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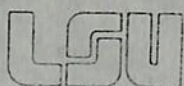
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#### *About the Institute*

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

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



Department of Botany

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

11-I-1988

Mr. Héctor R. Feliciano Ramos  
Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico  
Apartado 5100  
San Germán, Puerto Rico 00753

Dear Mr. Feliciano:

I recently returned from Mexico, and have at hand your November 23rd letter. Your suggestion that I consider editing a special number of the R/R is an interesting one, but I believe that at present I shall have to decline your generous offer. As I indicated in my previous letter, a considerable part of my time is now generally occupied in extensive field work in the American tropics, in addition to my usual herbarium-related activities here at the university. To undertake editorial duties necessary in order to produce a successful issue of the journal as envisaged, would require a full-time, sustained effort of a kind that I am not presently in a position to pursue. It may be possible at some future date, but what the future holds is always uncertain.

I have heard from Prof. Zebrowski who is now living in Arkansas, and we shall possibly meet later this year.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

*B. Lowy*  
Bernard Lowy



## Revista / Review Interamericana

Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico  
Recinto de San Germán  
Apartado 5100  
San Germán, Puerto Rico 00753  
Tel. 892 - 1095

November 23, 1987

Mr. Bernard Lowy  
Louisiana State University and  
Agricultural and Mechanical College  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-1705

Dear Mr. Lowy:

Thanks for your letter of 16-XI-87, with great pleasure, we are going to continue including your name in our Board of Consulting Editors.

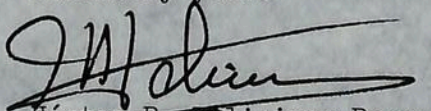
The pages of our Revista stills open for any contribution you want. It seems to me that it is interesting to explore the possibility if prepare an issue of R/R dedicated totally to your field, you may be the editor of it. What do you think and feel about this proposition?

About Mr. Zebrowski, I have no notice. I think he stills in Puerto Rico. I am including the two addresses we have in our files:

John Zebrowski  
9 E Villa Caparra Executive Cond.  
Highway 2  
Guaynabo, P.R. 00657

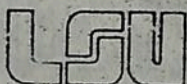
P.O. Box 317  
Dover  
Arkansas, 72837

Cordially yours

  
Héctor R. Feliciano Ramos

HRFR/cv

received: 7-XI-87



Department of Botany

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

16-XI-1987

Mr. Héctor R. Feliciano Ramos  
Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico  
Apartado 5100  
San Germán, Puerto Rico 00753

Dear Mr. Feliciano:

In answer to your inquiry concerning my status on the editorial board of the REVISTA, I would be glad to serve as a working member, handling such papers as may come within my field of competence, namely ethnobotany and related topics. When John Zebrowski was editor, he invited me to contribute to the journal, and over the years I wrote several ethnomycological papers which were subsequently published in the REVISTA. However, the field is quite specialized, and not many papers in this discipline are likely to be submitted to you. So I leave it to your judgment, as to whether or not I should be retained on the board. Incidentally, I have not heard from John Zebrowski since his retirement. At that time he told me that he was ill, and that he planned to return to his home in Arkansas. Has he done this?

I'm afraid I must add a caveat to these remarks. Since my retirement in 1980 I have been quite active, and have left the university each year at irregular intervals in order to participate in various botanical expeditions, mostly in the American tropics, for periods up to 2 months. I plan to continue this activity in the foreseeable future. In the event that you wish to retain me on the board, I would try to notify you of my absence from the university sufficiently in advance, so as not to inconvenience your editorial duties.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Bernard Lowy  
Professor Emeritus



## Revista / Review Interamericana

Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico  
Recinto de San Germán  
Apartado 5100  
San Germán, Puerto Rico 00753  
Tel. 892 - 1095

November 6, 1987

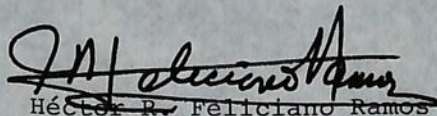
Mr. Bernard Lowy  
Dept. of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Mr. Lowy:

Traditionally you have been part of the Consulting Board of **Revista/Review Interamericana**. Since the **Revista** is in a process of reorganization, we want to know if you are still interested in being part of the Board.

We expect the members of the Consulting Board to be able to evaluate some articles and manuscripts sent to us for possible publication.

Cordially yours,



Héctor R. Feliciano Ramos  
Director-Editor

HRFR/rt

24-IV-1986

Dear John and Louise,

So we are neighbors! Be sure to include B.R. in your travels. But at the moment, it's a little awkward, if not downright inhospitable to have to tell you that for the next 3 months I expect to be elsewhere. In January I was invited by the NY Botanical Garden to join another PFA (Projecto Flora Amazonica) expedition to the Brazilian Amazon (my last one was in 1980), where I'll be part of a team of botanists sent to survey the flora (and fungi) of northern Roraima beginning on or about May 10. I've already taken my series of routine "shots", and await notification for travel to Manaus. There will also be a few days in September (12-16) when I plan to be in Boston for a marriage ceremony - my daughter's.

In the interim, why don't we communicate by telephone? Since I don't have your phone number yet, let me give you mine: Home - (504) 769-6241 (unlisted); Univ. - (504) 388-8485 (Botany Dept.).

Let me know about your travel plans. Bernardo

Box 317 Dorey, Arkansas 72837

4-18-86

Dear Bernard -

We'll, were back on the continent  
again, probably for good, though  
we intend to winter in Puerto Rico

We do plan on taking a few trips  
once we get a car and arrange a  
living in Ar. So thank you for  
to visit you. Will plan on it as  
part of our itinerary, and let you know  
our intentions as they become  
more certain.

Regards

J & L

John & Louise Zabrachny

XII - 1985

Dear John and Louise,

It is reassuring to know that you are optimistic, and are making plans for the future in Arkansas, though Pete has been copious with you. As I approach 70 (in Feb.) I wonder how long my luck will last. I am still doing field work, and since retirement in '80 have been fairly active, though publishing little. Central America is off limits, but I have returned regularly to Mexico and also been working and collecting in Hungary. I was divorced in '81, live alone, and would be glad to have you as guests, if you could manage to stop off in BR on your way to Arkansas, or at any other time mutually convenient. Let me know of your plans.

Best wishes for the holiday  
and the New Year.

Bc

Dear Bernard

After I was retired by IAC at the end of 1981, we have both been ill and both times led to back-out of selling an apartment. We are now in the process of selling it again, but this time, cannot say, we are going ahead with plans to migrate to the States - to Arkansas where Louis' mother (82) lives. She is ailing and it's time for us to be back with family. I have also contracted Parkinson's which has to be medicated 5x daily. So we are enjoying the 107th on golden years and more so than the preceding sounds like.

Love for it with you!

John & Louise Tolson

When we settle here  
you will plan a some  
trip - we'll be on your way.

A Very Merry

Christmas

and

the happiest of

New Years



Department of Botany  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
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28-VI-1982

Dr. Gerard P. Marin  
Inter American University Press  
G.P.O. Box 3255  
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

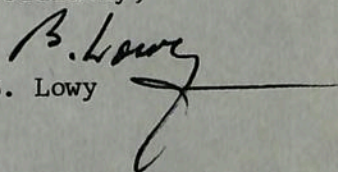
Dear Dr. Marin:

Thanks for your note informing me of the acceptance of my paper entitled "Were Mushroom Stones Potters' Molds?" I have enclosed my request for 100 reprints with covers, but I do not know how many pages of text will be taken. In any event, payment is guaranteed, and the invoice should be sent to me.

Luckily, this reached me today. Tomorrow I am leaving for Hungary and shall be away from the university for 6 weeks.

With best regards to you and John Zebrowski.

Cordially,

  
B. Lowy



Inter American University Press

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

Tel. 809 - 763- 9622

June 24, 1982

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

Dear Prof. Lowy:

I am pleased to advise you that we are accepting your manuscript  
entitled Were Mushroom Stones Potters' Molds?

for publication in the Revista/Review Interamericana, Volume XI #2

As author you will receive plus 15 reprints of your contribution,  
two copies gratis of the Revista, 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.

Sincerely,

*Gerard P. Marin*

Gerard P. Marin  
Acting Director

GPM:mv



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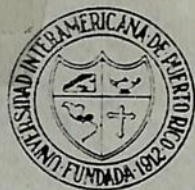
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REV / REV.

**Inter American University Press**  
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February 26, 1982

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

Dear Prof. Lowy:

Thank you for submitting for our consideration toward possible publication your manuscript(s) entitled:

Were Mushrooms Stones Potters' Molds?

Enclosed you will find our required standard copyright clearance form which is routinely asked of our contributors. Please fill it in and return to us.

You will be advised of our decision as soon as we have readers' recommendations.

Sincerely,

*Gerard P. Marin*

Gerard P. Marin  
Acting Director

## Copyright Release

Inter American University Press  
G.P.O. Box 3255  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Gentlemen:

The manuscript(s) entitled

Were Mushrooms Stones Potters' Molds?

submitted by me for publication and of which I am the sole (or responsible co-) author, has not been previously published or copyrighted elsewhere; nor will I submit it anywhere else for at least three months from date hereof or without prior notice to you thereafter.

In the event of invitation to resubmit after professional evaluation(s) suggesting corrections or revisions, it is understood that as a matter of ethics, I will grant you the courtesy of "first refusal."

4-III-1982  
Date

Bernard Lowy  
Signature

mf/3/76

Department of Botany  
**LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY** AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
 BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803 504/388-8485

Prof. John Zebrowski  
 Inter American University Press  
 G.P.O. Box 3255  
 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

Feb. 18, 1982

Dear John:

The enclosed paper (with five figures) is my response to a recent hypothesis about the use of mushroom stones by the Maya. Although you are now Editor-Emeritus of the Revista, I am sending this to you out of force of habit, and ignorance of who your successor may be.

as ever,

*Bernard*  
 B. Lowy

*P.S. - Did you get my note of 10-xii?*

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Department of Botany  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
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10-XII-1981

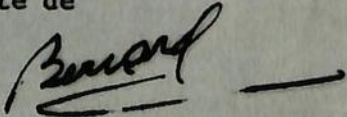
Prof. John Zebrowski  
Inter American University Press  
G.P.O. Box 3255  
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

Dear John:

I have just received your valedictory as Director-Editor of the REVISTA. It can't be easy separating from a beloved child. But part of you will remain ("some footprint of us is stamped in..") and your successor as well as the rest of us will be the better for it.

Does this now mean additional duties in the English Department? At least the red pencil will get some rest. Wasson wrote to tell me how pleased he was with your letter, after I had advised him to get your permission to quote part of my "Ethnomycological Inferences..." in the REVISTA. I think we'll soon learn more surprising things about "The Death of The Buddha" than any of us knew before.

Muchas felicidades, y un abrazo fuerte de

  
B. Lowy



## Inter American University Press

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

Tel. 809 - 763 9622

### A Valediction

At the end of this month, after twelve years, I will be concluding my role as founding director and editor of the Interamerican University Press and the Revista/Review Interamericana.

For all the labor that has gone into such an effort as this has been, it all would have come to naught had it not been, over the years, for the twenty-seven members of our faculty who served on the Editorial Advisory Board and for the hundreds of readers who evaluated papers gratis.

Yet perhaps the most important contribution of all was yours. Though the advice, the submissions, and the referrals of members of the Board of Consulting Editors have all contributed to our success, none of these was as important as the job you performed silently: by its mere presence there your name on our masthead stood for the integrity and excellence we were trying to bring to our pages.

For all this, I thank you both for myself and on behalf of the press and its staff and the University community.

A valediction is a farewell, the last thing to say on conclusion and before departure. I hope mine may also be the herald of another beginning for this press -- and for me, for I intend to remain professionally active for a long time yet, the fates and the gods willing.

Hasta la vista, amigos todos. Do widzenia.

John Host Zebrowski  
December 1981

# Revista/ Review

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## Interamericana

Vol. IX No. 4 Winter 1979/80

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
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504/388-8485

7-VIII - 1981

Dear John,

To welcome you back - a  
limited edition of a new  
Amazonian beauty.

Afectuosos saludos,  
Bernard

Thanks for McRobbie's translations!



# Revista/Review Interamericana

*A publication of Inter American University Press*

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

Tel. 809 - 763-9622

August 3, 1981

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

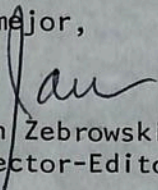
Dear Bernard:

Back from a month of vacation. Confronted by files of files and mail of mail, neatly settled on my desk and credenza. I've already succeeded in establishing a minimal disarray.

Meanwhile, thanks for your kind letter.

Here are some Hungarian poets I ran into in Worcester where I put an Aztec god (enlarged) on the Revista cover which will grace your reprints.

Lo mejor,

  
John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

encs.

JZ:mv

from John Zbrowski  
7-VIII-1981

THREE YOUNG HUNGARIAN POETS:  
AN INTRODUCTION  
Kenneth McRobbie

THE three young Hungarian poets I have translated here have created a new subject matter, sensibility, and tone. Yet their highly individualistic poetics looks outwards towards man's problematical existence in post-modern socialist society. Their poetry also provides some insight into the consciousness of the younger generation in what is the most liberal society in Eastern Europe today. Two of the poets, György Petri and Dezső Tandori, will be known to readers of the recent three-hundred-page *Modern Hungarian Poetry*, edited and with an introduction by Miklós Vajda (Columbia University Press, 1977). These two, together with Lajos Pintér, are of the post-revolutionary generation: their childhood was the upheaval of 1956, their coming of age the equally significant year 1968. Not surprisingly, their poetry does not focus affirmatively upon a collective future. Instead, while to some extent it is based on a poetics of the inner life, it peers outwards towards the uneasy and still not fully comprehended continuum between past and present. "Why are the young so miserable?" asked an older poet, sympathetically—only to supply the answer: because each generation needs its own apocalypse, which poets hand on "like a lyric relay-baton."

These are descriptive poems, chronicling how life unfurls, and also recoils. They express both confrontation and circumvention. To western readers, accustomed to look for statements of opposition, it may be suggested that these poems owe more to communism than might at first be apparent. Only a society formally committed to creating a higher human type could stimulate such comparisons between promise and performance—disparities, incidentally, admitted by official spokesmen of their "pre-eminently contradictory system" which brings about "hitherto unknown psychological conflicts." In Hungary, it is formally accepted that writers should play a critical role, though not without the proviso that they ought to be malleable. Our three poets do not fall into that condemned category of "nihilists" and "marginal" intellectuals. For example, though György Petri's poetry has been de-

scribed as one of "pessimism," it is nevertheless viewed as "powerful, honest."

All three poets are distinctively "urbanist" intellectuals, having attended university, where they studied Hungarian and languages, Petri specializing in philosophy. Petri (born 1943) is perhaps the most highly regarded. However, following his two books—*Explanations for M* (1971) and *Circumscribed Fall* (1974)—he has published little, despite very favorable reviews. He lives withdrawn from mainstream Budapest literary life, supporting himself by part-time employment on sociological surveys. Influences upon Hungarian poetry have included the French surrealists, Lorca, Dylan Thomas, Kafka, Whitman, the Beats. But of late critics have cited T. S. Eliot, of whom Petri has remarked that Eliot "set him free"—free from the tradition of the patron saint of communist literary culture, the poet Attila József (1905–37). What seems to be valued in Eliot is his irony, irony that gives a cutting edge to the poet's observations and confidence to stand aside from the hegemony of routine and prescription.

Lajos Pintér (born 1953) is the youngest of the three, and has published *White Shirt Rivers* (1975). His poems are the most original in terms of their surface texture: sardonic imagery, fractured syntax, and colloquialisms. His eastern provincial background may help to explain his successful combination of Hungarian folklore with hip allusions to urban life. He lives in Kecskemét where he edits a literary magazine.

Dezso Tandori (born 1938) is the most prolific. He won an international PEN prize in 1966. He has written seven poetry collections and a novel, and he works as a translator: of Peter Handke and Robert Musil, Samuel Beckett, Sylvia Plath, and John Berryman. His poetry is the coolly impersonal, complex expression of the event-stream of urban pseudo-life, in which isolated individuals are propelled by random forces. It is a disquieting view of life without man—and yet Tandori is the most successful and widely published of poets in Hungary today. His readers must wish, though, that his study of part-man may give way to a celebration of those other parts of man that the automatism of life seems to be able to do without.

## THREE POEMS

Lajos Pintér

### Every Day Something Different

It's people like ourselves we seek, one at a time.  
People like ourselves simply don't exist, I say.  
Like I was preparing to issue an order: "Witches  
simply don't exist." Don't, yet better if they did.  
Better them than the holy ghost!  
What precisely is it, this struggle? Woodpeckers:  
blacksmiths of the trees. Kipi-kopi,  
tili-toli. Every day's the same. Every day  
the absence of the same things. Someone started  
again to step from fairy tale. When the rose-spray  
opened into a sword. And the two boys  
became lost. It's rumored both of them grew  
wings. For come morning even their things  
had flown away. Two beds, clothes, both outfits.  
Someone's taken off; who's going after him?  
Every day something else. As to people like ourselves  
there aren't any,  
I say; and no man is a  
stranger.  
Without believing, maybe then you just keep going.  
Without faith, maybe you can start afresh.

## Ballad of When The Going's Rough

Approved, the irregular going by regulations,  
 approved, the permitting of disobedience,  
 rubber-stamping each other, then  
     the real carnival will be us:  
 we'll drop in, bringing festival to the living,  
     stretching one another  
 upon a cross is still not for us,  
     enough if our trousers  
 stretch tightly upon us, that's sacrifice enough;  
 homeland of homelands, don't truss us in wet canvas,  
 have us sprawl rather on rich sofas,  
 right away victory to the mausoleum of pitchforks,  
 no rib-tickling with cold steel today, what's come  
 is song's maximum; my tight-shut window  
 shatters in the caterwauling, going dancing's hip,  
 if machine-guns could shout we'd have had them  
 start shouting-down real quick, but instead we let  
     our machine-gun throats rattle on;  
 see, dad, how our symbols do headstands  
 for us; ticky-tacky's just a tactic  
 for ideal confraternity, a recommendation  
     for blush-pink  
 keeping the faith; they ask you instead of brooding  
     to smarten up here;  
 festivities, and what festivities: doves  
 deep-fried fly up straight for our mouths;

but you can't embroider meaning onto the ununderstandable,  
 no way; Little Kathy Gyöngyvári, lying with seven wounds,  
 lying with seven wounds, in voice-degrading silence.

## Instead of a Flag

The one who says dear not only  
to girls—

but to woman-maned landscape,  
black-ribbon wreathed houses,  
homeland farms.

The one who can say  
my people, my people—

but within his memory  
worldwide-strewn the meadows, within  
his memory even The Stag  
burned down.

That it not fall to pieces, not  
be abased, I embrace, I bind it about,  
hold fast its every side—on its frontiers  
that's my blood spurting out.

I'm getting pretty used to it,  
getting used to my blood's getting loose.  
Instead of a flag

anyone anywhere can hand me on  
from one to another.

And now suddenly, ecstasy gives tongue  
and spontaneously starts the song.

Four-cornered  
headscarf on the roadway, four-cornered  
shawl-fields.

Yet someone does watch over me: come dawn  
does carry news of me.

The one who says dear not only  
to girls,

but to woman-maned landscape,  
black-ribbon wreathed houses,  
amputated trees — — —

it can be a victory, when  
the grass will be growing over him.

— *Translated from the Hungarian*  
*by Kenneth McRobbie*

## TWO POEMS

György Petri

### Gratitude

The state holidays'  
stillness that drives you crazy is no different  
from that on Catholic Sundays.  
In loitering crowds  
people are even harder to take  
than when harnessed towards some goal.

This time I don't let  
the glow fade, as I usually  
ungratefully do, for love freely given.  
In the vacuum streets  
it helps me escape, that I can remember  
your face and your thighs  
your warmth  
your lap's dead-fish smell.

You had no luck finding a bathroom,  
the bed was uncomfortable  
like a roof-ridge.  
Your skin's novel odor blended  
with the mattress' insecticidal smell.

I woke to the booming of guns:  
a round number of years ago  
something had happened. You slept on.

Your glasses, your patent handbag  
lie on the floor; your dress  
hangs from the window latch  
sensibly turned inside-out.

On your black slip  
a strap had slid sideways.  
And a gentle luminousness wavered  
in the down of your neck, your collarbone  
while the guns boomed on,

and upon a burst-through  
armchair spring  
trembled fine dust.

## Onion Speaking

I'm simply skin all through, even  
when you slice crosswise, dice me cubewise.  
Make mincemeat of me! It's still the nothing  
you're cutting which I don't contain, for there's  
not a thing within. Being simply all skin.  
Skin's skin, even skin of skin's skin  
even . . . I'll stop when skin-skin.  
Thick-skinned bragging's not for me. Besides,  
it can't mean anything to you. I can hear eggs  
being cracked . . . Sacrilegious electric light  
pierces egg's night. So, your cock's tread  
splashing hand doesn't tremble  
beating away with a fork at the Seed?  
—Enough out of you, mouth! The fat's already sizzling.  
Executioner, do what you have to: into the fat with me,  
Symbol Gobbler-Upper!—just have me go glassy  
according to taste.

Egg, old pal, don't be afraid  
of passing away in such an age, when man  
to Nature's voice no more inclines,  
when mute already are Brook and Grove, and into  
quintessentially unclean Four-Footed Beast's melted  
fat are cast ultimate things  
—our kind.

Better for us (rather than assaulting stopped  
ears) with faltering hearts, to be as one  
in the omelette's great martyrdom.

— *Translated from the Hungarian*  
*by Kenneth McRobbie*

## THE ROOMS

Dezső Tandori

Then the furniture was dragged out  
and it was plain how knotty the floor was,  
and marks of nails appeared.  
And you could see that the hole back of  
the iron stove had already got charred.  
And at the end a single naked light bulb  
was left burning,  
and now its glare like a razor  
rasps the stubbly wall.

Now that the sky runs aslant  
like a pattern slashed across hangings  
behind bedposts, now that trees  
saw-toothed on the hillside  
bite off sky from earth—

I see the empty rooms inside there  
like life's last minutes open into one another.  
Wind booms in the chimney vent,  
even my voice chills and stops within me.

And here the pendulum must have stopped then  
and the stove must have grown chill,  
lump of iron now without significance.  
And the sky has turned black.

And the cross of the railing in  
front of the window has no significance any more,  
tendrils of plants swinging  
upon it with arms outstretched  
now nothing but dry brown torn sinews.

The bulb is still on  
in the bare room,  
its light stretching everything apart—  
cracks between wood-blocks of the floor  
like interrogators prying teeth apart,  
like nails in sinews.

I turn away. I'm walking  
across parallel walls of wind.  
Beneath my hand the trees are whining  
like taps.

— *Translated from the Hungarian*  
*by Kenneth McRobbie*



**Inter American University Press**

G.P.O. Box 3255 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936  
Tel. 809 - 763 - 9622

July 9, 1981

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

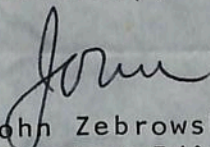
Dear Bernard:

I hasten to assure you we will make the corrections you want in your paper before it runs on the press. Sometimes editors get overzealous, and this was the case with removing the numbers in the references.

I do want to take this occasion to say also that your service on our board of consulting editors has been most valuable. We are proud to have you on it and indeed, are grateful for your articles as contributions to our published pages.

I hope you will continue both to send us more papers and to give so generously of your advice when called upon. May we, in fact, call on you more often now that you feel you may be having more time available?

Sincerely,

  
John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ:mv

*Department of Botany*  
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John Zebrowski  
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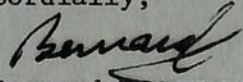
Dear John:

Many thanks for reassuring me that the deletions in page proof in the article I recently submitted will be restored.

It is a privilege to be associated with the REVISTA under your distinguished editorial direction, and I shall gladly continue to contribute what I can to the journal.

Currently I am engaged full time on the fungi that I recently collected in the Brazilian Amazon, and also still serve as an active member of the editorial board of MYCOLOGIA. In spite of my emeritus status my work load has scarcely diminished. My Argentine colleagues want me to do a "Flora" in Tierra del Fuego (there may be a subtle message in this), something I have been putting off for several years, but I suppose it should not be postponed indefinitely.

Cordially,

  
Bernard Lowy  
Professor Emeritus  
of  
Botany

# Revista/Review Interamericana

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June 16, 1981

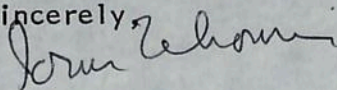
Bernard Lowy  
Louisiana State University  
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernard:

The article by Trudi Bloom has some nice, even poetic touches, but generally it is so much in need of complete rewriting by someone whose native language is Spanish (or, vice versa, translation into English) that we can't really consider it. Redone into readable language with substance (and pictures -- does she have any?) this could be even more than an article, perhaps a book.

I am returning the manuscript with thanks to you and Trudi for having let us consider it. Please excuse our holding it so long.

Sincerely,



John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ:mv

PARA EL DÍA  
(de México)

VII-1978  
Todavía no  
publicado. Bl.

(REFLEXIONES)

OBSERVACIONES Y EXPERIENCIAS PENSIVAS.

LA SELVA LACANDONA, [UNA MARAÑA DE DESORGANIZACION  
Y DESTRUCCION.]

Gertrude Duby Blom

EL CORAJE MATA A UNO

INTRODUCCION.

En abril-mayo entré por dos regiones opuestas a la Selva - Lacandona, o lo que queda de ella.

Una entrada hice a lomo de mula, la segunda por carretera. La primera la recorrí, la vez anterior, hace 3 años, y la segunda en carro, después de haber hecho el mismo trayecto en noviembre - de 1977. En este corto tiempo se hizo una destrucción fenomenal, increíble y criminal en las dos partes. La gente me dice que las rozaduras son permitidas en acahuales, sin embargo observé desmontes de selva alta, muchas en lomas y cerros, sin sistema, sin control, sin sentido, sin provecho real o duradero.

La locura ganadera de México.

Al principio se roza para hacer milpas, y cuando éstas ya no dan se mete ganado. Hay indígenas que tienen ganado, pero el que saca el verdadero beneficio es el ganadero grande. Los ejidos no controlan el mercado. La locura ganadera extensiva agarró a México. Es el ramo más fácil de la explotación del campo. De más inmediato rendimiento, es el ramo de los flojos, y también el de la más grande destrucción de la selva. Se necesitan inmensos territorios para alimentar una regular partida de animales.

Existe una anarquía total en la selva; -gente que invade -- terrenos sin documentos, - terrenos desocupados para concentrar a gente en lugares mejor apropiados, se dejan invadir de nuevo, el INI pone escuelas en terrenos invadidos sin derecho. Los Forestales no van a donde no hay carreteras, o como dicen, los moradores selváticos que tienen miedo de controlar porque les matan.

Arcady Burguete Cal y Mayor tiene razón en su artículo del 16 de mayo en "El Día", al escribir que nadie sabe cuanto gente - hay en la selva. Estoy en casi todo de acuerdo con él, a pesar - de que se burla de mí.

Conozco muchos lugares apartados de la selva con gente, que se metía allí, con el sistema "así no más". Son miles los que no tienen documentación y espero que no la tendrán, porque destruir la selva para una agricultura nómada no le sirve al país ni a

ellos. Espero que sean reconcentrados en asentamientos grandes - que en mi opinión son de primera importancia, porque, lo que propone Arcady Burguete Cal y Mayor como ayuda, es en absoluto imposible, de dar, a cientos de colonias raquílicas regadas anárquicamente a través de la selva.

Estos centros por cierto necesitan una planeación minuciosa escogiendo los lugares adecuados y las producciones apropiadas al lugar. A la gente se le debe proporcionar una vida decorosa - mientras que el terreno no dé lo necesario.

La falta de planeación, de control y de autoridad que sigue hoy en la selva, producirá en 10 años pedregales inútiles en donde una vegetación lujuriosa antaño cubría la tierra. Tendremos un cambio de clima, reducción de agua y cambios ecológicos -- que afectarán a todo el estado y a la República en general. Si - la ganadería extensiva es el ramo más fácil rendimiento de la agricultura, también resulta en la más masiva destrucción de la selva.

REVISITAMOS POR QUINTA VEZ LA LAGUNA OCOTAL GRANDE.

Una vez de niña llama: "Gertrudis ¡venga a ver el sol!". Salgo del cuarto, el mismo que ocupó, en mis llegadas a la legendaria finca "El Real", en todas mis entradas por este rumbo de la selva desde 1943.

Se me presenta un espectáculo grandioso.. Un sol enorme, color fuego y sangre, baja lentamente atrás de una nube negra. Es impresionante, bellísimo, pero me llena con tristeza y desesperación. Es el humo de los incendios que suben de Ocosingo, que provoca este fenómeno. Fuegos en los ocotales que se queman para - crear más y más pastizales. El resto de estos bosques ya raquílicos se explota a ultranza, camiones cargados de trozas de varios tamaños salen del estado sin dar siquiera trabajo a nuestros desocupados.

Cerca de "El Real" habían bolsos de bosques subtropicales en un terreno llamado "La Isla". Este año desaparecieron, la tierra está blanca de cenizas, unos troncos negros llevan sus ramas como brazos que piden ayuda al cielo. Restos de orquídeas cuelgan como inmensas lágrimas de las ramas. El culpable de esta devastación debía saber mejor. No es un pobre indígena con escasa educación, sino un dentista que se supone ha pasado por la Universidad. Espero que en su consultorio no cause destrozos en las bocas de - sus clientes como lo practica con la madre tierra.

Toda esta destrucción ocurre a razón de una locura que se apoderó de México, de fomentar la ganadería extensiva que necesita en la selva grandes extensiones de terreno, una a dos hec--

táreas por animal. La ganadería intensiva necesita menos, y dará trabajo a más gente, pero se escoje la rama de los flojos, que dá dinero más pronto y más fácil, destruyendo finalmente una gran parte de Chiapas.

Los que queman ni se preocupan de controlar el fuego, no hacen guarda rayas, no les importa que suban las llamas a los cerros, y que se vuelva todo humo y desolación.

El lema es "Después de mí el diluvio". Del corredor de la Finca observamos en la noche del otro lado del río Santa Cruz las llamaradas que suben en los restos de Ocotales. Es bellissimo ver como brincan las llamas, como suben, parecidas a culebras de sangre viva hasta llegar a la cima. Me hace llorar este drama de México que se disfraza en belleza salvaje para dejar tierras calcinadas.

Mi expedición llena el propósito de visitar una vez más la laguna Ocotal Grande. Creo que el lugar se encuentra en la Reserva de los Montes Azules firmada por el Presidente.

Nuestro camino a lomo de mula nos lleva por los ríos Santa Cruz, Jethá y Perlas.

En la región de la Finca El Real que en tiempos pasados tenía grandes extensiones de terrenos hay hoy día ranchos pequeños y colonias indígenas. Donde había ocotales y bosques subtropicales ~~en donde~~ quedan unicamente bolsas de árboles.

En un cerro queda un magnifico bosque virgen. La carretera está cerca y al parecer las hachas están afiladas para tumbar esta última arboleda virgen.

Donde caminaba uno, bajo la fresca sombra de árboles como la gigantesca ceiba, el enorme aMellano, el precioso cedro, y la valiosa caoba, se asolea uno en el calor cada año más ardiente de un sol sin piedad.

Arroyos que conocí con agua en cualquiera época del año se secaron, los cauces de los ríos bajaron mucho, unos hasta el 50%.

Después de la ranchería Santa Isabel, pasando por Monte Líbano hasta el río Perlas, encontramos restos de selva alta. Era ésta la región más rica de caobas y cedros.

Los gigantes árboles que encontramos en partes nos recuerdan la increíble riqueza que habíamos visto en 1943 y hasta 1960. La carretera que llega como brecha cerca de El Real, está proyectada de pasar más adelante. Tengo miedo. Con ella llegarán los madereros con sus tractores y acabarán de una vez con la últi-

ma caoba sin dejar un árbol para que se fomente una reforestación natural. Parece que a pocos les importa que las generaciones futuras queden sin estos recursos.

Una gran riqueza se hizo humo y ceniza. Sobre la tierra que nada salieron colonias miserables donde en primitivas chozas viven gentes en condiciones infrahumanas. Pasamos por una casa al lado de una rozadura nueva donde una ingensa caoba yace en el suelo, ardiendo todavía. Una mujer sale y nos pide latas usadas. La lata deshecha: cerca de miles de pesos quemados son un lujo! Es incongruente.

El proceso sigue: madera ardiendo, bosques calcinados, cerros vueltos pedregales.....La carretera que llegará pronto y costará una fortuna rescatará los miserables restos de la riqueza destruida.

La misma política sigue. Roza, quema milpa. La milpa camina. El suelo se empobrece, el ganado llega, ni árbol de sombra queda. El clima cambia y todo finalmente se vuelve un fracaso.

Es fatal que particulares y gente del gobierno se metan a la selva sin conocer verdaderamente lo que nos puede ofrecer, o peor, que no les importa el mañana.

Esta política caracteriza el humor cínico del pueblo con el dicho: "A ver que sale, allí se va, ya ni modo!"

Llevamos ahora el mismo camino que tomé en 1943 con indios Tzeltales de la pequeña colonia Jethá. De este claro en la selva en adelante no hubo ni siquiera un sendero para mulas.

En 1957 entré con Frans Blom a esta región buscando y abriendo el camino desaparecido, rumbo a lo que fueron las malfamadas nonterías San Román descritas por B. Traven en el libro "La rebelión de los Colgados. No quedó señal de la ruta que tenían que seguir cientos de indios sufridos y maltratados, y trenes de mulas llevando herramientas y víveres. Nos llevó 4 pesados meses para llegar desde El Real a la región de Bonampak.

Subí varias veces más al Ocotal Grande, en 1975 repitiendo el mismo camino de 1957. Ahora es abril de 1978. La sensación de notar cuanta selva se quemó en estos 3 cortos años fué pavorosa y desmoralizante: la fauna antes tan rica también es ausente por quitarle a su habitat y cazarla en cualquier época sin observar las vedas.

El cambio en los 35 años que conozco la región es desesperante. Jethá, que era un claro en la selva es un gran poblado asentado sobre varias lomas. El río desmontado hasta la mera orilla tiene un cauce muy reducido y perdió su agua cristalina. Monte Líbano es otra gran colonia que desplazó a los lacandones

que tenían que salir de las tierras ocupadas por ellos durante siglos. Donde todavía en 1960 encontraba selva alta hay colonia tras colonia, destruyendo la verdadera riqueza que nos brinda la selva tropical: sus árboles, plantas medicinales, frutas, mueces, plantas de adorno, una belleza única que nos puede dar millones en un turismo basado sobre la región, evitando imitaciones tipo Acapulco, que la Señorita Belleza México muy nativamente propone.

TANI PERLAS tiene una escuela albergue bien concebida, pero con los jardines escolares bastante abandonados. Es de lamentar que no se enseñe a los maestros unas nociones técnicas, como reponer llaves de agua, componer un flotador, hacer unas puertas, etc. Así se evitaría que baños muy bien instalados se inunden y no tengan puertas. Estos lugares necesitan más que alfabetización; necesitan una educación integral, salubridad, cultivo de legumbres y plantación de árboles, nociones de agricultura que antes recibieron los niños de sus padres. Los maestros debían ocuparse de ver que no se contaminen los ríos que son baños de puercos y ayuden en general a mejorar el pueblo. Sin ésto la escuela no tiene sentido, el dinero que se ha gastado es dinero echado por la ventana.

El río Perlas, así llamado por su anterior pureza, en donde pasa por los poblados, es hoy un charco abominable, hazafia para la salud.

No he visto ninguna mejoría en Tani Perlas, ni en otras colonias donde hay escuela. Una educación que no es integral tiene poca utilidad en el campo. La gente vive en la miseria e insalubridad. La anticuada, destructiva agricultura no ha cambiado.

Desprecian lo que ofrece la selva como fibras para hacer redes, morales y gastan su dinero en comprar bolsas de plástico de mala calidad. En vez de aprovechar las frutas silvestres como el zapote namey, chico zapote, corazón de palma, mueces, etc., queman estos árboles. La escuela introduce nociones de la ciudad en detrimento del campo, empuja a los jóvenes a salir a centros urbanos.

Todas estas reflexiones nos pasan en la mente mientras subimos el cerro alto rumbo a la laguna Ocotal Grande. Las rozaduras de Tani Perlas suben más y más en las pendientes.

En una pequeña planeada encontramos una gran quemazón. Es como una asquerosa herida en una cara hermosa. En la cumbre admiramos altísimos ocotes que llegan a 40, 50 metros. Empezamos la bajada a la laguna: que de pronto nos sorprende con su azul intenso a través del Ocotal.

Noté cambios en mi acostumbrado lugar de campamento en la orilla de la playa. Más árboles sucumbieron al hacha, el agua

se ha retirado, la playa tiene 40 m. más de largo, la arena antes blanca está sucia, revuelta por el ganado y caballos y puercos - que trafican aquí. Una mujer a la cual se le avisó ya hace 2 -- años de desocupar el Ocotal invadido por ella, está todavía y aumentó de un yerno y un hijo casado la población. Fueron ellos - quienes alimentaron a los guerrilleros y el rumor corre que la -- vieja mujer vende trago y hasta a sus hijas a los caminantes. No tienen permiso para ocupar el lugar. El magnífico ocotal que enmarca el poniente de la laguna ha sufrido. Muchos enormes árbo-- les cayeron, yacen en el suelo por los fuegos prendidos para fo-- mentar pasto para el ganado.

A troncos bellísimos se les da muerte por rajar ocote en sus bases. Parte del bosque parece un campo de batalla con árboles - caídos, regados como cadáveres en el suelo.

Donde las mujeres lavan ropa dejan bolsas de plástico y echan el detergente al agua. El ocotal grande no tiene río que entra ni que sale. Se alimenta y se desagua por corrientes subterráneas. Si - el ganado, caballos y puercos aumentan, el agua cristalina se vol-- verá una cloaca, difícil de regenerar. Esta gente, la peor que -- hay en la región, tiene que salir, sino perdemos una fuente de ri-- queza. Es un lugar ideal para establecer un centro turístico -- RUSTICO para gente que busca tranquilidad y paz, que es un turismo más y más numeroso en nuestro mundo de ruidos ensordecientes y con-- tinuación más y más peligrosa. ↑

~~Sin conexión~~, Un centro que tiene como propaganda el aviso "No hay teléfono, no hay radio, no hay televisión", como le he visto - en Belice.

Al mismo tiempo se podría establecer una estación de investi-- gación científica en esta región de un ambiente ecológico muy inte-- resante donde se mezclan bosque de pinos con selva subtropical.

LA TORMENTA ACABA EL HUNO.

*Los primeros días los cerros.*

El intenso humo de las quemazonas escondió <sup>una primer aguacero</sup> nocturno ~~se~~ limpió algo la atmósfera. El cuarto día se alzó -- una tremenda tormenta sobre El Ocotal. Habíamos encontrado un ma-- ternal con unos árboles para colgar nuestras hamacas de la guerra del Pacífico con techo y mosquitero. La cocina la tapamos con una lona. Juan y Juanito durmieron con el equipo en la gran tienda de campaña.

La tormenta se anunció con truenos y relámpagos, nubes negras amenazantes se deslizaron del oriente sur como culebras rampan-- tes. Terminamos rápidamente una frugal cena y corrimos a las hamacas. Apenas había cerrado el mosquitero se soltó un dilu.

vio del cielo. Imposible preguntarle a Barry, un fotógrafo que me acompañaba, si estaba bien. Su hamaca colgaba a unos 4 metros de distancia, pero el ruido de los truenos, del agua cayendo sobre los árboles y el techo de la hamaca mató cualquier otro ruido. Los truenos sin interrupción parecían hacer temblar los cerros, los relámpagos iluminaban el matorral. Truenos, agua, fuerza, elementos incontrolables se abatían sobre nosotros.

A media noche se paró un rato este salvaje concierto. Juan siempre atento, apareció para preguntar como pasamos este ataque de la naturaleza. Barry llegó de su hamaca a ofrecerme un poco de agua para tomar. Juan nos dijo que la tienda se inundó, pero que ellos y el equipo estaban bien tapados y no se habían mojado. La plática nocturna no dilató, la tormenta regresó, los dos corrieron a sus lugares y el concierto de la tremenda sinfonía brutal empezó otra vez. A las 4 de la mañana se cansó la naturaleza, a las 5 me levanté. Juan ya tenía una sabrosa taza de café lista. ¡Qué milagros nos presentó la naturaleza! La tormenta había lavado la suciedad causada por los humanos, el humo desapareció, los cerros inundados de luz suave, la laguna brillando en muchos tonos de azul, los pájaros con concierto jubiloso cantando a la naturaleza- ya librada de las destructoras acciones del ser más brutal de la creación, el hombre. La tormenta nos regaló con dos días de perfecta belleza.

Exploramos la laguna en cayuco durante 4 horas. Deslindándonos por las preciosas aguas me dejé sumergir de felicidad de ver estos increíbles colores: Azul profundo en las partes hondas, turquesa en las orillas, reflejos de los árboles en el agua. Estrellas brincando sobre las ondas suaves causadas por nuestros canaletes. Sin embargo tuve que ver que en el lado oriente hay una rozadura nueva en selva alta, llegando hasta la orilla del agua, del lado sur, ví cerros quemados. La gente que sube a la laguna desde las colonias del Perlas para cazar y pescar no cuidan el fuego que prenden para calentar comida, no apagan sus cigarros, ni se toman la pena de hacer guarda rayas cuando queman rozaduras. Y los fuegos se van a los cerros. Los Lacandones, al menos en el pasado, evitaban fuegos fuera de control. Ahora la selva se destruye por miles de nuevos moradores para hacer milpas, pastizales, descuido, flojera y tala irracional sin pensar en el futuro. Los que vienen después de nosotros tendrán razón de despreciarnos y odiarnos.

#### REGRESO A EL REAL.

Salí triste del Ocotal Grande, con tantas memorias. ¿Regresaré otra vez? ¿Podré salvar este lugar, todavía de tan rara belleza, de una bárbara, inútil destrucción? ¿Será otro de mis mucho

fracasos? Bajamos a Tani Perlas para pecnotar y averiguar si el solitario Lacandón Javier Chan Kin se decidió a salir con nosotros para curarse, y después juntarse con los demás Lacandones, Javier comió con nosotros los días anteriores.

Nos dijo que estaba solo, que duerme en el monte sin casa, que sufría mucho de dolores de la barriga. Tenía aspecto de enfermo, me fué difícil saber si estaba trastornado o mentalmente atrasado. Conocí a su padre y a su madre, muertos hace 3 años. En 1950 había curado a Vicente Chaqueta, su padre, de un piquete de culebra nahuyaca, más o menos en la región del hoy Tani Perlas.

Hace un año encontré a su hermano con el grupo lacandón de Metzabok. ¿Qué secreto tendrá este solitario lacandón?

Antes de salir con nosotros, devoró el hombre una cantidad de avera y hievos. Barry le dió su mula, e hizo el camino de 10 horas a pie.

Nos paramos en Yaxokintela, campamento bien montado del Instituto Lingüístico de Verano para pedir remedio contra los dolores de Xavier. Al intento de entrar se apoderó del joven un histerismo desenfrenado. Gritó: "Aquí matan caribes, vamos a El Real, conozco a Don Pepe, buena gente" Una hora nos separó del secreto de Xavier; Don Pepe nos platicó conociendo bien la historia de Xavier. Nos dice "no sirve el muchado, por flojo, ladrón y homosexual. Lo echaron sus familiares, ha robado también en los campamentos de los Americanos, por esto su miedo de entrar a Yaxokintela." En los dos días que nos quedamos en el Real Xavier se hizo dos técnicas de manita regalada. Una tarde antes de nuestra salida huyó, dejando su bolsa de dormir robada, pantaletas de mujer robadas, una técnica, un morral y 5 pesos, todas sus pertenencias. A pesar de las informaciones sobre el pobre trastornado los íbamos a llevar a San Cristóbal para curarlo. Ahora ¿Dónde habrá ido? ¿Se fué a morir en el monte como un animal enfermo?

El Real es famoso por su gentil hospitalidad. En El pasado como hoy se juntan en el floreado corredor exploradores, extranjeros, caminantes aventureros, indígenas de la región, rancheros, finqueros, uno y otro empleado del gobierno. La plática es animada, es difícil separar la verdad de la fantasía, rumores de hechos realmente ocurridos. Hay muchos rumores y cunde una gran inquietud en toda la región. El pequeño rancharo y el finquero tienen miedo de las invasiones, los dos odian a los curas que acusan de sublevar a las colonias, los indios odian a los rancheros y todos desconfían del gobierno. El caso de El Cacao está en el centro de la plática. Allí sacaron últimamente invasores ilegales. Después de tratar de pedir su sali-

da, pacíficamente llegaron los soldados, se quemaron las casas, al parecer el único modo de evitar que la gente regrese de nuevo. Les dejaron sacar todas sus pertenencias y animales. Ahora se acusa al cura de Ocosingo de haber dicho que se quemó todo, hasta mujeres y niños. Me es difícil creer que esto es la verdad. Informaciones falsas de esta clase tan revoltosa pueden excitar a los indígenas y hacerlos tomar venganza que tendrán como resultado represiones. Una cadena de violencias será la consecuencia. Me parece imposible que desde el púlpito de la iglesia se den informaciones no verificadas que pueden llevar a la violencia. Pero ésta es hoy la situación en la selva. Actos ilegales, violencia, amenazas, rumores de lo más grotesco que aumentan la inquietud. Falta de autoridad gubernamental, con consecuencias que pueden finalmente resultar desastrosas.

LACANJA- CHANSAYAB

Unos días después del regreso a San Cristóbal salí por carretera a Ocosingo-Palenque. Parte de la magnífica selva al lado de la carretera por el rumbo de la región de Bachajón ha desaparecido. Hay fuego por donde quiera, el humo es denso todo el valle de Ocosingo está lleno de humo. Nunca en los 35 años de andar por la selva he visto una destrucción tan masiva de nuestros bosques. Es como si a los pobladores de estas regiones, ~~propiedad de los lacandones~~, le hubiera agarrado la locura de acabar de una vez con el último árbol.

En Agua Azul, milagro de la naturaleza, gran atracción del turismo nacional e internacional, comina uno en la basura. Y a nadie le importa. Desde Palenque vamos en el Wagoneer doble tracción-ambulancia <sup>propiedad lacandona</sup> rumbo a Chansayab.

No es cierto que los lacandones viven en la miseria hoy día, pero si no les ayudamos para aguantar el impacto de nuestra "civilización", no sabremos protegerlos contra nuestra sociedad de consumo, no les ayudamos a vivir juntos en ejidos, a gente que por cientos de años habían vivido regados en pequeños grupos aislados. Este cambio fué necesario por la invasión de miles de otras gentes. Pero no hemos logrado que vivan ahora en armonía con esta nueva situación. Hemos llevado tocadiscos, radios, estufa de gas y hemos ayudado a aumentar la insalubridad con la introducción de latas de toda clase y plástico en cantidad. Los valores tradicionales se cambian por costumbres nuestras mal digeridas. Estos son hoy los problemas de la gente de la selva y especialmente de los lacandones.

Les ayudamos a tener ganado por ejemplo. antes de que se

prepare el terreno y personas que sepan cuidarlo. El resultado es que mueren animales, ellos pierden dinero. No se les dice que un día se va a acabar la caoba, el chicle, el chaté y con esto su magna riqueza. ¿qué harán entonces? Al salir de la selva arruinada serán peones miserables, ¡ellos que fueron durante cientos de años señores! Unos cuantos entienden el problema: tienen cuentas en los bancos de San Cristóbal. Hay unos que no quieren que se explote toda la caoba, piden que quede algo para mañana. Hay muchos que lamentan la destrucción de la selva que fué de ellos y tratan de luchar contra más invasiones.

#### DESTRUCCION DE FUTURAS ATRACCIONES TURISTICAS.

Se ha tomado la muy buena iniciativa de sanar el ambiente en lugares turísticos, pero se ha olvidado pensar al mismo tiempo en la conservación del paisaje, y lo típico de estas regiones. El turista busca buenos hoteles y aire sin contaminación, pero también lo bello del paisaje y lo típico: nosotros nos apuramos a destruir el paisaje con una nueva carretera, como las que nos llevan por regiones antes selváticas, acabamos con el marco por ejemplo que realzaba Palenque, quemando los antes magníficos bosques. La carretera que nos llevará de los lagos de Montebello al río Lacantun, Usamacinta, Yaxchilán, Bonampak y finalmente Yucatán está bajo la amenaza de una destrucción total. Una parte ya sucumbió al hacha y al fuego.

Con esta anárquica e irresponsable actitud tendremos muy pronto otro desierto en México. Es urgente que se establezca una autoridad, organización, planeación en la selva; juntar a la gente dispersa, hacer realidad el decreto de Reserva Integral de Montes Azules, son medidas a tomar.

Estoy una vez más en Naja. Es mi última noche. Son las 4 de la mañana. Entre <sup>copias</sup> copias de árboles cerca de una enorme caoba está el menguante ~~luná~~ en su última noche. ¿Es señal para mí? Se morirá la caoba majestuosa como en este momento la luna?  
La luna regresa - la caoba no, se muera como toda la selva.  
Está la luna menguante; su última noche. Mañana estará la oscuridad.

SI QUEREMOS A MEXICO, SE IMPONE LA ACTUACION INMEDIATA.

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June 17, 1981

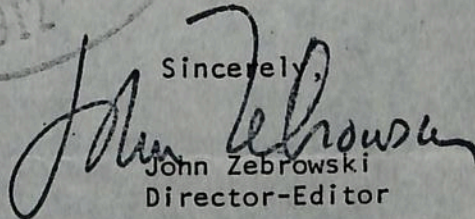
Prof. Bernard Lowy  
Louisiana State University  
Department of Botany  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Prof. Lowy:

I am pleased to advise you that we are accepting your manuscript entitled  
Ethymological Inferences from Mushroom Stones,  
Maya Codices, and Tzutuhil Legend  
for publication in the *Revista/Review Interamericana*,  
Volume 10 No. 1

As author you will receive plus 25 reprints of your contribution, two copies gratis of the Revista, 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.

Sincerely,

  
John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

*Department of Botany*  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

504/388-8485

22-VI-1981

John Zebrowski  
Revista/Review Interamericana  
G.P.O. Box 3255  
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

Dear John:

Many thanks for the page proofs of my article which I am returning post haste in the hope that a few needed corrections may still be incorporated in the printed version.

I find no errors (!) in the text, but there is a bothersome deletion in the list of references. In the text I have referred to authors names by numbers (which were included in the manuscript), but these have been omitted in the proofs (pp 102-103). Of lesser importance: In the legend to fig. 1 (p. 96) there is a novel separation of the word "mushroom," and another curiosity is in the bibliography (p. 102) as indicated. The text to which figure 3 refers (p. 97) is blurred in the proof, but I suspect this will be legible (as in the submitted copy) in the final printing.

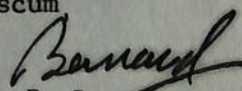
Thanks also for your note on Trudy Blom's travelog. I expressed my doubts about it when I submitted it. No doubt she can find some more appropriate vehicle for it.

Your suggestion for a possible book compiled from my collected ethnomycological papers is generous, but I think at best these might be enough for only a couple of chapters. Anyway, I'll think about it.

I don't believe you need any "defensive" words from me, but whenever you think a *summa cum laude* would help, I'll gladly oblige.

I am weak in numerology, but if I decipher your abstrusities correctly (to the 7th layer of a palimpsest) I detect in your remarks a leaning toward galeanthropy and pediphobia, with overtones of onychophagia.

pax vobiscum

  
B. Lowy

  
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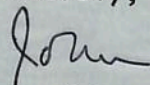
June 16, 1981

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

Dear Bernard:

Here is a copy of page proofs of your article. It will appear shortly in Vol. X #1 of the Revista/Review Interamericana (Spring, 1980 -- we're behind, but trying to catch up again). Soon you will have published enough on this theme with us to suggest possible consideration of a compilation into a book. Perhaps your university press might be interested in copublication?

Sincerely,



John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ:mv

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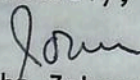
June 16, 1981

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

Dear Bernard:

I too have now passed the mythic golden milestone which adds up to numerological 11, or an abstruse duality my own comprehension of which defies even my own understanding or interpretation (I know one is me, but who's the other?); and I hear animals breathing in the corridors, drooling in anticipation of occupancy -- the den is comfortable, the walls are bathed in the fiery glow of local fame and glory -- but oblivious of the impedimenta and intricate labors which fuel the fires that melt the precious metals from which we cast <sup>our</sup> ~~one~~ jealous jewels. So I too may soon need to call on you to utter a laudatory, defensive word or two.

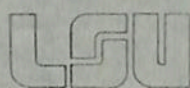
Sincerely,

  
John Zebrowski  
Director-Editor

JZ:mv PS/ Couldn't locate translation in  
hungarian of Don Quijote

We suggest that the sender retain a copy of his manuscript for his protection, as we cannot be responsible for any loss or damage to manuscripts while in our charge.

Zeprowski



Department of Botany  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

504/388-8485

8-VI-1981

Dear John,

Since I am occupying precious space in my Department (the same facilities as before my retirement) I must justify this unprecedented generosity on their part by showing that I am not yet totally decrepit, but still continue to be "productive". I am working on my Amazonian fungi (a new species in press - more to follow), and I have an encyclopedia article coming out this year, but I would also like to mention that a paper of mine is in press in the "Revista". If making this statement would not be an exaggeration, please verify this by sending me one of your inimitable mini-messages.

There is another urgent problem in which I would like to ask your help. I am looking for a complete Hungarian translation of the *Quijote*. I wonder how the translator would handle "la razón de la sinrazón....." and a thousand other disparates. It occurred to me that your colleague Dr. Sándor de Escheroller would probably know where I might get the "best" one. Would you please ask him about it?

Un abrazo fuerte de  
Bernard

15 - what ever happened to poor Tandi Blom's ramble on "the Selva Karandona" which I sent to you in '78. Just for the record. I may see her in August.

Petöfi - Neruda

Department of Botany  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
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18-V-1981

Querido José

Mil gracias por la copia de  
tu traducción encantadora. Neruda  
ciertamente tenía razón!

Un abrazo fuerte de

S.S.S.G.S.P.B. (!)

Bernardo

to Sol Ricarito  
Spanish Dept. LSU

From: J. V. Rikapito  
Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese

Date: 5/15/81.

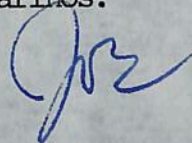
To: Bernard Lowy  
Dept. of Botany

Thank you so much for sending me that Xerox of your translation of our favorite Hungarian poet, Sandor Petöfi.

The translation reads well in English, and ultimately that is what counts in the good translation of poetry. The Spanish versions are also interesting. It represents an effort to bring to Spanish language readers an area of poetry that is so little known in the Spanish world.

I reciprocate your kind gesture with a short piece I did on Pablo Neruda.

Abrazos y cariños.



} copy to Doris {  
18-V-1981

A | Bernardo Lowy,  
mi querido amigo y colega,  
conocidísimo "hongólogo" y  
Ur-Húngaro

LATIN  
AMERICAN  
LITERARY  
REVIEW

abrazos y cariños  
Shapiro

VOLUME III

SPRING-SUMMER, 1975

NUMBER 6

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES  
CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY  
PITTSBURGH

# Translations

## Ode to Some Yellow Flowers

by

PABLO NERUDA

TRANSLATION AND INTRODUCTION BY JOSEPH V. RICAPITO

Pablo Neruda, né Neftalí Ricardo Reyes, was born in 1904 in Chile. One could say that all of his efforts were geared toward the reflection of his life's experience in his poetry. Poetry was the ultimate object of his life from the time he discovered his vocation as poet in his youth to his recent death by cancer in 1974. In 1921, he wrote his *Song of the Feast* in which one can read an early Neruda very attached to Modernist, traditional poetry. Two years later in his *Dawn Song [Crepusculario]* a more original Neruda emerges, albeit still with a link with the past and to his earlier poetic techniques. In 1924, he published his *Twenty Poems of Love and a Desperate Song*, a work which was to give Neruda international recognition. This volume, which is marked by a greater personal sense and an intensified poetic sincerity, attempted to break with the past by confronting new poetic forms and a newer, freer poetic diction. The *Attempt of an Infinite Man* was published in 1925. With the *Enthusiastic Delver* in 1933 one meets perhaps the quintessential Neruda, deep in its vision, denser, more personal, a poetry in which one reads of life seen as anguish, sad and desolate, but which is a poetry like that of Leopardi, mature, strong and noble in its approach to experience sensed as sadness and desolation. Present in this work is a poetry which is closed and denser than previous works as well as a surrealist consciousness. One of Neruda's greatest works, *Residence on Earth* was written over a span of ten years from 1925 to 1935 (in 1947 a *Third Residence* completed the cycle). With the *Residence* cycle and his *General Song* (1950) one confronts the mature Neruda of his earlier period branching out into a greater originality in poetic expression with a marked thematic inclination toward nature. It is also during this time that Neruda as political poet and political activist comes to the fore, a stance which remained constant until his death. Much of this poetry is inspired by the tragic downfall of the Second Spanish Republic in whose democratic ideals Neruda had placed his faith and for whose preservation he fought during the Spanish Civil War and whose tragedy he carried with him until his death. Much of this is recorded in his immortal "Spain in My Heart" (1937). Neruda adopts a communist ideology, and his poetry becomes less inner-oriented and more outward; his voice more rhetorical and less lyrically sensitive. A testimony of his political awareness is to be read in his moving "Heights of Macchu Picchu." Later volumes, *Elementary Odes*

(1954), *New Elementary Odes*, *Estravagario*, *Memorial of Isla Negra*, cover the vast gamut of all human experiences, of things sublime and things seemingly insignificant, of deep love and of a sensitive awareness of reality, of objects generally ignored by poets and writers. To read the last volumes is to witness the unfolding of the inner man in a poetic vocabulary that is simpler, clearer, and more direct. In all, it is the summing up of someone who has lived and has recorded the sensitive and personal response to experience. His reception of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1971 was the final official tribute, universally acclaimed, for his lifetime dedication to his *métier* as poet. At no time was such an award or prize more deservedly offered. Neruda held the position of Ambassador to France in the government of Dr. Salvador Allende. Due to his illness he later resigned and returned to Chile during the last stages of the crumbling Allende government. At the time of his death he was unaware that the Allende government, which was to him a dream come to life, had fallen.

Throughout his work a reader senses a meeting with a poet that is open, welcoming, sincere, and humane. A letter, which I received from Pablo Neruda and is included here, reveals what the reader has been intuiting all along in his various works—generosity, accessibility, humanity. Let such qualities be shared by his following, this translator, and the readership of the *Latin American Literary Review*.

*Indiana University, Bloomington*



24 11 1972

Dear friend

Of course you can  
publish your beautiful  
translation of  
the yellow flowers,  
and thanks forever!

Also for your poems  
and the moving program!

Yours sincerely

F. B. L.  
M. W.

## ODA A UNAS FLORES AMARILLAS

Contra el azul moviendo sus azules,  
el mar, y contra el cielo,  
unas flores amarillas.

Octubre llega.

Y aunque sea  
tan importante el mar desarrollando  
su mito, su misión, su levadura,  
estalla

sobre la arena el oro  
de una sola

planta amarilla  
y se amarran  
tus ojos

a la tierra,

huyen del magno mar y sus latidos.

Polvo somos, seremos.

Ni aire, ni fuego, ni agua

sino

tierra,

sólo tierra

seremos

y tal vez

unas flores amarillas.

ODE TO SOME YELLOW FLOWERS

Blue is the sky  
and the sea churning in its own depths  
against the sky  
some yellow flowers  
October is upon us  
With the sea  
living out its myth, its reason of being, its ferment  
the gold  
of a single yellow flower  
sparkling  
explodes upon the sand  
and your eyes fix themselves upon the earth  
for a moment  
fleeing from the immense sea  
and its pulsations  
We are dust, we shall forever be dust  
Neither air, nor fire, nor water  
but  
earth  
We shall only be earth  
and perhaps  
some yellow flowers

Pablo Neruda

Translated by J. V. Ricapito

ZEBROWSKI

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MESSAGE

TO

Bernard Lacey - Botany  
Louisiana State Univ.  
Baton Rouge, La 70803

3/11/81

DATE

Dear Bernard - So much to do  
my "brief" delay in answering you  
has become an extended postpone-  
ment which I hereby summarily  
end with a resounding rupture  
of my silence - Welcome back!  
I did get your card from Brazil  
but had no place to answer. A faint  
possibility we might be in the New  
Orleans are next month. Etc.

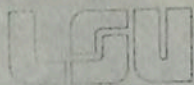
BY

Thanks for the paper - will use it soon.  
John

REPLY

DATE

SIGNED



Department of Botany

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

504/388-8485

Zebrowski

Dr. John Zebrowski  
Inter American University Press  
Box 1293, Hato Rey  
Puerto Rico 00919

20-II-1981

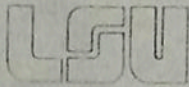
Dear John:

I don't want to become just a supernumerary member of your editorial board, so am sending you the enclosed manuscript for your consideration as a contribution to the REVISTA. The paper summarizes some ethnomycological studies and includes new information based on my recent findings in Guatemala, unreported elsewhere. My interpretation of the "falling gods" in the Codex Dresdensis, relating them to similar figures on mushroom stones is also new. The folkways of the Tzutuhil are fascinating (how could they be otherwise, since mushrooms have a place in their pantheon) and the outside world still knows little or nothing about them.

I sent you a note from Amazonia, but mail in the outback is a fragile thing and you may not have received it. Much of the forest is being systematically burned for conversion to cattle ranches, yielding short range windfalls for a few but portending long range disaster for many (ie "green hell" to red desert).

Un abrazo fuerte de

*Bernard*  
B. Lowy



24-IV-1980

Dear John,

Just a word to accompany the enclosure. The moment has arrived. I am retiring from the university and on 1 July shall have emeritus status. As far as I can tell, the only big change will be that I'll have no classes. I am retraining my lab and office and expect to continue my research which is to be expanded later this year. In September I return to the Brazilian Amazon for 4 months, invited by the New York Botanical Garden as a participant in their Projeto Floca Amazonica. Some backwater areas are to be investigated (where Ludwig's bulldozers have not yet intruded). Manaus will be our headquarters but I expect to be traveling extensively throughout

the regions I look forward to it eagerly. Meanwhile,  
I may return to Guatemala early this summer  
to follow up the lead I found there a few years  
ago (xerox enclosed). I know a few simpatico  
curanderos there from whom I may be able  
to wrest some secrets.

Best regards,  
as ever

Samuel

Merry Christmas and sincere good wishes  
for happiness in the New Year

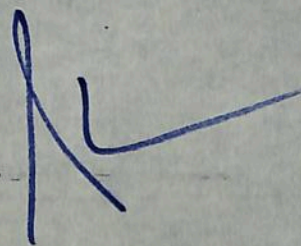
¡ Felices Pascuas !  
John

A BIT OF TALCUM

IS ALWAYS WALCUM

BURMA SH  
O. NASH

AND RHYMING,  
IS TIMING!



# Na - Bolom

JANUARY 1977 — OCTOBER 1977.

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS,  
CHIAPAS, MEXICO.



Dear Friends,

Another year has passed here at Na-Bolom, bringing us successes and failures in the work we continue to try and do. Sometimes I find myself disheartened with the movements of Today's World, but the support of friends and workers here continue to give me the small daily successes one needs to continue in what appears to be an ever-worsening world situation.

The nursery we established on the land of our friend, Dr. Francesco Pellizzi, last year, has turned into a successful means of supplying interested people with trees to plant. We distributed 6000 trees which we grew from seeds supplied to us by the Asociacion de Cultura, Ciencia y Bosques of Mexico with the aid of Walter Lenz and Fermin Cervantes. We were able to interest some Indian communities in reforestation programs. San Juan Chamula, the largest Tzotzil community, formed an association for reforestation, and other Indian villages have come for trees also. Samuel Clark has been reforesting his eroded land in the valley with hundreds of trees supplied by us. All the volunteers at Na Bolom and I have gone up into the mountains many times to plant trees in eroded

areas that we have noticed. I would like to thank Don Flavio Martínez, the mayor-domo at the Pellizzi Ranch, and his son Pedro Martínez, for their constant attention to and work in the tree nursery. Don Flavio continues the reforestation on the Pellizzi land also, and we can now notice real improvement in the general health of the land.

Suddenly this summer three projects for books on my work as a photographer and my life erupted on the scene. Maybe because I was 76 this year and people assume, with reason, that my trotting around on this globe may be coming to an end. Gillian Gordan, a talented photographer and filmmaker, came to Na-Bolom through my good friends the Percy Woods, Alfred Bush, and others of Princeton, to prepare a book of photos. During ten weeks she worked in our darkroom printing my photos and making many interviews with me. Everyone here benefited by Gillian's presence. In July, Phiz Mezney, a journalist, was here trying to get together a book of photos about my work. James Ramoni, father of our past librarian, Emily, came from Geneva, Switzerland to do a sort of biography of me. He feels that the Swiss youth need some stimulation, and feels that the story of my life could help. I hope he is right.

My participation at the International Congress of the World Wildlife Fund in November of 1976 in San Francisco was most interesting for me. I feel that we must do more to touch the wider public about the problem of our increasingly endangered planet and to find a more simple and direct language for our explanations. Most interesting for me was the 9 day tour I took through a great many of the United States' National and Wilderness Parks to see their beauty and the problems involved in maintaining them. I was greatly impressed with the education and great human quality of the rangers working there, and hope they may someday be duplicated, here. My friends in San Francisco also arranged

some lectures for me. One was at Berkeley, organized through the good offices of Brent Berlin. Another was at the very interesting Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, and the third was at the Medical Center of California University. These lectures helped me to finance the trip. My friends there were very hospitable and gave every free moment to show me the most beautiful spots. Many thanks to Pat Area and Joan Ablon. I fell in love with San Francisco.

Before going to California I stopped in Santa Fe to visit with Charles and Danny Bell. Staying with them I enjoyed their ever warm and inspiring company greatly. I gave a talk at Saint Johns College. Talking with one of Charles' students one day, the conversation turned to my time in Europe and the fight against Hitler. The next day I was asked to speak to a group of students about those times, which they did not really know. There was a big classroom filled with eager young people and we developed a most interesting discussion. This gathering was a great satisfaction to me, as I think it is useful for the youth of today not to forget how fascism developed and why it could still take over. Once again we are at a similar and even more difficult period of human history.

In March-April I made my annual expedition, two weeks on muleback through the jungle, to report with pen and camera the changes and destruction of my beloved Lacandon Forest. Articles were published about my finds. I was accompanied by two Na-Bolom volunteers, Gideon Porath and Sandy Mervis, who were very helpful and good company.

The CEDAM [Conservation - Exploration - Diving - Archeology - Museums] asked me to give a lecture at their annual meeting in Akumal, on the shore of the beautiful Mexican Caribbean. The lecture on the 7th of July made it impossible for me to spend my birthday at home in Na-Bolom, it was the first time in the 27 years of my life there that I had been away. Ken spilled the beans, so after my lecture and during the dinner that followed, the members had organized a celebration. Beautiful flowers were on the tables, a big band was playing, the dining room was darkened, and in came a large cake with candles. I received the very excellent projector that they had obtained for the lecture and a seven star admiral's hat as birthday presents from the group. I was also made an honorary member of the CEDAM this year.

Like every year, we organized an expedition through the highlands of Chiapas on horseback during July. In 6 days we visited various Indian

villages and participated in two Indian fiestas. The group of people who went with me made up a varied and interesting party. This next year I hope to take some friends again, maybe over a new area.

In September I visited again El Real. I have had a room at this cattle ranch since 1943, and there my good friends, Pepe Tarano, and Solo and Pepin Rubio have always extended their graceful hospitality. I went this time to escape the rush of Na-Bolom, to ride, swim, rest; and also, to write a chapter for a book about San Cristobal which is being published in 1978 for the 450th anniversary of the foundation of this city. The Patronato Fray Bartolome, of which I continue as president, is coordinating all the cultural programs which will fill the coming year. From El Real I was accompanied by Gillian on a 2 day mule ride to see a trail I had not taken for sometime. Then, where the new road started, we got on a lumber truck, and finally a plane from Ocosingo to here.

I was also several times at another ranch, San Gregorio, owned by Alfonso Vega. I had visited this place with Frans many years ago and now I return there when I have some writing to do which the bustle of Na-Bolom does not always permit.

Simone Veil, the Minister of Health of France, stayed with us this summer. She liked it very much, going with me to visit the Lacandons for a few hours. She is an extraordinary person of great courage and intelligence, very alive, and in spite of her position, very modest. We are happy that the Center is not only used by professional people but also continues to be used by people from everywhere wanting a better understanding of the rich area in which we live. We are enriched by institutions like Instituto de Ecología and Centro de Investigaciones del Sureste, who send us interesting and informed people to stay with us some only passing through on their way to the Selva for studies; others, like Abelardo Hernández and Dr. Leopold Allub, staying with us for long periods as they do their work in San Cristobal.

We are presently enjoying the intelligent company of Robert Jones who is using our library intensively during his research on Mayan hieroglyphs. With us also now is the charming Nicole Blanc of Mexico, an economist completing her thesis here.

We feel especially warm to our friends who come back after several years, or come to stay with us every year, like Bill Goldman, who enri-

ches us with his gorgeous photos. These returning visitors like the Dominique Veruts and the Norman Britains, give the Center much of its home-like atmosphere.

As always the Lacandons of Lacanha, Naha, and Metzabok continue to stay here at the house when they must leave the Selva for medical aid or other business with the outside. Genvieve Buot of France has been working as a doctor among them for the last year and we often collaborate with her. She has been doing some very fine work among them.

Our new guest rooms in the garden with a view to the mountains are very popular. Ken decorated them beautifully with handicrafts from the different villages after which they take their names. The rooms are like a small museum of the people, yet comfortable to live in. We would like to thank all the visitors to Na-Bolom for the experiences they share with us and the financial support they give to our activities.

On the 13th of September in Na-Bolom, I was very honored to receive the Gold Medal of Belisario Dominguez, given by the Asociacion Belisario Dominguez in collaboration with the Periódistas Unidos de Mexico for my work amongst the Lacandons and for the conservation of the Lacandon forest.

We suffered a terrible tragedy this November when Capt. Pepe Martínez, our great friend and first class pilot died in a crash of his plane. We lost a decent, intelligent, warm hearted man; and Chiapas lost someone who helped to put San Cristobal on the map with a vision for the future.

When I returned from Akumal and Mexico this summer, I found that my people working for me could not forget the annual birthday party. A marimba arrived, flowers in profusion were displayed, and fine presents were received from everyone. I was touched and pleased. Thanks.

With best regards,

Gertrude Duby Blom

IN THE LIBRARY.—

Emily Ramoui, of Geneva, Switzerland, had been our librarian until August of this year. She did a great deal of work in the library which many people will appreciate. Currently Joan Darby is handling the library. She has had the generous assistance of Jean Pierre Courau, of Paris, France, throughout the summer and fall

in the continuing work of cataloging and organizing our new and old acquisitions. We are greatly interested in, and would like your help, in keeping up with current publications on Chiapas, the Mayan civilization, and other areas pertaining to Mexico and Latin America. Over 1000 people made active use of the Biblioteca Fray Bartolome in the past year.

IN THE MUSEUM.—

Martha has done some changing around of location of materials on display and correcting errors, as we obtained more information on the pieces. In the library museum cases Michael has been re-doing the displays to present the objects more aesthetically. The museum was visited by over 10,000 people, representatives of every continent.

IN THE DARKROOM.—

We now have a fine technician of photography handling our darkroom work, Barry Norris. Our darkroom is now fully operational, producing postcards and custom enlargements from Trudi's vast archive of black and white negatives and color transparencies. Some of these prints are for sale here at Na-Bolom, and others are used to accompany articles for publication. We from time to time are in need of supplies for the darkroom, and any help from our friends would be appreciated.

IN THE AUDIO-VISUAL ROOM.—

A year ago we produced our first record, "Batzi Son", a selection of music from Tenejapa, Zinacantan, Magdalenas, and Chenalho. This record is now sold out after several printings. It has proved extremely popular with the Indians of these communities. Since most now have record players it has allowed them to play their own music on their machines rather than just outsiders' music. We hope to reprint this record soon, as many Indians continue to request it. Last month we began selling our new record of all Chamula music. This has proved very popular also. Gideon Porath and David Dentzel were largely responsible for getting this new recording together, it is called "Batzi Vom". Our next record will be of all Zinacantecan music. All records are sold at our cost to Indians and double that to everyone else. Cynthia is continuing to direct the cataloging of Trudi's 5000 slides for easier access for Trudi and people studying the area. Trudi was greatly surprised to receive the projector that she needed to show her slides as a gift from Bob Raffelson of Hollywood, California. Enrique Franco's support has been invaluable in

planning our audio-visual room, which should be completed this year. He, along with the President of the Asociacion Franz Blom, Demetrio Sodi, are always ready to help us in any way they can when we are in need of advice.

#### IN THE GARDENS.—

Trudi continues to direct; but for some months, a Swiss, Hanna, was helping her to direct the work. Presently Jeanne is getting a work-out keeping the Na-Bolom table supplied with wonderful vegetables and the best of salads. With great spirit and artistry Trudi keeps us all surrounded by the beauty of flowers.

#### THE STAFF.—

Doña Maria Escandon and her staff provide everyone at Na-Bolom with the basic essentials of our life here and we are deeply appreciative of their constant efforts. Also a million thanks to Maestro Manuel Ramirez and his staff for the maintenance and improvements to the house and grounds themselves. Cora Ramirez continues to work in the audio-visual room and in giving museum tours. Maria de la Luz Urbina still finds time from her busy life as full time teacher to give some time everyday to the audio-visual work here. Her experience is always an asset to us.

#### THE VOLUNTEES.—

With us for short stays this year were Hanna Stuckleberger of Zurich, Switzerland; Lynn Walley of Como, Australia; Arturo Musi of Mexico, D F.; Stephen Boos of Washington State; and Martha Meechum of Elmira, New York. Currently with us for a year are: Michael Williams of Boulder, Colorado; Jeanne Cook of Memphis, Tennessee; Joan and Barry Norris of San Antonio Texas; and Cynthia Wooley of Los Angeles, California, who has returned for her second year here and to work on her project concerning the history and culture of San Cristobal. Ken Nelson continues to help Trudi in the directing of the Center. We express our deep appreciation to Cornelis Scharer of Switzerland for her long and hard devotion as a volunteer at Na-Bolom over the last two years.

#### TAPES, RECORDS AND PHOTOS.—

The hour long cassettes and the two records prepared from our music library are available for sale or exchange for indigenous music. Each contains a variety of types of music and comes with photos and written information on the music and its context.

Cassettes: MUSIC AND VOICE OF ZINA—  
CANTAN.

MUSIC AND VOICE OF TENEJAPA

MUSIC AND VOICE OF THE MAG-  
DALENAS VALLEY

Records: BATZI VOM— Music of Chamula

EATZI SON— Music of Tenejapa, Zinacantan, Magdalenas, Chenalhó.

Each cassette costs \$10US including mailing and handling. Each record costs 8US in Mexico, \$9US in the United States, and \$10US for Europe.

We also have collections of ten different photos by Trudi (post card size) which we will mail to you for \$5US.

\* If you wish to make a contribution to Na-Bolom and receive your tax deduction, please note that the mailing address in the United States has been changed to:

Bernarr MacFadden, President

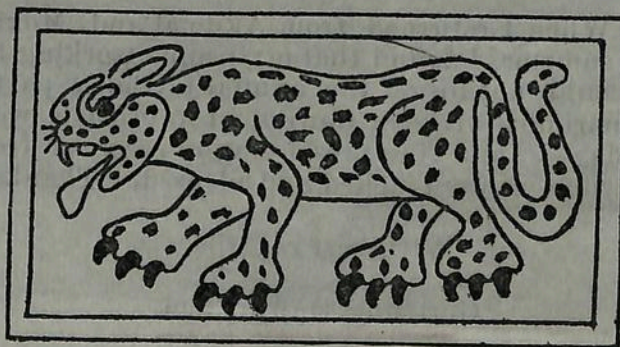
CEDAM INTERNACIONAL

National Headquarters

436 Monssen Drive

Dallas, Texas 75224

U.S.A.



# Revista/Review Interamericana

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Tel. 809 - 767-4240

August 14, 1978

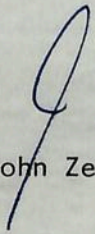
Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Bernard:

I sent you a cable today, but since I understand the girl at the telex is out on vacation I'm not sure you'll get it on time.

We need a clearer copy of Petofi's poem since the text we have is blurred at the end. Also please send us a crisp half page introduction to the triptych. We assume you find the Spanish translation acceptable.

Best regards,



John Zebrowski

jld

We suggest that the sender retain a copy of his manuscript for his protection, as we cannot be responsible for any loss or damage to manuscripts while in our charge.

# LSU



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

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

17-VIII-1978


Dear John,

I have just received your letter and the enclosures which followed the cable. In the interim I had written and sent to you the brief introduction you now must have at hand.

You anticipated my request for the Spanish translation, which is certainly very good. Somehow, I was expecting that it too would be in verse. I wonder whether anyone has tried a Latin version. That would make a nice quadruplet!

Will this be for the Spring 1979 number?

PS- If you and Dr. Sándor des Echerolles <sup>as ever,</sup> concur, may we retain Petöfi's original <sup>Bernard</sup> first name - is Sándor, rather than Alexander in the title?



EIN  
PERLENSTRAUSS  
UNGARISCHER  
DICHTUNGEN

ÜBERTRAGEN  
VON  
HANS LEICHT

VERLAG  
DER KON. UNG. UNIVERSITÄTS-DRUCKEREI BUDAPEST

1939

2. Auflage.

ES PEINIGT EIN GEDANKE MICH . . .

von Sándor Petöfi.

Es peinigt ein Gedanke mich:  
Im Bett zu sterben alt und siech,  
Verwelken, wie die Blume still verdorrt,  
An der des Wurmes Zahn verborgen bohrt,  
Erlöschen still, wie Kerzenlicht vergeht,  
Das in verlassner leerer Stube steht. —  
Befrei mich, Herr, von solcher Not,  
Gib jung mir einen schöneren Tod.  
Ich sei ein Eichbaum, den ein Blitz zerschmettert,  
Oder der Sturm entwurzelt und entblättert.  
Ich sei ein Felsblock, der im Donnergrolle  
Das All erschütternd in den Abgrund rolle.  
Einst treten alle Völker an,  
Abschüttelnd ihrer Knechtschaft Bann,  
Rot glühn die Wangen, rote Fahnen wehen,  
Darauf die heiligen drei Worte stehen:  
Freiheit für alle!  
Dies Wort erschalle  
Und halle brausend zwischen Ost und West,  
Wo Zwingherrschaft zum Kampf sich stellen lässt;  
Dort will ich als Held  
Jung fallen im Feld.  
Dort ströme mein Herzblut aus tödlicher Wunde.  
Tönt jauchzend das Wort mir, mein letztes vom  
Munde,  
Gehs unter im Schlachtenlärm stählern und schrill,  
In Hörnergeschmetter, Kanonengebrüll,

Und über mir her  
Fort stürme das Heer  
Auf schnaubenden Rossen zum herrlichen Siege,  
Derweil auf der Walstatt zertreten ich liege.  
Dort lese man mir die Gebeine auf,  
Folgt der Bestattung hoher Tag darauf,  
Wo man bei feierlichen Trommelklängen,  
Umflorten Fahnen, dumpfen Trauersängen  
Vereint begräbt die Braven, die ihr Leben  
Für dich, du heilige Freiheit, hingegen.

SÁNDOR PETÖFI, 1823 - 1849. AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

It is perhaps fair to assume that to a great number of either North American or Latin American readers Petöfi's name may not only fail to evoke any strong emotion, but may well be greeted only with that degree of intellectual curiosity that is generally reserved for things indifferent, trivial or unknown. This is possibly our chief justification for offering two new translations of one of the best known and most highly regarded poems in the Hungarian language. It is one of more than 500 lyric verses composed during Petöfi's short and turbulent life which ended on the battlefield, fulfilling his own prophecy. This is not the place to attempt even a brief critical evaluation of the poet's literary merit. The reader will find ample biographical material to satisfy himself on this score, should he be so inclined. In spite of his youth, during his lifetime Petöfi achieved wide renown in Hungary for his passionate appeals for Magyar (Hungarian) liberation from Austrian and Russian dominance. He expressed the hopes of the common man and the loftier ambitions of the French Revolution which he espoused. His stirring poem "Talpra Magyar" (Rise, Magyar), which he declaimed in public before a huge audience on March 15, 1848, became the words of the Hungarian National Anthem.

Today when millions of people live under repressive regimes throughout the world, it may not be inappropriate to rededicate this verse to the Spirit of Liberty which was the wellspring of Petöfi's life, and remains the common aspiration of mankind.

In the English and Spanish translations offered here we have attempted to capture something of the determined yet flamboyant and indomitable spirit of Petöfi's verse. We are quite mindful however, of Johnson's astute and not

altogether facetious comments regarding the fate of the lexicographer (equally applicable to the translator), who unlike other authors, may not aspire to praise, but "can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has yet been granted very few." It is in this spirit that we offer our respective translations to the gentle reader.

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## EGY GONDOLAT BÁNT ENGEMET . . .

Egy gondolat bánt engemet:  
 Ágyban, párnák közt halni meg!  
 Lassan hervadni el, mint a virág,  
 Amelyen titkos féreg foga rág;  
 Elfogyini lassan, mint a gyertyaszál,  
 Mely elhagyott, üres szobában áll.  
 Ne ily halált adj, istenem,  
 Ne ily halált adj énnekem!  
 Legyek fa, melyen villám fut keresztül,  
 Vagy melyet szélvész csavar ki tövestül;

Legyek köszirt, mit a hegyről a völgybe  
 Eget-földet rázó mennydörgés dönt le. . .—  
 Ha majd minden rabszolga-nép  
 Jármát megunva síkra lép  
 Pirosló arccal és piros zászlókkal  
 És a zászlókon eme szent jelszóval:  
 „Világ szabadság!”  
 S ezt elharsogják,  
 Elharsogják kelettől nyugatig,  
 S a zsarnokság velök megütközik:  
 Ott essem el én,  
 A harc mezején,  
 Ott folyjon az ifjui vér ki szivembül,  
 S ha ajkam örömteli végszava zendül,  
 Hadd nyelje el azt az acéli zörej,  
 A trombita hangja, az ágyudőrej,  
 S holttestemen át  
 Fújó paripák  
 Száguldjanak a kivivott diadalra,  
 S ott hagyjanak engemet összetiporva.—  
 Ott szedjék össze elszórt csontomat,  
 Ha jön majd a nagy temetési nap,  
 Hol ünnepélyes, lassu gyász-zenével  
 És fátyolos zászlók kíséretével  
 A hősöket egy közös sírnak adják,  
 Kik érted haltak, szent világ szabadság!

SÁNDOR PETŐFI  
 Pest, 1846, december

## ONE THOUGHT DISTURBS ME . . .

One thought disturbs me:  
That in bed among pillows I might die!  
To wither slowly, like a flower  
Whose life some secret parasites devour;  
To waste away slowly, like a lighted candle dying  
That in a vacant, forgotten room's left lying  
To such a death do not condemn me  
Oh Lord, let there be no such death for me.  
Rather, may I be a tree by lightning struck  
Or uprooted by a tempest run amok,  
A cliff into a valley cast  
By some earth and sky-shaking thunderblast . . .  
When the downtrodden of the earth,  
Weary of chains, assert their worth,  
With burning faces and flags blood red  
Proclaim to all their solemn pledge:  
"Freedom to the World!"  
The trumpets will not rest  
As their sounds fly east and west;  
Where tyranny makes its strident call  
There on the battlefield let me fall;  
There let flow my youthful blood  
And should my lips utter some sad final word  
May it be lost 'midst clash of steel, and gore,  
The trumpet's blare, the cannon's roar;  
Over my dead body let there storm  
Galloping horses snorting foam,  
Achieving their hard fought victory  
And leave me where they trample me.  
There let my scattered bones be found,  
Gathered for the funeral from the ground,  
And with slow and mournful song  
Unfurl the banners to the throng,  
As the heroes are laid in a common grave  
Content that for Freedom their lives they gavel

## ONE THOUGHT DISTURBS ME . . .

One thought disturbs me:  
 That in bed among pillows I might die!  
 To wither slowly, like a flower,  
 Whose life some secret parasites devour,  
 To waste away slowly, like a lighted candle dying  
 That in a vacant, forgotten room's left lying.  
~~To such a death do not condemn me~~  
~~Oh Lord, let there be no such death for me.~~  
 Rather, may I be a tree by lightning struck  
 Or uprooted by a tempest run amok,  
 A cliff into a valley cast  
 By some earth and sky-shaking thunderblast . . .  
 When the downtrodden of the earth,  
 Weary of chains, assert their worth,  
 With burning faces and flags blood red  
 Proclaim to all their solemn pledge:  
 "Freedom to the World!"  
 The trumpets will not rest  
 As their sounds fly east and west;  
 Where tyranny makes its strident call  
 There on the battlefield let me fall;  
 There let flow my youthful blood *beneath the sword*  
 And should my lips utter some sad final word  
 May it be lost 'midst clash of steel, and gore,  
 The trumpet's blare, the cannon's roar;  
 Over my ~~dead~~ body let there storm  
 Galloping horses snorting foam,  
 Achieving their hard fought victory  
 And leave me where they trample me.  
 There let my scattered bones be found,  
 Gathered for the funeral from the ground,  
 And with slow and mournful song  
 Unfurl the banners to the throng,  
 As the heroes are laid in a common grave  
 Content that for Freedom their lives they gave!

(Tr. by B. Lowy)

Condemn me not to a lingering death  
 Oh Lord, extinguish at once my living breath.

Prostrate

SÁNDOR PETÖFI, 1823 - 1849. AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

It is perhaps fair to assume that to a great number of either North American or Latin American readers Petöfi's name may not only fail to evoke any strong emotion, but may well be greeted only with that degree of intellectual curiosity that is generally reserved for things indifferent, trivial or unknown. This is possibly our chief justification for offering two new translations of one of the best known and most highly regarded poems in the Hungarian language. It is one of more than 500 lyric verses composed during Petöfi's short and turbulent life which ended on the battlefield, fulfilling his own prophecy. This is not the place to attempt even a brief critical evaluation of the poet's literary merit. The reader will find ample biographical material to satisfy himself on this score, should he be so inclined. In spite of his youth, during his lifetime Petöfi achieved wide renown in Hungary for his passionate appeals for Magyar (Hungarian) liberation from Austrian and Russian dominance. He expressed the hopes of the common man and the loftier ambitions of the French Revolution which he espoused. His stirring poem "Talpra Magyar" (Rise, Magyar), which he declaimed in public before a huge audience on March 15, 1848, became the words of the Hungarian National Anthem.

Today when millions of people live under repressive regimes throughout the world, it may not be inappropriate to rededicate this verse to the Spirit of Liberty which was the wellspring of Petöfi's life, and remains the common aspiration of mankind.

In the English and Spanish translations offered here we have attempted to capture something of the determined yet flamboyant and indomitable spirit of Petöfi's verse. We are quite mindful however, of Johnson's astute and not

altogether facetious comments/ regarding the fate of the lexicographer (equally applicable to the translator), who unlike other authors, may not aspire to praise, but "can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has yet been granted very few." It is in this spirit that we offer our respective translations to the gentle reader.

Zebrowski  
1978

Sándor Petöfi, 1823-1849  
An Introductory Note

To many of our readers Petöfi's name is not only unknown; it may even be greeted with that indifference generally reserved for things trivial or alien. This is why the editors are offering here two new translations of one of the best known and most highly regarded poems in the Hungarian language. It is one of more than 500 lyric verses composed by Petöfi during his short and turbulent life which ended on the battlefield, as he had foreseen. In his brief lifetime Petöfi achieved wide renown in Hungary for his passionate appeals for Magyar (Hungarian) liberation from Austrian and Russian domination. He expressed the hopes of the common man and espoused the loftier ambitions of the French Revolution. His stirring poem "Talpra Magyar" (Rise, Magyar) he declaimed in public on March 15, 1848 before a huge audience. They became the words of the Hungarian National Anthem.

Today, when millions of people throughout the world live under repressive regimes, it may be fitting to rededicate the verse to the Spirit of Liberty which was the wellspring of Petöfi's life, and remains the common aspiration of human beings everywhere.

In the English and Spanish translations offered here we have attempted to capture some of the determined yet flamboyant and indomitable spirit of Petöfi's verse. Yet we are mindful of Samuel Johnson's astute and not altogether facetious comment regarding the fate of the lexicographer, equally applicable to the translator. Unlike other authors, they may not aspire to praise, but "can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has yet been granted very few." It is in this spirit that our translations are offered.

Bernard Lowy

Louisiana State University

ME DUELE EL SENTIMIENTO....

Me duele el sentimiento de que un día  
entre almohadas triviales moriría,  
como, lenta, la flor se desvanece,  
si algún extraño huésped la escarnece.  
Duéleme consumirme lentamente,  
como el cirio en la alcoba reticente.  
No me depares, Dios, infame muerte:  
la muerte infame no es del hombre fuerte.  
Sea yo el árbol que fulmina el rayo  
y airada tempestad descuaja en mayo;  
la roca que del monte prepotente  
sacudió la vorágine inclemente.  
Cuando los humillados de la tierra  
sus cadenas destrocen, y en la guerra,  
de fuego el rostro y rojas las banderas,  
solememente, en calles y en aceras,  
viril desplieguen su consigna escueta:  
"Libertad para todos", la trompeta  
no cesará el revuelo de su canto,  
de saliente a poniente sacrosanto.  
Donde la tiranía me reclame,  
el goce de morir en lucha dame.

Mi sangre joven fluya, así, en la arena.  
Si una palabra triste, si la pena  
se asomara a mis labios, quede oculta  
entre el fragor que todo lo sepulta.  
Y sobre de mi cuerpo exinanido,  
en galope, corceles que han vencido,  
jadeantes, coronen su victoria.  
Pisoteado seré, y no más que escoria.  
Mis huesos recoged, desparramados.  
Celebrad las exequias. Entonados  
sean augustos cantos, himnos graves.  
Los pendones henchid, como las naves.  
Y desciendan los héroes a la fosa.  
Quien libre vive tiene muerte hermosa.

Sándor Petöfi (1823-1849)

Diciembre de 1846

(Versión en dísticos endecasílabos, con la ayuda de las traducciones del original húngaro por los doctores Sándor des Echerolles (al español) y Bernard Lowy (al inglés), por el Dr. Jorge Luis Morales, Poeta, Catedrático de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, a 3 de septiembre de 1978.)

~~Jorge Luis MORALES~~  
Jorge Luis Morales

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MESSAGE

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

DATE 6 IX 78

Dear Bernard - Here your note of Introduction, slightly cut and lightly edited (by me), then translated into Spanish. Also a Spanish verse version of Petofi. As it looks like will you send them to the printer.

Have acquired June Mad'ch's "Wafery of Man" in English.

John

BY

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REPLY

DATE 12-IX-1978

Dear John - Dr. Morala's translation is in the best classical tradition - what one might have expected from Pope, had he attempted it. Also, the more I read Dr. Escherolle's version, the more I like it. I hope you publish both Spanish renditions.

I've taken the liberty of suggesting a few minor changes (enclosed) in the Spanish translation of my introductory note, which you have improved by your editorial strokes. The

INSTRUCTIONS TO RECEIVER:

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changes are underscored in  
red and with few exceptions  
are merely stylistic alternatives.

Madách's "Az Ember Tragédiája"  
is OK if you're in the mood for a  
Faustian struggle, but of recent  
weekends I've preferred something  
like Molnár's "Testőr" - or some light  
tragedy by Böszörmény. If I want to feel  
really gloomy, I turn to Buckley.

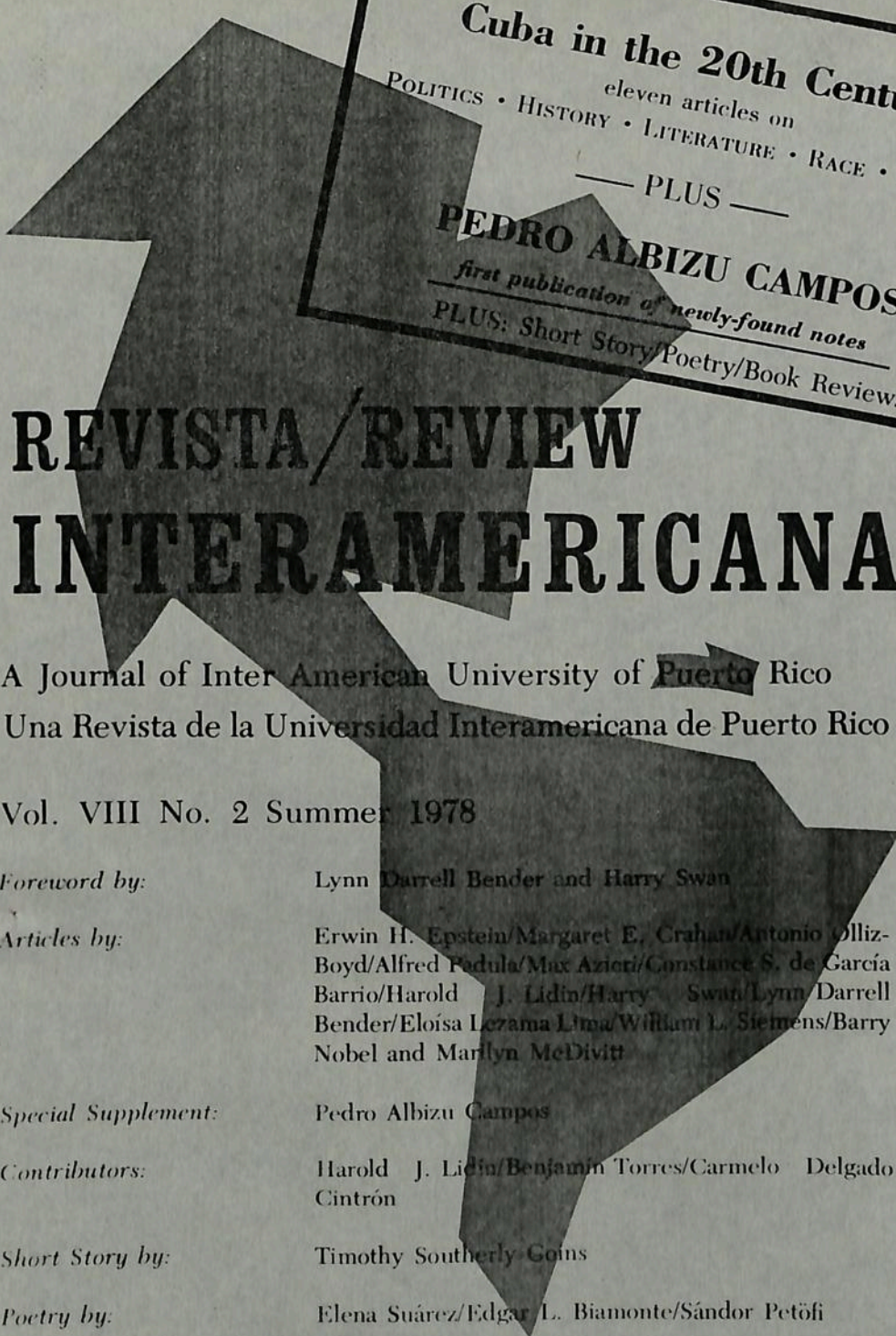
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"La Editorial Universitaria  
Problemas y Perspectivas"  
dictada por el  
Profesor John Zebrowski  
el jueves 30 de noviembre de 1978  
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# REVISTA/REVIEW INTERAMERICANA

A Journal of Inter American University of Puerto Rico  
Una Revista de la Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico

Vol. VIII No. 2 Summer 1978

- Foreword by:* Lynn Darrell Bender and Harry Swan
- Articles by:* Erwin H. Epstein/Margaret E. Crahan/Antonio Olliz-Boyd/Alfred Padula/Max Azicci/Constance S. de García Barrio/Harold J. Lidín/Harry Swan/Lynn Darrell Bender/Eloísa Lezama Lima/William L. Siemens/Barry Nobel and Marilyn McDivitt
- Special Supplement:* Pedro Albizu Campos
- Contributors:* Harold J. Lidín/Benjamin Torres/Carmelo Delgado Cintrón
- Short Story by:* Timothy Southerly Goins
- Poetry by:* Elena Suárez/Edgar L. Biamonte/Sándor Petöfi
- Book Reviews by:* Rita V. Molinero/Gerald Guinness/Leonardo Fernández Marcané/Jeffrey L. Lant/John E. Findling
- Review Article:* Sidney W. Mintz

# *Sándor Petöfi, 1823–1849*

## *Una nota introductoria*

Para muchos de nuestros lectores el nombre de Petöfi es no sólo desconocido sino que podría recibirse con la indiferencia generalmente reservada para lo trivial y extraño. Debido a esto los editores ofrecen aquí dos nuevas traducciones de uno de los poemas más conocidos y admirados del idioma húngaro. Es uno de los 500 poemas líricos compuestos por Petöfi durante su corta y turbulenta vida, la cual llega a su fin en el campo de batalla, según predijo. Durante su vida Petöfi alcanzó gran renombre en Hungría por sus apasionadas demandas a favor de la liberación magiar (húngara) de la dominación austriaca y rusa. Expresó las esperanzas del hombre común y adoptó los más elevados principios de la Revolución Francesa. Su conmovedor poema "Talpra Magiar" (Rebélate, Magiar), el cual declamó públicamente el 15 de marzo de 1848 ante una enorme audiencia, se convirtió en la letra del Himno Nacional Húngaro.

Hoy, cuando en el mundo millones de personas viven bajo regímenes represivos, tal vez sería apropiado dedicar de nuevo este poema al Espíritu de la Libertad que nutrió la vida de Petöfi, y es aún la común aspiración de todos los seres humanos.

En las traducciones al inglés y al español ofrecidas aquí hemos intentado capturar algo del espíritu determinante, fogoso e intrépido del poema de Petöfi. Estamos muy conscientes, sin embargo, del astuto comentario y no del todo humorístico de Samuel Johnson respecto al destino del lexicógrafo, que se aplica por igual al traductor. A diferencia de otros autores, el traductor no puede aspirar a recibir elogios, sino "sólo puede tener la esperanza de escapar al reproche, y aun esta recompensa negativa le es otorgada a muy pocos." Es en este espíritu que brindamos nuestras traducciones.

BERNARD LOWY

*Louisiana State University*

[Versión en dísticos endecasílabos, con la ayuda de las traducciones del original húngaro por los doctores Sándor des Echerolles (al español) y Bernard Lowy (al inglés), por el Dr. Jorge Luis Morales, Poeta, Catedrático de la Universidad de Puerto Rico. Ed.]

## EGY GONDOLAT BÁNT ENGEMET . . .

Egy gondolat bánt engemet:  
 Ágyban, párnák közt halni meg!  
 Lassan hervadni el, mint a virág,  
 Amelyen titkos féreg foga rág,  
 Elfogni lassan, mint a gyertyaszál,  
 Mely elhagyott, üres szobában áll.  
 Ne ily halált adj, istenem,  
 Ne ily halált adj énnekem!  
 Legyek fa, melyen villám fut keresztül,  
 Vagy melyet szélvész csavar ki tövestül;

Legyek köszirt, mit a hegyről a völgybe  
 Eget-földet rázó mennydörgés dönt le. . .—  
 Ha majd minden rabszolga-nép  
 Jármát megunva síkra lép  
 Pirosló arccal és piros zászlókkal  
 És a zászlókon eme szent jelszóval:  
 „Világszabadság!”  
 S ezt elharsogják,  
 Elharsogják kelettől nyugatig,  
 S a zsarnokság velök megütöközik:  
 Ott essem el én,  
 A harc mezején,  
 Ott folyjon az ifjúi vér ki szivemből,  
 S ha ajkam örömteli végszava zendül,  
 Hadd nyelje el azt az acéli zőrej,  
 A trombita hangja, az ágyudőrej,  
 S holttestemen át  
 Fújó paripák  
 Száguldjanak a kivivott diadalra,  
 S ott hagyjanak engemet összetiporva.—  
 Ott szedjék össze elszórt csontomat,  
 Ha jön majd a nagy temetési nap,  
 Hol ünnepélyes, lassu gyász-zenével  
 És fátyolos zászlók kíséretével  
 A hősöket egy közös sírnak adják,  
 Kik érted haltak, szent világszabadság!

SÁNDOR PETŐFI  
*Pest, 1846, december*

## ONE THOUGHT DISTURBS ME . . .

One thought disturbs me:  
 That in bed among pillows I might die!  
 To wither slowly, like a flower  
 Whose life some secret parasites devour,  
 To waste away slowly, like a lighted candle dying  
 That in a vacant, forgotten room's left lying.  
~~To such a death do not condemn me—~~  
~~Oh Lord, let there be no such death for me.—~~  
 Rather, may I be a tree by lightning struck  
 Or uprooted by a tempest run amok,  
 A cliff into a valley cast  
 By some earth and sky-shaking thunderblast . . .  
 When the downtrodden of the earth,  
 Weary of chains, assert their worth,  
 With burning faces and flags blood red  
 Proclaim to all their solemn pledge:  
 "Freedom to the World!"  
 The trumpets will not rest  
 As their sounds fly east and west;  
 Where tyranny makes its strident call  
 There on the battlefield let me fall;  
 There let flow my youthful blood *beneath the sword*  
 And should my lips utter some sad final word  
 May it be lost 'midst clash of steel, and gore,  
 The trumpet's blare, the cannon's roar,  
 Over my ~~dead~~ body let there storm  
 Galloping horses snorting foam,  
 Achieving their hard fought victory  
 And leave me where they trample me.  
 There let my scattered bones be found,  
 Gathered for the funeral from the ground,  
 And with slow and mournful song  
 Unfurl the banners to the throng,  
 As the heroes are laid in a common grave  
 Content that for Freedom their lives they gave!

(Tr. by B. Lowy)

## UNA IDEA ME ATORMENTA

Una idea me atormenta . . . . .  
 Morir entre almohadas en una cama  
 Marchitando lentamente como una flor  
 Cuya vida por un secreto parásito es consumida  
 Demacrarme lentamente como una vela encendida  
 Abandonada en un cuarto vacío  
 ¡No tal muerte, oh Dios,  
 Otorgues a mí, oh mi Señor!  
 Déjame ser un árbol destrozado por un relámpago  
 O desarraigado por una tormenta  
 Déjame ser una roca que un terremoto eche de la montaña al valle  
 Cuando todos los pueblos esclavos  
 Cansados de su peso se manifiesten  
 Con caras enrojecidas y banderas rojas  
 Y con la frase sagrada sobre las banderas  
 "Libertad Mundial"  
 Las trompetas lo resuenan del Este al Oeste  
 Y las dictaduras se chocan con ella  
 Ojalá que yo caiga en tal campo de combate  
 Donde corra la sangre de mi joven corazón

Y al susurrar mis labios jubilosos mi última palabra  
 Que sea absorbida por el ruido del metal  
 La voz de las trompetas y el ruido de los cañones  
 Encima de mi cadáver que corran los caballos roncando espuma  
 Gozando con su victoria obtenida  
 Que dejen mi cuerpo pisoteado  
 Que recojan mis huesos destrozados  
 Reunidos para el día del gran funeral  
 Cuando con canciones lentas y solemnes  
 Despleguen banderas la multitud  
 Colocándo los héroes en la tumba común  
 Felices que se han sacrificado por la libertad

(Tr. por dr. SÁNDOR DES ECHEROLLES)  
 Diciembre 1846. Pest.

ME DUELE EL SENTIMIENTO. . . .

Me duele el sentimiento de que un día  
 entre almohadas triviales moriría,  
 como, lenta, la flor se desvanece,  
 si algún extraño huésped la escarnece.  
 Duéleme consumirme lentamente,  
 como el cirio en la alcoba reticente.  
 No me depares, Dios, infame muerte:  
 la muerte infame no es del hombre fuerte.  
 Sea yo el árbol que fulmina el rayo  
 y airada tempestad descuaja en mayo;  
 la roca que del monte prepotente  
 sacudió la voráGINE inclemente.  
 Cuando los humillados de la tierra  
 sus cadenas destrocen, y en la guerra,  
 de fuego el rostro y rojas las banderas,  
 solemnemente, en calles y en aceras,  
 viril desplieguen su consigna escueta:  
 "Libertad para todos", la trompeta  
 no cesará el revuelo de su canto,  
 de saliente a poniente sacrosanto.  
 Donde la tiranía me reclame,  
 el goce de morir en lucha dame.  
 Mi sangre joven fluya, así, en la arena.  
 Si una palabra triste, si la pena  
 se asomara a mis labios, quede oculta  
 entre el fragor que todo lo sepulta.  
 Y sobre de mi cuerpo exinanido,  
 en galope, corceles que han vencido,  
 jadeantes, coronen su victoria.  
 Pisoteado seré, y no más que escoria.  
 Mis huesos recoged, desparramados.  
 Celebrad las exequias. Entonados  
 sean augustos cantos, himnos graves.  
 Los pendones henchid, como las naves.  
 Y desciendan los héroes a la fosa.  
 Quien libre vive tiene muerte hermosa.

(Tr. por JORGE LUIS MORALES)

SÁNDOR PETÖFI (1823-1849)  
 Diciembre de 1846

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*Egy gondolat bánt engemet. . .*

Egy gondolat bánt engemet:  
Ágyban, párnák közt hajni meg!  
Lassan hervadni el, mint a virág,  
Amelyen titkos féreg foga rág;  
Elfogni lassan, mint a gyertyaszál,  
Mely elhagyott, üres szobában áll.  
Ne ily halált adj, istenem,  
Ne ily halált adj énnekem!  
Legyek fa, melyen villám fut keresztül,  
Vagy melyet szélvész csavár ki tövestül;  
Legyek kőszirt, mit a hegyről a völgybe  
Eget-földet rázó mennydörgés dönt le. . . ---  
Ha majd minden rabszolga-nép  
Jármát megunva sikra lép  
Pirosló arccal és piros zászlókkal  
És a zászlókon eme szent jelszóval:  
„Világszabadság!”  
S ezt elharsogják,  
Elharsogják kelettől nyugatig,  
S a zsarnokság velök megütközik:  
Ott essem el én,  
A harc mezején,  
Ott folyjon az ifjúi vér ki szivemből,  
S ha ajkam örömteli végszava zendül,  
Hadd nyelje el azt az acéli zörej,  
A trombita hangja, az ágyudörej,  
S holttestemen át  
Fújó paripák  
Száguldjanak a kivivott diadalra,  
S ott hagyjanak engemet összetiporva. ---  
Ott szedjék össze elszórt csontomat,  
Ha jön majd a nagy temetési nap,  
Hol ünnepélyes, lassu gyász-zenével  
És fátyolos zászlók kíséretével  
A hősokeket egy közös sírnak adják,  
Kik érted haltak, szent világszabadság!

*Pest, 1846, december*

## UNA IDEA ME ATORMENTA

Una idea me atormenta.....  
Morir entre almohadas en una cama  
Marchitando lentamente como una flor  
Cuya vida por un secreto parásito es consumida  
Demacrarme lentamente como una vela encendida  
Abandonada en un cuarto vacío  
¡No tal muerte, oh Dios,  
Otogues a mí, oh mi Señor!  
Déjame ser un árbol destrozado por un relámpago  
O desarraigado por una tormenta  
Déjame ser una roca que un terremoto eche de la montaña al valle  
Cuando todos los pueblos esclavos  
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Donde corra la sangre de mi joven corazón  
Y al susurrar mis labios jubilosos mi última palabra  
Que sea absorbida por el ruido del metal  
La voz de las trompetas y el ruido de los cañones  
Encima de mi cadáver que corran los caballos roncando espuma  
Gozando con su victoria obtenida  
Que dejen mi cuerpo pisoteado  
Que recojan mis huesos destrozados  
Reunidos para el día del gran funeral  
Cuando con canciones lentas y solemnes  
Despleguen banderas la multitud  
Colocándo los héroes en la tumba común  
Felices que se han sacrificado por la libertad

Alexander Petofi  
diciembre, 1846 Pest.

Traducido del original por dr. Sándor des Echerolles

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE • LOUISIANA • 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

15-VIII-1978

Dear John,

If you have nothing better, this might  
serve as the brief introduction you asked  
for. Readable copies of Petöfi's poem  
and my translation are also enclosed.

May I have a copy of the Spanish version?  
Have you had a chance to look at the  
Blom article yet?

Sincerely,

Bernard

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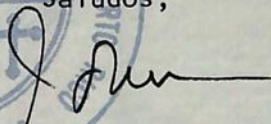
August 16, 1978

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

Dear Bernard:

I just got to Gertrude DUBY Blom's paper  
and am going to send it out for criticisms.  
Then get those back to you.

Saludos,



John Zebrowski

JZ:jd

We suggest that the sender retain a copy of his manuscript for his protection, as we cannot be responsible for any loss or damage to manuscripts while in our charge.

**Inter American University Press**

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Tel. 809 - 767-4240

June 21, 1978

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

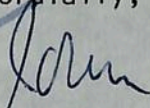
Dear Bernard:

Enclosed is a copy of an ad for the Schweitzer Chair  
in the Humanities at New York University.

On the one hand, realistically, I don't suppose I  
qualify alongside the many exalted nominations that will  
probably be sent in. But, on the other hand, I have,  
in my own mind at least, some qualification for such a  
post -- broad knowledge in many fields, wide range of  
interests, experience in several kinds of endeavor, and  
so on. Major lack may be what the Schweitzer Search  
Committee will probably consider insufficient publication  
in my own name, though perhaps offsetting that may be the  
founding of the *Revista/Review* and IAU Press, alternatives  
which I hold to be of some merit and, possibly, equivalence.

Would it be an imposition on you if I asked you to  
offer my name in nomination?

Cordially,

  
John Zebrowski  
Director

JZ:jld

## New York University Albert Schweitzer Chair in the Humanities

Applications and nominations are invited for the Schweitzer Chair which, subject to its renewal by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, becomes vacant on September 1, 1979. Preference will be given to scholars with broad interdisciplinary interests who will participate actively in the intellectual life of the University community.

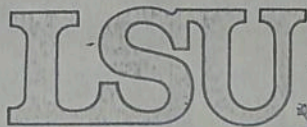
Applications and nominations should include an assessment of the candidate's contributions to his/her discipline and the contemporary world of thought and learning and be submitted no later than August 1, 1978, to the Schweitzer Search Committee, Faculty of Arts and Science, New York University, 6 Washington Square North, Room 11, New York, N.Y. 10003.



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



College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

18-VII-1978

Dear John:

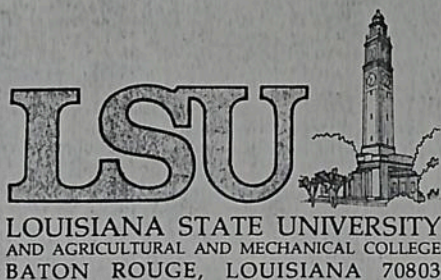
I have just returned from Guatemala/Mexico and have ferreted out your letter from a small mountain of mail that has accumulated during my absence. There is still time to write to the Committee and I would be delighted to nominate you as a candidate for the Schweitzer Chair in Humanities at NYU. In order to be specific about a few of your accomplishments - I think of you as an editor, writer, poet, artist and teacher (what have I left out?)-I think I should include at least: the length of your stay at the university (2 decades?); recent and/or notable art exhibits; your approximate age (I don't think anyone under 50 will qualify); and any other pertinent tidbits you think I should have for my artillery. I'll get it out as soon as I hear from you.

Enclosed is an article that I'm not sure is suitable (at least in its present form) for the Revista. It was given to me about 10 days ago in San Cristobal de Las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico, where I was visiting an old friend, Trudy DUBY Blom (now 78) wife of the well know archeologist Franz Blom whom I had also known prior to his death several years ago. She has had a lifelong interest in the Lacandon Indians (an endangered species) of Chiapas and in the conservation of old Mexican-Mayan cultures. She has also been a professional photographer of some renown. Swiss by birth, Mexican by choice, she remains vigorous mentally and physically (horseback riding almost daily). The article was prepared for the Mexican newspaper El Día, but I don't know whether it has appeared. Few people know what is happening in Lacandonia and she is expert in this field. Readers of the Revista might like to be informed about it. I told Trudy I thought her article of much interest and that I would ask the editor to consider its publication (after revision and/or editing) but made no promises. So I send it for your appraisal... not necessarily approval.

I had some memorable experiences this summer and lived briefly with a Tzutuhil family in Santiago Atitlan (on the lake) Guatemala. As a result I have information on their religious beliefs (I became part of their CONFRADIA during the celebration honoring the RILAJ MAAM on the DIA DE SAN JUAN) including the vital role that certain mushrooms play therein.

But right now, let's get the letter out, so please answer post haste.

yours,



College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

July 28, 1978

Schweitzer Search Committee  
Faculty of Arts and Science  
New York University  
6 Washington Square North, Room 11  
New York, NY 10003

Gentlemen:

I am honored to place in nomination the name of Professor John H. Zebrowski as a candidate for the Albert Schweitzer Chair in Humanities at New York University.

Professor Zebrowski is an outstanding teacher of English literature and linguistics at the Inter American University of Puerto Rico where he has distinguished himself and his university for over a decade by the diversity and depth of his interests not only in academe but in the affairs of the world. Whether as artist, poet, writer, editor, teacher or film maker, his rich cultural background and dedication to humanitarian values have made him a leading figure in Puerto Rican life, and he has continually fostered the cause of human dignity and betterment.

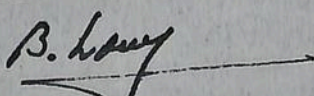
Perhaps Professor Zebrowski's most notable endeavors have been the founding of the Inter American University Press of Puerto Rico and of the *Revista/Review Inter Americana*, a bilingual quarterly journal devoted to a broad spectrum of cultural, artistic and interdisciplinary studies emphasizing but not limited to Latin American and Interamerican affairs. Its success is a monument to his determination to seek the best in contemporary thought and to organize and disseminate its teachings worldwide. He is a mature, respected, zealous and multifaceted student of the human condition.

To sum up my impressions of Professor Zebrowski and why I believe him to be admirably qualified for this position, I am reminded of Chaucer's lines which succinctly characterize the traditional outlook of a scholar:

"Of study took he most care and most heed  
.....  
And gladly would he learn and gladly teach."

It is my conviction that Professor Zebrowski would fill the prestigious Albert Schweitzer Chair in the Humanities with distinction.

Sincerely yours,

  
Bernard Yow  
Professor of Botany

# LSU



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

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

18-VII-1978

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But right now, let's get the letter out, so please answer post haste.

yours,

*Yes & I've also made some documentary films*

*13 years more*

*6/2/2*

*But incumbent author Schlosinger was 56 when he was named 5 years ago.*

*Thanks in reply. Sorry to be so hurried but I to have been away and have a mountain of things to do before I leave wed. We were later week in the States.*

"UNIVERSITY WITH A FUTURE"

## RESUME

John Host Zebrowski  
Villa Caparra Cond., 9-E  
Highway No. 2  
Guaynabo, Puerto Rico 00657  
Tel. (809) 783-7691

Born November 3, 1914, Wyandotte, Michigan, U.S.A.

**EDUCATION :** 1936 B.A. Humanities, 1938, M.A. Rhetoric and Criticism  
(Honors), University of Michigan;  
1940 Law, University of Detroit;  
1957 Cinema, University of Southern California;  
1968 Higher Education Media, University of Puerto Rico

**EXPERIENCE:** 1970 Inter American University of Puerto Rico  
Director (Founder), University Press;  
Editor (Founder), Revista/Review Interamericana;  
Chairman, Editorial Advisory Board;  
Published 28 editions of bi-lingual scholarly  
journal (4,400 pp.) with average circulation of  
1,200 copies (over 70% paid) per number, plus 18  
book titles in 36 editions;  
Organized Advisory and Consulting editorial boards;  
Established manuscript search and evaluation procedures;  
Located resources and scheduled production processes;  
Founded viable paid subscriber list and conducted all  
editing, sales and administrative functions, coordi-  
nating activities throughout institution, both faculty  
and administrative. Elected to International Association  
of Scholarly Publishers.

1969-70 Coordinator of Institutional Research.

1965-69 Associate Professor, English Literature & Linguistics  
(Tenured). Plus numerous other campus activities.

1963-65 University of Tampa (Mac Dill Air Force Base), Lecturer.

1949-65 Advertising Agency, founder and owner.

1946-48 Regal Mfg. Corp., Co-organizer, Corporation Director;  
Sales and Advertising Manager.

1944-45 Visual Training Corp., Account Executive.

1941-44 Fisher Body Division, General Motors Corporation,  
Educational Director

1938-41 U.S. Employment Service, In-Service Training Instructor;  
Claims Examiner; Administrative Procedures, Analyst  
and Writer.

# Inter American University Press

G.P.O. Box 3255 San Juan, P.R. 00936

Tel. 809 - 767-4240

February 7, 1978

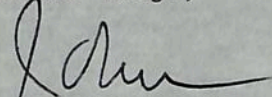
Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernard,

It's not that we're not interested in the poem in English. We thought a Hungarian/English/Spanish triptych with a brief biographical-critical introductory note from you (or one of our 3 or 4 Hungarians here in the Humanities) might be better than just running the English alone.

Sorry about Mme. Wigner. My condolences to him. And the best to him and you.

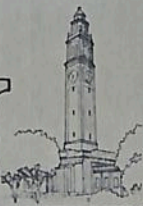
Hasta luego,



John Zebrowski

JZ:jld

# LSU



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

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

14-11-1975

Dear John,

Your idea of a triptych is certainly attractive. Do you already have a candidate for the Spanish translation? I didn't know there were "3 or 4 Hungarians" on your campus! If one or more of them would like to write an introductory note on Petöfi, please encourage them to do so, and keep me posted on developments.

Saludos de  
Bernard

# LSU



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

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

31-I-1975

Dear John,

Your note put to rest my growing suspicion that you had become permanently incommunicado. It also raised a question about the design you may have on my Petöfi translation. Is it only a translation of my translation that you are after? I don't know whether a Spanish version exists, but there ought to be one. Gregory Rabassa could handle it, don't you think? — Several conspicuously objective critics (including a sister and brother of mine) have lavishly praised my effort and an aging Hungarian schoolmarm said she cried on reading it.

Dr. Wigner's wife Mary, died of cancer at age 76 last November. He wrote telling me that he plans to come to campus again in the spring and that he was pleased to have the reprints of his articles.

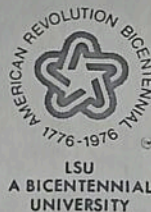
SSS

Bernard

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

3-21-1977

Dear John,

Petőfi is virtually unknown outside Hungary - except by a few scholars - and fanatics like myself. Were his works known, I think he would merit a high place among the world's poets, to be mentioned in the same breath, perhaps, with such romantics as Shelley and Keats. This poem is famous (among Hungarians), but I have never seen a translation of it into English verse, so I've tried my hand at it - to capture something of the wild, patriotic spirit of the thing. An interesting exercise. I'm just passing it along to a few friends, for their amusement. - By the way, Petőfi got his wish. He presumably died on the battlefield fighting the Russians in 1849. His body was never found. He was 29.

as ever,

Bernard

Inter American University Press

G.P.O. Box 3255 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936  
Tel. 809 - 767-4240

January 26, 1978

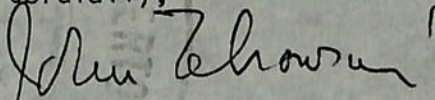
Professor Charles Toth  
Department of History  
University of Puerto Rico  
P. O. Box 21795, U.P.R. Station  
Rio Piedras, P. R. 00931

Dear Charles:

Thank you for your letter and a copy of *The American Revolution and the West Indies*.

We have a consultant coming to advise us on the Press and I shall certainly include your book on the discussion agenda, both as an item for his advice and for ourselves as a publication possibility.

Cordially,

  
John Zebrowski

P.S. I'm enclosing a copy of a Hungarian poem sent to us by my friend Bernard Lowy. Can you suggest someone to translate it into Spanish?

1/26/78

Dear Bernard -

Nota bene postscriptum.

Did Wigner get his Penista etc.

Meant to send you Wesleych Swist  
but was too bogged down even to enjoy  
Christmas cheer. A week in the Dominican

Republic did us a universe if not a cosmos  
of fond, Saludos John

Princeton University

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES  
JADWIN HALL  
POST OFFICE BOX 708  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

October 28, 1977

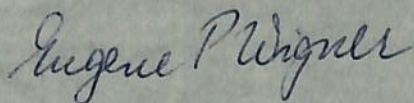
Dr. B. Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for your letter of September 27th, concerning reprints of my articles in Revista Interamericana. I am afraid I have to tell you that I have only one such reprint. Is there any way to secure a few more? I would appreciate them and, if necessary, pay the expenses.

We do look forward to the visit at LSU but my wife is not in good health and we can only hope.

Sincerely,



Eugene P. Wigner

EPW:mrf

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences*



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

1-XI-1977

Dear Professor Wigner:

I am distressed and embarrassed. The printer had orders to send reprints directly to you. He sent a few to me, which is customary for a paper on which I have done some editorial work, and I am immediately forwarding to you the copies I have on hand, 5 of each article on the energy problem that appeared in Vol. VI, No.4, 1977 of the journal. I have kept one reprint for my own record.

Since the journal does not offer their contributors any remuneration, 25 reprints are generally sent to the author. I shall find out whether other reprints may still be at the printer's, and if they are, I'll have them forwarded to you. There has been a thorough mixup and I hope to be able to rectify it at least to some extent.

I send all best wishes to you and your wife, whose health I sincerely hope will steadily improve, so that your customary journey together to the university will be made as usual in the fall.

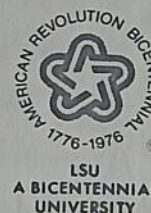
Cordially yours,

B. Lowy

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

x1  
27-~~IX~~-1977

My dear Dr. Wigner,

By now you should have received reprints of your articles published in Vol. 6, No. 4 (1976-77) of the REVISTA/REVIEW INTERAMERICANA. Your paper was exceptionally useful because it led to the kind of constructive discussion that is essential for an intelligent understanding of the issues. As Consulting Editor I want to thank you sincerely for your important contributions to the journal.

I hope it will be my pleasure to see you and your wife again in the spring, if you plan as usual to return to the university.

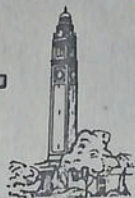
With kindest regards and best wishes,

*B. Lowy*  
B. Lowy

B. Lowy

Botany

LSU



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

DR. EUGENE P. WIGNER  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY  
JADWIN HALL  
P.O. BOX 708  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

13-IV-1977

Dear Miss Flenner,

Congratulations on your efficiency as an Administrative Assistant and pardon my long delay in answering your kind note of 23-II. The extra copies of the "Revista" arrived some time ago and I expect to put them to good use.

When the Wigner and Cobas articles are published, would you please send me 1 or 2 reprints of them?

Please tell Dr. Z. that I am leaving soon for Guatemala to try my luck at peyung into some secrets of local curanderos.

With best regards,

B. Lowry

NOTE-O-GRAM<sup>®</sup>

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MESSAGE

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

DATE February 23, 1977 *Received: 28-II-'77*

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Mr. Zebrowski has referred your letter to me to send your missing copies and a few recent extras. Your letter requests copies of I #1, #3 and #4. Since Vol. I #3 and #4 were not issued we assume you mean II #3 and #4. Under separate cover we are shipping:

- 2 copies Vol. I #1
- 2 copies Vol. II #3 - Foreign Policy
- 0 copies Vol. II #4 - Now out of print
- 2 copies Vol. V # 1 - extras
- 2 copies Vol. V # 2 - extras

If there are any others you are missing or if you require any further copies just let us know. We'd be delighted to either send them to you or forward them for you.

Cordially yours,  
*Mitzi Flenniken*  
 Mitzi Flenniken  
 Admin. Assistant

BY

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PS Form 3811, Jan. 1975

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

18-II-1977

Dear John,

Here is Wigner's rejoinder, ready for your red pencil. I did some radical surgery on an earlier version and Wigner approved. I politely refused his generous suggestion that I accept co-authorship of the statement, although he had already written it in the first person plural. I agreed to accept a line of acknowledgment for my help.

When reprints are ready, please remember to send me a couple of each of the 3 papers. Incidentally, I am missing numbers I(1), I(3) and I(4) of the journal, having given them to Kennedy, Allegro and Daly to acquaint them with the format. Would you please have these sent to me, together with a few recent extras that I can use for future giveaways?

Am I right in assuming that the 3 papers will now appear in the same issue? I told Wigner they would. - I'm breaking up pretty nicely on my Hungary with Wigner. He generally spends part of the spring


semester here giving a seminar.

Yours,

Barnard

WIGNER, EUGENE PAUL, b Budapest, Hungary, Nov 17, 02; nat US; m 36, 41; e 2, MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS. Educ: Tech Hochsch, Berlin, Drlng, 25 Hun Degrees: Nineteen from US & foreign cols & univs, 49-73. Prof Exp: Asst. Tech Hochsch, Berlin, 26-27; privatdocent, 28-30; N B Aussenord prof theoret physics, 30-33; asst. Univ Göttingen, 27-28; lectr math physics, Princeton Univ, 30; prof, 30-36; prof physics, Univ Wis, 37-38; Thomas D Jones prof math physics, Palmer Phys Lab, 38-71. EMERIT THOMAS D JONES PROF MATH PHYSICS, PRINCETON UNIV, 71- Concurrent Post 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 comit, Nat Bur Stand, 47-51; gen adv comit, 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, Int Am Phys Soc (pres, 55, pres, 66); Am Acad Arts & Sci, Am Philos Soc. Res: Application of group theory of quantum mechanics; rate of chemical reactions; theory of metallic cohesion; nuclear structure and reactions; philosophical implications of quantum mechanics. Mailing Add: Dept of Math Physics Jadwin Hall Princeton Univ PO Box 708 Princeton NJ 08540

Biographical notes from "American Men and Women of Science" 13<sup>th</sup> ed. 1976.

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INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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



INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO

February 10, 1977

ANNOUNCEMENT

Proposed Religious Edition

*Revista/Review Interamericana*

The following subjects have been thus far tentatively selected and accepted as assignments:

- Santería in Puerto Rico and Cuba - Dr. Julio Sánchez
- Reciprocal Roles of Religion and Education - Dr. Raymond Strong
- Bibliography - Dr. Raymond Strong
- History of Religions *in Caribbean* - Dr. Justo González
- Religion and Healing (Parapsychology) - Dr. Stanley Krippner w/ A. Villoldo
- Pilgrimages - Dr. Julio Sánchez (Will check out)
- Pentecostal Movement - Dr. Manuel C. Lassaletta
- Religious Journalism - Dr. Jorge N. Cintrón

\* Additional areas of possible interest are: Non-religions; spiritism; voodoo; psychiatric and medical relationship; portents for future religions; and French speaking islands.

The possibility of holding a symposium or seminar in Fall/Winter 1977-78 and combining this with publication of papers is being explored.

Possibility of funds or subsidies is being looked into. Religious poetry writers are invited to contribute, and all possible contributors are invited to query.

*John Zebrowski*

John Zebrowski  
Director - Editor

JZ:jld

*Bluard -*  
*Have about some thing like*  
*"La Guandua and*  
*Hollis in genetic*  
*questions in*  
*Healing and*  
*Religious Rites*  
*you should be able to track it*  
*a few papers and collect*  
*papers, etc!*  
*John*

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

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College of Arts and Sciences



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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

14-II-1977

Dear John,

Thanks for the announcement of your forthcoming edition on religion — and for your generosity in inviting me to contribute to it. I might attempt it were I not tied up (bogged down?) with several other little projects — mycological, ethnomycological and congressional. (I'm trying to get some key senators to scrap plans for the B-1 bomber). This and other quixotic endeavors consume my time. Anyway, on the religious question, I shot my bolt in the Revista, summarizing up my profoundest thoughts on part of 1 page. So enamored was I of my statement that I repeated some of it earlier in a review I wrote for Economic Botany. But looking over your prospective contributors, at least 1 great one is missing. Dr. Weston La Barre, James B. Duke Prof. of Anthropology at Duke Univ., Durham, N.C. 27706, to whom I strongly suggest that you write. He has published what I think is the definitive anthropological work on religion: The Great House. Doubleday & Co. 1970. He may be

willing to write a preface for you. I've corresponded with  
him for some years. ————— The blurb from the jacket  
of his book is enclosed.

Good luck

Un abrazo cordial de

Bernard

PS - on request visit to my office concerning  
his reply to Cobos.

Bernard —  
I'll send you a letter  
in a few days on the Religion  
edition of RPH.

John

Received = 7-11-1977.

General -  
Good to hear  
you vice. Cobos  
hope and religion  
hope follows.  
J. M.

Zebrowski

BRZEZINSKI, BREZHNEV - - WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Perhaps nothing. But it is well known to even the most non-philological of citizens that Roy comes from the French *roi* (king) and Carl from Carolus Magnus or Charlemagne (king again) -- right?

So, let us take a look at ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI.

Zbigniew. A very Polish name. Meaning? "Fight anger," or -- "oppose displeasure." *Gniew* (g- nh- eff) is anger, displeasure. *Bij* (bee- y) -- is to hit, to fight, to chastize, to oppose. *Z* (a prefix) means "from" or "of." Hence, if you please, our new Foreign Security chief is, by his given name, a foe of anger. OK?

Now what about *Brzezinski*? Well, a *brzoza* is a birch (though a *brzezinka* -- a slender branch of birchwood -- was, once upon a time, a hitching rail).

However, since the media make much of Mr. Brzezinski's aristocratic forebears, I will assume his patronymic probably derives from some place with a goodly stand of birch trees, perhaps a whole forest of birches. So we might say, Brzezinski, Man from or of the Birch Woods.

Man who fights Anger who comes from the Birch Woods. (And here in America we used the birch for canoes, to switch disobedient boys, and speak of it still as a symbol of things flexible and clean).

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from John LaBrosse 3-11-77

But I must give pause to this digression.

There's also Brezhnev. That's a Russian name, but it too derives from the same Slavic root (be-re-za) and also means birch. But in this case just "of birches" or "birch-like," if you prefer. They grow an awful lot of birches in Poland and in Russia. And he is Leonid -- lion like.

The Lion-like Man of Birch will now have to deal with Fighter Against Anger from the Birch Woods (though I hope not a groom assigned to tethering horses to birch branches).

There's also the possibility that their names derive from *brzeg* (P), *bereg* (R) meaning "river bank" or river's edge." But this presents other possibilities of meaning I don't think I'll go into.

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January 25, 1977

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Enclosed is the English version of Cobas' reply to Dr. Wigner; it is a bit rough, and we have not taken time to retype it, but Cobas has seen it and agreed that it represents his remarks adequately. The urgency is due to the apparent surge forward of the energy issue in the media, and we feel we must get the number of the Revista in circulation as soon as possible.

Will you kindly get this into the hands of Dr. Wigner, and tell us whether he wishes to reply? We will try to have everything else ready for the printer by the time we hear from you. Should there be any delay, I hope you will feel free to call us collect.

Very best regards from John!

Sincerely,

Marshall Morris  
Marshall Morris  
Associate Editor

I phoned at 12:30 - no reply. (Siesta?) 2-hr. difference >  
✓ OK at 1:10 PM - spoke ± 10 minutes.

Comments on Eugene P. Wigner's article: "Our Needs for Energy and Ways to Satisfy Them"  
 --by Amador Gobas

In his article, "Our Needs for Energy and Ways to Satisfy Them," Dr. Eugene P. Wigner ~~presents the fact~~ <sup>points out</sup> that the energy problem is not one of the total amount of energy in the world, since that is practically unlimited--but ~~the fact~~ that only a very tiny fraction of the total is available for our use, available in the sense that such energy may be made use of through some appropriate technology. <sup>Dr.</sup> Wigner gives, <sup>as an</sup> example, the atmosphere, <sup>in</sup> which the enormous amount of existing energy is not available. <sup>on the other hand,</sup> Fossil and nuclear fuels <sup>are</sup> substances with a high concentration of available energy, and the problem is that quantities of these substances are limited.

<sup>Dr.</sup> Wigner points out that the human body is a system which, under normal conditions, consumes <sup>the same</sup> amount of energy as a 100 watt bulb--which is fairly little. He indicates that the per capita consumption of energy in the United States is equivalent to that of a 10,000 watt machine, which is one hundred times greater than that used by the body. In all the other countries of the world, the per capita consumption of energy is less than in the United States, and in some countries it is <sup>very considerably</sup> less.

Though these statistics indicate the fact, <sup>Dr.</sup> Wigner does not point out that in the United States energy is wasted unnecessarily. Stewart Udall, in his book The Energy Balloon, calls attention to this wastage, giving as an example the many families with two or more automobiles, automobiles with enormous engines functioning at 20% efficiency, ornamental lamps burning natural gas 24 hours a day, hermetically sealed skyscrapers which

daily

-2

require constant artificial temperature control, buildings which require more energy <sup>to operate</sup> than a town of 150,000 inhabitants, and all kinds of huge structures such as airports, sports facilities, shopping centers, etc. It is estimated that the <sup>per capita</sup> consumption of energy in the United States is the equivalent of each person having 200 <sup>a</sup> servants.

Dr. Wigner thinks it is very difficult to know <sup>whether</sup> it is possible to reduce the consumption of energy by industry. However, the document "Potential for Effective Use of Fuel in Industry," published by the Thermo Electron Corporation and sponsored by the Ford Foundation Energy Project, indicates that by the use of technology it is possible to reduce energy consumption by 33% in one sector of industry, and that greater savings will be possible using industrial processes now on the technological horizon.

Dr. Wigner says that all indications are that in the United States it would be difficult to reduce the consumption of energy <sup>at the same time</sup> and maintain industrial production. However, in the report "A Time to Choose--America's Energy Future," published by the Energy Project of the Ford Foundation, we are informed of an analysis of the relation between the consumption of energy and the Gross National Product, using an econometric model designed by Data Resources, Inc., which concludes that a gradual reduction in energy consumption would have <sup>a</sup> surprisingly small effect. This is not the case when there is a sudden, <sup>unexpected</sup> interruption in the supply of fuels such as occurred in the case of the oil embargo by the Arabs.

In regard to the consumption of energy in the residential sector, Dr. Wigner asks how much energy we could save without changing the life style of the United States. It seems to

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me that given the rapidity with which we are consuming the fossil fuels which were produced millions of years ago, and which cannot be replaced, the question ought not be how much we can save without changing our life style, but what changes we ought to make in our life style in order not to exhaust the fossil fuels which are the heritage of all humanity. There is no justification at all for generations — recent, present and in the immediate future — to use them up, forgetting the right of future generations also to enjoy their use.

Dr. Wigner then arrives at the conclusion that in the residential sector we are coming to a stable level of energy use, but he does not give convincing data to support his thesis. He concludes, inexplicably, that the search for more energy will subside.

Dr. Wigner enumerates the energy resources of the inhabitants of the United States, indicating that oil accounts for 60% of these, coal for 25%, natural gas for 5%, nuclear reactors for 4%, and the rest is produced by hydroelectric and other sources. He gives, as well, the following estimates of the time these will last: oil, 13 years (which I consider very low); coal, 100 to 1000 years (which seems extremely high); natural gas, 5 years (very low). He calls our attention to the fact that coal mining causes serious ecological damage, and the burning of coal produces great quantities of sulphur dioxide, a harmful pollutant. He goes on to say that the burning of fossil fuels increases the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere, which has grave consequences for the ecology.

Given this serious situation, Dr. Wigner offers nuclear energy as an ideal solution for the energy problem. According to his analysis, the use of nuclear energy is cheaper and less dangerous ecologically than the burning of fossil fuels;

that, <sup>by</sup> making use of the breeder reactor, the supplies of uranium become an unlimited source of energy. In his enthusiasm for nuclear energy, Dr. Wigner says ~~the following~~: (a) that, due to the uranium content, a ton of any kind of rock contains ~~more~~ ten times as much energy as a ton of coal, which is true, but at the present it is not possible technologically to make use of it; (b) that the electric <sup>al</sup> energy produced by nuclear reactors is cheaper than that produced by fossil fuel burning generators which is true; (c) that there are breeder reactors functioning in France, England and Russia, and that their installation <sup>has</sup> been prevented (in the United States) by red tape; (d) that the objections to the use of breeder reactors are not justified.

It is curious that Dr. Wigner should place such great emphasis on <sup>the</sup> pollution produced by the burning of fossil fuels while he gives very little importance to radioactive contamination produced by nuclear reactors ~~or~~ <sup>possible</sup> the danger of catastrophic accidents. At the same

time, he admits that he is not satisfied with the measures taken to prevent the sabotage of nuclear installations, and that it is <sup>quite</sup> possible to enter "protected" areas illegally. As to nuclear waste <sup>s</sup> which involve the gravest dangers to mankind for periods <sup>of</sup> over a thousand years, Dr. Wigner thinks that this problem will be resolved when such wastes can be sent off into space by using rockets. <sup>now</sup> This is not done <sup>because</sup> present-day rockets are not safe enough for the task.

On October first, 1976, a news item was published in the New York Times regarding the decision of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeals Board to stop construction indefinitely on a \$6 million nuclear center in Seabrook, New Hampshire, due to questions about the disposal of nuclear wastes which were

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unsatisfactorily answered. On October ninth, in the same newspaper, it was reported that a fourth-year physics student at Princeton had designed an atomic bomb costing about \$2,000 to build. The student pointed out that any physics major who pays attention to his teachers can design and build an atomic bomb if he can get the necessary materials. The bomb designed by this student is one-third the strength of the Hiroshima bomb exploded at the end of World War II.

On October eighth in the same paper, there was an item concerning the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, indicating that within nine years 35 nations will be capable of manufacturing atomic bombs. Until now only six nations have exploded bombs: the United States, the Soviet Union, England, France, China and India. In May of 1974 India exploded an atomic bomb made of materials and equipment provided for peaceful purposes by the United States and Canada.

Dr. Wigner concludes his article with a brief discussion of other energy sources. He begins by mentioning the energy obtainable from the process of fusion, and indicates that this is the most abundant source of <sup>energy</sup> these available today, and that it will soon be shown to be viable. I believe that Dr. Wigner is very optimistic. Then he <sup>makes</sup> mention <sup>of</sup> geothermal energy, energy obtainable from the conversion of thermal energy from the sea, and finally solar energy--to which only a few lines are given. It is inexplicable that Dr. Wigner should give so little importance to solar energy considering that this is the most abundant source of energy we have and that it is virtually

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inexhaustable. To give an idea of just how enormously abundant solar energy is, it is sufficient to say that the solar energy which reaches Puerto Rico in a single day is five times what the <sup>Autoridad de</sup> Fuentes Fluviales (the government power authority) generates in an entire year. This means that if we could convert the twentieth part of one percent of the available solar energy to electrical energy, we would have as much energy as Fuentes Fluviales now produces. This is not technologically feasible <sup>at present</sup>, but it makes it clear that if even a tiny fraction of the available solar energy were used, it would allow us to reduce petroleum <sup>o/</sup>imprts by several millions ~~of~~ barrils per year.

In the October, 1976, edition of Foreign Affairs\*

Dr. Amory B. Lovins, Consulting Physicist and Representative for England to Friends of the Earth, Inc., published an article entitled "Energy Strategy: The Road Not Taken?" in which he outlines and contrasts two possible paths that we can follow in trying to resolve the energy problem. The first of these is to follow along the lines traced in the recent past, making use of advanced, centralized technology and increasing energy supplies. The second path combines a firm commitment to efficient use of energy, a rapid development of renewable energy sources, making sure that the quantity and the quality of the energy are adequate to necessities, and a transitional technology using fossil fuels. These two paths are mutually <sup>c</sup>ex~~pl~~usive since a commit~~me~~nt to one makes it impossible to follow the other. According to Dr. Lovins, we  must make our decision soon.

exclusive

The first path requires rapid expansion in three sectors: coal (principally by oil and gas (largely <sup>from</sup> ~~wells in the~~ Arctic and off-shore <sup>wells</sup>), and nuclear fission (eventually using breeder reactors). Along this path, energy conservation is achieved more by price than by policy; that is, it is *more rhetorical than real.* Non-traditional energy production is relegated to an unimportant role and its contribution is postponed until the year 2000. It is held that this path can be maintained in the long run by using a combination of both fission and fusion breeder reactors. According to studies already made, this path would require the following in the next 10 years: 900 additional <sup>off-shore and</sup> oil wells, <sup>170</sup> additional coal mines, which would have to produce 320 million tons per year. The nuclear reactors would require 100 additional uranium mines, one additional unit for enriching uranium 235, <sup>40</sup> <sup>additional</sup> factories to produce the fuel elements for the reactors and three installations for reprocessing. The electrical system required for this would <sup>include</sup> <sup>180</sup> <sup>coal-burning</sup> <sup>electrical</sup> generating plants of 800 megawatts, 140 reactors of 1000 megawatts, 160 hydroelectric plants and 350 gas turbines. To construct ~~of~~ these units it would require 100,000 engineers, 420,000 skilled workers, <sup>and</sup> <sup>140,000</sup> unskilled workers. By the year 2000 there would be 450 to 800 reactors (including 80 breeder reactors) each using ~~with~~ 2.5 metric tons of plutonium), from 500 to 800 coal fueled electrical generating plants, from 1000 to 1,600 additional coal mines and 15 million electric automobiles. Massive electrification would produce a volume of <sup>waste</sup> heat that would increase the temperature of the rivers of the 50 states, excluding Hawaii and Alaska, from 34° to 49° Fahrenheit.

*strip  
mining  
open pit?*

producing substantial and irreversible changes in the climate of the globe.

The second path involves technical modifications in the ways energy is used. In the first place, <sup>energy-</sup> saving technologies would be <sup>employed</sup>, permitting us to produce the same volume of products and services as at present but with an expenditure of much less energy. The means include the following: thermal insulation, more efficient motors, reduction of excessive illumination and ventilation in commercial buildings, and the use of devices to recuperate waste heat in industry. With these technical modifications, efficiency in the use of energy could be doubled, and we could keep the same level of economic activity with ~~the~~ <sup>primary</sup> energy consumption <sup>approximately fixed for</sup> the next decades, and in this way stretch our present supplies rather than <sup>have to</sup> augment them massively. It is well known that Americans could considerably reduce energy consumption if they were as efficient as the <sup>Swedes</sup>.

Swedes

Some of these changes have already come about and are functioning. The 1977 cars will <sup>get</sup> 27% more mileage per gallon of gas than those produced in 1974. Kitchen utensils waste great amounts of energy. The design and construction of more efficient utensils would produce twice the number of jobs as the construction of electrical generating plants--which is the least labor-intensive of industries.

It is estimated that the capital investment required to reduce the consumption of oil by a barrel a day varies from zero <sup>to</sup> and \$25,000, in comparison with estimates of <sup>from</sup> \$100,000 to \$300,000 to produce an increase in the energy generated by the equivalent of a barrel of oil per day in generators that burn coal or other fossil fuels.

Another of energy saving along the second path is what is called cogeneration, which consists of the generation of electrical energy as a by-product of steam produced in manufacturing. It is estimated that by 1985 American industry could supply half its own needs for electrical energy by this technique. Cogeneration could save \$20 to 50 billion in capital investment, <sup>and</sup> from 2 to 3 million barrels of oil per day, and it would eliminate the necessity to construct 50 <sup>large, nuclear</sup> generating plants. At present, cogeneration provides 29% of the electrical energy produced in West Germany <sup>but</sup> and only 4% in the United States. These modifications, besides being permanent, would cost less than increasing the supplies of energy.

The barriers to the efficient use of energy are neither technical nor, for the most part, economic. They are the product of 3,000 conflicting and obsolete building codes, of a construction industry resistant to change, <sup>of</sup> a lack of mechanisms to facilitate the transition from kinds of jobs we no longer need to those that we now do, of the way engineers are paid by fixing a percentage of the cost of equipment installed, of a fragmentation of government responsibility, etc.

The technologies required for the first path are called hard technologies, and those of the second soft technologies. The characteristics of the soft technologies are these:

1. They depend on renewable energy sources which will always be available, whether we use them or not, such as solar, wind and vegetal energy.

It is a matter of using energy income that will last indefinitely rather than energy capital which can be exhausted.

2. There are many forms, and the energy supply is the product of many small, individual contributions.
3. They are flexible and involve a technology which is simple to use without esoteric skills.
4. They adapt in scale and geographic distribution to the purposes to which they will be put.
5. They adapt in regard to the quality of the energy produced to the purposes to which they will be put.

People do not want <sup>either</sup> electricity or oil as such; they want comfortable homes, light, vehicles, food and other things which are real and palpable. In the United States, 58% of the energy is needed, in its final form, as heat--about half above and half below the boiling point of water. In addition, about 38% is used for driving machines: 31% for vehicles, 3% for tubing, and 4% for industrial engines. The remaining 4% is used for illumination, electronic equipment, telecommunications, electrometallurgy, electrochemistry, arc-welding and electric motors for kitchen utensils. From all this one comes to the conclusion that we use fuels of high quality and electricity for many purposes not requiring such high quality. Where we need to produce heat on a scale of tens of degrees we ought to use an energy source capable of producing tens or hundreds of degrees, not a flame whose temperature is thousands of degrees or a nuclear temperature of millions of degrees. This is like cutting butter with a mechanical saw.

Soft technologies can produce savings in the following ways:

1. They can reduce overhead. Approximately half of the charges that you pay for <sup>the</sup> electrical energy that you consume are due to overall costs: transformers, cables, meters, and

the people necessary to read them, <sup>the</sup> planners and computers, etc.

2. They eliminate <sup>the</sup> losses of energy involved in distribution.
3. They eliminate the need for large reserve units to supply <sup>sudden</sup> energy requirements.
4. They eliminate the costs of errors in the calculation of demands for energy.
5. They permit the construction, on a massive scale, of small units with the consequent savings in ~~the~~ production costs.

The use of fusion energy involves the following dangers:

1. The neutrons could be used to make materials for nuclear bombs.
2. If it turns out to be a "dirty" source of energy as many experts think it will, we will use it anyway; and if it turns out to be "clean," the volume of <sup>waste</sup> heat produced would alter the temperature of the earth dangerously.
3. The use <sup>of a</sup> complex, <sup>costly and centralized</sup> technology to produce electricity takes us in the direction opposite to the one we ought to follow.

Hard technologies and soft technologies both carry us into a post-petroleum, post-gas era. Soft technologies are simple, inexpensive and uncomplicated. Hard technologies are extremely costly, and complex. The investment costs of soft technology are small and the user himself covers them; hard technology involves enormous costs and the government has to cover them. Risks <sup>are</sup> consequently greater for

hard technology. Hard technology depends on a few, highly complex technologies while soft technology depends on a great variety of simple technologies.

All that has been said here with reference to the United States applies to Puerto Rico, but with the added, weighty factor that Puerto Rico does not have <sup>its own,</sup> domestic sources of energy. Almost 100% of the energy consumed in Puerto Rico comes from imported oil. The possibilities of getting oil from the fields which are said to exist off the coast of Puerto Rico are very remote. In contrast to this uncertainty we have the sure fact of the enormous amount of solar energy which reaches us daily and which we do not use. The <sup>task</sup> <sup>before us</sup> is simple and clear: OUR FUTURE IS IN THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY.

John Zebrowski

8485 TO him  
9.4 3:45 OK X

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WIGNERS ARTICLE SCHEDULE FOR VOLUME 6 NO 4 STOP LETTER FOLLOWS

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

13-IX-1976

Dear Professor W!

I hope you will pardon the long delay in my answering your kind letters of last June. I returned later than I had expected from my field work in Guatemala and Mexico, so I have made a rather late start in catching up on my correspondence.

I deeply appreciate having your permission to publish your article on the energy problem in the "Revista." I have forwarded the copy given to me by Dr. Goodrich, with the expectation that it will be published in due course, <sup>although</sup> I have not yet had word from the editor, who, I am informed, is away on leave.

Dr. Goodrich tells me that you will probably be on campus again in the spring and I look forward with pleasure to greeting you then. By the way, we both appreciated the clever cartoon included with your last letter. It is a kind of axarjtofa humor that carries a significant message.

with kindest regards,

Lowry

— is not myself idvöz, teltel Pömand.



Heaves Lowi Kolléga!

This is in continuation of my letter of the 12th. I mailed the "improved" copy of my Baton Rouge address on energy to Roy Goodrich yesterday. The delay was caused by a health-problem of the secretary who typed it. As a result also, I have no copy of it to send to you but I have asked Roy to have a copy made.

In addition, I am enclosing an article by Richard Wilson which I found excellent. It is also much shorter than my own. I thought that you may want to consider it for the Revista instead of mine.

Let me repeat that I consider it an honor that you may want to publish the amended version of my Baton Rouge address in Revista. Also, that I hope to make a closer personal acquaintance with you during the spring term.

Could you show the enclosed cartoon to Roy Goodrich?

Testifying at a hearing of the Committee on Energy and Diminishing Materials, California Assembly, on October 28, 1975, Richard Wilson, professor of physics at Harvard University, offered some interesting observations on the relative dangers of nuclear power and other energy sources, as well as the dangers inherent in a decision **not** to use nuclear power. His remarks, only slightly abridged and edited, constitute the article below.

excellent

## Some perspectives on the energy question

by Richard Wilson

I understand that this set of hearings about nuclear power in California is to give some information about the effects of, and need for, nuclear power in the state.

I notice two dangerous implications in the structure of these hearings. The first is that they draw special attention to aspects of nuclear power that are most under control and ignore one that is much more serious; the second is that paying an excessive attention to some dangers of nuclear power without paying at least equal attention to more serious dangers of other sources of power can lead to decisions that are detrimental to public health and welfare.

I will say a few words in order to provide some perspective. California has been using gas and oil to generate electricity; these are now (domestically) in short supply, and I agree with the Shah of Iran that it should now be considered a crime to waste oil or gas by generating electricity with them. The world has better uses for oil and gas in mobile engines, in small burners, and for petro-chemicals. Moreover, the population of California is continuing to rise, and demand for energy is rising with it so that it will have to find other ways of generating electricity.

The first thing California should do, and probably will do, is to use its energy more carefully. Californians always seem to be wasteful in their use of energy, particularly as seen from the perspective of someone born in England, but it will not be easy to make the 30 percent *reduction* in electricity demand necessary to give up oil and gas; rather, a modest increase in electricity use is to be expected; I expect a 1 percent increase per year—which is less than the expected population rise and less than the Ford Foundation or Resources for the Future considered the lowest reasonable growth rates. Even at this low growth rate, you must either increase consumption of coal or uranium, or both, or massively increase oil and gas imports with all that these imports imply.

History shows that it takes 30 to 40 years to bring in a new energy source and even if solar, geothermal, wind, or fusion are as successful as their most optimistic protagonists claim, they can have little effect on the above picture in this century.

There is one technical fact I want to bring to your attention: we obtain 10 million times as much energy from burning uranium-235 as we do from burning the same weight of a fossil fuel. This factor is the key to the advantages and the disadvantages of nuclear power. On the one hand, we need to mine, or strip mine, less fuel, and we can chemically purify this fuel before or after burning to prevent pollution; on the other hand, we can make a much more powerful bomb.

Nuclear war is, I believe, 1,000 times more probable than a serious nuclear accident and much more serious in its consequences. Its prevention must therefore be considered a high priority, and all aspects of nuclear power should first be considered as to their effects on increasing or decreasing the probability of war. Do we increase the probability by making pure materials more readily available, or decrease it by reducing the chance of a squabble over the last oil well? As I look closely into this, I note that the six countries that have exploded bombs have done so independently of a nuclear power effort. Widespread use of nuclear power may, in fact, increase the attention paid to this large danger and thereby decrease the chance of war.

I believe that consciously or subconsciously most of the opposition to nuclear power is based upon the wish to stop nuclear war. If California opposes nuclear power, other states may follow suit, but I doubt that other countries such as Japan, France, and Germany would, because they have few indigenous sources of energy. Abandoning nuclear power, the U.S. would lose its ability to exercise *any* control over the fuel whose control is necessary to prevent proliferation of weapons. We already begin to see this as Germany sells nuclear facilities to Brazil, and Iran puts money into South African isotope separators. These issues are not the responsibility of this legislature, but, although not your responsibility, they must be your concern, and you and the people of California must avoid any action that makes the task of the peacemakers more difficult. In particular, this problem of world peace must be tackled directly, not indirectly, and we must not lull citizens

"I will now compare the risks of nuclear power itself with other risks in energy generation and conversion. I hope to show that nuclear power is the safest of our present options."

into false hopes by putting nuclear problems out of sight and thereby make nuclear war more probable.

With this preamble, I will now compare the risks of nuclear power itself with other risks in energy generation and conversion. I hope to show that nuclear power is the safest of our present options.

Much has been made of routine radiation releases, by Sternglass, Gofman, and Tamplin, in particular. The measured and anticipated releases give effects on public health far too small to be measured—possibly zero. On a pessimistic hypothesis—that cancer incidence and genetic hazards are proportional to dose—and using data from large doses, we can deduce that, at the worst, there will be no more than one additional case of cancer in 10 years per 1,000-MWe power station. If we carry out a similar calculation for a coal-fired power station, we find that sulfur and particulates give an increase in deaths from bronchial ailments of 50 to 100 per power station per year, depending on location. The cancer and genetic effects are unknown, but are likely to be at least as bad as those from a nuclear station; the radiation from coal alone (due to the emission of radium) gives a hazard greater than a nuclear power station. There is no reason to believe that routine radiation releases from typical nuclear plants will increase, and they may well decrease below prior levels.

Burning of oil and gas is not free from hazard either. The effects of nitrogen oxides are still present, even if all sulfur is removed. Although these effects are probably not as bad as the effects of sulfur oxides, I know of no one who thinks they are zero.

California is lucky enough to have the one geothermal field in the United States where hot steam comes out of the ground. This means that the Geysers geothermal power plant produces some of the cheapest electricity in the nation. But it releases about as much sulfur as a coal-fired power station of equivalent electrical capacity; in addition, radioactive radon gas is brought up from the deep, making the turbine room somewhat radioactive—more so than the turbine room of most nuclear power plants.

Wastes from nuclear fuels can be radioactive for centuries and need more careful handling. This long period has been raised as a reason for stopping nuclear power. There has been a lot of publicity about the handling of the military wastes at Hanford, Wash. Some of the procedures indeed appear to be very stupid, but there is no sign that anyone has been or will be hurt. The rules for handling civilian wastes are tougher, but even then not overly expensive.

Wastes from other energy sources can be as bad or worse. Coal contains a small fraction of radium that ends up being scattered over the biosphere. If we take radioactive wastes from a one-year operation of a nuclear station and wait for 500 years, we have a hazard only about three times as bad as that from coal—and in contrast to coal, we have

the option of keeping nuclear wastes permanently sequestered. We thus see that the long-term radioactive hazard from coal wastes is far worse (by its dispersion) than that from nuclear plants.

The wastes from other industries are far worse. We put thousands of tons of toxic arsenic yearly on our crops as weed killer and insecticide and then forget about where the arsenic goes. Nuclear wastes may be bad, but I hope and believe that we handle these wastes carefully as a good example to the rest of industry.

These hazards of nuclear, coal, and geothermal can be compared to one another because they lead to deaths and illnesses one at a time.

#### The large-consequence accident

I now turn to hazards of accidents where many people die at once. As civilization has progressed, we have concentrated a lot of energy in one place and concentrated a lot of people in the same place. This leads to an unprecedented accident potential no matter what the source of energy. As you doubtless know by now, nuclear power stations cannot explode like bombs, reactor accidents have been few, and there have been no nuclear accidents in power stations causing public health hazards. We cannot assess the probability of nuclear accidents in the same way we can assess the probability of a car accident. From experience we can predict with fair certainty that between 40,000 and 70,000 people will die in car accidents next year. Since we have no power station *nuclear* accidents, we must rely on calculation and prediction.

With present siting policies, the largest accidents estimated for nuclear stations involve fewer than 10,000 people and will occur less than once in every 100 million reactor-years. There seems no reason to question these major features of the estimates of Rasmussen and similar studies in Europe. But with other energy sources, large accidents are much more probable and can be larger—partially because we have not yet taken as much care as we easily could have.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is transported around the world in ships and, when available, brought to East Coast ports and soon, I am told, to California from Alaska and Borneo. A ship goes within a few hundred yards of downtown Boston before reaching its berth. What happens if the LNG spills? Calculations have been made by the Coast Guard, by Ecosystems, Inc., for the Federal Power Commission, and by others, and these agree that under unfavorable circumstances a neutrally buoyant cloud of gas could drift downwind and be explosive around its edges for 5 miles (8.33 km). What happens if someone lights a match? A rough guess is that 20,000 people could die. How probable is it? No one seems to have made a reliable estimate, but rough guesses of once in 10,000 years—or 1,000 times the probability of Rasmussen's worst accident—have been made. I believe this is high. It is likely that 99 percent of the time the gas will ignite before it spreads over an appreciable population zone. This is uncertain, but we are still left with an accident probability greater than the nuclear one.

Hydropower, widely used in California, seems benign; but we already have had experience of bad accidents. A mountain slid into the Vaiont Dam, north of Belluno, Italy. This caused a flood that killed more than 2,000 people outright. The homeless and subsequent secondary deaths were uncounted. A large dam failure occurred at Frejus in France. We try to estimate for dams in California; I hope you will be lucky, and none will fail as at Vaiont. But we can esti-

mate failure probabilities just as Rasmussen did for the nuclear case. In a study at Argonne National Laboratory, a probability of failure for concrete dams, such as the Folsom Dam, of  $10^{-4}$  per year has been calculated—not large, but larger than for a nuclear reactor. The hazard potential is greater—the maximum accident corresponding to the probability of failure of the Folsom Dam is the death of 270,000 people, according to David Okrent of UCLA. I'm not sure whether that number would include this committee. I'm sure your insurance won't be valid against such a flood; I have heard no proposal that the reservoirs be emptied until the dams are declared absolutely safe. In this connection, it worth pointing out that in a dam failure by earthquake or otherwise, water comes at 30 miles an hour (13.4 m/s) or more, and evacuation is barely possible. On the other hand, for a nuclear power plant, the containment vessel is unlikely to fail over several hours, and the radioactivity will remain concentrated only if the wind is slow and steady—say, 7 mph (3 m/s)—and prompt evacuation is both possible and very effective.

Oil fires are common in Eastern ports; about two per year break out near Philadelphia. A particularly bad one occurred at Bayonne, N.J., on January 6, 1973. Black sulfurous smoke was fortunately blown out to sea and dispersed. If the wind had blown towards Manhattan Island, a fog worse than the air pollution episode of London in December 1952 would have occurred. In London, 3,000 people lost their lives in four days from air-pollution-related problems. I estimate that with unfavorable winds the Bay-

“It is clear that if we are worried about saboteurs, nuclear power plants are not the only targets and are not the targets with the worst consequences.”

onne fire could have killed 20,000 people. The death certificates would have given as the cause of death bronchitis or heart failure, but *not* oil fire, just as no death certificate in London read “air pollution episode,” but the ultimate cause would still be present. How probable is such an event? I estimate that a fire this size can occur every 10 years. Then the calculation follows like a reactor safety calculation. There are steady winds once every 10 occasions, and towards Manhattan once every 10 occasions. This gives an over-all probability of once in 1,000 years. If oil terminals were sited as carefully as reactors, we might reduce this by another factor of 10.

There is a possibility of a saboteur causing problems to public health by destroying a power plant. For a nuclear plant, this is very hard and needs technical skill in addition to overpowering guards; moreover, success is far from guaranteed and can depend on the state of the plant, and the weather, at the moment of sabotage. On the other hand, dams are unguarded, and an appropriately placed explosive charge can destroy one. I remind you that in World War II, after several misses, a single, well-placed small bomb from

an aircraft finally destroyed a large dam in the Ruhr. It is clear that if we are worried about saboteurs, nuclear power plants are not the only targets and are not the targets with the worst consequences.

How can we reduce the chance of these nuclear and other accidents? Only by continuous attention to detail. The *probability* of an accident can be kept low by careful training of personnel, by strict regulation, and by establishing an atmosphere where safety improvements are encouraged and where the most important issues receive the most attention. The last is the most difficult.

#### Perspective needed on probabilities

During the past four years much attention has been paid to the loss of coolant accident (LOCA) and, in particular, to whether or not the emergency core-cooling system (ECCS) will work when required. We have worried whether the ECCS will work for the largest pipe break in the worst way at the worst time with partial failure of the safety systems. Rasmussen, in WASH 1400, suggests that *small* pipe breaks are more probable and will dominate the accident probability; he assumes failure of the ECCS system to be 1 percent—due to things like valve failures, which are calculable. Under these circumstances, other serious analysts, such as those who prepared the American Physical Society study, agree that the basic physical processes will work.

We have paid excessive attention to being sure that we understand the processes for large breaks under all circumstances, and have delayed and reduced power station operation to increase safety margins. But this has diverted attention from other aspects of reactor safety. One of the major achievements of the Rasmussen report was to upgrade the discussion of safety and to point out the places where improvements can most easily be made. Industry is reluctant to make any change in the present climate of regulatory and public opinion, because a change, even an improvement, can and does lead to delay. My local nuclear power station near Boston was shut down for three months last year primarily because of procedural matters brought up by an intervenor, who challenged a change that almost everyone agreed was an improvement in safety margins. We should change procedures so that we encourage safety. Intervenor groups should exercise restraint and not blindly attack everything.

The consequences of an accident can be kept low by careful siting policies and by evacuation plans. In the one case I have studied, in the state of Maine, it transpires that the state police are well prepared, and the evacuation plans for nuclear plants are simpler than those needed for forest fires, where adequate roads are often lacking. The same general comments apply to reducing the hazard from *all* the accidents I have discussed, and this is therefore another good reason to consider them all together. An earthquake can be a hazard to any sort of industrial enterprise, and the same rules apply to dispersion of airborne pollutants whether they are sulfates, radioactive materials, evaporated natural gas, or smoke from a fire. This is a dangerous world we live in. Mankind must take risks and always has; our job is to choose the course with the least possible risk.

You are asking the question, “Are nuclear power plants safe?” The answer I give after such comparison is, “They are much safer than most alternatives.” But if you ask, “Are they absolutely safe?” the answer must be: “Nothing is certain except death; even taxes can be avoided.”

Princeton University

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES

JADWIN HALL

POST OFFICE BOX 708

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

1976 minus 12

Heves, Kolléga!

Please excuse my answering your letter of May 20 after such a long delay. I finished re-writing my address on energy, given in Baton Rouge, only a couple of days ago. As soon as it is typed and I receive it, I'll send it on to Roy Goodrich and perhaps you could discuss its further fate with him. I'd be proud if the Revista Interamericana republished it but I am not at all sure it will be suitable for it. About two years ago I wrote an article on the same subject which was first published in a medical journal, Prism, and then in an LSU journal. I can not send you a copy because we are in Vermont, and the third article I would not like to

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS, JOSEPH HENRY LABORATORIES  
1007 GIRARD ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
on the same question - I do not like to repeat  
myself. However, with the two articles you can  
do whatever you want.

It was my pleasure to meet you and to  
hear your Hungarian. This is indeed a rare pleasure.

Saleszor melegen üdvözli, igaz tisztelettel

Wigner Jenő

17 June, 1976

Dear Dr. Wigner:

Dr. Lowy is in Guatemala on a mycological project and has asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in his absence. I am sure he will be pleased with your response to his letter concerning an article for the Revista.

I expect him to return to the university about the third week in July, and he will write to you then.

Sincerely yours,

*Doris A. Lowy*

Doris A. Lowy  
for Bernard Lowy

Dr. EUGENE WIGNER  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

20 May, 1976

Kedves Professor Ur!

It was a pleasure to meet you recently at the LSU Symposium on Nuclear Power. Although we exchanged only a few words-magyarul- including an in unison rendition of some famous lines of Petöfi Sándor, since I knew that you were shortly to make your presentation on "Our needs for energy and ways to satisfy them," I did not detain you with excessive conversation.

Now I am writing to ask a favor of you. I am a Consulting Editor of a multidisciplinary, bilingual (English-Spanish) journal that is published by the Inter American University Press of Puerto Rico, the Revista/Review Interamericana. It has a broad circulation in Latin America and Europe as well as in the United States and historians, scientists, poets, sociologists and workers in many other disciplines write for it.

There is hardly a topic of greater current importance and interest to a large number of people than that of nuclear power, so the subject of your recent discussion would be a highly appropriate one for the journal. Would you be willing to contribute an article, based perhaps on your recent presentation or modified in any way that you see fit ?

I have spoken to Dr. Roy Goodrich who has told me of his plans to publish the Symposium Proceedings, but the audience reached by the Revista/Review is quite a different one. In any event, the subject is of such vital importance that a repetition of its message, particularly as you see it, would be most welcome to thousands of readers who might otherwise not have the opportunity to become informed of your views.

I enclose a recent issue of the journal (which you may keep) for your inspection and would deeply appreciate your kindness if you would honor us with an article on nuclear power.

Sok szívélyes üdvözléssel,

*B. L. Long*  
Bernard Long  
Professor of Botany  
&  
Consulting Editor,  
Revista/Review Interamericana

## THE ENERGY DILEMMA OF PUERTO RICO

Juan A. Bonnet, Jr. and Fernando L. Pérez  
Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

### Abstract

The energy problems of the island of Puerto Rico are discussed in this paper. The conflict between the need to increase the industrial activity and the need to reduce the almost complete dependency on imported fuel oil is analyzed. Conservation measures and activities to promote the development of our alternate energy sources are discussed. The case of Puerto Rico presents what can happen to a country that depends almost exclusively in foreign oil for its energy production.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The world energy use is presented in the composite curve on Figure 1. This curve was published in the *Electrical World* of November 1, 1975 in an article by Fremont Felix (1). The curve presents the historical and projected use of energy, detailing its sources. "If the forecast holds true", said Felix "all presently known oil and natural gas will be depleted within a 50 year period."

Other forecasts found in the literature also predict that all the oil and natural gas of the world will be depleted, for all practical purposes, within our life span.

The above forecasts concern us very much in Puerto Rico. We import annually from non-U. S. sources about 106 million barrels of fuel oil. This amounts to about 35 barrels per citizen. Of the total imports, about 64 millions are consumed internally and the balance is exported as petroleum products.

In Puerto Rico, the transportation and the electric power generation depends almost totally on fuel oil or its products. An exception is hydroelectric power, which supplies less than 2% of the electric power generation. This situation will have to continue for the next eight or ten years. The construction of a 600 MW nuclear plant had to be postponed indefinitely and coal burning plants are not attractive for the island. Therefore, conservation and optimization measures will have to be implemented in order to alleviate the fuel problem. In the meantime, we are devoting efforts to promote the development of our alternate energy sources.

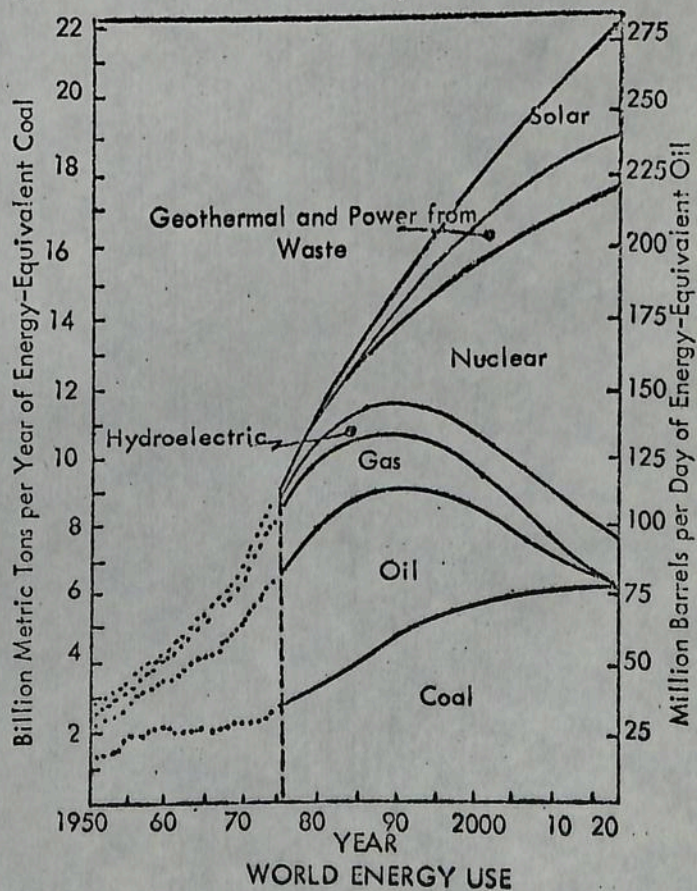


Figure 1

Reference (1)

A disturbing thought, however, is that we have to increase our industrial activity to create more jobs for the growing labor force, but this will require a proportional increase in our consumption of fuel oil, an energy source that will be phased out in a limited period of time. As a result, we may get involved in due time in a chaos of unaffordable energy prices created by the fuel scarcity.

## 2. BACKGROUND ON PUERTO RICO

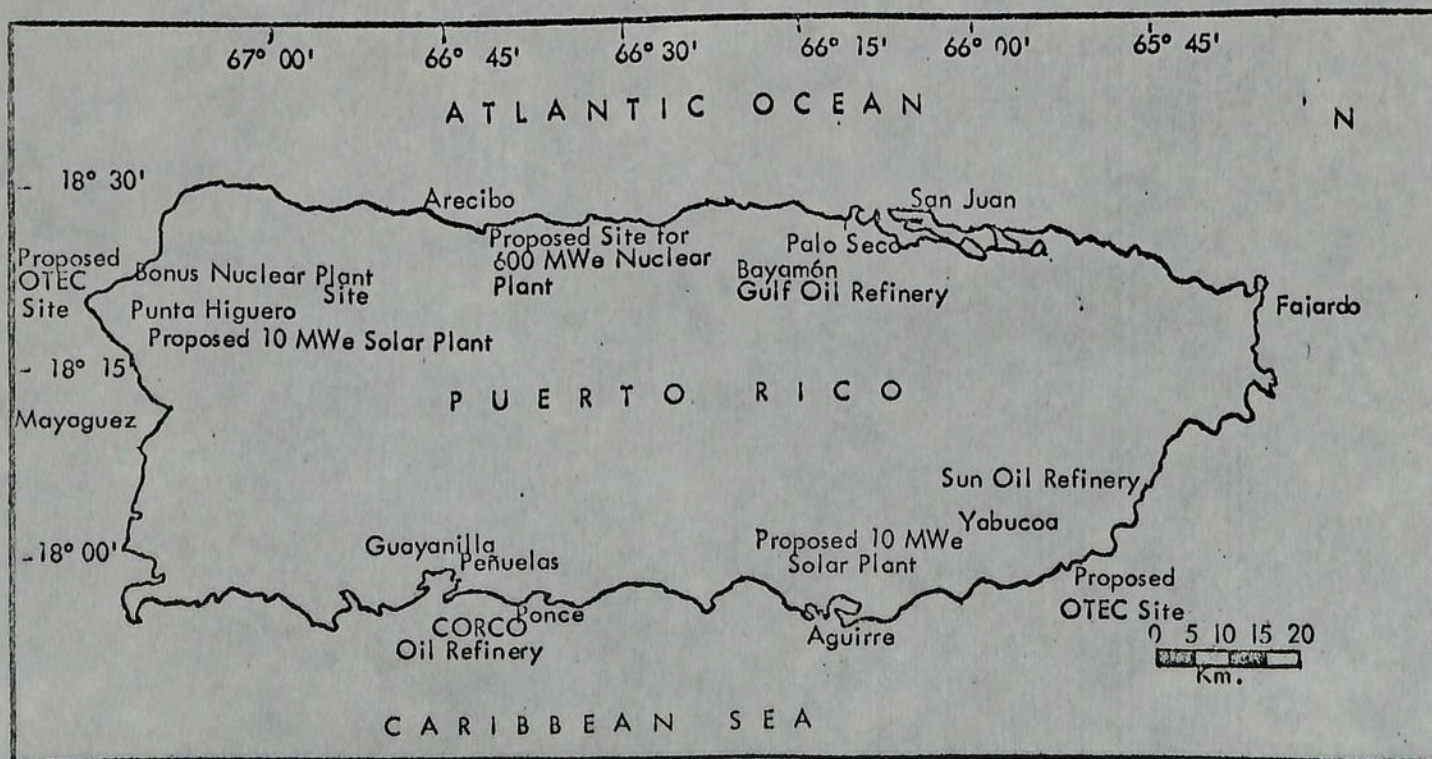
The geographers describe the island of Puerto Rico (Figure 2) as a mountain surrounded by water. It is associated to the United States through a political formula known as Commonwealth. Its population amounts to 3 million people distributed on an area of 8,897 km.<sup>2</sup>, for an average population density of 337 persons per square kilometer. Birth rate is now decreasing, but it is still at a high value of 23.7 cases per thousand persons annually. The net income per capita is approximately \$1,985 annually and the gross national product for the year 1975 was \$7,117 millions.

Our economy is affected by the following four basic problems:

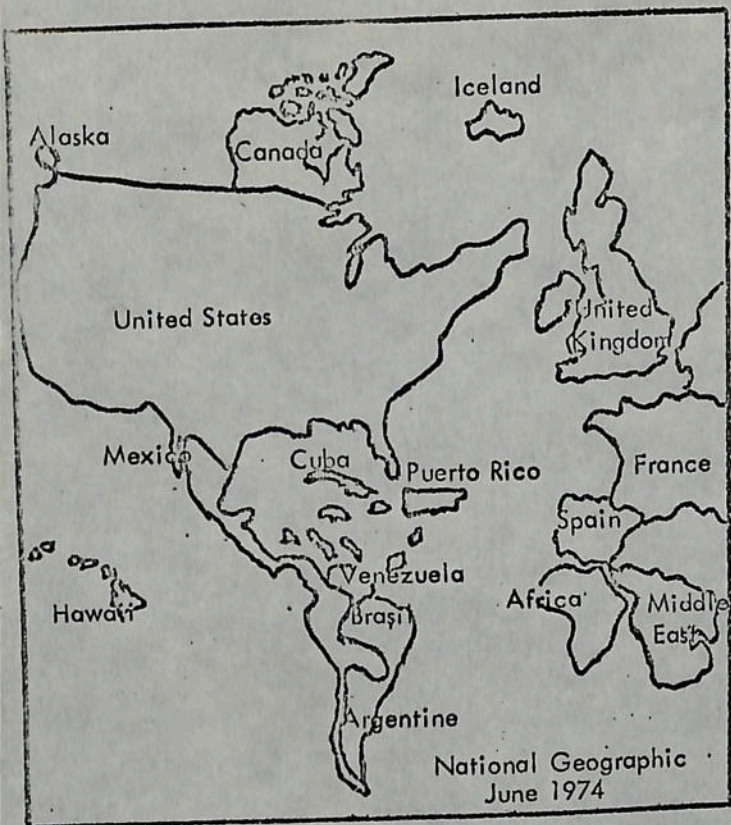
- (1) High population density
- (2) High birth rate
- (3) Scarce Natural Resources
- (4) Low savings index

Due to these problems we have been motivated to use our main resource - our people - in the most effective manner. This has required to educate our labor force in modern techniques in order to use it more effectively. A basic instrument in this effort was "Operation Bootstrap" a massive program that the local government launched in the year 1940 to industrialize the island while maintaining the most valuable agricultural activities.

Operation Bootstrap was undertaken to turn the economy from a poor agricultural base into a wealthy industrial base. The objective was to increase our income and improve our economy by means of the high industrial wages and the related industrial activity. Low energy prices based on low cost imported oil were offered as incentive to American and foreign industries in order to attract them to Puerto Rico. After two decades, industry was converted in the backbone of our economy, progress reached all social levels and Puerto Rico was called "the showcase of America."



THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO  
Figure 2



SIZE OF THE COUNTRIES IN PROPORTION TO THEIR FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION

Figure 3

Reference (2)

The recent increases in imported fuel oil prices have turned this situation around. Imported oil has now higher prices than domestic oil and the low price energy incentive has vanished. Therefore, a key element in our industrial promotion program, no longer exists. This represents a threat which we must deal promptly and effectively if we want our economic activity to regain healthy levels.

### 3. TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN PUERTO RICO

In spite of its small size, Puerto Rico ranks high in oil consumption among the other countries of the world. The map on Figure 3 was redrawn from a similar one that appeared in the June 1974 edition of the National Geographic magazine, in which the countries are sized in proportion to their fuel oil consumption (2). Notice that in this map Puerto Rico becomes the biggest of the antilles. It is bigger than Alaska and most countries of South and Central America. With the exception of the United States, United Kingdom, France, Canada and few others, the fuel oil consumption of Puerto Rico is of the same order of magnitude as the fuel oil consumption of the remaining countries of the world.

The petroleum flow pattern of Puerto Rico during Fiscal Year 1975 is shown on Table 1. Indicators of the economic recession are observed in the reduced magnitudes of the figures. For example, total imports and change on inventories were only 106.1 million barrels, instead of the expected 120 millions or over.

The table presents a breakdown by sectors of consumption and used and lost energy in each one. Manufacturing (23.8 million barrels) is the biggest sector followed by the production of electricity (19.1 million barrels) transportation (17.4 million barrels) and others (4.1 million barrels). Exports in the form of petroleum products account for 41.7 million barrels of the total imports.

Table 2 gives an idea of the petroleum industry operating in Puerto Rico. There are three oil refineries. Caribbean Gulf Oil Refinery is located in Bayamón, about ten kilometers to the south east of San Juan. Commonwealth Oil Refinery is in Peñuelas in the south coast. Sun Oil Company is located in Yabucoa in the south east coast. The three refineries have a combined capacity of 283,800 barrels per day. By 1978, the estimated internal consumption will be 200,000 barrels per day, leaving a net exportable capacity of about 75,500 barrels per day.

Table 1  
PUERTO RICO PETROLEUM FLOW PATTERN  
Fiscal Year 1975

	mmb	%	Used Energy mmb	Lost Energy mmb
Total Imports and change on Inventories	106.1			
• Crude				
• Naptha				
• Other products				
Sectorial Consumption				
Electricity	19.1	18.0	1 <sup>1/2</sup>	12.4
Transportation	17.4	16.4	4.3	13.1 <sup>2/2</sup>
Manufacturing	23.8	22.4	18.5 <sup>1/2</sup>	8.1 <sup>2/2</sup>
Others	4.1	3.9	7.0 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.0
Subtotal	64.4	60.7	29.8	34.6
Exports	41.7	39.3		
Total	106.1	100.0	46.3%	53.7%

<sup>1/2</sup> Used electricity imputed in manufacturing and others sectors.

<sup>2/2</sup> Includes loss in process.

mmb: Million barrels

Note: Lost and used energy developed from U. S. Western States Statistics

Source: Office of Petroleum Fuel Affairs of Puerto Rico

Table 2

Puerto Rican Refinery Capacities and Net Exportable  
Capacities in Thousands of Barrels per Day

Company	Actual Capacities		Planned Capacities				Estimated Puerto Rico requirements	Net Exportable Capacity
	1966	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978	1978
Caribbean Gulf, Bayamon	31.5	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	---	---
Commonwealth Oil Ref. Company, Peñuelas	103.5	161.0	161.0	161.0	161.0	161.0	---	---
Sun Oil Co., Yabucoa	---	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	---	---
Total	135.0	283.8	283.8	283.8	283.8	283.8	200.0	75.5

Source: Office of Petroleum Fuel Affairs of Puerto Rico

#### 4. ELECTRIC ENERGY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

The electric energy production and consumption can be very well described through the activities of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority.

The Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority (PRWRA) is public corporation and governmental agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico created for the purpose of developing and utilizing the energy resources of Puerto Rico to generate and distribute electricity at the lowest possible cost. As such, PRWRA is the sole supplier of electric power in the Commonwealth.

PRWRA has accumulated many years of experience in the operation and administration of electric power systems. Over 800,000 customers are served in Puerto Rico and the nearby islands of Vieques and Culebra. System load is characterized by a high load factor of over 75% due to the intensive industrial activity. Annual energy sales are over 10,200 million KWH of which about 4,300 million KWH go to the industry and about 3,200 million KWH go to the residences. Commercial consumers account for about 2,200 million KWH and the balance go to other classes of customers.

Since the PRWRA system does not have interconnections with other electrical systems, it must provide a high reserve capacity in order to attain good levels of reliability. Capacity factor is thus low (peak demand is about 1800 MWe and installed capacity is about 4,400 MWe).

As previously mentioned, power production in Puerto Rico is accomplished, almost in its entirety, by means of oil fired steam electric units, gas turbines, jet units, and less than 2% in hydroelectric units.

The impact of the recent economic recession and its subsequent resurgence have been self-evident when an

analysis is performed on the historical trends of energy sales. During the 1960 decade and the early 1970, the system was growing at approximately 15% annually. This tremendous growth was suddenly halted during the embargo years, decreasing to only a 2.9% in 1973-74 and to the first negative growth in PRWRA's history during 1974-75 of -1.7%. A gradual upswing was experienced during the past fiscal year with an end-of-year increase of 3.7% with respect to the previous year. This recovery has been noticeable since the second half of 1975-76. The first three months of the 1976-77 fiscal year have shown a growth of 5 to 6%. Present indications tend to demonstrate that this growth pattern will be maintained on the average for the next few years.

Electric service in Puerto Rico is now available to over 98% of the people. We can say proudly that we have a totally electrified country. Historically in highly electrified countries, the electric power consumption follows the same trends as the gross national product (GNP). Figure 4 shows that Puerto Rico presents similar trends. There is no doubt that the predicted increase in electric power demand is closely related to an increase in industrial activity. This might imply the addition of new fuel oil generating units in a world of vanishing fuel oil reserves. This will be explained further in the following sections.

#### 5. NUCLEAR POWER

Although we don't have nuclear power plants at present, PRWRA has experience in nuclear power generation. From 1964 to 1967 it operated the BONUS nuclear plant at Punta Higuero in the westernmost tip part of the island. The BONUS plant, a joint venture between the Atomic Energy Commission and the PRWRA, was one of the early demonstration reactors. It had a capacity of 16.5 MWe and was one of the first reactors in the world with an integral nuclear superheater.

burning plants, bring additional problems and unless oil prices continue rising and coal utilization technology improves, we do not foresee using coal in the near future.

## 7. CONSERVATION

The Commonwealth Government is implementing a comprehensive program aimed to reduce waste of energy. In addition, lifeline type of laws enacted in 1974 to alleviate the impact of the high costs of energy on low economic income customers have resulted in effective incentives to promote energy conservation. This was one of the first lifeline rate incentives put into operation in the U. S.

According to the law, all residential customers consuming less than 425 Kwh per month, are exempted of fuel adjustment charge for the first 400 Kwh consumed. The Commonwealth Government pays this charge to the PRWRA. During the last fiscal year 515,000 residential customers (almost 70% of residential customers) were favored by this subsidy. The amount subsidized was \$29,302,089.

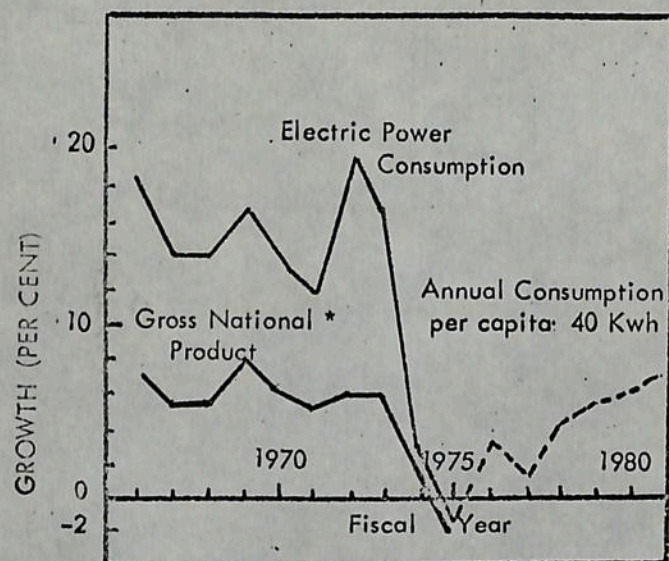
The Consumer Affairs Department of the Commonwealth Government is coordinating an inter-agency effort to implement energy conservation measures. The Office of Petroleum Fuel Affairs of Puerto Rico edited a pamphlet with guidelines and advises to make the most efficient use of the energy by avoiding wasteful practices. These conservation activities continue and a vigorous plan is expected to emerge soon. Consumer education on conservation practices is expected to be a key element of the plan.

Also the PRWRA is carrying out several studies and activities aimed at promoting conservation of energy and resources from the power production stand point. The activities form part of the Utilities Conservation Action Now (UCAN) Draft Plan which was submitted to the Federal Energy Administration on August 13, 1976. (3)

The UCAN plan of the PRWRA is aimed at optimizing the use of the generating facilities and the consumption of fuel. By force it considers the particular characteristics of the electrical system and the needs of Puerto Rico.

Our UCAN Draft Action Plan contains the following objectives, conservation measures, and efficiency measures:

- (1) Improve system load factor by providing incentives to shift loads from daytime to nighttime use and also determine the optimum load factor for the system.
- (2) Increase the capacity factor commensurate with good system reliability.



\* Forecast not Available

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND  
ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION IN PUERTO RICO  
Figure 4

At the beginning of this decade, the PRWRA planned to install a nuclear plant in Aguirre, on the south coast. It was a 600 MWe unit scheduled to be in operation during October 1976. Unfortunately the project had to be discontinued several years later due to some uncertainties in the geology of the site.

After an exhaustive study of the island, the town of Arecibo on the north coast was selected for the installation of the nuclear plant. The operation of the nuclear plant was scheduled for the year 1981, but later due to the electric demand reduction, the project was postponed to 1985. Last December it was postponed indefinitely due to a combination of the reduced electric demand and the increased capital cost of the project. At present we are trying to sell the nuclear plant equipment. This will give us time to develop a new financial strategy to build a nuclear plant in the island when the need arises.

## 6. COAL

Some studies have been made, and others are under way, to determine the feasibility of burning coal in Puerto Rico.

The probabilities of installing coal fueled plants in Puerto Rico, are very low. Since we don't have coal resources, enormous quantities of the fuel will have to be transported by ships and stored. In addition to this logistics problem, cleaning the exhaust gases from coal

- (3) Encourage growth in kilowatt-hour sales without incurring wastefulness.
- (4) Reduce the annual peak kilowatt demand growth rate.
- (5) Improve system heat rate to reduce fuel oil consumption.
- (6) Reform the structural tariff rate.
- (7) Promote and advertise efficiency in the use of electric energy.
- (8) Carry out solar and solar assisted research.
- (9) Develop a Consumer Education Program
- (10) Cooperate in solid waste energy and material recovery efforts.

Our system is characterized by having a high load factor as shown on Table 3, but this does not mean that we can operate at high capacity factors. The fact that we don't have interconnections with neighboring systems in conjunction with the absence of a pronounced seasonal load variation calls for a large amount of reserve to maintain an acceptable level of reliability. Table 4 shows annual capacity factors of our system from 1971-72 to 1975-76 and forecasts running up to 1985-86.

provided by the FEA that this year amounts to

Table 4

PUERTO RICO  
Electric Power System Capacity Factor

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Capacity Factor (%)</u>
1971-72	63
1972-73	59
1973-74	48
1974-75	40
1975-76	33
1976-77	32
1978-79	35
1980-81	38

Table 3  
PUERTO RICO  
Electric Power System Load Factor

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>System Annual Load Factor (%)</u>
1972-73	78.3
1973-74	77.2
1974-75	77.1
1975-76	75.8
1976-77	75.8
1978-79	77.2
1980-81	78.0
1985-86	78.5

Table 5

PUERTO RICO  
Barrels of Fuel Consumed in Electric Power Production

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Fuel Consumed (Barrels)</u>	<u>Cost (\$ millions)</u>
1975-76	20,693,000	243.6
1976-77	20,663,000	285.5
1977-78	21,354,000	317.4
1978-79	22,628,000	368.9
1979-80	24,076,000	435.2
1980-81	25,739,000	510.3

Table 5 presents the actual and forecasted fuel consumptions and total cost. These forecasts will be modified by the UCAN action plan. Some of these objectives will be pursued through a load management demonstration project to be sponsored by the Federal Energy Administration (FEA). (4) This project will operate on an annual grant

8. ALTERNATE ENERGY SOURCES

There are several studies and projects being performed on alternate energy sources. Few of them, if any, can have an immediate impact on the energy situation of Puerto Rico, but we will continue them expecting future reward.

## 8.1 ENERGY AND MATERIAL RECOVERY FROM SOLID WASTE

A study for the San Juan Metropolitan Area was performed by the Energy Research Institute of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority (ERI-PRWRA). Seven alternatives were considered. Table 6 is a summary of cost analysis. (5)

This study demonstrated the feasibility of recovering energy and materials from the solid waste of the San Juan Metropolitan Area. The solid waste to be produced by 1980 can be used as fuel for a 71.8 MWe plant that can generate about 558,316 MWH of electric energy per year. Fuel saved will be about 927,435 barrels of oil per year. Table 7 presents the results of a desirability analysis of all the alternatives studied. The alternative ranked in the first place was "Unprocessed Solid Waste Fueled Electric Plant--No Material Recovery." Although this alternative is not the most economic, it obtained the highest ranking, in part because it is based on the use of water-wall incinerators, which is a technique proven for many years in Europe and other places. Pyrolysis, the most economic alternative, was ranked 6 and recommended for future study because of the little operating experience accrued by this process and the uncertain market for pyrolysis gas at present.

## 8.2 OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION

A study of the characteristics of the Punta Tuna site is being performed by a team from the Department of Marine Sciences of the University of Puerto Rico. The team is headed by Dr. Donald Atwood. The site is about four kilometers south east of Yabucoa. The National Science Foundation sponsors this project. The study has preliminarily indicated that Puerto Rico possess some of the best locations for developing this energy concept. Consequently, the Puerto Rico Energy and Environmental Research Center intends to expand studies at this site.

Figure 5 provides data on the temperature differences at the site. (6) At depths of about 1000 meters, temperature differences of about 25°C can be found in relation to surface temperature. We believe that on the long run, OTEC has a great potential for our island.

## 8.3 SOLAR COOLING AND HEATING

The Department of Natural Resources of Puerto Rico is heading an inter-agency team with the objective of providing solar air conditioning and water heating to a typical industrial building. ERDA provided recently a grant of about \$500,000 for this study. (7)

Table 6  
SUMMARY OF COSTS OF SEVEN ALTERNATIVES FOR ENERGY AND MATERIAL RECOVERY FROM SOLID WASTE OF THE SAN JUAN METROPOLITAN AREA

Systems	Capital Costs Dollars	Operation Costs \$/ton	Revenues \$/ton	Net Cost* \$/ton
Unprocessed Solid Waste- Material Recovery	69,014,100	20.70	15.37	-5.33
Unprocessed Solid Waste- NO Material Recovery	66,834,100	18.32	13.46	-5.36
Unprocessed Solid Waste- Existing Turbo-Generator Material Recovery	57,414,100	18.79	13.16	-5.63
Unprocessed Solid Waste- Existing Turbo-Generator No Material Recovery	42,234,100	16.42	11.25	-5.17
Pyrolysis System-Material Recovery	40,809,400	15.96	14.15	-1.81
Pyrolysis System-No Material Recovery	38,629,400	15.57	12.96	-2.61
Composting	18,723,500	9.38	3.02	-6.36

\* The negative sign indicates that the operation costs are higher than the revenues. The net cost must be charged as a dumping feed to the users.

Table 7

DESIRABILITY RANKING OF SEVEN ALTERNATIVES FOR  
ENERGY AND MATERIAL RECOVERY FROM SOLID WASTE OF THE  
SAN JUAN METROPOLITAN AREA

Process	Average Overall Weighted Score for each Process	Desirability Rank	Net Cost* (\$/ton)
Unprocessed Solid Waste Fueled Electric Plant - No Material Recovery	0.799	1	-\$5.36
Unprocessed Solid Waste Fueled Electric Plant - Material Recovery	0.770	2	-\$5.33
Unprocessed Solid Waste Existing Turbo-Generator No Material Recovery	0.767	3	-\$5.17
Pyrolysis System No Material Recovery	0.722	4	-\$2.61
Unprocessed Solid Waste Existing Turbo-Generator Material Recovery	0.718	5	-\$5.63
Pyrolysis System Material Recovery	0.703	6	-\$1.81
Composting	0.540	7	-\$6.36

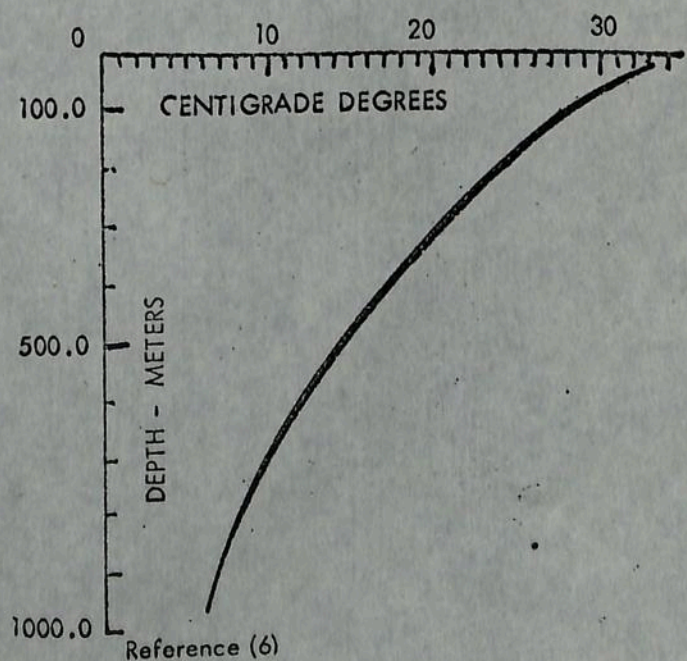
\* The negative sign indicates that the operation costs are higher than the revenues.  
The net cost must be charged as a dumping fee to the users.

#### 8.4 IMPACT OF SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING ON ELECTRIC UTILITIES

The Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority is conducting a study of the financial and technical impact on a Public Utility that may be caused by the intensive use of solar cooling and heating by the subscribers. This study is conducted with a \$32,500 grant from the National Science Foundation.

The preliminary results obtained in this study indicate that for solar water heating, the observed delay in the requirement for additional generating capacity is about one year while the reduction in production costs is in the order of three per cent. The effect due to solar space cooling was greater than for the water heating case, but not to a great extent.

Regarding the transmission system, it was determined that the expected reduction in peak demand due to solar heating/cooling would permit a delay of about three years in the projected schedule of improvements to the transmission system.



PUNTA TUNA OTEC SITE TEMPERATURE-  
DEPTH PROFILE

Figure 5

## 8.5 WIND TURBINE GENERATORS (WTG)

The Energy Research Institute of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority (ERI-PRWRA) prepared a proposal that was accepted for the first phase of the candidate site selection by the ERDA. The site proposed was the Island of Culebra. Measurements indicate that wind speeds over 8 mph may be observed annually over 85% of the time in Culebra. This condition guarantees sustained wind power for a modern WTG.

Seventeen out of over sixty proposals were accepted for the first phase, which covers 18 months of meteorological studies on site. Four of the seventeen sites will be selected for receiving wind turbines that may range from 125 KWe to 1500 KWe.

## 8.6 PROPOSALS FOR 10 MWe PLANT

The ERI-PRWRA submitted two proposals to the ERDA for the installation of a 10 MWe solar plant at either one of two sites: Punta Higuero and Aguirre. The proposals are now being evaluated by the ERDA.

Calculations indicate that the annual average insolation is over 6 kwh per square meter per day on either of the sites presented. Measurements taken at other sites confirm that these are typical insolation rates in Puerto Rico. We believe that in the future, big solar plants will be operated at several places in the Island, in particular the south west coast, where greater solar radiation potential is available.

## 9. CONCLUSION

Puerto Rico must continue developing its socio-economic and industrial activities. This will increase substantially our present energy requirements. Also Puerto Rico must move vigorously to get rid of the Island's dependence on foreign oil. In order to meet the increase in energy needs during the next decade nuclear power is the best choice, but we can not afford its high capital cost. As a result, we might be forced to install new oil plants. This is our energy dilemma, a scenario that may be duplicated in the continental United States if it continues increasing its dependency on foreign oil.

Our immediate hope to alleviate this problem are the conservation measures. On the intermediate run we must use the imagination and develop a new financial strategy to be able to afford nuclear power plants. On the long run, we may be able to obtain benefit from ocean thermal energy conversion and solar plants. Also we will continue working on projects of smaller impact like wind turbine generators and energy recovery. Puerto Rico must maintain all its energy options open.

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JUAN A. BONNET, JR.

Juan A. Bonnet, Jr. was born on April 27, 1939 in Santurce, Puerto Rico. He received a B. S. in Chemical Engineering from the University of Michigan in 1960. In 1961 Mr. Bonnet received an M. S. in Nuclear Engineering from the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez Campus. From June 1961 to February 1962 he received on the job training in radiation safety and nuclear reactor operation at Arconne National Laboratory. From 1962 to 1967 Mr. Bonnet occupied several supervisory positions at the BONUS Nuclear Plant in Puerto Rico. In 1971 he received a PhD in Nuclear Engineering from the University of Michigan. At present is Assistant Executive Director for Planning and Engineering of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority.

Also Mr. Bonnet is a Board member of the following: Southern Interstate Nuclear Board, The Interamerican Confederation of Chemical Engineers, The Puerto Rico Engineering, Architect, and Surveyors Association, and The Puerto Rico Institute of Chemical Engineers. He is past president of the Puerto Rico Chapter of The Health Physics Society and a member of the Energy Committee of the Pan American Union of Engineering Associations. He has wide experience in Energy and Environmental matters and has lectured and published several papers in the United States and abroad.

Also he serves as consultant in these matters to other Puerto Rico Government Agencies.

#### FERNANDO L. PEREZ

Fernando L. Pérez was born in Ponce, Puerto Rico on July 12, 1936. Mr. Pérez received his B.S. in Electrical Engineering from the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez Campus in the year 1960. From 1960 to 1964 he worked as Power Distribution Engineering in the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority (PRWRA). From 1964 to 1967 he occupied several technical positions at the BONUS Nuclear Plant in Rincón, Puerto Rico. In 1968 he received an M.S. degree in Nuclear Engineering from the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez Campus. From 1969 to 1974 he was appointed supervisor of the Electrical Research and Development Department at the Planning and Research Division of the PRWRA. At present Mr. Pérez is Technical Director of the Energy Research Institute of the PRWRA.

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

27-XII-1976

Dear John,

The fire is building up. You are doing an important service by publishing both Wiegner's and Cobes's papers. It is a subject concerning which all of us need to be better informed.

I have appended a couple of animadversions on Dr. Cobes's ms but I think that by and large he is right.

Thanks for your reviews. ".... city planning of Hungary, Bohemia and Poland", eh? And where is Bohemia, pray? Sounds like a book I need, anyway! A few reviews of mine (in press) are enclosed in retaliation - together with an additional Tom or two to cheer you during the holidays.

Afectuosos saludos de

Bernard

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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



INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO

December 20, 1976

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

Dear Bernard:

Sorry to be so tardy but I'm exceedingly, repeat, exceedingly rushed with two million details per day.

Anyway, we're running Wigner's piece in the special commemorative edition of the Revista, Vol. VI No. 4, which we are dedicating to the First College Graduating Class 50th Anniversary. I've succeeded -- after his auto accident and other misadventures -- in finally getting Amador Cobas's reply. Here's a copy in Spanish. We would, of course be pleased to print Wigner's response if he wants to make one. We'll send a translation into English pronto if he wants. We would have to publish it, though, in a following number.

We will be closing December 21 to January 7 but you can reply during that time to my home address, Apt. 9-E, Villa Caparra Cond., Highway 2, Guaynabo, P. R. 00657, (though I might be away briefly) or it can wait till after the holidays.

We also have another piece by two Puerto Ricans which generally take Wigner's position but is specific as to Puerto Rico. I enclose copy of it just in case.

I also enclose -- having become, it seems, an encloser of some kind -- a copy of a few mini reviews I wrote recently. Up with Hungarians and Poles!

Our best wishes for a happy Holiday Season

John Zebrowski  
Director - Editor

JZ:jld

Harry Kenneth Rosenthal, German and Pole, Gainesville: University of Florida Presses, 1976. Index. Bibliography. 175 pp. \$10 cloth.

For anyone interested in how prejudicial myths of hatred and pejection come into being and are perpetuated, sometimes as in this case even leading to the promulgation of genocidal policies by one state toward the people of another, this book provides a documented and objective report by an impartial researcher. One wishes, however, that more documentation and perspective from the Polish sources could have been given equal space and weight. Perhaps the future will provide such works, and not only on these two nationalities.

Stanislaw M. Ulam, Adventures of a Mathematician, New York: Scribner's, 1976. Photos. Bibliography. Index. 317 pp., \$14.95 cloth.

An engaging and utterly delightful account by a humanistic mathematical genius. His Polish childhood and youth, education in Lwow, and early manhood in the United States as fellow, teacher and researcher at Harvard, the University of Wisconsin, and Los Alamos, New Mexico, are narrated with clarity and humor. Insights into mathematics, languages, the creative process, and other aspects of intellectual life abound. The drama of Ulam's life and struggle, through war and peace, is told simply but with a flair for incident. There are fascinating glimpses of and observations on most of the famous and near famous mathematical and scientific geniuses and wizards of the era from the 30s to the present. The work is close to being, if it is not, a literary as well as a personal and historical document.

John Zebrowski  
Inter American University  
of Puerto Rico

Jan Bialostocki, The Art of the Renaissance in Eastern Europe,  
Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1976. Bibliography. Index.  
Illustrations and photos. 312 pp. \$25 cloth.

Delivered originally as the Wrightman Lectures under the auspices of the New York University Institute of Fine Arts in 1972, this large and handsome volume fills what can only be called a void in our knowledge of the high level of artistic life in Eastern Europe during the Renaissance. The history as well as the architecture, funerary art and city planning of Hungary, Bohemia and Poland are meticulously delineated. Four color plates, 19 figures and 351 black and white illustrations clarify the text with thoroughness and precision. The different Italian origins (from central, rather than northern Italy, as was the case with Western Europe) of the East European Renaissance style, and its centuries of development in Poland, Hungary and Bohemia are explored within an amplitude of carefully researched and precisely cited detail, clearly showing their broad expanse and high development. This work, by a scholar of international repute, deserves a place in every library equally for its intrinsic value as an excellent reference on East European Renaissance art as for the background it affords to any serious student of the several ethnic groups which inhabit or derive from these countries.

John Zebrowski  
Inter American University  
of Puerto Rico

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



Dr. John Zebrowski  
Inter American University Press  
G.P.O. Box 3255  
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

Dear John:

Monga and Legionnaires Disease may be outside possibilities; more likely to me seems Demonic Possession. I can refer you to a Mazatec curandera who specializes in gentle exorcism. Meanwhile, have you tried Malox ?

I am staggered by your verses; never did I dream of such an easy apotheosis ! Still, I suspected there was something cryptic in your lines (having recently reread the Gold Bug) and after diligent search, I think I have found the hidden message.

Fear not, dear Bernard, the Nobel's words  
are as welcome in our pages as whey's to curds  
The clearance asked for was a routine matter  
carried on with the obedience of a hatter  
fitting Zeus's brow in my temporary absence  
- for which I apologize: 'twas a lapsence  
The cause: simple non-sanguinity  
between the local and our mutual divinity

John Zebrowski  
9-9-74

No decision has  
been made on this  
yet.

The LSU Nuclear Energy Symposium was held on April 23, 1976 and the papers are expected to be published about year's end by LSU Press. ^

When I write to Wigner again I would like, if possible to be able to tell him that his contribution will appear in Vol.-- , No.-- of the Revista.

Saludos de tu amigo,

*Bernal*  
B. Lowy

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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



INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO

September 9, 1976

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Mycol. Herb. Botany Department  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernard,

I was in the States a couple of times and passed through Philadelphia only a short time before I came down with an especially vicious, dry "monga." Being a defrocked hypochondriac, I had visions of somehow having contracted "the Legionnaires Disease." Anyhow, it ruined my vacation and kept me operating at a low level of productivity since my return. Hence delay.

Sorry about the clearance matter. Enclosed poem should handle that. I'm glad you didn't show it to him. Of course we're delighted to run it, and I'll personally fine edit one or two minor rhetorical details. Can you send the name of the symposium and the dates? And a bit more on the forthcoming book? We'll put that in a brief biographical note. I'm also asking Professor Cobas, physicist and former U.P.R. president to read it, and to write a short afterpiece in Spanish specifically on the Puerto Rican aspects of the same question. That will broaden the subject for our Puerto Rican subscribers.

More later.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "John Zebrowski". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long vertical stroke extending downwards from the end of the name.

John Zebrowski

JZ:jld

For Bernard Long —

Fear not, dear Bernard, the Nobel's words  
are as welcome in our pages as whey's to curds  
The clearance asked for was a routine matter  
carried on with the obedience of a hatter  
fitting Zeus's brow in my temporary absence  
- for which I apologize: 'twas a lapsence  
The cause: simple non-sanguinity  
between the local and our mutual divinity

John Johnson  
9-9-76

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

31-VIII-1976

Dear John,

I have been occupied with myological matters but am awakening from my reverie. I have not sent Prof. Wigner the "Copyright Release" form because his paper is to be published (still uncertain when or where) as part of the LSU Symposium held in May. Although his paper may therefore appear first "elsewhere" (as did Irving Kristol's and others) this should be no impediment to its subsequent publication in the Revisita, should the Ed. Bd. approve. Correcto or no?

And speaking of approval:

-----  
Say what stamps came, yet unexploded  
Could make the Revisita reject a NOBEL, how?

Pardon my pilfering Pope  
Pernando

!RSVP!

PS - Did you get my misnil of 13-VIII?



INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO

August 16, 1976

Dr. Eugene P. Wigner  
C/O Prof. Bernard Lowy  
Louisiana State University  
Department of Botany  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Prof. Wigner:

Thank you for submitting for our consideration toward possible publication your manuscript(s) entitled:

"Our Needs for Energy and Ways to Satisfy Them"

Enclosed you will find the standard copyright clearance form which is routinely asked of our contributors. Please fill it in and return to us. This does not imply acceptance of the material submitted but assures the Press that it is not being considered simultaneously elsewhere.

You will be advised of the Editorial Advisory Board's recommendations.

Sincerely,

*John Zebrowski /jzc*

John Zebrowski  
Director - Editor

JZ/MM:jld

# Copyright Release

Inter American University Press  
G.P.O. Box 3255  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Gentlemen:

The manuscript(s) entitled

"Our Needs for Energy and Ways to Satisfy Them"

submitted by me for publication and of which I am the sole (or responsible co-) author, has not been previously published or copyrighted elsewhere; nor will I submit it anywhere else for at least three months from date hereof or without prior notice to you thereafter.

In the event of invitation to resubmit after professional evaluation(s) suggesting corrections or revisions, it is understood that as a matter of ethics, I will grant you the courtesy of "first refusal."

---

Date

---

Signature

EUGENE P. WIGNER

mf/3/76

13 July, 1976

Dr. John Zebrowski  
Inter American University Press  
G. P. O. Box 3255  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Dear John:

Enclosed is a manuscript on an important and timely subject-- nuclear power. It is a talk that was given by the physicist Dr. Eugene P. Wigner at a symposium held here in May and I obtained the author's permission to publish it in the Revista.

There are at least two significant things that may be said about the author. He is a Hungarian-American and in 1963 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics. Of course the temptation is to be dazzled by his Hungarian ancestry but neither should his qualifications as a physicist be overlooked.

Should you decide in favor of its publication, the author has already assured me that he would feel "honored". Please let me know your decision so that I may report to the author whether or not some additional luster has been added to his name.

I have just returned from Guatemala and Mexico with several sackful of fungi--and a gutful of Salmonella.

As ever,

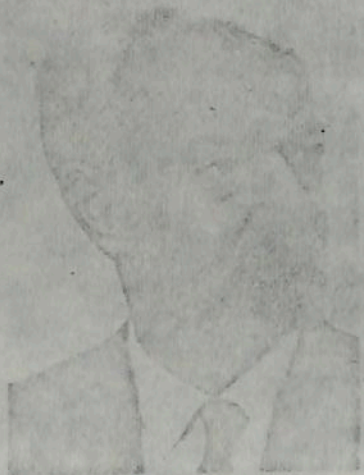
Bernard Lowy

Juan - Admittance!  
Para un nivel más  
uniforme.

B.

54 EL NUEVO

## FOR UNIFORM / EDUCACION



John Zebrowski, director de la  
Editorial Universitaria.

### Honran a la editorial de la U.I.

LA Editorial Universitaria de la Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico que dirige el Profesor John Zebrowski, ha sido objeto de distinción al ser admitida como miembro de la International Association of Scholarly Publishers. Esta es la primera editorial universitaria del país en recibir tan señalado honor. Entre las universidades extranjeras que pertenecen a la asociación se encuentran: Oxford University Press, Les Presses de l'Université du Québec, Universite Forlaget, Oslo, Yale University Press, y otras.

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M E S S A G E

R E P L Y

TO [ Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Botany Department  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803 ]

DATE Jan. 21, 1976

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Mr. Zebrowski asks me to let you know that  
Daly's article is being published in Vol. V #2,  
now in press. We have been quite delayed in  
getting our Revista out, but 2 more numbers  
are in preparation at present and will be going  
to press soon. That's why you have only V #1.

Mr. Zebrowski will be writing to you  
later.

Yours truly,

Josefina Durán, Sec.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNED

BY  
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13 I 76

Dear Bernard —

A pleasure to see that distinctive  
hand on a piece of paper.

Hope your invasion of Russia  
was interesting & of consequence to the  
millennial spirit of confraternity  
between scientists if not nations.

Here todo va siempre business —  
los cambios aquí como en todo <sup>el</sup> mundo  
nos perturban. ¿y tú?

Saludos

Твоимъ аи мои спыт.

John  
—, where

19-I-1976

Dear John

i Vous êtes flatté! - But you are forgiven because the creator of АГАГ БРҮНО can't be all bad. - The Russian manuscript without me. It's too long a tale, but succinctly: I tried a jetino in Paris - and failed. But they published my fascinating abstract on "Psychotomimetic fungi and Mesoamerican Mythology." Would this have been too much for the simultaneous translator? - I saw, by chance, the unique spectacle of the Promethian botafumeiro in the Cathedral de Santiago de Compostela. Also: Portugal, Avila, Madrid, Córdoba, ALHAMBRA and France. Then to Canterbury - with full devout courage - and Londres (The British Museum is a close second to Harold's).

This summer I'm invited to Guatemala (Univ. de San Carlos) for a mycology/ethnomycology short course. Am forced to work on symposium for the II International Mycological Congress (Tampa, Fla. 1977) because I'm Chairman of ethnomycological section. (Schulter, Mason, Allegro, Smith lined up so far). Hundreds of identifications of Trametes for New York Bot. Gard, Kew et al, committee meetings, classes, editorial work ("Science" added), reviews - take up the rest of my day. Fin una palabra: A frame of adamant, a soul of fire, no danger, fright, and no labor of love. - Pass me the Sonnet.

Un abrazo cordial  
Bernard

PS - What happened to Daly's paper that was to add letters to the "Reviser"? Was it published? - I have only V(1) so far - and I'm a paying subscriber!

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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



INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO

December 15, 1975

*Revista/Review Interamericana*

Dear Subscriber:

Due to the death of an editor, moving into new premises, and other delays, the *Revista* is behind schedule. However, we are trying to catch up and wish to report that the next two numbers (Vol. V, Nos. 2 and 3) are in production and the third (Vol. V, No. 4) is currently being edited.

We trust you will excuse the delays and hope you will agree the diverse contents of the upcoming *Revistas* will prove worthy of your patience.

Thank you.

Estimado suscriptor:

Debido a múltiples razones que no están bajo nuestro control, entre ellas el deceso de uno de nuestros editores y nuestra mudanza a una nueva localización, la publicación de la *Revista* se ha retrasado. Sin embargo, estamos haciendo lo posible por ponernos al día y nos place informarles que ya hay dos números en producción (Vol. V Núm. 2 y 3) y que un tercer número está en proceso de editarse.

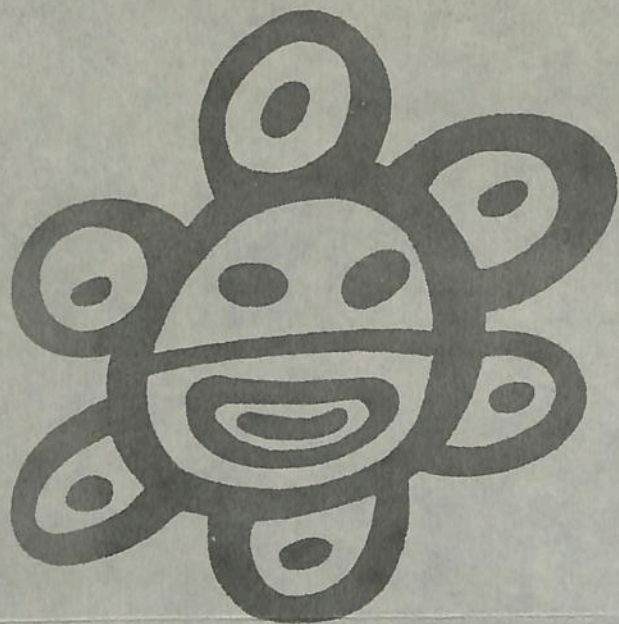
Esperamos su perdón por la dilación, pero confiamos que el variado e interesante contenido de los números por salir les convencerá de que la espera bien ha valido la pena.

Muchas gracias por su paciencia.

*John Zebrowski*

John Zebrowski  
Editor

INTER AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PRESS



## VILLA TAINA DE BOQUERON

The Excavation of  
an Early Taíno Site  
in Puerto Rico

by

R. Christopher Goodwin

and

Jeffery B. Walker

A documentary report on a 12-week study in 1972 at a Taíno Indian site, 2.5 kilometers north of Boquerón in southwest Puerto Rico. This book is an important addition to Taíno investigations and the first detailed account of a major excavation in Puerto Rico in 40 years. An important addition to Caribbean archaeology.

*Twenty-five plates and illustrations.*

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October 22, 1975

Bernard Lowy  
Dept. of Botany  
Louisiana State Univ.  
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

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## MESSAGE

## REPLY

TO

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

DATE

DATE 20 May 1975

Dear Dr. Lowy,

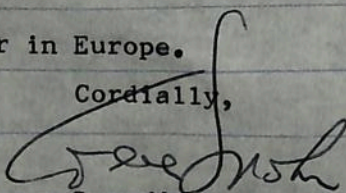
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This should get to you before you leave, so you can send your order in with plenty of time.

Thank you for the article on Brizilian economic problems--or your help in getting it submitted. It just arrived.

Have a good summer in Europe.

Cordially,



Gene Mohr

Interim Editor

SIGNED

BY

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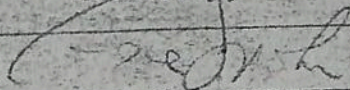
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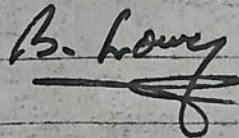
23-V-1975

Dear Dr. Mohr

Thanks for sending the reprint order form and for acknowledging the receipt of Daly's paper.

It looks as though I'll be arriving in Lisboa in time to be denounced as a CIA agent -- a spy for the "Revista".

Saludos cordiales,

B. Lowy  


SIGNED

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