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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.

February 16, 1962

Mr. Felix Woytowski  
Casilla 4989  
Lima, Peru

Dear Mr. Woytowski:

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt in excellent condition of your latest shipment of specimens. Among them are two collections of Auricularia polytricha (tremellaceous fungus) which I am very glad to have from a new locality in Peru. I have collected it in Tingo and in Pucallpa and I am sure it is widely distributed throughout the tropical zone. You may come across other species of this genus which have much the same form but which lack the conspicuous hairy surface or may have one surface divided into a network of vein-like partitions. All of these should be found on dead wood as are most other tremellaceous fungi. This summer I am going to continue my study of these fungi in Mexico, Guatemala and perhaps some other Central American countries where very little collecting (of this group) has been done. I expect to leave for Mexico during the first week in June and to return to the University early in September.

The photos you included of some of your collecting areas are very interesting and it is most thoughtful of you to send them. At this writing I have not yet examined the curious growth of which you sent me a sample but it looks very much like a hypertrophy probably caused by a fungus. Again, my thanks for your kindness.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy

PS - I am enclosing a small fruiting body of Auricularia polytricha which you collected in the Yaupi-Pasco region. This is eaten in some parts of the world. I have cooked, boiled and fried it but no matter what I do with it, it still tastes like old rubber bands. No doubt this is one of the consequences of being a bad cook.

October 11, 1960

Mr. Felix Woytkowski  
Universidad Nacional Agraria  
La Molina  
Lima, Peru

Dear Mr. Woytkowski,

Although it has been some time since we last communicated, I think you may still remember me from the days that we spent together at La Molina, which I understand has recently been elevated to the status of National University.

I wonder whether you are planning in the near future to make a collecting trip to the sierra or montana. Should this be the case, I would very much like to ask your help in getting some fungi for me from the areas you visit. A small grant (\$50.) from the University enables me to offer you some payment for whatever you can send. Please understand that I do not, of course, expect you to make a special trip (I know that the expenses involved are beyond what I am able to offer) but only to look for fungi provided that you will already be engaged in a collecting expedition.

As you know, I collected a few things when I had the opportunity to get away from Lima, but I need much more material before I can report on the fungi that interest me most, the gelatinous ones (Tremellales, including such genera as Auricularia, Tremella, Exidia, Dacrymyces, Calocera etc., illustrations of which you may find in a paper I think I sent you in 1959 ... in Lloydia 18(4):149-181. 1955.) I have recently completed a study of the Argentine Tremellales which is to appear in Lilloa early in 1961 and I am eager to do something similar for the Tremellales of Peru.

If you are planning a trip within the next six months or so, please let me know and I will gladly forward a check for \$50. to help defray part of your expenses.

Please convey my kindest regards to Dr. Velarde when you see him.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

B. Lowy  
Assoc. Prof. Botany  
Curator, Mycologic  
Herbarium

October 26, 1960.

Doctor  
B. Lowy  
Assoc. Professor of Botany and  
Curator of the Mycological Herbarium  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dear Doctor Lowy :

It was a great pleasure to receive your letter of October II. I left the Universidad Nacional Agraria for good two years ago, and dedicate myself wholly material-collecting for the Institutions of your country. I am more independent and earn more. I even got a new genus : "Woytkowskia spemato-chorda" Woodson, gen. et spec. nov. (Tabernaemontanoideae), Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden, Miscellaneous Taxonomica II, 1960.-

Dr. O. Velarde has travelled to Europe, the lady Assistant of Phytopathology to the States, and the head of said section is the Señorita Brown who married recently. I have contracts from drug firms to collect medicinal plants. In 1962 I will work probably in Panama or Costarica, sent there to collect for the U.S. Universities. And -perhaps- I will end my life somewhere in the United States.

How disappointing it is that you did not contact me earlier ; since you left Peru, I have made eleven collecting expeditions; I could have collected plenty of material for you !

Collecting now : I will start for another trip to the departments of San Martin and Amazonas within a fortnight. We have been looking at La Molina for your valuable publications sent to me : there were none, as probably somebody has taken them to his home for his library.

I have no means to know anything about the desired : Tremellales, Auricularia, Tremella, Exidia, Dacrymyces, Calocera, etc., unless you kindly send me again the lost Lloydia, or cuttings of illustrations or samples of specimens of the mentioned genera.

If you do so -by Air Mail- I am sure you will receive abundant material. Please address to my P.O. Box 4989.

Your mentioned check for \$50.00 will be much appreciated.

Thanking you once more for your good letter,  
sincerely yours

*Felix Woytkowski*  
Felix Woytkowski.

November 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Woytkowski:

I was very glad to have your reply to my letter of October 11 expressing your willingness to collect fungi for me on your next trip. It is a great stroke of luck for me to have a person of your experience engage in this work. First I want to wish you every good fortune in your new role which gives you more freedom to dedicate yourself to your work essentially without interruption. I congratulate you also on having your name commemorate a new genus of plants, a distinction in the world of science which few attain during their lifetime!

Thank you for the news from La Molina. I had heard that Lilly Brown was married but not about Dr. Velarde's trip to Europe, which should prove very useful to him.

Enclosed is a bank draft for \$50. which is an inadequate sum, but please consider it at least as a gesture of good will. I am sending you separately via air, illustrated reprints on tremellaceous fungi. Please pardon the ragged copy of the Lloydia paper, the only one I could find. However, it has 16 photographs of various genera and species that may serve as a helpful guide. In addition, there are the photos enclosed here, on which I have noted the predominant colors associated with the species.

Just a word about preservation. The main precaution to be taken is to have the fungus thoroughly dry before shipment. Each collection should be in a separate packet (old newspaper does very well) and of course the usual data slip enclosed (date, location, substrate, apx. alt. etc.)

I am rushing this to you in the hope that it reaches you before your next departure.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy

Woytkowski

November 1, 1960

Felix Woytkowski  
Casilla 4989  
Lima - Peru.

March 29, 1961.

Doctor  
B. Lowy  
Associate Professor of Botany &  
Curator of the Mycological Herbarium  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dear Doctor Lowy :

I am sending by the ordinary mail a small lot of fungi, collected at Rioja, department of San Martin.

The lot is absurdly poor and small. The rain season in the Rioja forests has been unusually heavy, there was no possibility of drying the collections, as we lived in a cellar-like dark hut and there was no sun - only a pea-soup opacity of a so-called rain-season-jungle-day. Rioja is surrounded by bogs, marshes and vast plains of "fern-jungles" (*Pteris* sp. up to 1.50.m. high), and during the "winter" months is a very ungrateful region : small brooks become deep rivers after one night's rain !

Thus this lot is sent to prove that the fungi are not forgotten, and they will reach you shortly from some other part of the country.

The Rioja collecting trip has cost me US\$648.00., and has taught me that only regions reached by car may be visited nowadays for collecting work.

Within the herbaria, collected in August 1960, another new genus has been found; it is being described now as "Allofelicia" of the Loganiaceae : a true consolation for the collector in these jungles.

Hoping you will most kindly forgive these first disheartening results for you,

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Felix Woytkowski*  
Felix Woytkowski.

April 7, 1961

Dear Mr. Woytkowski,

Thank you for your letter telling me about your collecting efforts at Rioja. It certainly seems that the elements were conspiring against you! Of course, when it comes to jungle collecting, I am still only a tyro, but I think I can appreciate some of the difficulties and frustrations that come your way under adverse conditions. It is good of you to have gathered some things for me nevertheless, and I will welcome these specimens with more than the usual carino. Everyone has to expect a few small defeats on occasion, but in your case, by comparison with your successes, these temporary set-backs fade into insignificance.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy

Felix Woytkowski  
Lima - Peru  
Casilla 4989.

Copy for:  
Doctor B. Lowy  
Louisiana State University.

December 28, 1961.

About collecting Aquatic and semi-aquatic Hemiptera, and also Lepidoptera, in the humid, tropical jungle.

During one quarter of the present century I have been collecting them with true and efficient enthusiasm. Of the mentioned Hemiptera I have supplied to Doctor H.B. Hungerford 4,836 specimens : 32 new species have been described - as far as I know.

Some 5,000 specimens more were sent to different specialists, including also the Coleoptera, living in the same habitats.

Also -at least- 10,000 specimens of Lepidoptera, frequenting moist places in the tropical forests.

The scientific, respective knowledge of all these tropical insects - has been increased, and both the specialists and the collector have made quite a significant contribution to Entomology.

The specialists have spent many a dollar paying for the ordered material, and years of intense study in order to publish the ever new discoveries, -- the collector has earned now and then a modest sum of money, many acknowledgments and the positive perception of the fact that this kind of collecting in the tropics is equivalent to the slow, steady, inevitable destruction of his health and life.

The tropical jungle is all-destroying and all-devouring. The invincible foe and destroyer, always invisible, the killer - are the fungi and the helminths of numerous kinds, which attack every living being, - and there is no way to escape !

Nematodes, as *Ankylostoma duodenale* and *Necator americanus* are present everywhere, where moisture, mud, bog, marsh, - even the flowing water - exist in the tropical forest.

They enter the body through the skin. The larvae bore their way through the skin and travel with the bloodstream through the right heart to the lungs and from there through the respiratory tract via the trachea to the oesophagus and down through the stomach into the small intestine. They suck large quantities of blood, they cause all the symptoms of chronic iron-deficiency anaemia with exceptionally low haemoglobin values.

The hosts appear apathetic with excessive lassitude; then follow : palpitation, dyspnoea, hypertrophy and dilatation of the heart. These cardiac changes eventually lead to heart failure and death.

98% of the jungle people are full of these parasites, usually 4 - 6 different species, - and all of those people are actually degenerate, can neither work nor think nor live decently. Myself, personally, have the *Ankylostoma*, the *Necator* and *Tricocephalus* since the year 1936.

In November 1961 and also during the previous collecting trips, when climbing the hills and collecting - I have often fainted, and just now got sick and had to accept the aid of numerous doctors : their diagnoses were astounding:

red corpuscles - 2,200,000 p. mm. (in 1958 I had 4,990,000 and in 1959 - 4,360,000).

Also the three mentioned helminths - in good quantity. Also the chronic iron-deficiency anaemia, angina pectoris and other heart diseases which brought about the impossibility to use the hands.

The doctors gave me three blood transfusions, plenty of milk, vitamins, iron, high protein diet, etc.

Thus, besides the collections for scientific investigations, I believe, I have proved that living, travelling and collecting in these vast tropical lands - always end lethally in the suicidal destruction of the individual.

The natives or rather some of them use, mostly every two years, the latex of the tree *Ficus anthelminthica*; this cure provokes a high temperature; to cool it off they remain submerged in the river for some hours, - but very soon new helminths invade their bodies.

Knowing the habitats of all these Nematodes, I have tried to keep to the dry land, and collect now exclusively plants in relatively dry situations, - thus perhaps I may live a little longer in this here sad exile. I do hope that my experience may prove useful to those that are not initiated.

*FW*

Lima, Peru.

Felix Woytkowski.

Dear Doctor Lowy

I could feel ashamed for not having sent to you a good collection of fungi. I have so few of them that it is not worth while to send them - as yet.

The copy of the circular will explain the delay.

Please find enclosed a photograph of a fungus(?) upon leaves & branches of a tree, some 10 m. high. The weight of this growth makes the branches droop - and all the branches are positively covered with this pale whitish-yellow-brown stuff. The green ruler is 6 inches long.

Thank you for your kind wishes & please accept my best ones from  
Felix Woytkowski

P.S. The doctors thought I had cancer or "ulcus ventriculi" - made dozens of radiographs - they found nothing of the kind & accepted my diagnosis of jungle parasitic advanced disease.

Jan. 3, 1962

Mr. Felix Woytowski  
Casilla 4989  
Lima, Peru

Dear Mr. Woutowski:

I am distressed to hear about your illness, especially so because you have for so many years dedicated yourself to that difficult and often thankless though important pursuit of collector-naturalist in some of the most inhospitable parts of the South American tropics.

Although it may be little consolation, those of us who have the slightest acquaintance with the problems of collecting in the tropics, know that you are making worthy contributions to science in the best tradition of such men as Ruiz, Pavon, Dombey, Spruce and other notable pioneers in this field.

I sincerely hope that your health continues to improve and that you soon regain something of your former vigor.

The color photograph looks most interesting. It appears to be a hypertrophic growth and as you suggest, may have been induced by a fungus. I would be glad to have a fragment to examine. Do you know the name of the host?

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Lowy  
Assoc. Prof. Plant Path.

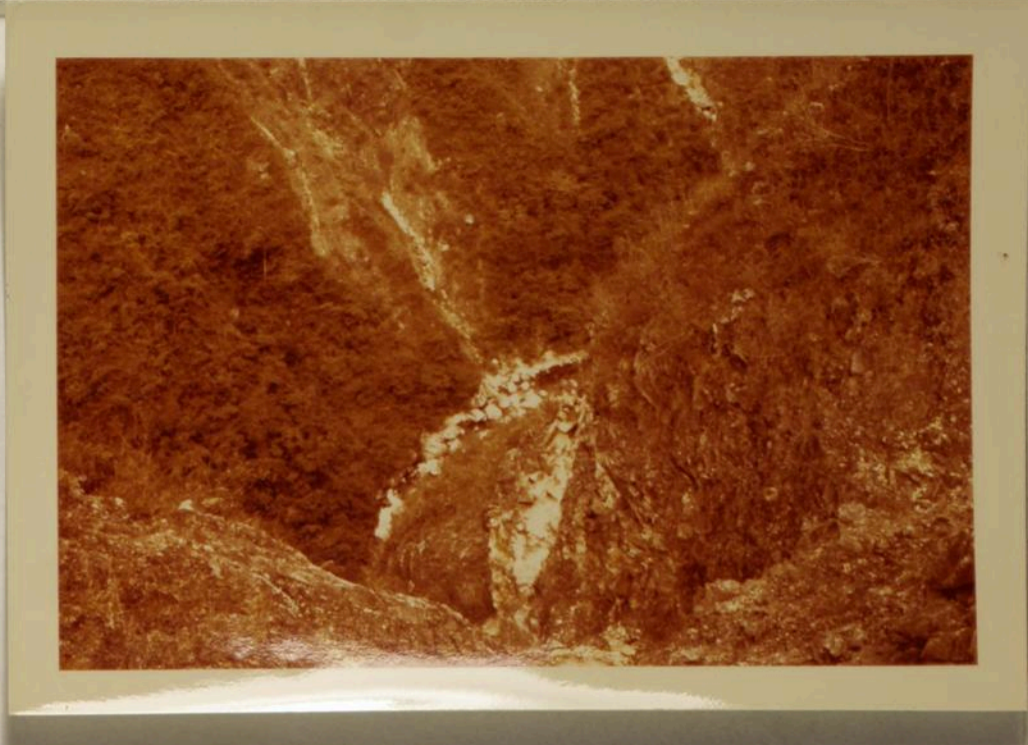
mr b



FELIX WYKOWSKI









paintings

graphics

collages

sculpture

by

**Naomi Wheeler**

at

the gallery of

**THE LOGAN HELM WOODFORD COUNTY LIBRARY**

*Mrs. Harry E. Wheeler  
3293 Bellefonte Drive  
Lexington, Ky. 40502*

files, Kentucky

October 31

X11-'73

You are cordially invited to a reception  
Sunday, October 3, 1971 – from 2:30 - 5:00 p.m.

*With all best wishes for your success  
(Telegram) Harrys*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



Date \_\_\_\_\_

To \_\_\_\_\_

John and Shirley Welles  
Route 2, Box 45  
Ponchatoula, LA 70454

- Please return call
- Please call
- For necessary action
- For your information
- For your files
- Read and return

2 December 1975  
Baton Rouge

Dear John and Shirley,

It was delightful to meet people who, as we say in Latin America, are so simpaticos. Your reception went beyond cordiality. Your life style is enviable and we are glad to have shared a part of it with you.

With kindest regards,

Bernard and Lara Lowry

John & Shirley Welles  
Route 2, Box 45  
Ponchartraine, La 70454

# LOUISIANA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

KNAPP HALL, UNIVERSITY STATION  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

April 6, 1977



LSU  
A BICENTENNIAL UNIVERSITY

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Botany Department  
316 Life Science Building  
L.S.U.  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I am enclosing a letter from a Mrs. Esperean. I am unable to furnish the information she requested. Can you do so?

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

*Kenneth Whitam*

Kenneth Whitam  
Assistant Specialist  
Plant Pathology

lmz

*A Progressive Agriculture for a Permanent Republic*

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY & A. & M. COLLEGE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND LOUISIANA PARISHES COOPERATING

P. O. Box 2162

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

April 4, 1977

Dr. Ken Whitam,  
La. Cooperative Extension Service,  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Whitam:

This is written to you at the suggestion of Dr. Earl Puls, Jr., after writing to him about a published feature I had in Morning Advocate, Thurs. Feb. 24, 1977, page 18-E titled: "They Call Them Black Gold .. Truffles".

That morning one of the librarians asked me if Louisiana could have truffles since we had so many oak trees. Later that day, while riding the city bus, a friend asked the same question. Others found the feature informative and believe since we have oak trees in La., we could raise truffles, since they are so expensive to import.

I am wondering if I wrote about truffles if La., could cash on such a luxury eating. Could research be done on truffles in La.?

I am writing a book on origin of foods and beverages and use these features from time to time in both Morning Advocate and State Times. Have published about 11 in less than three months.

I am a free lance writer for both B.R. papers, Southern Living Mag. and Dixie Roto Mag of Times Picayune. Last Sun. had a feature in Dixie on "Snuff Stuff" page 39.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Gertie Espanan

*Gertie Espanan*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY  
URBANA, ILLINOIS

April 10, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

At the suggestion of both Dr. D.P. Rogers and Dr. Lafayette Frederick I am writing to you for some help. I am working on the morphology and cytology of Densocarpa shanori (Tuberales) and am in need of some young fruiting bodies of any species of Lycoperdon. I realize that this last sentence sounds odd, but there is method in my madness. One of my problems is to flatten cytological preparations of the young asci for photomicrography. Acid hydrolysis doesn't work as well as I'd like and I am therefore looking for an enzyme which will digest the wall material of the truffle. Assuming that the wall is at least partly chitin, a chitinase seems to offer the best hope for success. Cytase from snail stomachs has been used successfully by some workers. According to one British worker, however, a chitinase is present in some Basidiomycetes, notably Lycoperdon, which is superior to the snail juice in several respects. To my knowledge it has not been tried on fungi, so I don't know if it will work. At any rate, it's worth trying. But I can't expect to collect any puffballs in this locality until June at the earliest and I want to have my thesis finished by the end of summer school. Therefore time is an important factor for me. Dr. Frederick says that puffballs are found in Louisiana in the spring and I would appreciate it if you could send me a dozen or so fruiting bodies which are still white in the center.

Please don't go to any extra trouble to get this material. Just keep me in mind if you happen to find some puffballs within the next month or two.

Sincerely yours,

*Francis A. Uecker*

Francis A. Uecker  
Assistant in Botany

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES  
BOTANY, BACTERIOLOGY AND  
PLANT PATHOLOGY

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION  
PLANT PATHOLOGY

April 14, 1961

Dear Mr. Uecker,

I am in the field frequently these days but have not come across any Lycoperdon to date. However, it should be coming along pretty soon now, as Dr. Frederick suggests and within the next few weeks I hope to find enough to satisfy your needs. I have found Lycoperdon here as early as February but this is not common. In any case, I'll certainly be on the look-out for your chitinase producers and will try not to disappoint you.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

College of Arts and Sciences

NEW ORLEANS 18

Department of Botany

November 30, 1961

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

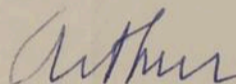
Dear Bernie:

Sorry I missed you on our return from Chicot but time was of the essence. Why not come down here for ye olde visit?

While in Suriname one of the most cordial and helpful people there was Dr. H. van Hoof. The other day I received a letter from him with a request for ". . .some information on the climate in general of the rice growing districts in the USA, especially of the climate in Mississippi and Louisiana. Is the atmosphere humid or relatively dry (relative humidity high or low) during the rice growing periods from May till September . . ." etc. Since van Hoof is a pathologist I am sure this has something to do with diseases. I could call the weather bureau and get some of this information, but I thought someone up there might have a publication or two on it. Could you help me in this? Should I write the experiment station? Or what?

Finally, the Cymatoderma article is in galley. Perhaps it will finally see the light of day.

Best regards,



ALW:mc

NEWCOMB COLLEGE

*Tulane University*

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

*Department of Spanish and Portuguese*

September 30/71

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Many thanks for the reprint. As Carrie suggested, the article interested me a great deal. Although I have visited Oaxaca several times, somehow or other I never got around to eating even one teonanácatl. On the next trip I think I'll lay off tequila and give the sacred mushroom a try. At my age, you know, anything for a change!

Thanks again y saludos a la Señora.

*Dan*

P.S. In Kate Simon's Mexican guidebook I remember reading a vivid and apparently authentic account of mushroom eating in Oaxaca. Her hallucinatory experiences closely parallel those you have described so well.

The University of Wisconsin-Parkside  
Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140  
Telephone: AC 414 658 4861



Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs

November 20, 1970

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I have recently heard from Dr. Peter Fliess, Department of Government, University of Massachusetts, Amherst that you may be considering the possibility of a change in academic affiliation. My purpose in writing this exploratory letter is to tell you about the University of Wisconsin - Parkside and to inquire whether you might be interested in a position here.

Parkside, one of the four degree-granting campuses of the University, began full-scale operation in 1969. It is being created in southeastern Wisconsin on a magnificent 700 acre site located between Kenosha and Racine, two miles from Lake Michigan. Details concerning our physical location are set forth in the enclosed materials.

Parkside's academic plan features two colleges, the College of Science and Society, which is the arts and sciences arm, and the School of Modern Industry, which provides professional training in selected areas, each subdivided into divisions (e.g., Science, Social Science, Engineering, and the like), composed of the appropriate disciplines. Adequate disciplinary identity is retained, but most administrative functions take place at the divisional level. This arrangement has the enormous advantage of facilitating cross-disciplinary programs, a prime consideration here, while at the same time precluding the stultifying influences of departmental rigidity. Our academic goals are precisely the same as those of our sister campuses at Madison and Milwaukee with excellence both in education and research. We are seeking to employ in each of our prime disciplines faculty who are outstanding scholars and this is the reason I am writing to you. Judging from what we know of your record we feel that you can help us do a very important job--building a first-rate faculty in science.

Only a visit to the campus can convey the special flavor of Parkside. All of us here are caught up in the excitement of creating a new university. We are erecting buildings, each conforming to the truly remarkable master plan described in one of the enclosed brochures. But more to the point, we are assembling a new faculty, creating a new curriculum, and encouraging research in many fields. Our faculty, thus far, is largely made up of persons who have recently acquired their Ph.D.'s. To achieve balance, this year we plan to recruit largely at the associate and full professor level, although some assistant professors will be added. Emphasis is being placed upon scholarly achievement.

Parkside's natural advantages merit special consideration. Historically, the citizens of the state of Wisconsin have an outstanding record of support for higher education. Our location in the population corridor between Chicago (60 miles to the south) and Milwaukee (30 miles to the north) makes accessible all the advantages of the large cities without any of the disadvantages. We draw on the resources of both cities--libraries, cultural events, industries, universities, etc. Both Kenosha and Racine are pleasant and congenial cities in which to live and work.

The demographic features of the University will interest you. This fall we have something over 4,000 students, the annual growth rate being almost 1,000 per year. Parkside projects 10,000 by 1980 at the latest. Permanent faculty number 150 at present, assisted by part-time personnel. Physical facilities are currently being expanded, four new buildings being in varying stages of construction, all planned for use in 1972. Shortly to be approved is an additional instructional building housing selected social sciences, sciences, engineering, and business.

If you are interested in being considered for a possible appointment to the faculty here at Parkside, I invite you to send me a copy of your vitae and other appropriate credentials. Salaries, teaching loads, availability of research support, etc. are in the University of Wisconsin tradition. Since faculty recruitment is our highest priority, we are prepared to make early commitments to qualified candidates.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

*John S. Harris*

John S. Harris  
Vice Chancellor for  
Academic Affairs

JSH/jms

Enclosures

December 1, 1970

Dr. John S. Harris  
The University of Wisconsin-Parkside  
Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140

Dear Dr. Harris:

Only a few years ago, when my good friend and colleague Dr. Peter Fliess was a member of the LSU faculty, I recall something of the anxiety and soul-searching that he experienced before making the decision that resulted in his present more favorable position. Because I have been in a roughly comparable situation regarding what I considered to be certain departmental rigidities, I have on occasion also thought of the possibility of making a change. Quite recently (effective this September) as the result of an administrative rearrangement, the former Department of Botany and Plant Pathology was dissolved and a new and separate Department of Botany was formed. Although my position in the new Department has conspicuously improved, it is too early to judge what long range effects may be anticipated.

My chief professional interest for a number of years has been in tropical mycological research. Tropical America has been largely neglected by mycologists, although phanerogamic botanists have vigorously pursued studies in that region. My plans include the continuation of a systematic survey of neotropical mycoflora and eventually an extension into other tropical areas. I am convinced of the urgent need for more studies in all phases of tropical biology and these must be planned and executed before more tropical land undergoes further deleterious and even irreversible changes in consequence of man's persistent abuse of natural resources. I have made a modest start in this direction with my monograph of neotropical Tremellales which is now in press.

The information you have given me concerning the campus at Parkside is impressive. Of course there are many factors to consider. It would be useful to know what I may expect by way of salary, teaching load, botanical (and other) library facilities, photomicrographic equipment, herbarium, sabbatical leave, retirement plan and other academic matters. One of my prime considerations concerns the teaching opportunities available for my wife, who is a teacher of Spanish. She received her Ph.D. from Columbia University this year and is now an Associate Professor at Southern University.

I have enclosed some pertinent data for your consideration, including a curriculum vitae. My present 9-month salary is \$18,500 and I have an average teaching load of 6 hours.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Lowy  
Professor of Botany

The University of Wisconsin-Parkside  
Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140  
Telephone: AC 414 658 4861



College of Science and Society

March 2, 1971

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for your letter expressing interest in a teaching position at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside. Although we would like to pursue your candidacy at this time, I regret to inform you that the Governor of Wisconsin has imposed a "freeze" on all recruiting and hiring of state employees.

Should the freeze be lifted, we would be in a position to move rapidly and will give your candidacy serious consideration.

Sincerely,

Norbert Isenberg  
Professor of Chemistry  
Chairman, Division of Science

NI/hg

A-6



JOHN WILEY & SONS, INC., PUBLISHERS

605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016 212 TN 7-9800 CABLE: JONWILE

August 10, 1971

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

Dear Prof. Lowy:

Re: Purseglove, J.W.: Tropical Crops. Dicotyledons, Vols I & II  
\$8.50 each

Thank you for your request for a copy of the above title. We sincerely appreciate your interest in Wiley books.

We regret that we are unable to provide you with a complimentary copy of this book. You are no doubt aware that this publication is of a highly specialized nature with a rather limited textbook market. Consequently, the economics involved in publishing such a book does not allow for wide distribution of complimentary copies.

We are, however, quite willing to send it under our examination plan. The Wiley examination plan enables you to retain the book for as long as 60 days. When you notify us of adoption the charges will be cancelled. In the event you decide not to adopt the book you may either purchase it at our ten percent academic discount or return it for full credit.

If you would like us to send you an examination copy on this basis, an initialled notation in the margin of this letter will suffice.

There are, however, occasional exceptions to our policy of restricting these books. If this is true in your case, kindly advise us in more detail and we will be pleased to reconsider your request.

Cordially yours,

Diana Rose Gillis  
College Textbook Division

mj

NEW YORK LOS ANGELES PALO ALTO SALT LAKE CITY LONDON SYDNEY TORONTO SOMERSET, N.J.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

August 13, 1971

Miss Diana Rose Gillis  
John Wiley & Sons, Inc.  
605 Third Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10016

Dear Miss Gillis:

Thank you for your kind letter in response to my request for the Purselove volumes. But I am afraid that my intention was misunderstood. I have not reached that exalted station in life which would enable me to request a book from a publisher and expect this to be interpreted as a thinly veiled suggestion that a complimentary copy be sent forthwith. I have done nothing for Wiley & Sons to deserve it. The only remote reason might be my persistent use of the Alexopoulos textbook in mycology but I claim no special privileges on that score.

The Purselove volumes are splendid and since I simply want them for my personal use, the most I would expect is the courtesy of a small professional discount. In fact, I shall probably have to purchase a volume of my own now in press, from Hafner (Monograph No. 6 "Tremellales" in "Flora Neotropica") since the publisher has given me no hint that complimentary copies will be forthcoming. Well, Sam Johnson was right when he defined a lexicographer as a "...harmless drudge ...", a definition which by extrapolation is also applicable to the authors of volumes used almost exclusively in academia.

Thank you for your consideration in writing to me rather than sending a computerized response, which I abhor! I shall gladly remit my check for the volumes when they arrive.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

*B. Lowy*  
Bernard Lowy  
Professor of Botany

100th YEAR  
1869-70 **LSU** 1969-70  
IN  
BATON ROUGE

L. WEESUB

PLANT RES. INST.

CENTRAL EXPER. FARM

OTTAWA, CANADA

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

November 10, 1971

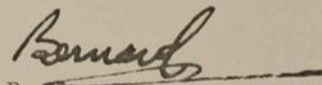
Dear Luella:

Thanks for your very kind words. I am finding that others are reacting similarly to this paper and at the rate requests are coming in, I may not have enough reprints to distribute, but you will certainly get one.

My paper on Tremellales in Flora Neotropica has just come out and I wonder whether you will feel as enthusiastic about it. I know its shortcomings but hope these are not such as to impair the usefulness of the work.

The enclosed paper, which is unknown to most of our mycological colleagues, may also interest you although it was meant for a general audience.

With kindest regards,

  
B. Lowy

100th YEAR  
1869-70  1969-70  
IN  
BATON ROUGE

LSU



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

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

MRS. TAYLOR  
6070 HIGHLAND RD

August 28, 1978

Dear Mrs. Taylor,

In the calm after the storm, I can only be forever thankful that the accident I caused resulted in no injury to you or your dear ones.

I am making every effort to determine the reason for my momentary, dangerous lapse which might have ended in tragedy. Even once in a lifetime is too much for this kind of near disaster.

Although you were the recipient of the rudest shock, the composure, dignity and restraint that you showed in these difficult circumstances was a remarkable example of civil and civilized behavior!

With all best wishes,

Respectfully, yet gratefully yours,

Bernard L. Long

"UNIVERSITY WITH A FUTURE"



CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE / MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE DU CANADA

RESEARCH BRANCH / DIRECTION DE LA RECHERCHE

Dr. B. Lowy  
Mycological Herbarium  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, La. 70803  
U.S.A.

YOUR FILE NO. / VOTRE RÉF. N° November 10, 1971

OUR FILE NO. / NOTRE RÉF. N° November 17, 1971

Plant Research Institute  
Central Experimental Farm  
Ottawa, Canada  
K1A 0C6

Dear Bernard:

I was delighted to get the reprint of your paper in *Revista Interamericana Review I* (1), and found it very interesting. I applaud your courage in trying out the effects of the Psilocybe. I'm sure I wouldn't have the guts to do it.

The library has a subscription to the *Flora Neotropica*, and so I'm looking forward to seeing your paper on the Tremellales. I know nothing about tropical tremellaceous fungi, but from what I've seen of tropical and subtropical homobasids., I'd say you must have had a tough job.

Many thanks, and very best wishes.

As ever,

*Luella*  
Luella K. Weresub  
Mycologist

January, 15, 1972

Greg Wright  
4517 Live Oak Drive  
Claremont, California 91711

Dear Mr. Lowy,

I just read one of your book reviews in Economic Botany in which you contested the author on three points concerning caution in the eating of wild mushrooms: (1) that all Amanitas should be avoided by the amateur, (2) that Amanitas can contaminate edible mushrooms, and (3) that a primary rule is to avoid decayed mushrooms. The first point is certainly open to question and open to judgment, and to be answered by experience in the field which I do not have. But I have read from several sources on the need to keep unidentified mushrooms separate when collecting in order to keep edible ones from contamination by poisonous ones (particularly certain Amanitas), and also on the need to refrain from eating specimens showing decay (it has been argued that <sup>edible</sup> mushrooms may often be reported as poisonous because they were eaten in a state of decay). Since I will soon be traveling to somewhere in the southeastern United States (probably in March) in order to try my hand at gathering, identifying, and dining on edible wild plants and mushrooms, I would greatly appreciate it if you could help me resolve the contradictory opinions I have now encountered.

From my several botany courses at Pomona College (with Lyman Benson) I have acquired a fairly good background in the identification of flowering plants, but I have not been so fortunate with getting help in the identification of mushrooms (a bigger problem has been finding mushrooms to work on!). Richard Benjamin, a mycologist at the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden in Claremont, advised me that the identification of mushrooms is a highly specialized skill (meaning that he would have almost as much trouble with it as anybody else), and that therefore an amateur mycological club would be the most likely place to find help. If you know of any such clubs in the Southeast, (or even in the Northeast, if necessary--my main desire is

to work in the Eastern Deciduous Forest with its rich vegetation), or any other place that I can get help with mushroom identification, please let me know. Thank you.

Sincerely,

*Greg Wright*

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

January 18, 1972

Dear Mr. Wright:

I do not know of any way in which an edible mushroom can be "contaminated" as a result of being in juxtaposition with a poisonous species. There is the possibility that spores could be exchanged in this way, but short of eating fragments of the poisonous sp., I think there is no danger. But just as a matter of correct collecting procedure, all specimens should be placed in separate receptacles to insure\* that species are not mixed prior to identification. I thought it was clear from my remarks in reviewing Stubbs's book that I do not advocate eating "decayed specimens."

I agree with Benjamin. The enclosure might be useful to you on the question of mycological "clubs."

Sincerely yours,

*B. Lowy*

Bernard Lowy  
Professor of Botany

ARTHUR L. WELDEN  
DEPT. OF BIOLOGY  
TULANE UNIVERSITY  
6823 ST. CHARLES AVE.  
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118



Paul Revere



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A PUBLIC THAT READS A ROOT OF DEMOCRACY

*Prof. B. Lowy  
Dept. of Botany  
La. State Univ  
Baton Rouge, La. 70803*

From: Office of the Chancellor

May 7, 1981

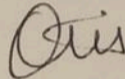
To: Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany

The "Native Flora of Louisiana" project is about at the halfway point according to the calendar, and is well ahead of schedule in terms of the number of drawings completed by Miss Margaret Stones.

I believe observance of such a milestone in this distinguished undertaking is appropriate. It is my pleasure, therefore, to invite you and your spouse or guest, to attend a reception in honor of Miss Stones and the sponsors to be held in the Faculty Club on Tuesday, May 19, from 4 to 5:30 p.m.

We shall also take this opportunity to assign, by lottery, sponsorship of at least one completed drawing in the series to each donor.

Please call my office to let me know if you will or will not be able to attend.



Otis B. Wheeler  
Acting Chancellor

OBW:ssh



Office of Chancellor  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

May 8, 1981

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
622 Castle Kirk Avenue  
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Dear Dr. Lowy:

The "Native Flora of Louisiana" project is about at the halfway point according to the calendar, and is well ahead of schedule in terms of the number of drawings completed by Miss Margaret Stones.

I believe observance of such a milestone in this distinguished undertaking is appropriate. It is my pleasure, therefore, to invite you to the campus on Tuesday, May 19 to attend a reception in the Faculty Club from 4 to 5:30 p.m. in honor of Miss Stones and the sponsors of the project.

We shall also take this opportunity to assign, by lottery, sponsorship of at least one completed drawing in the series to each donor.

I hope you can be with us on this occasion.

Please call (504)388-6977 or write to let me know if you will or will not be able to attend. You may have someone represent you if you wish.

Sincerely,

Otis B. Wheeler  
Acting Chancellor

OBW:ssh

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY  
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Memo

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

To: \_\_\_\_\_

Re: \_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Lowry - Thanks for  
these books. Sorry to  
be so long in returning  
them. I finally got the  
ones I wanted from

IWLGA.

Thanks again  
Martha Works

For your:

- Recommendation
- Distribution
- Information
- Action
- Files
- Please return
- Discard if not wanted
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

From: \_\_\_\_\_

2-III-1982

## Who's Who in Frontier Science and Technology

200 East Ohio Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60611  
Telephone 312:787-2008

Publishers of *Who's Who in America*  
Since 1898

16-VI-1982

Dear Marquis Nominee:

The publishers of Who's Who in America are now compiling the first edition of an important new reference book, Who's Who in Frontier Science and Technology. Because of your current involvement in frontier scientific work, we invite you to submit your biographical data for consideration for inclusion in this volume.

Who's Who in Frontier Science and Technology will contain biographical information on scientists and technologists in the forefront fields, what some scientists call the "cutting edge" or "frontier" of science. These fields include work that uses the latest technology - computers, fiber optics, lasers, and other developments - or that involves the newest breakthroughs - such as genetic engineering, imaging technology - in traditional areas. The enclosed list of fields in which frontier work is occurring is based on extensive research as well as input from over 400 scientists.

The high standards of excellence that characterize Who's Who in America apply as well to this new publication in science, as we seek biographical data from qualified scientists. We look forward to early receipt of your completed data form.

Yours sincerely

*Adele Hast*

Adele Hast, Ph.D.  
Editor-in-Chief

P. S. In order to locate scientists engaged in frontier research and activity, our editorial staff is drawing on a number of sources in the sciences (e.g., specialized scientific organizations, articles in professional journals). You may receive more than one request for biographical data. Please check the "duplicate" box in the upper right corner of the data form so that we may correct our records.

FA/DA

# Who'sWho in Frontier Science and Technology

## FIELDS AND SUBSPECIALTIES

Each major field has a list of numbered subspecialties. Choose one or two subspecialties that describe the area of your current scientific work. Enter the code number and name of each subspecialty on the data form. Use the category "Other" only if your current work is not included within any listed subspecialty. If you designate "Other," write that code number and your description of the unlisted subspecialty.

On the data form, in the section "Research or Work Interests," provide the precise topics of your current activities within the selected subspecialties.

- AGRICULTURE.** *See also* BIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE, VETERINARY MEDICINE.
- 0102 Agricultural economics  
— Agricultural engineering. *See* ENGINEERING.
- 0110 Animal breeding, embryo transplants. *See also* VETERINARY MEDICINE, Embryo transplants.
- 0112 Animal nutrition
- 0114 Animal pathology
- 0116 Animal physiology
- 0118 Animal virology
- 0120 Biomass. *See also* ENERGY SCIENCE.
- 0122 Food science and technology  
— Fuels. *See* ENERGY SCIENCE.
- 0130 Genetics and genetic engineering. *See also* BIOLOGY, VETERINARY MEDICINE.
- 0131 Genetics, animal
- 0133 Genetics, plant
- 0140 Hydroponics
- 0142 Immunology
- 0144 Integrated pest management
- 0146 Integrated systems modelling and engineering. *See also* ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE, Ecosystems analysis.  
— Microbiology. *See* BIOLOGY.
- 0150 Nitrogen fixation  
— Photosynthesis. *See* BIOLOGY.
- 0160 Plant cell and tissue culture. *See also* BIOLOGY, Cell biology, cell and tissue culture.
- 0162 Plant pathology
- 0164 Plant physiology. *See also* BIOLOGY.
- 0166 Plant virology
- 0170 Resource conservation
- 0172 Soil chemistry  
— Solar energy. *See* ENERGY SCIENCE.
- 0176 Toxicology
- 0190 Other
- ASTRONOMY.** *See also* SPACE SCIENCE.
- 0202 Cosmology
- 0204 General relativity
- 0210 High energy astrophysics
- 0212 High energy astrophysics, cosmic ray
- 0214 High energy astrophysics, gamma ray
- 0216 High energy astrophysics, ultraviolet
- 0218 High energy astrophysics, X-ray
- 0220 Optical astronomy
- 0222 Optical astronomy, infrared
- 0230 Planetary science
- 0232 Radio and microwave astronomy
- 0234 Theoretical astrophysics
- 0240 Other
- ASTROPHYSICS.**  
*See* ASTRONOMY.
- ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE.**  
*See also* ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE.
- 0402 Aeronomy
- 0404 Atmospheric chemistry
- 0406 Climatology
- 0410 Meteorology
- 0412 Meteorology, meteorologic instrumentation
- 0414 Meteorology, micrometeorology
- 0416 Meteorology, synoptic meteorology
- 0420 Planetary atmospheres
- 0422 Remote sensing
- 0430 Other
- BIOLOGY**
- 0502 Behaviorism
- 0504 Biochemistry. *See also* MEDICINE.
- 0506 Biophysics
- 0510 Cell biology. *See also* MEDICINE.
- 0512 Cell biology, cell and tissue culture. *See also* AGRICULTURE, Plant cell and tissue culture.
- 0520 Chronobiology
- 0522 Developmental biology  
— Ecology. *See* ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE.
- 0524 Ethology
- 0526 Evolutionary biology
- 0530 Genetics and genetic engineering. *See also* AGRICULTURE, MEDICINE, VETERINARY MEDICINE.
- 0532 Genetics, gene actions
- 0534 Genetics, genome organization  
— Gravitational biology. *See* SPACE SCIENCE.
- 0540 Immunobiology and immunology
- 0542 Immunocytochemistry
- 0544 Membrane biology
- 0546 Microbiology
- 0548 Molecular biology
- 0550 Morphology
- 0552 Neurobiology
- 0554 Neurobiology, comparative
- 0556 Nutrition  
— Parasitology. *See* MEDICINE.
- 0560 Photosynthesis
- 0562 Physiology. *See also* MEDICINE.
- 0564 Plant Growth
- 0566 Plant physiology. *See also* AGRICULTURE.
- 0568 Population biology  
— Psychobiology. *See* PSYCHOLOGY.
- 0572 Reproductive biology
- 0574 Sociobiology
- 0576 Systematics
- 0578 Taxonomy
- 0580 Tissue culture
- 0582 Virology
- 0584 Zooplankton limnology
- 0590 Other
- BIOTECHNOLOGY**
- 0602 Artificial organs. *See also* MEDICINE, Surgery.
- 0610 Bioinstrumentation
- 0612 Bioinstrumentation, CAT scan
- 0614 Bioinstrumentation, mass spectrometry
- 0616 Bioinstrumentation, PET scan  
— Biomaterials. *See* MATERIALS SCIENCE.
- 0620 Biomedical engineering. *See also* ENGINEERING.
- 0622 Enzyme technology
- Genetics and genetic engineering. *See* BIOLOGY, MEDICINE.
- 0630 Nuclear magnetic resonance. *See also* CHEMISTRY.
- 0640 Other
- BOTANY.** *See* BIOLOGY.
- CHEMISTRY**
- 0802 Analytical chemistry
- 0804 Biophysical chemistry
- 0806 Catalysis chemistry
- 0808 Clinical chemistry
- 0810 Crystallography
- 0812 Crystallography, X-ray
- 0814 High temperature chemistry  
— Immunocytochemistry. *See* BIOLOGY.
- 0820 Inorganic chemistry
- 0822 Kinetics  
— Laser-induced chemistry. *See* LASER.
- Neurochemistry. *See* NEUROSCIENCE.
- 0828 Nuclear magnetic resonance. *See also* BIOTECHNOLOGY.
- 0830 Organic chemistry
- 0840 Photochemistry
- 0842 Photochemistry, laser
- 0850 Physical chemistry
- 0860 Polymer chemistry
- 0862 Solid state chemistry  
— Space chemistry. *See* SPACE SCIENCE.
- 0866 Statistical mechanics
- 0870 Surface chemistry
- 0872 Synthetic chemistry
- 0874 Theoretical chemistry
- 0880 Thermodynamics
- 0890 Other
- COGNITIVE SCIENCE.**  
*See* PSYCHOLOGY, Cognition.
- COMPUTER SCIENCE.** *See also* ENGINEERING, Electrical.
- 1001 Algorithms
- 1002 Artificial intelligence
- 1004 Computer architecture
- 1006 Cryptography and data security
- 1008 Database systems
- 1010 Distributed systems and networks
- 1011 Foundations of computer science
- 1012 Graphics, image processing, and pattern recognition
- 1014 Information systems, storage, and retrieval. *See also* INFORMATION SCIENCE.
- 1016 Mathematical software
- 1018 Numerical analysis
- 1020 Operating systems
- 1022 Programming languages
- 1024 Software engineering
- 1030 Theoretical computer science
- 1040 Other
- DENTISTRY AND ODONTOLOGY**
- 1102 Cariology
- 1104 Endodontics
- 1110 Growth and development
- 1112 Implantology
- 1120 Oral and maxillofacial surgery
- 1122 Oral biology
- 1126 Oral pathology
- 1130 Orthodontics
- 1140 Periodontics
- 1150 Preventive dentistry
- 1160 Prosthodontics
- 1170 Other
- ENERGY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**
- 1202 Biomass. *See also* AGRICULTURE.
- 1204 Combustion processes
- 1210 Fuels
- 1212 Fuels, coal
- 1214 Fuels, oil shale
- 1216 Fuels, other fuels and sources
- 1220 Fusion. *See also* LASER.
- 1222 Geothermal power
- 1230 Nuclear fission
- 1232 Nuclear fusion
- 1240 Ocean thermal energy conversion
- 1242 Plasma. *See also* ENGINEERING.
- 1250 Solar energy
- 1252 Wave power
- 1254 Wind power
- 1260 Other
- ENGINEERING.** *See also* BIOTECHNOLOGY, COMPUTER SCIENCE, ENERGY SCIENCE, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE, GEOSCIENCE, INFORMATION SCIENCE, LASER, MATERIALS SCIENCE, OPTICS, PHYSICS, SPACE SCIENCE.
- 1302 Acoustical
- 1304 Aeronautical  
— Aerospace. *See* SPACE SCIENCE.
- 1306 Agricultural  
— Applied Mathematics. *See* MATHEMATICS.
- 1310 Biomedical. *See also* BIOTECHNOLOGY; MEDICINE, Physical medicine, Radiology.
- 1312 Ceramic
- 1314 Chemical
- 1320 Civil  
— Civil, water supply and wastewater treatment. *See* ENGINEERING, Environmental.  
— Computer Engineering. *See* COMPUTER SCIENCE; ENGINEERING, Electrical.
- 1330 Corrosion
- 1332 Cryogenics
- 1340 Electrical
- 1342 Electrical, applied magnetics
- 1344 Electrical, computer-aided design engineering
- 1346 Electrical, computer engineering
- 1348 Electrical, microchip technology. *See also* MATERIALS SCIENCE.
- 1350 Electrical, semiconductors
- 1352 Electrical, superconductors
- 1354 Electronics
- 1356 Electronics, integrated circuits
- 1358 Electronics, microelectronics
- 1360 Environmental
- 1362 Environmental, water supply and wastewater treatment  
— Fusion. *See* ENERGY SCIENCE, LASER.

FIELDS AND SUBSPECIALTIES, Continued

**ENGINEERING**, continued

- 1366 Human factors
- 1370 Industrial
- 1374 Materials. *See also* MATERIALS SCIENCE.
- 1380 Mechanical
- 1390 Mechanics, fluid
- 1392 Mechanics, fracture
- 1394 Mechanics, solid
- 1396 Mechanics, theoretical and applied
- 1402 Metallurgical. *See also* MATERIALS SCIENCE.
- 1406 Nuclear. *See also* ENERGY SCIENCE, Nuclear.
- 1410 Operations research. *See also* MATHEMATICS.
- 1414 Optical. *See also* OPTICS.
- 1420 Petroleum. *See also* GEOSCIENCE, Oceanography; ENERGY SCIENCE, Fuels.
- 1424 Plasma. *See also* ENERGY SCIENCE.
- 1426 Polymer
- 1430 Robotics
- 1440 Systems engineering
- 1450 Other

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**. *See also* ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE.

- 1502 Ecology
- 1504 Ecology, behavioral
- 1506 Ecology, theoretical
- 1510 Ecosystems analysis. *See also* AGRICULTURE, Integrated systems.
- 1512 Environmental toxicology
- 1520 Gas cleaning systems
- 1530 Resource management
- 1540 Species interaction
- Wastewater treatment systems. *See* ENGINEERING, Environmental.
- 1550 Other

**GENETICS**. *See* AGRICULTURE, BIOLOGY, MEDICINE, VETERINARY MEDICINE.

**GEOSCIENCE**

- 1702 Geochemistry
- 1704 Geochemistry, organic
- 1710 Geology
- 1712 Geology, mineralogy
- 1714 Geology, petrology
- 1716 Geology, sedimentology
- 1718 Geology, tectonics
- 1720 Geophysics
- 1730 Hydrology
- 1732 Hydrology, ground water
- 1734 Hydrology, hydrogeology
- 1738 Hydrology, surface water
- 1740 Oceanography. *See also* ENERGY SCIENCE: Ocean thermal energy conversion, Wave power; ENGINEERING, Petroleum.
- 1742 Oceanography, deep-sea biology
- 1744 Oceanography, ocean engineering
- 1746 Oceanography, offshore technology
- 1748 Oceanography, sea floor spreading
- 1750 Paleontology
- 1752 Paleontology, paleobiology
- 1754 Paleontology, paleoecology
- 1760 Planetology
- 1770 Remote sensing
- 1780 Other

**INFORMATION SCIENCE**

- 1802 Automated language processing
- 1810 Information systems. *See also* COMPUTER SCIENCE, Information systems.
- 1830 Reprographics
- 1840 Other

**LASER**. *See also* OPTICS.

- 1902 Data storage and reproduction
- 1910 Dentistry
- 1920 Fusion. *See also* ENERGY.
- 1930 Laser-induced chemistry
- 1940 Medicine
- 1950 Spectroscopy
- 1960 Other

**MATERIALS SCIENCE**. *See also* ENGINEERING, Materials.

- 2002 Biomaterials
- 2004 Ceramics
- 2010 Materials
- 2012 Materials, composite
- 2014 Materials, electronic
- 2016 Materials, high-temperature
- 2018 Materials processing
- 2020 Metallurgy
- 2022 Metallurgy, alloys
- 2024 Metallurgy, amorphous metals
- 2026 Metallurgy, clad metals and coating technology
- 2030 Microchip technology. *See also* ENGINEERING, Electrical.
- 2040 Polymers
- 2050 Other

**MATHEMATICS**. *See also* COMPUTER SCIENCE.

- 2102 Applied
- Numerical analysis. *See* COMPUTER SCIENCE.
- 2110 Operations research. *See also* ENGINEERING.
- 2120 Probability
- 2130 Statistics
- 2140 Other

**MEDICINE**

- 2202 Allergy
- 2204 Anatomy and embryology
- 2206 Anesthesiology
- 2208 Biochemistry. *See also* BIOLOGY.
- 2210 Biofeedback
- 2212 Cancer research. *See also* Oncology.
- 2216 Cardiology
- 2218 Cell biology. *See also* BIOLOGY.
- 2220 Cytology and histology
- 2222 Critical care
- 2224 Dermatology
- 2226 Endocrinology
- 2228 Endocrinology, neuroendocrinology
- 2229 Endocrinology, receptors
- 2230 Epidemiology
- 2234 Family practice
- 2236 Gastroenterology
- 2238 Genetics and genetic engineering. *See also* BIOLOGY.
- 2240 Gerontology
- Gynecology. *See* Obstetrics.
- 2244 Health services research
- 2246 Hematology
- 2248 Hematology, marrow transplant
- 2250 Immunology
- 2251 Immunology, cellular engineering
- 2252 Immunology, immunogenetics
- 2253 Immunology, immunopharmacology
- 2254 Immunology, immunotoxicology
- 2255 Immunology, infectious diseases
- 2256 Immunology, neuroimmunology
- 2257 Immunology, transplantation
- Laser. *See* LASER, Medicine.
- 2262 Medicine, internal
- 2264 Microbiology
- 2266 Microscopy

- 2268 Nephrology
- 2270 Nuclear medicine. *See also* Radiology.
- 2274 Neurology
- Neuroscience. *See* NEUROSCIENCE.
- 2277 Nutrition
- 2280 Obstetrics and gynecology
- 2281 Obstetrics, gynecological oncology. *See also* Oncology.
- 2282 Obstetrics, maternal and fetal medicine. *See also* Surgery, fetal.
- 2284 Obstetrics, perinatal diagnosis and therapy
- 2286 Obstetrics, reproductive biology
- 2288 Obstetrics, reproductive endocrinology
- 2290 Oncology. *See also* Cancer research.
- 2291 Oncology, chemotherapy
- 2292 Oncology, cell study
- 2296 Ophthalmology
- 2300 Optometry
- 2304 Orthopedics
- 2308 Osteopathy
- 2312 Otorhinolaryngology
- 2316 Pathology
- 2318 Parasitology
- 2320 Pediatrics
- 2324 Pediatrics, neonatology
- 2330 Pharmacology
- 2331 Pharmacology, cellular
- 2333 Pharmacology, molecular
- Pharmacology, neuropharmacology. *See* NEUROSCIENCE.
- 2336 Physical medicine and rehabilitation
- 2338 Physical medicine, prosthetics
- 2340 Physiology. *See also* BIOLOGY.
- 2342 Physiology, comparative
- Physiology, neurophysiology. *See* NEUROSCIENCE.
- 2346 Physiology, psychophysiology
- 2348 Preventive medicine. *See also* Epidemiology.
- 2350 Psychiatry
- 2352 Psychiatry, psychopharmacology
- 2356 Pulmonary medicine
- 2360 Radiology
- 2362 Radiology, diagnostic
- 2364 Radiology, imaging technology
- 2366 Radiology, nuclear medicine. *See also* Nuclear medicine.
- Space medicine. *See* SPACE SCIENCE.
- 2370 Surgery
- 2371 Surgery, artificial organs. *See also* BIOTECHNOLOGY.
- 2372 Surgery, cardiac
- 2374 Surgery, fetal. *See also* Obstetrics.
- 2376 Surgery, microsurgery
- 2377 Surgery, neurosurgery
- 2379 Surgery, transplants
- 2380 Teratology
- 2382 Toxicology
- 2384 Urology
- 2388 Virology
- 2390 Other

**NEUROSCIENCE**

- Neurobiology. *See* BIOLOGY
- 2402 Neurochemistry
- Neuroendocrinology. *See* MEDICINE, Endocrinology.
- Neuroimmunology. *See* MEDICINE, Immunology.
- 2410 Neuropharmacology
- 2412 Neurophysiology
- 2416 Neuropsychology

- 2420 Regeneration
- 2430 Other
- OPERATIONS RESEARCH**. *See* ENGINEERING, MATHEMATICS.

**OPTICS**. *See also* LASER.

- 2602 Fiber optics
- 2604 Holography
- 2608 Infrared spectroscopy
- 2610 Optical image processing
- 2612 Optical signal processing
- 2620 Other

**PHARMACEUTICS**

- 2702 Medicinal chemistry
- 2706 Pharmacognosy
- 2708 Pharmacokinetics
- 2710 Other

**PHYSICS**

- 2802 Acoustics
- Astrophysics. *See* ASTRONOMY.
- 2806 Atomic and molecular physics
- 2810 Biophysics
- 2812 Condensed matter physics
- 2816 Low temperature physics
- 2818 Magnetic physics
- 2820 Nuclear physics
- 2824 Particle physics
- 2828 Plasma physics
- 2830 Polymer physics. *See also* MATERIALS SCIENCE.
- 2832 Psychophysics
- 2834 Relativity and gravitation
- Solar physics. *See* SPACE SCIENCE.
- 2840 Statistical physics
- 2844 Theoretical physics
- 2850 Other

**PSYCHOLOGY**

- 2902 Behavioral
- 2904 Cognition
- 2906 Developmental
- 2910 Learning
- Neuropsychology. *See* NEUROSCIENCE.
- 2914 Physiological
- 2918 Psychobiology
- Psychophysics. *See* PHYSICS.
- 2930 Sensory processes
- 2934 Social psychology
- 2940 Other

**SPACE SCIENCE**. *See also* ASTRONOMY, ENGINEERING, PHYSICS.

- 3002 Aerospace engineering and technology
- 3004 Astronautics
- 3010 Gravitational biology
- 3020 Satellite studies
- 3022 Satellite studies, space agriculture
- 3023 Satellite studies, space colonization
- 3030 Solar physics
- 3040 Space chemistry
- 3044 Space medicine
- 3050 Other

**VETERINARY MEDICINE**. *See also* AGRICULTURE.

- Biomedical engineering. *See* ENGINEERING, Biomedical.
- 3106 Cancer research
- 3110 Embryo transplants. *See also* AGRICULTURE, Animal breeding, embryo transplants.
- 3116 Genetics and genetic engineering. *See also* AGRICULTURE, BIOLOGY.
- 3120 Internal medicine
- 3126 Microbiology
- 3130 Pathology
- 3140 Preventive medicine
- 3150 Surgery
- 3160 Virology
- 3170 Other

**ZOOLOGY**. *See* BIOLOGY.

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