aceptable para el revanchismo político, y en la República Dominicana, donde han aumentado los asesinatos políticos hasta el punto en que no pueden ya pasarse por alto, la estada de asesores militares de Estados Unidos es, de por sí, suficiente para que otros países nos difamen aplicándonos el sello de complicidad.

"Es deplorable la ceguera de la Administración sobre nuestra identificación con la opresión en América Latina. Es la misma ceguera que nos permite enviar ayuda militar a Pakistán mientras los ejércitos de ese país producen una nación de refugiados. Es la ceguera que le impide comprender por qué la visita oficial del Vice Presidente Agnew a la Grecia de los Generales es dañina a nuestro interés nacional. ¿es que no ha llegado el tiempo todavía para que este país deje de ser proveedor de dictadores y cómplice de tiranos?"

"Quedan todavía otras manifestaciones del enfoque de Nixon sobre América Latina que son igualmente desconcertantes.

"La elección de un presidente marxista en Chile introdujo un periodo de gran delicadeza al tiempo en que hombres prudentes y sensatos de ambas naciones median sus pasos buscando una ruta de avenencia.

"Una sabia política de la Administración habría aceptado que el experimento chileno en socialismo había sido decidido por el pueblo de Chile en unas elecciones mucho más democráticas que la pantomima que presentamos la semana pasada en Vietnam.

"Pero la respuesta de la Administración habría de ser brusca y frígida matizada por su parcialidad a la ideología de la guerra fría. Nunca podremos saber si una política de mayor sensibilidad hacia Chile pudiera o no haber contribuido a que se evitara la decisión de expropiar de que vinimos a enterarnos hoy.

"El presidente Nixon optó por no enviar la nota tradicional de enhorabuena por su elección al Presidente chileno.

"La Casa Blanca desairó una invitación personal del presidente Allende para que el porta-aviones Enterprise hiciera escala en Santiago, después que la aceptación del Almirante Zumwalt había sido amplia y favorablemente comercio y capital indicaron el año pasado un excedente de \$590 millones a favor de Estados Unidos, y un flujo neto de capital de \$2,3 billones para esta nación.

"Inocentes de culpa alguna en el déficit de la balanza de pagos, las naciones del hemisferio cuestionan, lógicamente, la consideración que sus intereses le merecen a la Casa Blanca cuando se les hace pagar por pecados, reales o imaginarios que han sido cometidos por otros países.

"Para sustituir la política de negligencia que caracteriza la actitud de esta Administración hacia América Latina, para la década de los años setenta tenemos que definir una atmósfera nueva, una nueva política que tienda a mitigar las necesidades de los pueblos de América Latina tal y como ellos las entiendan. Lo que equivale a que demos marcha atrás en todos los elementos de las políticas de la Administración Nixon que he señalado antes.

"Debemos traer de regreso las misiones militares. Debemos repatriar las misiones policiacas. Debemos poner término a los regalos de millones de dólares en ferretería militar, armas que con demasiada frecuencia se utilizan para fortalecer el status quo.

"Debemos detener la tendencia a identificar los intereses del gobierno de Estados Unidos con los intereses de los inversionistas privados del país. Estos tienen que avenirse y ponerse a tono con un ambiente de cambio, ambiente que está dominado por la fuerza del nacionalismo. Esto podría redundar en beneficios tanto para el país como para las corporaciones.

"Debemos revitalizar el espíritu de la Alianza. Aquellas naciones que están activamente tratando de implantar la justicia social, conjugándola con la libertad política, son las que merecen nuestra más generosa ayuda bilateral.

"No debemos tratar de llevar a cabo nuestras particulares políticas extranjeras a través de agencias multilaterales como si el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo fuera una subsidiaria del Departamento de Estado. La preocupación de esas agencias tiene que ser el desarrollo social y económico, irrespectivamente de cual pueda ser el gobierno solicitante. Y debe de ser a través de esas agencias por las que debe fluir el grueso de la ayuda que nos dispongamos a ofrecer.

"Finalmente, debemos aceptar una amplia variedad de tendencias políticas en América Latina. Tiene que haber una percepción que un experimento chileno en socialismo es, a fin de cuentas, una decisión chilena."

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE . LOUISIANA . 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

January 12, 1973


Dear John:

I returned home at Christmas and am still getting things into shape for the new semester which begins on the 16th.

Peru is noteworthy in many ways but will not win honors for reliability of its mail service. A number of letters apparently were not received by my correspondents, including yourself I think. Nothing critical however. I have a verbal agreement from Dr. Indacochea for a contribution to the "Revista" some time during the first 6 months of '73 - a review-evaluation (?) of higher education in Peru, past, present, future. I asked him to send it directly to you. Whatever he has to offer will be authoritative.

Is my paper with color reproduction of the Codex plate still in the works ? How about Kennedy's article on foreign policy ? Any other tidbits of information you might have for me would be welcome after the 6-month blackout.

Saludos y muchas felicidades en el año nuevo.

Bernard 

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

June 2, 1972

A Quien Pueda Interesar:

El portador de esta misiva es el doctor Bernard Lowy, profesor de Botánica de la Universidad Estatal de Louisiana, y Director del Mycological Herbarium. Además de ser un experto en este campo, el Profesor Lowy es pionero en el campo científico de etnomicología. Ha escrito y publicado un gran número de estudios científicos.

El Editorial Universitario, y su revista, Revista/ Review Interamericana se honra en tener al Profesor Bernard Lowy como miembro de la Junta Editorial de esta publicación. En sus funciones como consultor no solamente ha suministrado colaboraciones sobre etnomicología, sino sobre la cultura Maya, y se ha tomado la iniciativa de brindar su apoyo a la edición programada para Octubre, del año en curso, que será dedicada a la Política Extranjera de Estados Unidos en América Latina.

Además, el incumbente es mi amigo personal.

La cooperación que se le ofrezca en cualquier requerimiento la agradeceré profundamente, ya que lo que él pueda introducir y aportar será algo de mérito indiscutible, y que amerite consideración.

Atentamente suyo,

John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ:cln

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

June 6, 1972

Dear John:

Many thanks for the letters which I may find an opportunity to present at the appropriate moment to some unsuspecting, potential contributor to the "Revista." The longer one is couched in terms so broad (especially the last paragraph), that I may decide to ask Gral.-Pres. Juan Velasco A. whether he happens to have an opening in his Cabinet for an etnomicólogo.

Your letter served another important purpose. While considering what to do about the "negative," I realized that I had erred in transcribing the Madrid equivalents of the two Galindo illustrations which are cited on p.5 of the manuscript. The necessary corrections are enclosed. (ie not p. 51 of the Madrid, but p. 49a and b.) Please make these changes on the first copy of the ms originally submitted.

The print (color) that I sent you is not for publication in the "Revista," since it is now in press in "Mycologia" (unfortunately, in black and white). It is just something I wanted you to have. But now I am enclosing 2 color slides which are the equivalents of figures 2 and 4 (so noted on the slides in pencil) of my paper for the "Revista." If you could print these in faithful color, fig. 4 would be the first color reproduction to appear of any part of the Galindo Codex. Both illustrations would have to appear on the same plate since the idea is to allow a comparison of them to be made. Cropping would have to be done carefully. On the Madrid Codex slide, the margins of the picture are shown by thin, brownish lines. On the Galindo slide, the margins are easy but the creases at the right and left extremities of the frame should be included, not cut off. The Galindo slide is my original and I have no other. I know you will handle it with care. Should you decide against using the slides, please return them to me at the earliest opportunity. If you use them, please return them ("packed" as I sent them - or the equivalent) when the photoengraver finishes his work.

S.S.S.

Bernard

100 pp 9 ms sounds fine — how many  
will you have when you finish  
editing?

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

September 7, 1972

Prof. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University and  
Agricultural and Mechanical College  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Prof. Lowy:

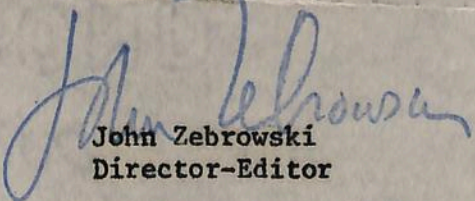
I am please to advise you that the Editorial Advisory Board has accepted your manuscript "A Newly Discovered Copy of a Maya Codex"

for publication in the Revista/Review Interamericana.

We would appreciate as soon as possible biographical data (curriculum vitae et al) which may be useful for preparing "Notes on Contributors."

We would also appreciate, within about thirty days, your separata of your contribution sent at our expense. As author, you will also receive, in addition to above, two copies gratis of the Revista/Review, and the privilege of any additional single copies you may wish, mailed at university expense, at \$1.00 each, or 1/3 off the regular single copy price of \$1.50.

Cordially,

  
John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ/mk



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL TECNICA DE PIURA  
PIURA

16-VIII-1972

Dear John:

My arrival in Piura a week ago marked an auspicious university event, the beginning of classes following a 3 month recess caused in part by natural disaster and in part by the more common man-made variety. A severe flood in May resulted in extensive destruction throughout the region and this was followed by a university strike, just ended. It is a fairly complex situation only part of which I understand but there are strong rumblings and it is apparent that university problems have been neither very amicably nor very permanently solved. Resentment, indignation, recrimination are all in evidence mixed with rhetoric about patriotismo, la Revolución gloriosa etc. so one would think that certain parties are ready to make the last sacrifice for honor and country. God has not entered into this conflict yet. That wonderfully cynical motto is being carried on the banners of both sides (Government vs University): "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." Alternatively it might read: Hasta <sup>el</sup> última cartuche.<sup>o</sup> As Archie the cockroach was fond of saying: "wot the hell, wot the hell."

I arrived in Lima on July 6, stayed long enough to take care of necessary business then headed for the woods where I contrived to stay on and off until I was due here. I stayed mostly in two exceptional places: Puerto Maldonado and Quincemil, east of Cuzco (west of the moon) and in the direction of the Bolivian border. I have some nice things (hongos, por supuesto) to show for it. Now or fungus-hunting trips are scheduled, to use the term loosely. I have talked to Dr. Eduardo P. Indacochea about an article for the Revista, not forgetting to mention the honorarium (100 dollars). It will not be forthcoming tomorrow (he is extremely busy) but he is pleased to have this invitation. I told him I would write to you about his favorable



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL TECNICA DE PIURA  
PIURA

reaction. Perhaps you could send him a note as a reminder that a paper on higher education (any theme of his choice; I think no one is more highly qualified) in Peru is just the thing the Revista needs. His address is:

Comision Fulbright      (Dr. Indacochea is the Director  
Maximo Abril 599      Ejecutivo)  
Iima, Peru

During the past month I have written a few short dispatches to friends but because of my rapid changes of address could only receive at the Iima headquarters where upon my return from Madre de Dios (Dpto.) I had a small packet of mail waiting for me. Now my Piura address will serve.

How is the political number shaping up ?

Saludos de

B. Lowy

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

June 2, 1972

Mr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University and  
Agricultural and Mechanical College  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernard:

Enclosed are two letters in English and Spanish -- one spare and one more elaborate. Use them as you feel necessary.

If you can send the negative of the photo, we'll be able to bypass one generation of quality reduction. Perhaps the details can be brought out better by masking it. We'll try-- but it may be too much to correct. We'll just have to let the technicians finally decide.

I'll go out on the limb and OK an honorarium. If it's personal I'd prefer we keep to something minor -- a 'matter of principle' perhaps? -- but if he wanted to offer a sum of \$100.00 toward a scholarship, research study or something like that over his name, then I'll say yes. (Our only request would be that it be indicated as a fee we tendered or offered him which he prefers to give to charity). But use your discretion and feel free: you know how academic bureaucracy can be, but I'll back you up in the full confidence that you're a man of discrimination, discretion, taste, circumspection and -- circumambience!

You'll be glad to know we already have 100 pages of MSs on hand to choose for the Foreign Policy edition.

Hasta la próxima,

  
John

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

June 2, 1972

To Whom It May Concern:

This will serve to introduce Dr. Bernard Lowy, Professor of Botany at Louisiana State University and Curator of the Mycological Herbarium. In addition to expertise in his field, Prof. Lowy is also a pioneer in the emerging scientific discipline of ethnomycology. He has published numerous studies.

The University Press and its journal, the Revista/Review Interamericana is honored to list Bernard Lowy among its Consulting Editors. In this capacity he has not only aided in contributing papers on ethnomycology and the Maya/culture, but has also acted in an initiatory and supportive role toward the preparation of an edition scheduled for October of this year on U. S. Foreign Policy in Latin America.

He is, besides, a good friend.

Your cooperation in any request he may submit to you will be appreciated in my full knowledge and confidence that whatever he broaches will be an item deserving of merit and consideration.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John Zebrowski". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent loop at the end.

John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ:cln

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

June 2, 1972

To Whom It May Concern:

This will serve to introduce Dr. Bernard Lowy, Professor of Botany and Curator of the Mycological Herbarium at Louisiana State University, who is also Consulting Editor to the Revista/Review Interamericana, a publication of Inter American University of Puerto Rico.

Any courtesy you may be able to extend to him will be gratefully appreciated.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "John Zebrowski". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping tail.

John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ:cln

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

2 de junio de 1972

A Quien Pueda Interesar:

El portador de esta misiva es el doctor Bernard Lowy, Profesor de Botánica y Director del Mycological Herbarium de la Universidad Estatal de Louisiana.

El doctor Lowy es además Editor Consultor de la Revista/Review Interamericana, una publicación de la Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico.

La cooperación que se le ofrezca en cualquier requerimiento será profundamente agradecida.

Atentamente suyo,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John Zebrowski", with a checkmark at the end.

John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

jZ:cln

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE • LOUISIANA • 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

May 31, 1972

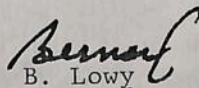
Dear John:

I spoke to Senator Kennedy's Chief of Staff (Mr. Drayne) since the Senator was said to be occupied on the Senate floor at the time. I inquired concerning the possibility of a supplementary statement but there will be nothing to add. I explained that a special Foreign Policy number is in the works featuring the Senator's remarks and remembering that you had mentioned there would be articles on the Panama Canal, I asked whether we might have a special statement from the Senator concerning it. I struck out, but better to have tried and lost ....

There is a good chance that I can get the Head of the Fulbright Commission of Peru to write something on Peruvian education. He is a former (?)Ministerio de Educación and extremely knowledgeable and I know him well - somos como chanchos. I don't know whether this earthy expression has an unsavory connotation in P.R. but it is considered funny - at least in Argentina. Could I offer him an honorarium for anything he might be willing to contribute? Let's say \$100. Can the "Revista" stand it? Anyway, I'll keep an eye out for someone suitable. Incidentally, why don't you write a "To whom it may concern"-type letter for me; something I could show to prospective contributors to indicate that I am a consultant etc. En español, claro. Also add an official seal or two (ribbons discretionary).

I don't have the time to copy a color slide of the Codex but enclose for you a color print of Galindo XI (=Madrid Lib) which I interpret as the mushroom offering.

Saludos,

  
B. Lowy

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

May 26, 1972

Mr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
and Agricultural and Mechanical College  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernard:

Congratulations on sabbatical premature -- I'm just applying and haven't got a decision yet. But since I'm a year and a half overdue, I feel I should get it.

Send us a color transparency of reproducible (print - 4 color process) quality and I'll try to tip it into the Revista Foreign Policy edition. It seems to be shaping up. Two articles on the Panama Canal so far. One on Brazil. Plus the Kennedy item. Plus 150 announcements out. Plus a direct query to Schlesinger. Plus what you're doing. Plus what I'm doing. Plus time.

The best, amigo



John

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

May 18, 1972

Dear John:

Thanks for letting me know about your plans to publish my paper on the Galindo Codex. The point raised certainly has some validity, but I think it is clear from my statement on p. 2, par. 2 ("Short of publication ....") that I do not consider this to be a complete study of the two codices. This is, rather, a preliminary statement and I hope later to be able to publish the full Codex with an appropriate commentary. I think this could best be done by reproducing the entire document in color but the cost of doing so would obviously be very great and I do not know at the moment how I shall be able to carry out this plan.

I have no pretensions of being a Mayanist. I have only investigated a few limited facets of Mayan culture and have tried to do so with circumspection. I have received encouragement from a number of established anthropologists and archeologists (also from a few Mayan scholars whom I met at an international meeting on Mayan art held in New Orleans last month). Regarding my interpretation of mushroom stones, I have a letter (copy enclosed) from Prof. Weston LaBarre in which he considers my findings to be a "stunning confirmation" of a theory proposed by the eminent Mayan scholar Michael Coe of Yale. None of this makes me a Mayanist but I am glad that a Mayanist is ready to accept (as he has done) my evidence in confirmation of some of his work.

Although I do not think it is absolutely necessary (I leave this to your discretion), in order to avoid any impression that my paper is meant to be a final study, I offer the following sentence which might be used as a last brief paragraph.

In view of the paucity of documents like the Galindo Codex it is hoped that this preliminary report will invite the comments of Mayanists and lead eventually to a detailed analysis of its contents.

Also please check p. 3 of the manuscript for the following spelling errors:

1. 12: Madred = Madrid
1. 6 from bottom: indecating = indicating

I shall have a report for you on other matters soon.

Un abrazo cordial de

*Completations on your sabbatical!*

*Bernard*  
B. Lowy

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

May 15, 1972

Mr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
and Agricultural and Mechanical College  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernard:

Your paper on the Maya Codex is being recommended for publication. However, a point has been raised (valid, I believe) in that "if he compares the two codices, he should compare the text and all the pages, not only a few figures."

Since I'm quite certain you do not wish to hold yourself up as a Mayanist, perhaps a concluding paragraph to that effect, inviting such study by a qualified author, might be in order. Anyhow, I think an extra paragraph at the end would make a stronger and more interesting conclusion.

We will, of course, run it as is if you prefer. However, since ~~there~~ we have the time (we're scheduling it for the Foreign Policy edition), if you can write the few lines before you leave, we'd be glad to include it.

By the way, I'm also hoping to get away on a sabbatical -- maybe in January.

The Best,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be the name "John" written in a cursive style.

John

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

May 3, 1972

Mr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
and Agricultural and Mechanical College  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

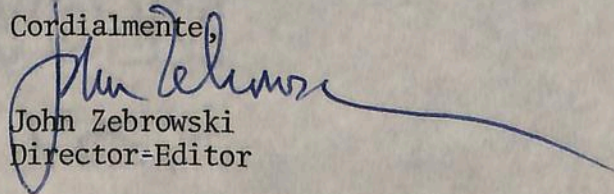
Dear Lowy:

I'm so swamped with work (the result, I like to think, of my enterprise) that I can't even get to some very important things.

1. We're scheduling the U.S. Foreign Policy in Latin America edition for Fall 1972, in time, we hope, to hit the peak of the political campaign. That is, we'd like to see it out in October-November. We're contacting a variety of scholars for their opinion and analysis. Can you re-contact Ted Kennedy's office and ask whether he has anything to add, change, replace, etc. to or in his Chicago Speech? He has been quoted in the media lately, and we'd like to be sure to print his latest views.
2. Any other names that either you or the Kennedy office can get or suggest for us would be appreciated. I would like to get papers of reasonable brevity from Arthur Schlesinger, Dean Rusk, and, especially, any notable Latin American figures, of current or recent importance.
3. Perhaps, while you're in South America, in addition to any other proselytizing you may be able to do for us, you may be able to approach some major political figure(s) or thinker(s) on this.

Sorry to be so dilatory, but this has built up to a backlog of over two dozen books and monographs, with the big problem of organizing the Revistas on top of it. I'm engaged in trying to get a substantial addition to staff and budget.

Cordialmente,

  
John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ:cln

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

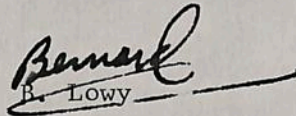
March 27, 1972

Dear Zebrowski:

Enclosed is a brief report on my finding in Guatemala of a copy of part of the famous Madrid Codex. Since the three Maya codices constitute an extremely important part of Mesoamerican history, even copies, which are rare, are noteworthy.

Should you decide to use this, placing the figures on facing pages would of course facilitate their comparison. (figs. 1 and 3 and 2 and 4.)

Saludos,

  
B. Lowy

PS - I am trying to get things in order before my trip to Peru for which there is still no firm departure date. Lots of details still to take care of; also a speaking engagement (ethnomycology) at the University of Texas April 21.

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

February 16, 1972

Mr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
and Agricultural and Mechanical College  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

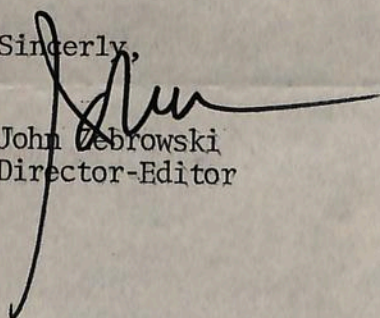
Dear ~~Mr.~~ Lowy:

After due deliberation and consultation, we have felt it would be preferable to develop an issue of the Revista with the Kennedy speech slightly edited as perhaps the linchpin of the whole thing and I am asking various people to look into the possibilities, including an acting coordinator for foreign policy edition.

Georgie Anne Geyer, of the Chicago Daily News, was leaving on a trip to Latin American and we tried to arrange for interviews with Castro, Allende, and other South American leaders. Unfortunately she was not able to undertake the thing although very seriously tempted. However, the door is not entirely closed. Perhaps she will write a piece of her own and we will try to get some other people to write some papers and tentatively, we will schedule it for the Summer - just in time for the beginning of political activity to which it will be more aptly related than if we published it immediately in an edition as an occasional paper.

We will be in touch later.

Sincerely,

  
John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ:cln

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

February 17, 1972

Dear Zebrowski:

It has been a couple of months since I last wrote to you concerning the Kennedy speech for the "Revista" and I wonder how this is coming along in translation.

Probably about the middle of June I shall be off to Peru on a 6-month teaching and research project aided and abetted by a Fulbright grant and a sabbatical leave. If there is any way in which I might be of use to the "Revista" before or after my departure, just let me know.

Cordially,

*B. Lowy*  
B. Lowy

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

December 16, 1971

Dr. John Zebrowski  
Inter American University of Puerto Rico  
P.O.Box 1293  
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919

Dear Zebrowski:

Stop the press ! We have permission to use Senator Kennedy's October 12 speech to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, either in the verbatim English or in Spanish translation. I spoke to the Senator's Press Secretary who gave me verbal permission to go ahead. I explained that we were about to go to press and would like to include the address in the forthcoming number of the "Revista." I also asked for and received permission to delete, if we choose, some of the introductory remarks which were directed to the Council and are not particularly germane to our needs. Such parts (the first two paragraphs, for example) may be edited out, as we see fit. Of course I indicated that the paragraphing would be changed also to suit our needs. They only want 6 reprints which should be sent to Senator Kennedy in care of Mr. Richard Drayne, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. (Please send about ten copies to me, also.)

Although this is not "exclusive" permission to the "Revista" the speech I think has been poorly publicized and its distribution in Latin America will be a "first." I do not wish to encroach upon the prerogative of the Editorial staff, but I venture my opinion that a Spanish version would surely have far greater appeal to a Latin American audience. In any case, its publication will be auspicious for the "Revista."

Sincerely,

*B. Lowy*  
B. LOWY

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

December 10, 1971

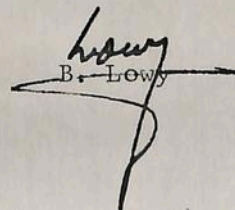
Dr. John Zebrowski  
Inter American University of Puerto Rico  
P.O.Box 1293  
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919

Dear Zebrowski:

I am sure that the tentative nature of my suggestion regarding Senator Kennedy's speech did not escape you. I do not think we should put ourselves in the unenviable position of "la moza del cantaro." I have not yet had a response from the Senator, who understandably, probably has other matters to consider as well, especially on those occasions when he is in Washington. If I can get his approval in principle, however, then I think there would be little problem in using a translation of part or all of his remarks. But of course this is only a guess.

I shall continue to pursue this diligently and shall let you know the verdict as soon as I hear from the Senator. I was waiting to hear from you concerning the non-profit nature of the "Revista", which point I anticipated might be a factor in Kennedy's decision, and upon receiving your telegram, I incorporated this information in my latest plea (mailed yesterday, while your missive was still warm), a copy of which I have enclosed.

Saludos de

  
B. Lowy

PS - It occurs to me that the Senate will try to adjourn its business next week, so it may be some time before Kennedy gets around to answering my letter.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

November 29, 1971

Dr. John Zebrowski  
Inter American University of Puerto Rico  
P.O.Box 1293  
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919

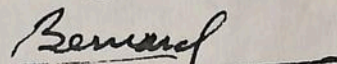
Dear Zebrowski:

As a working member of your staff, I may be on to something of considerable interest for the "Revista." Would you accept for publication a very recent speech by Senator Edward M. Kennedy on our relations with Latin America ?

A crucial point may be whether the "Revista" is a non-profit organization. If this is officially the case, please let me know. I may be able to persuade the Senator (with whom I have been corresponding at intervals for about 2 years) to let us have it. A copy of the speech which he sent to me is enclosed.

Let me have your thoughts on this soon.

Cordially,

  
B. Lowy

December 9, 1971

Senator Edward M. Kennedy  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Kennedy:

In my letters to you of October 25 and November 11, 1971, I acknowledged and thanked you for sending me a copy of your October 12 speech to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

Because of the importance and timeliness of your statement, I asked your permission to publish it verbatim in the "Revista Interamericana" of which I am a Consulting Editor. The "Revista" is a non-profit enterprise dedicated to the publication of the scholarly works of our contemporaries and is directed largely to a Latin American audience. Your October 12 address presents the most cogent analysis of the problems that we face in Latin America and the best approach toward their solution that has been offered in recent years.

During the past two years, I have let you know of my support for your stand on many questions, both domestic and foreign, and I greatly appreciate your encouraging replies. I firmly believe that your October 12 statement would bring hope to many in Latin America, were they made aware of it.

If there are any conditions that should be met regarding the publication of your address in the "Revista Interamericana", please be good enough to convey these to me.

With best wishes,

Bernard Lowy, Professor of Botany, and  
Consulting Editor, "Revista Interamericana"

from the office of

Received 25-X-1971. BC

# Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts

ADDRESS BY SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY TO THE CHICAGO COUNCIL ON FOREIGN  
RELATIONS, OCTOBER 12, 1971

FOR RELEASE 8 P.M., CST

It gives me great pleasure to address this gathering tonight. For the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations traditionally has been one of the major centers for the positive and continuing review of United States foreign policy.

I am pleased as well because this Council gave President Kennedy a tremendous reception when he spoke here in 1954; and just four years ago you welcomed me at the seminar on the draft that the Council cosponsored.

And so I have many reasons for appreciating the opportunity to address you this evening. And although perhaps our most pressing domestic concern is the economy and our most pressing foreign concern -- an end to the tragic war in Vietnam, I have come here tonight to speak of another part of the world. I have come to speak about our relations with a part of the world which is closer in culture, closer in history, closer in geography, and more important to our long-term national interest than Vietnam.

I have come to talk about Latin America. For this Administration has ignored and forgotten the 250 million souls who inhabit the nations of this hemisphere. It takes events such as the decision in Chile yesterday on the copper mines to remind us that we have failed to create a policy sensitive to the changes taking place in Latin America.

And so, I hope tonight to suggest ways in which our policy must change if it is to reflect the reality of the hemisphere today. I believe such a policy is urgently needed, for our relations with Latin America have dipped to their lowest point since 1958, when Vice President Nixon's car was attacked in Caracas.

In fact, the present era in U. S. - Latin American affairs began shortly after that incident. It began with headlines and romantic accounts of the coming to power of Fidel Castro. For on that day in January 1959, when Castro entered Havana, a fundamental rupture with the past occurred.

Not just because he called himself a communist, nor because he spoke for a strong nationalism seeking an end to U. S. economic and political influence, but because in many more subtle ways, Fidelism marked the end of an epoch in which the U. S. could both blithely dominate and disregard the hemisphere.

Castro's coming to power symbolized the appearance of forces in Latin America which had long been submerged, unknown forces that German Arciniegas of Colombia has called "the mute repressed America... a vast reservoir of revolution... Nobody knows exactly what these... silent men and women think, feel, dream, or await in the depths of their beings."

Aware of those forces, and deeply disturbed by the enduring poverty and oppression that scarred their lives, President Kennedy sounded a call for the Alliance for Progress, 'Alianza para el Progreso -- a vast cooperative effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility of purpose, to satisfy basic needs of the American people for homes, work and land, health and schools...."

Lofty goals for the Americas were established -- goals of social progress, goals of political reform, goals of economic development. But for all its strength of purpose, the Alliance lost its way.

It lost its way because it never fully was given the chance to succeed, because not enough funds were authorized, because not enough concern was shown by many in the U. S. and in Latin America for the social and political goals which had played

MORE

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BERNARD LOVY

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

BATONROUGELOUISIANA

YOUR LETTER OF DECEMBER 9 TO E KENNEDY AND DECEMBER 10  
TO ME ACKNOWLEDGED. SUGGEST YOU CONSIDER WIIRING OR CALLING  
HIM FOR APPROVAL. A TELEGRAM OR CALL OFTEN GETS RESULTS A  
LETTER CANNOT, EDITOR ARE WILLING TO PRINT ADDRESS IN  
CURRENT ISSUE NOW IN PRODUCTION, NEXT EDITION SCHEDULED FOR  
PRINTER EARLY FEBRUARY FOR APPREARANCE FOLLOWING MONTH  
SENATOR MAY RECALL HIS BROTHER JOHN VISITED HERE AND HIS  
BROTHER ROBERT ACCOMPANIED BY ETHEL CAME TO SAN GERMAN

IN 1966 WHEN HE SPOKE AT INAUGURATION OF IAU PRESIDENT

JOHN ZEBROWSKI

COLL 9 E 10 1966 IAU

SF 2-103-20

S E	No. 84 85	TO Prof. Lowy
	By SR	At 9:50 To Box

**WU**  
western union

**Telegram**

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PROF BERNARD LOWY LOUISIANA STATE  
UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY  
BALTONROUGELouisiana 70803  
BT

REVISTA/RVIEW IS NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION I AM QUERYING  
EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD ON INTEREST IN PUBLICATION AND  
PERHAPS TRANSLATION INTO SPANISH PLEASE ADVISE

SF-1201 (RS-89)

**WU**  
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**Telegram**

WHETHER RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION WOULD BE XCLUSIVE TO US  
REVISTA WOULD OF COURSE ISSUE NON-PARTISAN DISCLAIMER IN  
EVENT OF PUBLICATION OFFERING CONTRARY VIEWS EQUAL  
PRIVILEGE EITHER IN AN ARTIGLE OF EQUIVALENT MERIT BY  
AUTHOR OF COMPARABLE STATURE OR IN LETTERS TO EDITOR

JOHN ZEBROWSKI  
INTERAMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
HATO REY PR

COL 70803

\$ S E	No 8485	TOL. Brock
	By SR. At 4:10	To Box

EDWARD M. KENNEDY  
MASSACHUSETTS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 19, 1971

Mr. Bernard Lowy  
Professor of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803


Dear Professor:

Thank you for your recent letter, the statement by John Zebrowski, and the journal "Revista Interamericana." I look forward to reading the material more thoroughly.

I thought you might be interested in seeing the enclosed copy of a speech which I gave last week to the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations.

Thanks again for your letter and your kind words of encouragement.

Sincerely,

  
Edward M. Kennedy

Enclosure

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

November 11, 1971

Senator Edward M. Kennedy  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Kennedy:

Together with your letter to me dated October 19, you were good enough to enclose a copy of a speech that you gave to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

In my capacity as Consulting Editor of the "Revista Americana", published by the Inter American University of Puerto Rico, I requested your permission to publish that important statement verbatim. I know that you are exceedingly busy but hope that you will be able to let me know whether we may publish your address in the next issue of the "Revista."

This is a most critical time in our relations with Latin America and thousands of readers of the "Revista" in those countries (as well as in Europe and Australia) will be vitally interested in what you have to say.

A word as to your decision on this question will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

*B. Lowy*

~~Bernard Lowy~~  
Consulting Editor,  
"Revista Americana"

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

October 25, 1971

Senator Edward M. Kennedy  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Kennedy:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of your October 12 talk, presented to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. It is a very important statement that merits the attention of many more than will have the opportunity of reading it either in whole or in part.

I believe that your specific suggestions for a more rational U.S. policy toward Cuba will be of the greatest interest to thousands of readers in the U.S. and abroad and particularly in Latin America where such a statement needs urgently to be heard. Your long interest in Latin American affairs emphasizes the deep pertinence of your thesis.

I would like to have your permission to publish your speech in the Interamerican Review, preferably verbatim, unless there are additions or other changes that you would care to make. The only editorial changes I envision have to do with paragraphing. Probably most of the short paragraphs would be eliminated and combined into a continuous narrative.

Speaking personally, I believe that your proposed changes in U.S. policy toward Cuba, if promptly enacted, would do much to halt the ever worsening relations between our government and that of many Latin American nations. Your outlook is imaginative yet completely realistic, but we do not have unlimited time in which to undo in Latin America all that we have done - or left undone, over the years.

Please let me hear from you soon. Upon receiving your permission, I shall immediately forward a copy of your talk for publication.

*to Puerto Rico*

Sincerely yours,

*B. Lowy*

Bernard Lowy  
Consulting Editor of  
"Interamerican Review"



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

September 30, 1971

Senator Edward M. Kennedy  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Kennedy:

As I believe you know, your views on U.S.-Latin American problems have been of great interest to me and of course to thousands of others who look to you for leadership in this area of our international affairs.

Enclosed is a copy of the inaugural number of a new journal, the "Revista Interamericana" of which I am a Consulting Editor. A statement by the Director-Editor is also included, outlining the aims of the Review. The journal presently reaches not only a Latin American audience, but is also distributed in Europe and Australia. I hope you may find the time to peruse it.

Please accept the enclosed photograph of a Guatemalan mushroom stone which I took this past summer during an ethnomycological investigation.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

*B. Lowy*  
Bernard Lowy  
Professor of Botany

*Should you wish to make a brief (or long) statement on any aspect of U.S.-Latin American relations, we would, of course, be delighted to publish it.*

Inter American University of P. R.

EDITORIAL DE LA UNIVERSIDAD  
P. O. Box 1293, Hato Rey, P. R. 00919

Gentlemen:

We are proud to announce the appearance of the inaugural issue of the Revista/Review Interamericana, a bilingual publication of Inter American University of Puerto Rico - the first college-level accredited institution on the Island now approaching its 60th anniversary since founding.

To be published quarterly, in both English and Spanish, it will address itself to the educated layman (and concerned specialists) with an interest in books, art, science, general cultural, social, economic and political subjects with emphasis on Puerto Rican, Caribbean, Latin American and Inter American themes. Initial circulation is 2,000 - with an anticipated readership of 4 to 6 times that number.

Projected thematic issues well into the planning stages include:

Comparative Education in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean  
Ecology of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean  
The Modern Puerto Rican  
The Urbanization of Puerto Rico

Under consideration are additional thematic editions, including anniversary editions on the 4 centuries of San Juan and San Germán, and the 20 years of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

With a dozen distinguished scholars on its Board of Consulting Editors, representing such diverse institutions as

The University of Michigan  
Yale University  
Stanford University  
University of Puerto Rico  
Yeshiva University  
Louisiana State University  
Festival Pablo Casals  
University of Pennsylvania

the Revista/Review Inter Americana will be a new force for stimulating thought and molding opinion in North and South America.

The inaugural issue contains articles like these:

...A new, original contribution to Hemingway scholarship - a glimpse of his life in Madrid in 1937 and an addition to an understanding of his creative process...

by Melanie Pflaum

... A first person account of an experience with Sacred Mushrooms by a world authority on ethnomycology, scientifically placed in historical and ethnic context...

by Bernard Lowy

...A clear analysis of the tax structure of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, with recommendations for its overhaul...

by Sol Luis Decartes

...On the place of the English language in the U.S.S.R., Puerto Rico and the world...

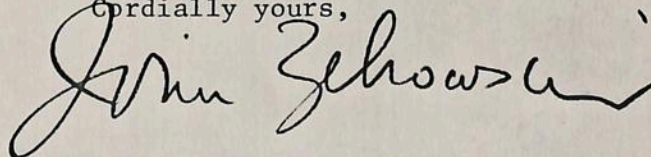
by Rose Nash

Plus articles...On César Vallejo and Ismael Vélez and Book Reviews and Poetry - in English and Spanish.

You are invited to reserve space in the Revista/Review Interamericana now. Our proportion of advertising carried will be strictly limited and restricted to editorially acceptable contents of intellectual, educational or institutional tone.

Vol. I No. 1 of the R/R-I is now ready to make its appearance. There is still time for you to be included between its covers. Send your order - and copy - at once.\*

Cordially yours,



John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

\* All orders and copy (whether in English or Spanish) received prior to April 16, 1971 may still become part of the inaugural issue.

Dear Lucy -

We've found a whole field of  
mushrooms we think are  
Corynestis apuricus - but  
want to be sure. Can you  
identify these positively? They  
start out with pink gills,  
turn brown.

If they're not treated with weed  
killer then we may have  
regular crops to enjoy.

Yes

J2

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

19-VIII-1971

Dear I,

Your diagnosis is sounder than the dollar.

Enclosed are a few pertinent notes to help  
slay your incipient mycophobia.

Damn the insecticide and full speed ahead!

Wesley

Examined and confirmed:  
Agaricus campestris L. ex Fr.

Copy

Lucien L. Pohl  
311 East 72 Street  
New York, N.Y., 10021

October 7, 1971

Dr. Edgar Werner  
Project Director  
Ocean Research Utilization Program  
Inter American University  
P.O. Box 1293  
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919

Dear Dr. Werner:

Many thanks for your kind letter dated September 29, and of course I expect to convey your appreciation to Mrs. Mary Wissler as soon as I get a chance to go to the library of the American Museum of Natural History. This is likely to be the case in a week or so, when my friend Dr. Jean Delacour (whom I have known for half a century) arrives in New York City from Europe.

Our mutual dear friend, Professor J.Y. Peary, sent me a copy of the Spring 1971 Revista Americana, or rather Interamericana, and I greatly appreciate his and your kindness. You are right, and some of the articles are of high interest to me. When my old friend Dr. Roger Heim - at that time Professor of Cryptogamy and Director of the French National Museum of Natural History - came to New York from Oaxaca, Mexico, with Dr. Gordon Wasson, he told me at length about the "sacred" mushrooms, about the religious ceremonies performed with the help of those mushrooms, about the hallucinogenic effects, etc., and both scientists even let me listen to a record they had registered during the songs accompanying the ceremony. They also introduced me to one of the officials of the Sandoz pharmaceutical Swiss firm, who gave me further details. According to the new article, the mushrooms used and studied by ethnomycologists are not of the genus Amanita, as I thought before, but of other genera like Psilocybe, and the species likely to be the most used (and most dangerous) may be Psilocybe mazatecorum. However, these are taxonomic details which interest only scientists and perhaps those people who study LSD and other narcotics for repression.

Your project - as already mentioned - is of the highest interest and should work out perfectly upon your competent guidance indeed, and I look forward to your success. You know the technical obstacles, one being sabotage and/or pollution of the sea water; with respect to financial matters I am not qualified, but I feel there should be enough capital available to wait for a few years until the yield of saleable foodstuffs (including algae used in Japan) is sufficient.

My wife and I expect to meet you soon again. Many thanks and believe me

Most cordially yours,

LLP

Corresponding Member, French National Museum  
of Natural History. Marine biologist.

referring to my  
paper on "Some  
fascinating etc.

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

August 6, 1971

Prof. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany & Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Lowy:

My interpretation of the drooping tail on the posterior view of the sacred mushroom is that the artist was simply saying he was conscious of its diminution following erection - ?

"La Caribeana" was painted by me four years ago and has decorated several walls. The enclosed slide, when blown up to wall size, shows seafan membranes in great detail. And the enlarged brush strokes reveal elements of technique unsuspected at the time of execution.

Revistas are being - have been - mailed out. If yours - and the separata - don't arrive about a week or so hence, let me know. We'll put a burr under their tail (vide supra)!

In your role of Consulting Editor, you can really help us by steering good English and Spanish MSs our way, our criteria being (1) readability - good style, clarity, non-abstruseness; (2) superior content; (3) preferably P. R., Caribbean, Latin American - but, more important, ideas. We could also use a list of potential book reviewers. - Your acquaintance among colleagues in U.S. and Latin America would be of real help. We'll be glad to write in your name to anyone you suggest.

The Natural History Society here (400 members) will help us with our issue on Ecology and Environmental management. They'd also be interested when you come this way again in hearing you - or following you on a held trip - on the subject of P. R. fungi. We went to Roosevelt Roads Naval Base last weekend and saw some spectacular birds. Cam Kepler (PhD, Cornell) a young ornithologist, not only gave a hell of a talk the Friday evening before, but served as a first class guide. With the Qestar he brought along, we were able to come within ripple

to other

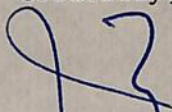
Prof. Bernard Lowy

-2-

August 6, 1971

and feather fan of several splendid birds. Not the least of the birds was a national media model who had accompanied her Mom & Pop, a fate I could have welcomed myself.

Cordially,



John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

Enclosure (1)

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

10-VIII-1971

Dear Zebrowski:

The separata arrived with your letter, probably in response (ESP) to your dire warning about a burr under the poor printer's tail. And speaking of tails, I think I can see the beginnings of a grand controversy on the interpretation of that enigmatic curl. Rather like the tale of the Big-Endians vs Little-Endians in Lilliput.

"La Caribeana" is even more attractive in color and I am delighted to have the slide. The hair is a truly inspirational, altogether beautiful idea !

I don't know when I shall be lucky enough to get to Puerto Rico again, but when I do, I'd be glad to oblige you with a talk and/or field trip for the Natural History Society.

The following is a list of possible contributors of articles and/or reviews for the "Revista," with thumbnail comments on each.

Dr. Eduardo F. Indacochea  
Director, Comisión para Intercambio Educativo  
entre EEUU y el Perú  
Maximo Abril 599  
Lima, Perú

Probably the most knowledgeable man on educational matters in Peru. Formerly a teacher, Director of the Fulbright Commission since  $\pm$  1955. Have known him since 1958. z.b. ask for article on educ. among Amazonian Indians, modern trends etc.

Prof. José de Onís  
University of Colorado  
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Might be a good bet for Consulting Ed. He was my Prof. circa 1936 at Long Isl Univ. but haven't seen him since ! I knew Don Federico and Harriet. He teaches Spanish and comparative lit.

Sra. Isabel Larco de Alvarez Calderón  
Av. Bolivar 1515  
Pueblo Libre  
Lima, Perú

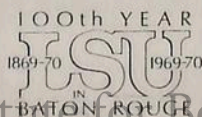
Head of Museo Rafael Larco Herrera with fabulous coll. ceramics, sculpture of Inca civilization. Articles on same but approach her with great decorum. Met her Dec. 1969, Lima. ve

Dr. Luis Luján Muñoz  
Director, Instituto de Antropología  
La Aurora, zona 13, Guatemala, C.A.

Article on Mayan archeology. Cooperati I worked at museum summer 1969, on mushroom stones.

Dr. Guillermo Grajeda Mena  
Director, Museo Nacional de Historia y Bellas Artes  
La Aurora, zona 13, Guatemala, C.A.

Working artist & administrator. Article on modern Guate. artists. Met him summer 1969. I'll send you my paper with story about him (Oct?)



Dr. Luis A. Roure  
Universidad de Puerto Rico  
Departamento de Biología  
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico 00708

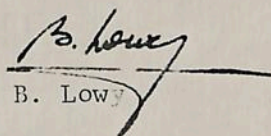
High quality, very conscientious  
ex-alumno of mine (Ph.D. 1962 on  
Rusts Of P.R.) now switched to  
medical mycology. Book rev.; P.R.  
med. myc. problems.

Dr. George R. Proctor  
Science Museum  
Institute of Jamaica  
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.

Great botanical knowledge of Jamaica.  
Book reviews. Met him summer 1968.

Have you asked the LSU library to subscribe to the journal? If not,  
I'll be glad to.

yours,

  
B. Lowy

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE . LOUISIANA . 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

7-IX-1971

Dear Luis:

I recently returned from a mycological and ethnomycological tour of El Salvador and Guatemala and in the mail that had accumulated during my absence I found your reprint on "the fungi which cause allergic rhinitis .." Many thanks for sending this. I recall that when we were together in the summer of 1968, you told me of your interest in medical mycology and it is good to see that you are vigorously pursuing work in this important area.

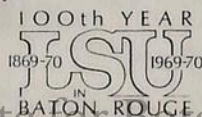
The enclosed reprint is a partial answer to questions that students have been asking me since my return from Mexico in 1969. Incidentally, the journal is a new one, to which I have been appointed a Consulting Editor. It was in this capacity that I recently wrote to the Editor (Dr. John Zebrowski) suggesting the names of several people whom I thought could contribute in some way (by writing articles, book reviews etc.) to the journal. Your name is among them, but it is up to the Editor's discretion to contact you if he chooses to do so.

With best wishes as always,

Cordially,

*B. Lowrey*

*Luis Rowe is now Consulting Ed. for the "Revista" [1972]*



INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

January 18, 1971

Professor Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany and Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Prof. Lowy:

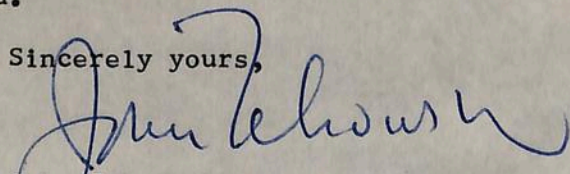
I am pleased to advise your paper "Some Observations on Ethnomycology in Mexico and Guatemala" has been given two affirmative readings. It is therefore accepted for publication in the current (inaugural) issue of our Revista.

However, the following suggestions have been made:

1. A foreword of some sort is necessary because of the specialized nature of the subject dealt with. Perhaps a brief statement by a professional colleague would serve the purpose. I can ask so someone from our Biology Department, if you wish.
2. Since our publication will address itself to an "audience of educated laymen", the readers feel that an annotation should be made to clarify the (possibly) more obscure references.  
Example: DNA. (The particular reader, with a doctorate in literature, did not know!) This can be handled as in "1."
3. The chemical formulas (p. 16) could be placed ahead of the list of genera and species (p. 12).
4. The insertions on p. 6 need stylistic emendation. Reference to Mayas; and "to us in Mexico"... "Was this paper read or given somewhere to a particular audience? Footnote: "Lowy has...." -should this be "I have...."? Page 8. "...theme of which is the praise of god." Capital G - or ...!

We're ready to set type on this first issue, so your prompt attention to the above will be most appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

  
John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE . LOUISIANA . 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

January 22, 1971

Dr. John Zebrowski  
Inter American University of Puerto Rico  
P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey  
Puerto Rico 00919

Dear Zebrowski:

The paper was read at a seminar in approximately its present form, as you correctly surmised. To put it into acceptable shape for publication and in accordance with the points you make, I would suggest the changes indicated on the enclosed copy.

The version I first sent to you in response to your request for a "paper "of lay interest" was so intended and for this reason I tried to define most of the terms that I thought might be unfamiliar. Obviously, I miscalculated. I thought "DNA" had pretty much entered into the general vocabulary. Would it help simply to translate this alphabetical soup, giving its full name in a footnote ? It is deoxyribonucleic acid, which is the chemical basis of heredity in all living things. If this seems esoteric, then it might be best to delete the structural formulas on page 16. I doubt that they would add significantly to a layman's comprehension and I included them only for the sake of completeness.

I have made the other necessary stylistic changes (p. 6,8 )that you suggested. On p. 6, "..... to us ....." can be deleted without a change of meaning. I assumed here that almost all readers have heard of the hallucinogenic mushroom cult of Mexico.

Since I briefly discuss mushroom stones, I thought that an illustration might be in order, hence the enclosed photos which I took in the summer of 1969. The accompanying legend will I think, adequately explain them.

I am not really convinced of the need for a "foreword", but I leave this entirely to your discretion.

This is being returned to you at the earliest possible moment and I hope it does not hold up the works.

Sincerely yours,

*B. Lowy*  
B. Lowy



Editorial de la Universidad  
Inter American University of Puerto Rico  
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919

The manuscript entitled  
" Some Observations on Ethnomycology in Mexico and Guatemala "  
and submitted by me for publication and of which I am the sole author has  
not been previously copyrighted and is not now under consideration for  
publication elsewhere.

22 - I - 1974  
Date

Bernard Lowy

Signature (Bernard Lowy)

**INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO**

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

January 20, 1971

Dear Lowy:

Could you send us some biographical data for our  
Notes on Contributors?

Cordially,

John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

October 27, 1970

Prof. B. Lowy  
Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology  
Agricultural Experiment Station  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Lowy: ;

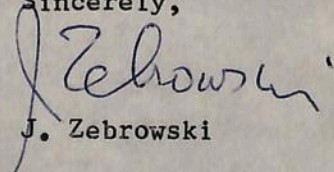
In the two years since your mycological sortie in the Caribbean our fortunes have altered: shortly after our brief meeting, my wife learned she needed extensive radiotherapy, and I engaged in some Institute type activity at U.P.R. Between the two, we ran, ran, ran. Now she is coming through O.K.

Last year we transferred to the Hato Rey campus of IAU, just in time to avoid a serious campus upheaval at San Germán. Now, after a year as Coordinator of Institutional Research, I've been appointed Director of our new Editorial de la Universidad.

This brings me, of course, to the primary reason for writing. Would you consider my recommending you to the Editorial Advisory Board as a Consulting Editor? With your experience and interest in Caribbean flora, fauna and fungi, I'm sure you could render us valuable advice from time to time in these fields. And, perhaps, even contribute a paper of lay interest on the first discovery of the Tremellodendron schweinitzii in Puerto Rico!

Please let me know.

Sincerely,

  
J. Zebrowski

P.S. Ismael Vélez, Chairman of Biology whom you met, died early this month of a cerebral hemorrhage.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

November 3, 1970 .

Dr. John Zebrowski  
Inter American University of Puerto Rico  
P.O.Box 1293 Hato Rey  
Puerto Rico 00919

Dear Zebrowski:

Since our brief encounter in San Germán in June, 1968, I have spent the two intervening summers in Mexico ('69) and Guatemala ('70) in my usual role as itinerant mycologist-botanist. Some interest was apparently engendered in my wanderings and at a recent seminar I gave a brief account of some of the more pertinent aspects of my researches which have lately taken me further afield from strictly taxonomic considerations. I have enclosed a copy of my remarks (partly corrected) for your perusal - and possible use.

The monograph on Tremellales is in press, after lengthy editorial delay, and is expected to be in print by the end of this year or early next as Monograph No. 6 in the "Flora Neotropica" series published by Hafner. The "Flora" is new and ambitious and expects eventually to include monographs (if monographers can be found) on everything from algae to flowering plants in the American tropics.

Congratulations on your elevation to the directorship of the "Editorial de la Universidad". If you want to recommend me as a member of your Editorial Advisory Board I shall be glad to cooperate with you as well as I can. I am serving in a similar capacity for "Flora Neotropica" and my first job was the toughest I anticipate for some time - getting out the monograph on Tremellales.

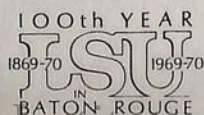
As to a paper of "lay interest", I think a report on T. schweinitzii might turn many of your readers to something more lively - like Playboy. I don't know how broad an interest the "Editorial" is designed to reach, but if I may make a modest proposal, the enclosed paper was written specifically with enlightened lay interest in mind and should its contents come within the range of your editorial needs, you may so consider it. If, au contraire, do not feel in the least inhibited in telling me so.

I was sorry to hear of the death of Dr. Vélez. I knew him only slightly but I know he had a deep interest in the Summer Institute.

With kindest regards and best wishes for the continued recuperation of your wife.

Sincerely,

B. Lowy



December 1, 1970

Dear Zebrowski:

I am beginning to suspect that the letter I sent to you with enclosures on Nov. 3, in answer to your inquiry dated Oct. 27, may have gone astray. If this is the case, please let me know and I shall send you a copy of my reply.

Sincerely,

B. Lowy

John Zebrowski  
Inter American University  
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00753

3-IX-1968

Dear Zebrowski,

Only a short time ago I returned from my collecting tour of some of the assorted perlas de Las Antillas and have several sacksfull of curios to show for my diligent hunting, including a few fungi. Not the least notable among these is the surprising catch of Tremellodendron schweinitzii made in your garden, the only specimen of this tremellaceous fungus that I found all summer. It is also, to the best of my knowledge, its first discovery in Puerto Rico. Obviously my predecessors on the island never had the good luck of meeting you.

My trips to Jamaica and La Republica Dominicana were only moderately successful (mycologically) because I found that almost everywhere I went there had been some drought. But I have enough material on hand to occupy me for the immediate future and the manuscript of my monograph on neotropical Tremellales is advancing.

One of the non-mycological problems being discussed (again) in committee here is the admissions policy. I am for excluding anyone who cannot pass the Army Alpha, a very unpopular position among some of my colleagues. There is a great deal of preaching about excellence but few really care to do anything about it. Well, you know all about this anyway and I suspect that you may have a few unresolved problems even on your island paradise.

Please give my regards to your simpatico Dean of Faculty, McNeil and accept the affectionate greetings and best wishes of your friend

B. Lowy

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

December 9, 1970

Professor Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany and Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

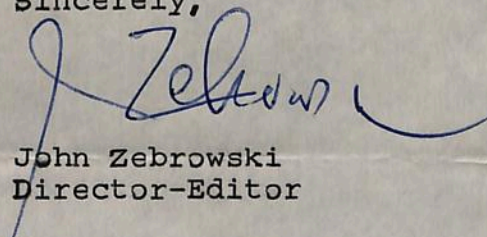
Dear Lowy:

In the press of work, I thought I had acknowledged your letter both as consulting editor and receipt of your manuscript.

In point of fact, your name had been accepted by the Editorial Advisory Board as consulting editor and manuscript you sent has been given an affirmative reading. A second affirmation will accept it for publication, and this seems likely. I believe there are a minor emendation or two.

We'll update you on this matter in a week or two.

Sincerely,



John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ:mq

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

August 2, 1971

Dear Zebrowski:

Today began auspiciously with the arrival of the article from "El Imparcial" concerning the "Revista Interamericana." It continued in the same vein with the successful launching of the lunar module following the three highly significant and memorable days of lunar exploration.

Congratulations on the launching of the "Revista." It was most encouraging to read at the very outset of Magali García Ramis's article, a reference to "los hongos halucinógenos..." After that opening gun I could not resist going on with the rest. I also read with interest that, quoting Zebrowski, "ya hemos distribuido la revista por más de 26 países ..." Was North America included? What I am hinting at is that to my knowledge no copies have yet reached this remote corner of the globe.

I have no artifact for you but include for your pleasure two portraits of a mushroom stone from a private collection in Guatemala, which I took only a few weeks ago. Reduced about 1/3 from the original, its real dimensions are: height: 27 cm; cap diameter: 15 cm; base: 12 cm square. It belongs to the pre-classic\* period and its original location in Guatemala is unknown. The face is rather anthropomorphic but a posteriori quite anthropoid. The neat little curl at the tip of the tail makes me wonder whether the sculptor was engaging in a bit of humor.

Best wishes,

*B. Lowy*  
B. Lowy →

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

May 18, 1971

Dr. John Zebrowski  
Inter American University of Puerto Rico  
P.O. Box 1293 Hato Rey  
Puerto Rico 00919

Dear Zebrowski:

I am planning to leave Baton Rouge for Guatemala, El Salvador and Mexico on June 5, for further ethnomycological work as well as for the more mundane purpose of collecting my hongos. Tentatively, I shall return on or about August 15, rather earlier than I do in most years, because my daughter will be preparing to leave for Iowa, where she will enroll as a Freshman in Grinnell College.

Should you have anything to send me in the way of editorial work, I shall be glad to handle it on my return. Meanwhile, I expect that the inaugural number of the "Editorial" will probably be ready for distribution. I have been tied up with more than the usual end-of-semester chores, including the correction of page proof of my monograph for "Flora Neotropica". Consequently, I have not sent you a mailing list for separata. But I would appreciate it if you would send me the 50 reprints which you so generously offer.

Sincerely,

*B. Lowy*  
B. Lowy



INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

OF PUERTO RICO

P. O. Box 1293 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919



Editorial de la Universidad

January 25, 1971

Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany and Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Lowy:

Thank you for your prompt reply. Will attend to all matters referred to and I am inclined to believe will leave keep the chemical formulas in - they'll be of interest to those who do know chemistry, and even the layman can comprehend, graphically, their structural similarity.

I'm personally intrigued by the mushroom stones. Any chance of obtaining one?

Sincerely,

John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

P.S. We'll furnish two copies of the Revista and mail up to 100 separata to your list. We hope, with this first issue, to have it off the press in about a month or so.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

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College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

29-I-1971.

Dear Zebrowski,

If you keep the structural formulas in the paper, the following acknowledgement should be added to the bottom of the <sup>appropriate</sup> page: [I-VII from Hoffman, A. 1963. in Bot. Mus. Leaf. Howard Univ. 20(6): 194-212.] All formulas except VIII are Hoffman's. I added the pilbrin.

I hope you keep the fotos in. These have not been published before and should add some interest to my brief account (mention) of them. I am preparing a paper on the results of my recent (summer 1970) inquiry into mushroom stones in *Ostremola* where I "discovered" about 50 stones in private collections and in the museum, that were heretofore unreported.

These artifacts are not scientific but they are not too difficult to obtain by purchase if you know



where to look. If you expect to go to Guatemala City, let me know and I'll give you a couple of addresses that might be useful. The enclosed foto is one I took in 1963.

Cordially,

B. Henry

Vol. 1, No. 1  
Spring 1971.

# REVISTA / REVIEW INTERAMERICANA

A publication of the Editorial de la Universidad of  
Inter American University of Puerto Rico

JOHN ZEBROWSKI

Director-Editor

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thematic issues and additional guest co-editors to be announced.

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COMMENTS ON THE  
REVISTA/REVIEW  
INTERAMERICANA

**Rexford G. Tugwell**  
Center for the Study  
of Democratic Institutions

"I have received the copy you sent me and have read it with great interest. . . Such efforts are to be encouraged. Any academic community can profit from the effort to produce a journal of this kind, and this is especially true of one in your situation between two cultures."

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"I wish to. . . congratulate you on this most informative and interesting publication — particular note was taken of the excellent book reviews. . ."

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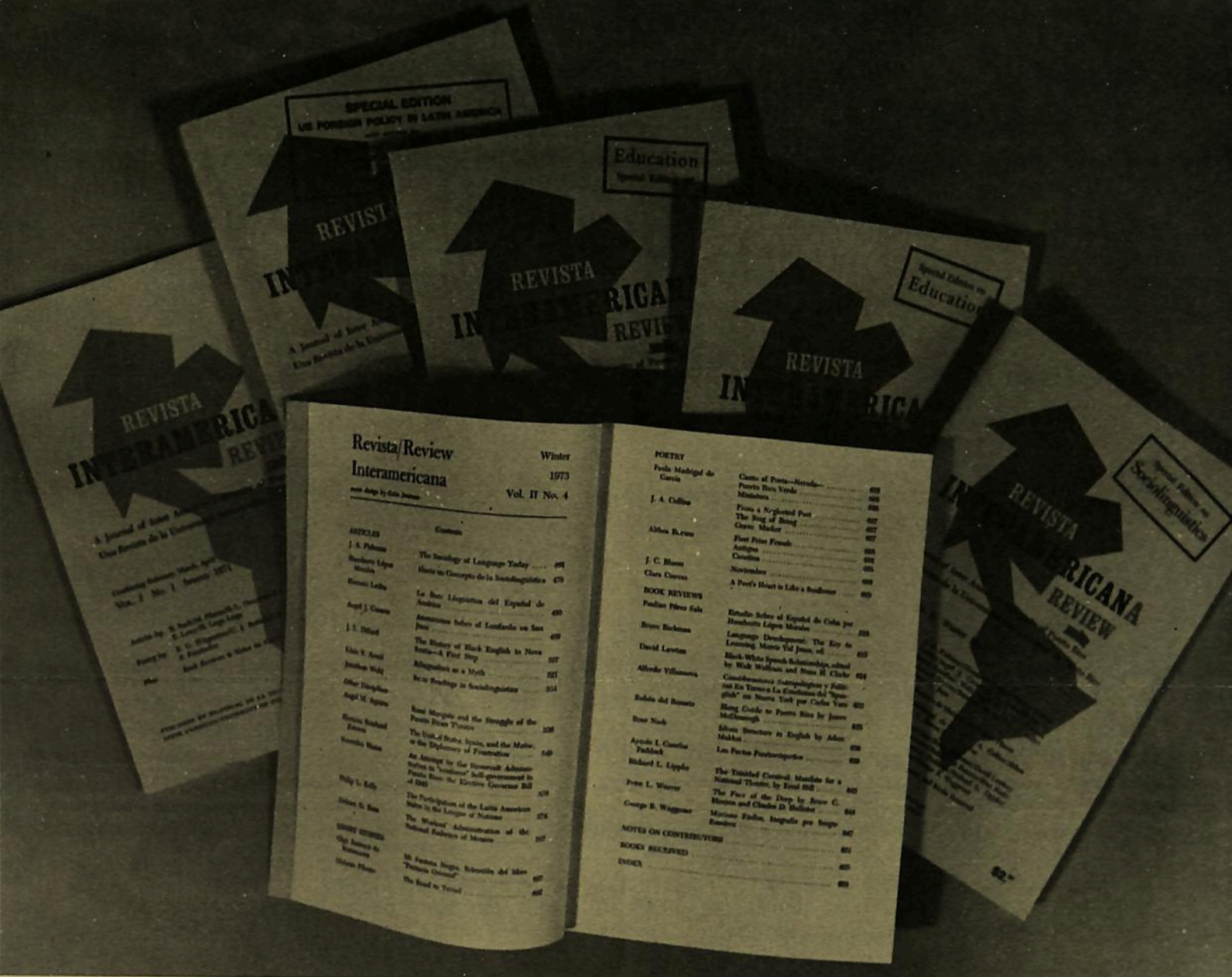
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"The variety and quality of articles and book reviews will be of value to our Spanish instructors and our advanced courses. We have asked our Library to subscribe to this excellent journal."



A NEW VOICE IN THE AMÉRICAS...

DEC. 1973

In 1971, the first issue of the Revista/Review Interamericana appeared...a journal of scholarship and opinion, published quarterly by Inter American University, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Eight issues have appeared so far, with provocative articles, in English OR Spanish - on history, political affairs, economics, literature, education...plus book reviews and major bibliographies. Issues average 125 pages each. Here's a sampler of articles already published:

- "Legal Equality--Social Inequality, A Post-Abolition Theme"  
Magnus Morner, Director, Swedish Inst. of Ibero-American Studies
- "Senator Kennedy on U.S. Policy toward Latin America"  
Lester D. Langley, Univ. of Georgia
- "Two Cubans in the U.S.: The Milanés Letters, 1848-1849"  
Bill J. Karras, Univ. of Wyoming
- "Alexis E. Frye and Cuban Education, 1898-1902"  
Edward D. Fitchen, Catholic Univ., Ponce, Puerto Rico
- "The Hypnotic Power of Coatlicue: A Psychological Interpretation"  
Stanley Krippner and Gayle Grossman, Dept. of Psychiatry,  
Maimonides Medical Center, Brooklyn
- "¿Zigzags Yanquis o Rumbo Recto?"  
Roland T. Ely, Northwestern University
- "USA: ¿Con, Frente, Contra o Sin su Hemisferio?"  
Tomás Mestre-Vives, Instituto de Estudios Políticos de Madrid
- "Treaty Commitments and Panama Canal"  
Donald M. Dozer, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara
- "Relaciones Raciales en Puerto Rico"  
Luis Díaz Soler, Univ. of Puerto Rico

"The Court Martial of Rafael Trujillo"

Richard Millett and Marvin A. Soloman, Southern Illinois Univ.

"A Newly Discovered Copy of a Maya Codex"

Bernard Lowy, Louisiana State Univ.

"The Workers' Administration of the National Railways of Mexico"

Delmer C. Ross, Oakwood College

"The Blackest Thing in Slavery Was Not the Black Man"

Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad

"The Indians of the Americas: Myths and Realities"

T. Dale Stewart, Smithsonian Institution

"Regionalism and Political Stability in Brazil"

Jean-Claude Garcia-Zamor, OAS, Washington, D.C.

We have published book reviews by Kenneth J. Grieb, Clarence Senior, Kenneth R. Farr, Ruben del Rosario, Selden Rodman, Harmannus Hoetink, R. Michael Malek, William L. Sherman, and many others.

Future plans include these special thematic issues:

Women in Latin America - Ann Pescatello, Editor

Caribbean Literature - Angel Aguirre and Eugene V. Mohr, Editors

Here are some comments on the Revista/Review Interamericana:

Rexford G. Tugwell, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions: "I have received the copy you sent me and have read it with great interest...Such efforts are to be encouraged. Any academic community can profit from the effort to produce a journal of this kind, and this is especially true of one in your situation between two cultures."

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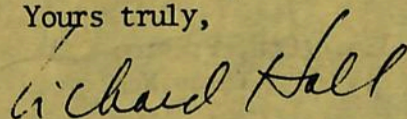
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May we hear from you?

Yours truly,



Richard Hall  
Acting Director-Editor