



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
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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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
NORTHERN UTILIZATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

September 28, 1962

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

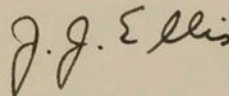
Dear Dr. Lowy:

As you may remember, we isolated an unusual member of Moniliales from a soil sample collected at the 1960 Mycological Society foray held in Louisiana. I thought that you would be interested in having this strain for your Collection in case you should run across similar isolates.

We will shortly send you NRRL 2899 Gliocephalotrichum bulbilium. I am enclosing a copy of the paper in which it was described and also several other reprints that may be of interest to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



J. J. Ellis
Research Mycologist
ARS Culture Collection
Investigations
Fermentation Laboratory

Enclosures-4

A new genus of Moniliales having penicilli subtended by sterile arms
Plasmogamy and Ascocarp Development in Gelasinospora calospora
Notes on Micorales, especially Absidia
Rhopalomyces and Spinellus in Pure Culture and the Parasitism of
Rhopalomyces on Nematode Eggs



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
NORTHERN UTILIZATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
1815 NORTH UNIVERSITY STREET
PEORIA, ILLINOIS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

October 1, 1962

Dr. J.J.Ellis
U.S.D.A. Agricultural Research Service
1815 North University Street
Peoria, Ill.

Dear Dr. Ellis:

Thank you for the reprints of your paper on Gelasinospora together with the others written in joint authorship with Hesselatine. Gliocephalotrichum is a handsome genus and I am glad it can be counted among the interesting finds during the Society's foray held in Louisiana. If you could also send a dried culture of the fungus I could include it in the general collection. Unfortunately, I am able to keep only a few living cultures on hand because I have insufficient assistance in the herbarium. This is still essentially a one-man operation. I find that my teaching duties take the major part of my time and I am trying to concentrate on building up the collection of dried material. I began this project here several years ago and now have on hand some 7000 collections including material from about 15 countries. All this leads up to a request I would like to make for several cultures (not dried) of Phycomycetes suitable for class use. In 1955 Cliff was good enough to send me several things, most of which I have been transferring successfully until this year. In the press of other duties I let them dry out. On my return from Mexico this summer I transplanted what was left of the shrivelled remains with negative results. Whatever you could send me would be a great help.

With kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

B. Lowy
Curator, Mycological
Herbarium

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
NORTHERN UTILIZATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

October 5, 1962

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

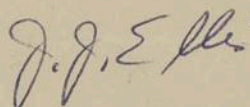
Dear Dr. Lowy:

I have received your letter of October 1 and will be happy to send you a dried culture of Gliocephalotrichum for your herbarium. Also, we are preparing to send you a number of Phycomycetes suitable for class use as you requested. Transfers of the following cultures will be mailed to you in about a week:

NRRL 1366	<u>Circinella umbellata</u>
NRRL 1763	<u>Zygorrhynchus vuilleminii</u>
NRRL 1564	<u>Coemansia pectinata</u>
NRRL 2365	<u>Cunninghamella homothallica</u>
NRRL 1399	<u>Helicostylum pyriforme</u>
NRRL 2289	<u>Pilaria anomala</u>
NRRL 1531	<u>Piptocephalis lepidula</u>
NRRL 2744	<u>Choanephora curcurbitarium</u>

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,



J. J. Ellis
Research Mycologist
ARS Culture Collection
Investigations
Fermentation Laboratory



Growth Through Agricultural Progress



INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS DE LA OEA

El Instituto es un organismo especializado de la Organización de los Estados Americanos. Fue establecido por los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas Americanas en 1944 para promover su desarrollo económico y social a través de la educación y la investigación.

Centro Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza para Graduados

TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA

Cable: AGROEA - Turrialba

May 5, 1964

Professor B. Laroy
Curator Mycological Herbarium
Louisiana State Univeristy
Baton Rouge
Louisiana 70803
U.S.A.

Dear Professor Laroy:

This acknowledge your recent letter, inquiring of the possibility of a brief stay in Turrialba with the purpose of collecting in this area. We would be very happy to have you here for a few days; please let us know the approximate date of your arrival so that we can make the necessary arrangements.

Please say hallo to Art.

Cordially yours,

Eddie Echandi
Head, Basic Food
Program

EE/bs

*reply May 12 - stated arrival
+ 25, VI*

El Instituto tiene su Dirección General en Costa Rica: Apartado 4359, San José. Sus tres Oficinas Regionales abarcan los siguientes países: Zona Andina, Apartado 478, Lima, Perú (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú y Venezuela); Zona Norte, c/o Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA, Apartado 4359, San José, Costa Rica (México, Istmo Centroamericano y Antillas Mayores); Zona Sur, Casilla de Correos 1217, Montevideo, Uruguay (Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Paraguay y Uruguay). Mantiene dos centros: Centro Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza para Graduados, Turrialba, Costa Rica; y Centro de Investigación y Enseñanza para la Zona Templada en el Instituto Fitotécnico del Uruguay, La Estanzuela, c/o Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA, Zona Sur, Casilla de Correos 1217, Montevideo. Administra los Proyectos 39 (Enseñanza Técnica Profesional) y 201 (Crédito Agrícola) del Programa de Cooperación Técnica de la OEA, patrocinados por el Consejo Interamericano Económico y Social (CIES). Mantiene también núcleos de investigación y enseñanza para graduados en instituciones de los países miembros.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Department of Botany

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

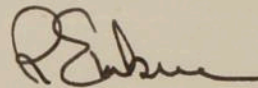
January 9, 1969

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I am putting together a collection of technique papers for student use in an experimental mycology course which I will be teaching next semester. If still available, I would very much like to have a couple of copies of your 1958 Mycologia paper describing the glass spike modification of petri dishes for aquatic phycomycete isolation. It would be simple enough for me to Xerox the article, but the half tone illustration would be lost.

Sincerely,



R. Embree

April 8, 1969

Dear Dr. Emerson:

Your message in the recent Plant science Bulletin is of the greatest importance and timeliness. You touched several nerves in your paper: 1) "...why are whole nations, whole religions, whole societies opposed to birth control ..." 2) "Which means more to us, selling obsolete arms to Latin America" 3) man's "...propensity for mass murder ...". You have put it very succinctly and the inferences are inescapable, all available evidence pointing to their accuracy. But I wonder whether all of our colleagues will take the message to heart sufficiently to do something about it. For my own part, I have been preaching for years to my students, colleagues and anyone who would listen, that we all have a responsibility that goes beyond our immediate professional lives - beyond botany, plant pathology and yes, even beyond mycology; that responsibility is to man himself and to whatever future he may have as a species. Homo stultissimus has reached the brink of the abyss and seems to find the prospect of annihilation irresistible. What, specifically can we do? At the very least, involve ourselves, as you have done, by speaking out. Currently, I believe the greatest (ultimate) problem we face is nothing less than survival, for we are already on the road that leads to extinction. After we have asked ourselves the right questions and arrived at conclusions, we must also be prepared to act in accordance with our convictions. My personal response has been a flood of correspondence directed to our legislators, whose votes can either make or break us. I have concentrated on 2 problems of great urgency: the ABM and population control. I believe that a massive appeal to Congress, in the form of letters and/or telegrams, would have a desirable effect in slowing the race to destruction or even in averting it (am I too sanguine?). These may come from individuals and/or groups. The entire scientific community should be involved in this and a suitable statement of concern, to which all could subscribe, should be directed to the President of the U.S. You have already taken the first step. If you are willing to lend your prestige to this kind of action and make a plea for sanity, perhaps significant numbers of our colleagues would be glad to support it. If no group action seems possible, at least each botanist should be encouraged to support these ideas: 1) we must put our trust in a rule of law, not in an ABM; 2) there is a vital need for population control now. We must try to influence legislation toward these goals.

You may have come across the enclosed, but in case not, they are for your private collection.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Lowy
Prof. of Botany

Plant Science Bulletin

A Publication of the Botanical Society of America

March, 1969

Volume Fifteen

Number One

Environments of Men and Molds—Another Look at The Emperor's New Clothes¹

Ralph Emerson
University of California, Berkeley

Introduction

President Galston, honored guests, members of the Botanical Society of America, Good Evening! This is a great honor you do me and I thank you for it. But, make no mistake, it is also a forbidding task especially because, like Lawrence Bragg, I have always held to the belief that speeches should be spoken not read, no matter how large or distinguished the gathering. On this point Sir Lawrence said, "I feel that to collect an audience and then read one's material is like inviting a friend to go for a walk and asking him not to mind if you go alongside him in your car."² Many speeches, of course, are even better left unsaid. I must confess to the warmest admiration for that former officer of ours who, so the story goes, tendered a check for some thousands of dollars to our treasurer and sent his regrets to the guests who had assembled for the annual dinner. He was a man of courage and doubtless his non-speech will be remembered long after most BSA dinner speeches are forgotten.

Well here, then, is the question that confronts me. Shall it be the ways of man and the social implications of our profession, about which I have many thoughts and deep feelings but little knowledge and no great powers of persuasion? Or do I talk about the ways of those molds I love so much and about which I have some knowledge and great enthusiasm? The former approach has certainly been the more popular in years past, and a long line of distinguished speakers has linked botany for us to the changing world, educational policy, the responsibilities of citizenship, the Soviet Republic, biological administration, and other equally weighty sociological goings-on. However, there have been a few hardy souls who stayed closer to their knitting and delighted their audiences with spritely tales of dung-inhabiting bryophytes from Arctic wastes, microscopic algae to be won from God's green earth, or the gastronomic woes of idiotic grasshoppers chomping on idioblastic cells. My hat is off to these men! Wouldn't most of us agree that plants are more interesting than people?

At all events, my own decision, for better or worse, was to try mixing the two. I recalled how Professor "Cap" Weston in days past had woven plants and people together in his delightful essay on "Lower Plants and Higher Education."³ Perhaps I too might draw a contrast between men and molds. So the title of my talk tonight is: *Environments of Men and Molds—Another Look at "The Emperor's New Clothes."* I shall endeavor to show that molds have done far better than man in adjusting effectively to the environments in which they have evolved. To botanists this will come as no surprise. You will recognize that molds have been around and on the job for a very long time in contrast to man's brief and explosive efforts. On the other hand we might have supposed that man, as a rational, reasoning, and imaginative animal, would surely have outdistanced the fungi. That he has not may well be because he is so prone to the swindle, the wooden nickel, the soft sell.

From this stems the second part of my title. As Harry Fuller,⁴ another Botanical Society President, recognized on an earlier occasion, there has never been a more piquant and persuasive account of the swindle than Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale "The Emperor's New Clothes." As you will remember, two confidence men came to town offering to weave for the emperor such beautiful—and expensive!—cloth that it could only be seen by the capable and pure in heart. If you were ignorant, slovenly, generally incompetent, you would not be able to see this fabulous material. Of course they wove nothing, although going through elaborate motions in pretense and exhibiting the cloth for all to see when it rolled off the loom. Naturally, too, no one from the Emperor and his Chamberlain on down to the chief bottle washer and man in the street wanted to admit he could see no cloth for none could admit to being ignorant and incompetent. So, when the Emperor stepped forth to exhibit his new outfit, he was received by all with great acclaim.⁵ There is no saying how far that hoax might have gone had not a small boy in the crowd cried out with glee, "Look, Mommy! The Emperor has no clothes on!"

We shall return to the men and the Emperor shortly but first let us examine the molds and consider how they have adapted themselves to two unusual environments.

Fungi Adapted to Extreme Environments

My interest in these particular adaptations arose because of an abiding desire to grow the living fungi in the laboratory and thereby study their activities. In each case a fundamental aspect of evolutionary adaptation had to be



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

4/12/69

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I thank you so much for your letter of the eighth, commenting on the "Emperors". Yes, I realize it's one thing to point out what is wrong and another to do something about it. My hope is that many millions of people will want to do something if they can be brought to understand that man is really short-changing himself. I am delighted to have the additional cartoons for my collection. One I had seen

before, but the other two not. The one
of "Alice and the caterpillars on a trap" is marked
as to origin. I take it the other is also from
the New Yorker (Man examining mushroom, "injection
may be hazardous etc."). Do you have the particulars
as to date? If so I'd be most appreciative
if you would just drop me a card.

Thank you again,
Sincerely,
Ralph Emerson

00527

Instituto de Botânica
Caixa Postal, 4005
São Paulo, Capital

26 August 1969

Dr. B. Lowy
Mycological Herbarium,
Lousiana Stata University,
Baton Rouge, Lousiana,
E.U.A.

Dear Dr. Lowy,

Could you please send the determinations of the fungi (mine & Liene's) that you took with you when you left here. We have not received any list yet.

Do you still want to see these collections we set aside for you (Tremellales)?

Yours truly,

George Eiten

George Eiten

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
Library and Documentation Service
Turrialba, Costa Rica

February 28, 1972

Bernard Lowy
Professor of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
U. S. A.

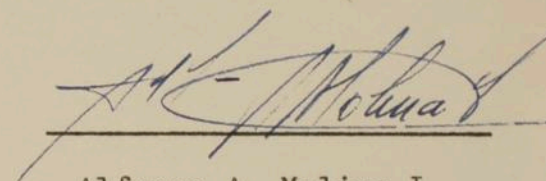
Ref. February 17, to:

Dr. Echandi

We regret to inform that the following
publication (s)

Manual de Fisiología Vegetal

- Is out of print
- Is in preparation
- Is no more published
- Is not our publication
- Is only available on photocopy or microfilm



Alfonso A. Molina L.
Publications Office

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE • LOUISIANA • 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

8-X-1973

Dr. Ralph Emerson
Department of Botany
University of California
Berkeley, California 74720

Dear Dr. Emerson:

Since my return from a sabbatical in Peru I have been catching up with recently published papers and have just read and greatly enjoyed your's on mycological relevance in the "Trans. Br. Mycol. Soc."

We used to talk about mycology "coming into its own" and perhaps any year now the still somewhat exotic field of ethnomycology will follow suit. Anyway, I find the investigation of Maya codices, mushroom stones and related matters rather more challenging than straight taxonomy. Dr. Gray included a few of my mushroom stone photos in his 1972 paper and from previous inquiries I have received it appears that a certain interest in them has been aroused.

If you still have reprints of your paper on mycological relevance I would greatly appreciate receiving one. Enclosed are 2 reprints of mine.

With kindest regards,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

LOWELL THOMAS
HONORARY PRESIDENT

CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH, Ph.D.
PRESIDENT

THE EXPLORERS CLUB



46 EAST 70th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021

TELEPHONE
212-628-8383

June 30, 1978

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN

Lewis Cotlow

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

*Frank Borman
Carleton S. Coon
James H. Doolittle
James Fowler
Arthur M. Godfrey
Barry Goldwater
Irving M. Johnson
Serge A. Korff
Richard E. Leakey
Willard Libby
R. Marlin Perkins
Roger Tory Peterson
S. Dillon Ripley II
Finn Ronne
Peter Scott
Russell E. Train
Juan T. Trippe
Thomas J. Watson, Jr.*

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

We are aware of your distinguished scientific career, and in particular your participation in expeditions furthering man's knowledge of the world in which we live.

Your accomplishments are such that we are interested in proposing to our Admissions Committee that it consider the possibility of your joining the many other distinguished individuals in The Explorers Club. In addition to accomplishments, the Admissions Committee bases its determination of new members on whether interests of an applicant complement or parallel those of the Club.

The enclosed brochure outlines the role of the Club and the scope of its activity as an institution of serious purpose dedicated to the continuing search for knowledge. The Explorers Club is not a social organization, but rather a society of men of impressive attainments in diverse fields.

Should you wish to consider this proposal, let me know, and we will send the traditional membership form. Accompanying it would be an information sheet which outlines categories of membership, dues structure and other details, particularly as regards the basis on which members are elected. Upon receipt of the completed application from you, I would, as Chairman of the Membership Committee, present it to the Admissions Committee, with my recommendation, for review.

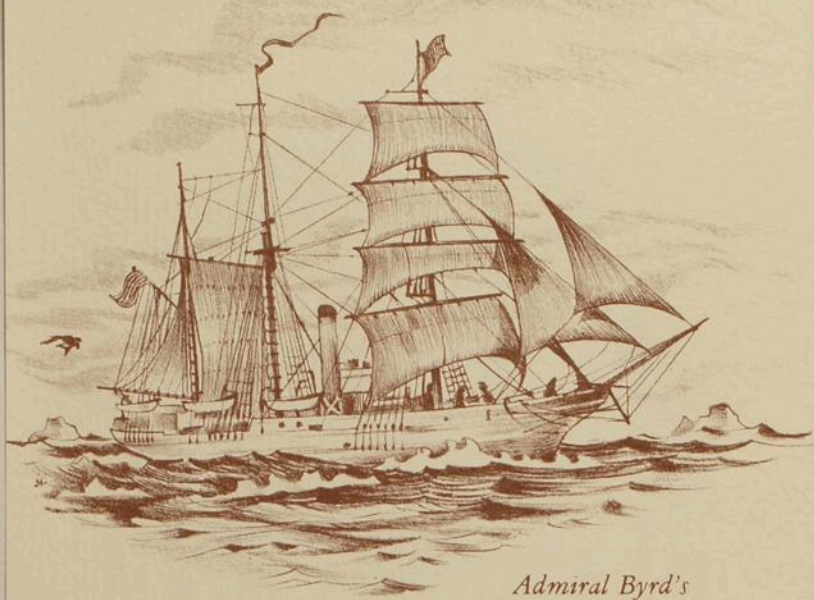
In the meantime, we extend our congratulations and best wishes to you in your good work.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis Cotlow
Lewis Cotlow

LC/c
Enc.

EARLIER EXPLORER MEMBERS



*Admiral Byrd's
Antarctic exploration
ship "BEAR"*

Charles A. Lindbergh

Roald Amundsen

Robert E. Peary

Adm. Richard E. Byrd

Peter Freuchen

Auguste Piccard

William Beebe

Roy Chapman Andrews

Henry Fairfield Osborne

*Also: Akeley, Stefansson, Wilkins, Nansen,
Shackleton, Balchen, Fuertes, Ellsworth,
among others.*

THE EXPLORERS CLUB TODAY

From its founding in 1904 to its present status as one of the world's most distinguished societies, The Explorers Club has served as an international focal point in the search for new knowledge.

The Explorers Club Flag, wherever raised, has become a worldwide symbol of mankind's finest endeavors and highest achievements. It was with Admiral Peary when he reached the North Pole, and with Roald Amundsen at the South Pole. It has been carried to the moon, and to the depths of the ocean.

The Club's scope of activity has expanded from its original emphasis on geographical exploration. Present horizons include discoveries in both field and laboratory; research into our distant past; and the challenges of space. The goal, however, remains unchanged: opening new frontiers; pursuing knowledge for the benefit of mankind; breaking down the barriers of the unknown; encouraging and stimulating both independent and institutional exploration.

The Explorers headquarters, at 46 East 70th Street in New York City, officially called the Lowell Thomas Building, offers an open door to members from all corners of the country and the world. It is a handsome six-story building containing administrative offices, auditorium, meeting rooms, and a valuable library of over 25,000 books, maps, and other such items, many of them extremely rare — the largest private collection in North America devoted solely to exploration.

The Explorers Club is not a social organization, but rather an organization comprised of men of impressive attainments in diverse fields. With its facilities and resources, many expeditions and research projects have been planned, or supported through grants from various Explorers Club Trust Funds. With a look towards the future, special assistance has been extended for the encouragement of youth programs. In all its varied activities, The Explorers Club plays a prominent role in the continuing search for knowledge.

EXPLORERS CLUB MEMBERSHIP

Present day membership comprises a wide range of eminent explorers, scientists, and a select group of distinguished men noteworthy for their contributions to world knowledge and exploration.

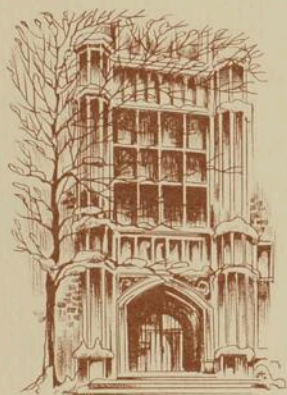
Included on the current roster are such notables as Neil Armstrong, Sir Edmund P. Hillary, Thor Heyerdahl, Laurence Gould, John Glenn, James Lovell, Alexander Wetmore, William H. Phelps, George Bass, King Leopold III, Jacques Piccard, Willard Bascom, Paul Bush-Romero, Max Brewer, HRH Prince Peter of Greece and Denmark, Gunnar Andersson, Rockwell Kent, Edwin Way Teale, Sir John Hunt, Jean Delacour, Edwin Link, Tenzing Norgay, several Nobel laureates, and many other distinguished members throughout the world.

The Explorers Club has twelve regional chapters in the U.S.A. and one in London. These chapters conduct their own meetings and send representatives to annual conferences in New York City.

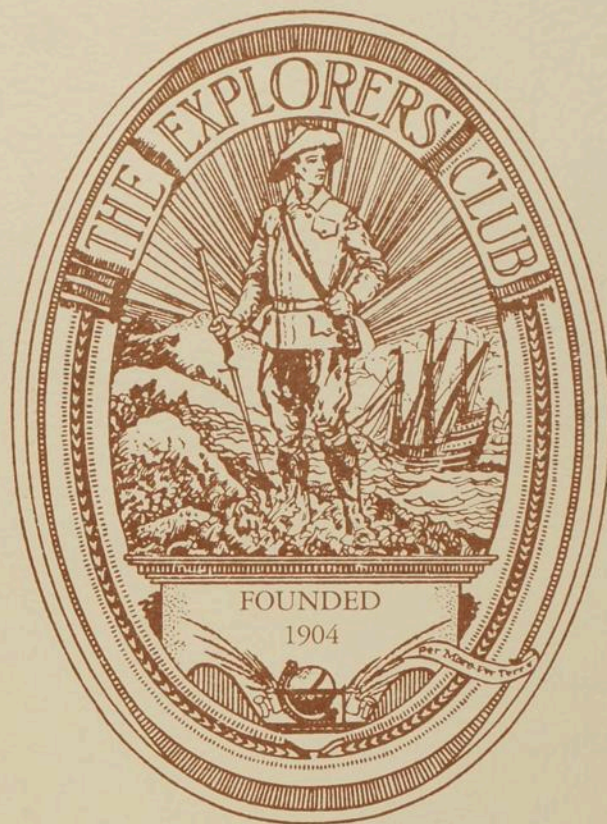
All members receive *The Explorers Journal*, a high calibre magazine published quarterly, and the *Explorers Newsletter*, issued bimonthly, reporting on activities of members and chapters. Numerous lecture programs are presented on a regular basis.

The Explorers Annual Dinner, attended by more than 1000, has become an internationally-recognized event featuring the world's leading explorers.

The headquarters building is a mecca for members and their guests. It functions as a meeting place not only for those from the New York area, but also from across the country and abroad. Members are always welcome to visit the Club and are encouraged to use the facilities of this famous and prestigious organization.



THE EXPLORERS CLUB
Lowell Thomas Building
46 East 70th Street
New York City
New York 10021



An Organization Devoted to
the Continuing Search
for Knowledge

CENTER FOR DISARMAMENT EDUCATION

1659 Glenmore Avenue · Baton Rouge, La. 70808 · (504) 924-1519

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I am sorry to have to trouble you with this matter, but we have tried with no success to cash the check you made out to us. The problem is the "pay to the order of"....Arms Control Project.

The check must be made out to either of the following:

TO: University Lutheran Chapel For: Arms Control Project

(Use this method if you wish to have the contribution tax deductible.)

OR

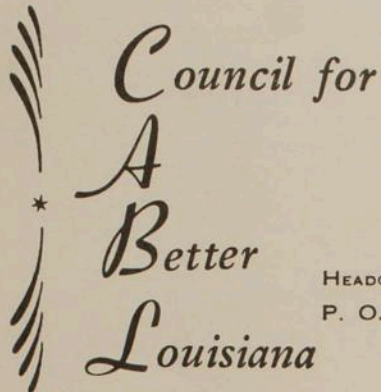
TO: Center for Disarmament Education

If you would make us out a new check, we would greatly appreciate it. I have enclosed a self addressed envelope for your convenience in sending it back to me. Thank you for cooperation and contribution.

Sincerely,

Cecil L. Eubanks

Sec/Treas.



HEADQUARTERS: FIDELITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
P. O. BOX 2978, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70821

TELEPHONE
383-5229

November 3, 1978

Dear Fellow Louisianian:

You have recently received an invitation from Governor Edwards to participate in a Conference on "Priorities for the Future of Louisiana." I urge you to attend.

The Priorities Conference is your opportunity to meet with other leaders, exchange ideas about the problems facing Louisiana, choose alternatives for action, and establish priorities for state government.

Council for a Better Louisiana is proud to co-sponsor the Priorities program with the Governor and the Legislature. Past experience clearly shows that this kind of direct participation in the democratic process does work. I expect the results of the Priorities Conference to have a significant impact on the direction state government takes in the 1980's.

Please join with us. Let your voice be heard by attending the Conference. The future is too important for us to ignore.

Best regards,

Edward W. Stagg
Executive Director

EWS/sm



GOVERNOR EDWIN EDWARDS

Cordially invites you

To participate with other leading citizens and public officials
in the

LOUISIANA: PRIORITIES FOR THE FUTURE CONFERENCE

Tuesday, December 5, 1978

1 p.m. — 5 p.m.

Riverside Centroplex, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

This conference is your opportunity to choose alternatives and contribute to the decision-making that will shape the future of Louisiana. Just as the highly successful *Goals for Louisiana* offered direction for the state in the 1970's, Louisiana: Priorities for the Future is identifying issues and defining needed actions for the 1980's. Sponsored by Governor Edwards, the Legislature, and the Council for a Better Louisiana, the Priorities Program is a partnership between elected officials and citizen leaders.

Senator Michael H. O'Keefe, *Chairman*

2-9-80

Indian art is so marvelous! Some of the temples are as breathtakingly lovely as the brochures say. My trip so far has been the dream come true. I'm having a hard time resisting the urge to buy things to take home. Were off to Madras this evening. After a couple of excursions out from there, it's on to Singapore, then Hong Kong and on home. Miss Bea (EXNER)

The Taj Mahal Inter-Continental,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay 400 039.

711-1980



DR. BERNARD LOWY

BOTANY DEPT., LSU

BATON ROUGE, LA.
70803

USA



TROMSØ MUSEUM

Fra soppfloraen i nordnorsk bjørkeskog.
Hovedsaklig modeller (laget av Erik H. Nordling).
From the Mushroom-flora of birch-wood.
Mainly models (made by E. H. Nordling).

July 27, '75

They grow everywhere, don't they? On board ship we have had truffles (small slivers) in sauces and as garnish -

B. Epner

Team Foto Scandia, Tromsø, foto eiliv Ieren



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