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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.

# INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PLANT TAXONOMY

Office:  
International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy  
and Nomenclature  
Tweede Transitorium, Uithof  
Utrecht  
(Netherlands)  
Bankers: Messrs Vlaer & Kol, Utrecht

UTRECHT, \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Otto Degener

Oahu, Hawaii - U.S.A.

## IAPT DUES NOTICE FOR 1976

emeritus  
Dues for ~~regular~~ personal membership in IAPT for 1976

~~HOLLANDSE GULDEN 100.00~~

H.fl. 37.50, US \$ 15.50

Back dues for 1975:

Payment (see preliminary dues notice enclosed in the August 1975 issue of Taxon for a full list of possibilities):

1. For members in U.S.A. (in dollars only) to Dr.R.S. Cowan, Dept. of Botany, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. 20560. Please make cheque payable to IAPT, Washington D.C., without mentioning Dr. Cowan's name on the cheque.
2. For members in Sweden to Dr. B. Peterson, Botanical Museum, Carl Skottsbergs gata 22, S-413 19 Göteborg, Sweden. Postal cheque account no. 43 35 39-4. (The equivalent of H.fl. 50.= is Sw.Kr. 82.=).
3. For all other members:
  - a. To I.A.P.T., Tweede Transitorium, Uithof, Utrecht, Netherlands, by personal cheque or by international money order. Payments in dollars preferably by cheques drawn upon an American Bank.
  - b. For members in the European Community and Norway to our giro account 33 60 302, International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy, Utrecht, Netherlands.

Note on 1975 fees: Members who, on 31 December 1975, will not yet have paid their fee for the year 1975 will receive a reminder in January 1976. Despatch of Taxon will then be resumed only after receipt of payment of dues.

Utrecht, 1 September, 1975

Jan 2. 76

This is our annual reminder that your membership in the Wilderness Society is due for renewal. As an economy measure your membership card is included. We will be pleased to have you renew in your current category.

It would help advance the work of the Society and show a heightened commitment on your part if you were to upgrade your membership. Could you do this?

We thank you for your past support and look forward to having you with us for what promises to be another challenging year.

As you remit your dues, detach this membership card for your wallet.

### *The Wilderness Society*

1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006

#### MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

**OTTO DEGENER**  
is a member of the Society

*Lila M. Hunter*  
President

Valid through  
**FOURTH**  
Quarter of  
**1977**

Member Number  
**96791DEGEN0068A**

# INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PLANT TAXONOMY

Office:  
International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy  
and Nomenclature  
Tweede Transitorium, Uithof  
Utrecht  
(Netherlands)

Bankers: Messrs Vlaer & Kol, Utrecht

UTRECHT,

19

Telephone 030-539111, ext. 1830

## IAPT PRELIMINARY DUES NOTICE FOR 1976

In the course of October 1975 all members of IAPT will receive a personal dues notice requesting them to pay their fee for 1976 if at all possible before 31 December 1975. This early payment is necessary for IAPT in order to get away from the long delays which sometimes occurred in the past.

Members who, on 31 December 1975, will not yet have paid their fee for the year 1975 will receive a reminder in January 1976. Despatch of Taxon will then be resumed only after receipt of payment of dues.

The fees for 1976 are the same as those for 1975. They are established in Dutch guilders. The equivalents given below were those in operation on 1 August 1975. Adjustment of conversion rates is possible; the quotations in guilders are valid. For conversion into Sterling please use the exchange rate on the day of payment.

	H.fl.	US \$
Regular personal	50.=	20.00
Emeritus personal	37.50	15.00
Associate personal (3 yrs. max.)	37.50	15.00
Family membership*	20.00	8.00
Regular Institutional	200.=	80.00
Associate Institutional	150.=	60.00
Supporting Institutional	300.=	120.00
Life membership personal	600.=	240.00
Library subscriptions	132.=	55.00

\* For second member of family. Per family only one copy of Taxon.

Payments can take place in any currency of the European Common Market, U.S. and Canadian dollar area, Sterling area, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland; members in countries with other currencies should preferably pay in Dutch guilders or German Marks.

P.T.O.

1. To the International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, room 1902, Tweede Transitorium, Uithof, Utrecht, Netherlands
2. To Messrs Vlaer & Kol, P.O. Box 62, Utrecht, Netherlands for credit of account IAPT
3. For members in U.S.A. (in dollars only, by means of a cheque drawn on an American bank) to Dr R.S. Cowan, Dept. of Botany, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. 20560. Please make cheque payable to IAPT, Washington D.C., without mentioning Dr Cowan's name on the cheque.
4. For members in Sweden to Dr B. Peterson, Botanical Museum, Carl Skottsbergs gata 22, S-413 19 Göteborg, Sweden. Postal cheque account no. 43 35 39-4.

#### Ways of payment

5. By personal cheque in one of the currencies of the above mentioned areas or countries
6. By bank cheque, to be bought from a bank. In this case the bank charges us H.fl. 5.-, a sum which we hope you will add to your payment.
7. By instructing your bank to send payment to Messrs Vlaer & Kol (see no. 2)
8. In the Common Market and Norway by remittance through the giro system (ccp, postal cheque accounts) if you have a giro account. Remittances must then be made to "Giro no. 3360302, Int. Bureau for Plant Taxonomy, Utrecht, Netherlands." Remittances can be made either in your own currency or in Dutch guilders
9. By International Postal Money order obtainable at post offices

If you encounter special difficulties, please do not hesitate to write to us.

We are, as always, very grateful for speedy and regular payments.

Please ignore this reminder when you are a Life member or in case you have already paid your fee for 1976.

Yours sincerely,

F.A. Stafleu.

Utrecht, August 1975.



PACIFIC SCIENCE  
The University Press of Hawaii  
535 Ward Avenue  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

To: DEGENER, DR. OTTO  
RR Nr. 1, Box 89  
Waiialua, HI 96791

From: PACIFIC SCIENCE (quarterly journal)  
Subject: Renewal for Volume 27 (1973) \$8.00

Our records indicate we have not received your renewal for Volume 27 of PACIFIC SCIENCE. The first issue has been published and a copy has been shipped to you from the printers.

If you have just mailed us your renewal payment or have made arrangements with your agent to handle renewal, please disregard this notice. However, if you have overlooked this matter, may we please hear from you?

Thank you.

*Marlene J*

4840

Cédula de Empadronamiento No. 2049-1738.

—♦—

de 1959

Dirección

[illegible]

GUATEMALA, C. A.

Guatemala de de 195

Señor Dr. Víctor Hugo

A BASILIO MORALES L. *Haw*

Patente No. 305

Timbres en Boleta No. 1318

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		\$	
2	entre		13.00
1	B. lino de enser		5.00
1	B. lino		4.00
1	B. lino		2.50
2	los botas		2.00
2	B. lino		2.50
1	B. lino		2.00
			31.00

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Especialidad en Monederos de todas clases, Billeteras, Cinchos y Sandalias en todos los estilos. Precios Especiales por Mayor. Se atienden Órdenes departamentales. Surtido completo en calzado para Dams, Caballeros, y Niños.

Guatemala, 26 de Septiembre de 1959

SEÑOR

A AUGUSTO DAVILA B.

TIMBRE EN BOLETA No. 97/4

4	<p>fases gravadas</p> <p># 43-38</p> <p>Carrelado</p> <p>Roberto Vaz</p>	<p>07.00</p>
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-VALIDA ÚNICAMENTE POR EL IMPORTE IMPRESO AQUÍ-

Each

Registered

Imports



14 June 1972

Dear Dr. Degeners:

Thank you very much for the most interesting book on  
Fiji.

I also thank you for your interest and generous  
contribution to ecology communication to the public.

MAHALO NUI LOA for your KOKUA.

Aloha,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Koji' with a stylized flourish at the end.

WAIALUA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION, INC.

TELEPHONE  
WAIALUA 634-606

P. O. BOX 604  
WAIALUA, HAWAII 96791

August 1, 1972

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY

Dear Friends:

The Waialua Community Association formed in 1937 is the oldest community association in the State of Hawaii. The purpose of the organization is to assist residents and friends of the Waialua district by bringing to their attention timely subjects, coordinating action programs, and acts as a spokesman for the district with representatives of government at all levels.

Over the years, the Community Association has performed this duty with the help of its members. Our operating costs are low with part-time secretarial and custodial services and we operate the Haleiwa Gym for the convenience of groups and individuals who wish to make use of the building. The funds to maintain the association come from a share of the annual Waialua carnival and from contributions from individuals and organizations, business and civic. The carnival is a month away and we find ourselves with no funds with which to operate! We earnestly request your support and membership in the association by the payment of at least \$2.00 as individual or family dues, \$10.00 as business organization dues, and a contribution of \$5.00 for other civic organizations. We believe the work of the Community Association is essential to the district and ask that you send in your contribution now.

We regret that we cannot send you a return self-addressed envelope but, very frankly, we don't even have funds on hand to pay for the postage of this letter and have obtained postage funds from interested residents. You may mail your contribution to WAIALUA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION, P. O. Box 604, Waialua, Hawaii 96791.

Yours very truly,

James L. Awai, Jr.  
President

Dr. Jsa Degener  
RR No. 1, Box 89  
Waialua, Oahu  
Hawaii, U.S.A. 96791

# WAIALUA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION, INC.

TELEPHONE  
WAIALUA 634-606

P. O. BOX 604  
WAIALUA, HAWAII 96791

August 22, 1972

Drs. O. & I. Degener:

Thank you for your membership contribution to the Waialua Community Association. Your donation is a tax deductible item.

Your donation will enable us to carry on our operation which is critically needed now then ever before as our finances is nearly exhausted.

Your continued support and participation in the Waialua Community Association is sincerely appreciated.

Enclosed is your membership card for 1972.

Very truly yours,

*James L. Awai, Jr.*  
James L. Awai, Jr.  
President

Enc.

WAIALUA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION  
MEMBERSHIP  
1972

DRS. O. & I. DEGENER

Has been enrolled as a

COMMUNITY MEMBER

CONTRIBUTION \$ 4.00

*Salome Langel*  
Executive Secretary

*James L. Awai, Jr.*  
President

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY  
1800 NORTH KENT STREET  
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209



This is your current membership card and dues receipt.

We are pleased to count you as a member.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY  
1800 North Kent Street  
Arlington, Virginia 22209



## The Nature Conservancy

Dr. Otto Degener  
R. R. 1, Box 89  
Waialua, Hawaii 96791

EXPIRATION DATE: Dec. 1972

Drs. Otto & Isa Degener  
P. O. Box 154 Volcano  
Hawaii 96785 U. S. A.

LAND CONSERVATION THROUGH PRIVATE ACTION

*Welcome!*

and thank you for your dues payment for membership in the Wilderness Society.

We hope that you will be as proud to carry the membership card, attached, as we are to count you among our supporters.

### The Wilderness Society

729 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE -  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

*Dec. 10-72 taken off in*  
Otto Degener  
68-617 Croziew Drive, R. R. #1, Box 8C  
Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii 96791

is a Regular  
until 4th Quarter 1972

member of the Society  
*Robert*  
President

The Wilderness Society

#### PURPOSE AND AIM

To secure the preservation of wilderness . . . to carry on an educational program concerning the value of wilderness and how it may best be used and preserved in the public interest . . . to make and encourage scientific studies concerning wilderness . . . and to mobilize cooperation in resisting the invasion of wilderness.

# Die Wälder Südamerikas

Ökologie, Zusammensetzung und wirtschaftliche Bedeutung

Von Prof. Dr. KURT HUECK, München

1965. XIX, 422 Seiten, 253 Abbildungen, Format 16,4 x 24,4 cm,  
Ganzleinen DM 72,-

In deutscher Sprache mit englischer Zusammenfassung

Vegetationsmonographien der einzelnen Großräume. Band II

Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. H. WALTER, Stuttgart-Hohenheim

Die Holzvorräte der Urwälder in den gemäßigten Zonen, soweit sie der westlichen Welt erreichbar sind, neigen sich infolge weitestgehender Nutzung ihrem Ende entgegen. Eine um so größere Bedeutung kommt den Holzreserven in den Tropen zu. Während aber auch hier der afrikanische und südasiatische Wald schon heute auf das stärkste genutzt sind, harren in Südamerika noch gewaltige Holzreserven der Erschließung.

Um eine nachhaltige Nutzung dieser Wälder zu gewährleisten und um ihren Fortbestand beziehungsweise ihren Neuaufbau zu garantieren, ist eine eingehende Kenntnis ihrer Zusammensetzung und der ökologischen Verhältnisse in den einzelnen Waldregionen nötig. Fragen der natürlichen und künstlichen Verjüngung, des Konkurrenzkampfes der verschiedenen Arten untereinander, der Entwicklung von Sekundärwald und der schädlichen Folgen der Waldzerstörung – Oberflächen- und Tiefenerosion, Versteppung, Wanderdünenbildung – stehen dabei im Vordergrund.

Der südamerikanische Wald wird in diesem Buch in vierzig Waldregionen gegliedert, von denen jede einzelne hinsichtlich der Ausdehnung der Wälder, der klimatischen und bodenkundlichen Verhältnisse, der Holzartenzusammensetzung, der bisherigen Nutzung und der wirtschaftlichen Bedeutung der einzelnen Holzarten eingehend geschildert wird. Eine kurze Schilderung der von Natur aus waldfreien Landschaften schließt sich an.



GUSTAV FISCHER VERLAG · STUTTGART



## Mitgliedsbeitrag für 1971

Der Beitrag für 1971 beträgt für alle Mitglieder 45,— DM der Deutschen Bundesbank. — Studentische Mitglieder zahlen bis zu einer Höchstdauer von drei Jahren einen Mitgliedsbeitrag von 10,— DM zuzüglich 5,— DM für Versandkosten. Diese Ermäßigung schränkt ihre Mitgliederrechte nicht ein.

Alle Geldsendungen werden franko erbeten auf: Postscheckkonto: Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft e. V., 1 Berlin 33, Königin-Luise-Str. 6—8, Nr. 2253 79, Postscheckamt Berlin-West; Bankkonto: Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft, Bank für Handel und Industrie AG, 1 Berlin 45, Baseler Straße 7, Konto-Nr. 12 2408.

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### Vorstand und Kommissionen für das Jahr 1971

Für die wissenschaftlichen Sitzungen in Berlin: R. BORNKAMM, Vorsitzender; TH. ECKARDT, 1. Stellvertreter; H. SUKOPF, 2. Stellvertreter; V. DENCKMANN, 1. Schriftführer; G. LINNERT, 2. Schriftführer; J. GERLOFF, 3. Schriftführer; P. HIEPKO, Schatzmeister.

Redaktionskommission: R. BORNKAMM, V. DENCKMANN, H. SCHOLZ, G. WERZ, U. GEISSLER (Berlin); G. RICHTER (Hannover), G. RÖBBELEN (Göttingen), G. WAGENITZ (Göttingen), M. ZENK (Bochum).

Kommission zur Vorbereitung der Wahlen und der Generalversammlung: H. MELCHIOR, W. HOFFMANN, H. CLAUS, J. POELT, H. J. KÜSTER.

---

Da eingereichte Arbeiten nicht mehr referiert werden, finden Sitzungen nur in Verbindung mit Vortragsveranstaltungen statt. Hierzu wird von Fall zu Fall eingeladen.

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Dec. 15, 1972

Dear Dr. Degener,

Thank you for your contribution to the  
Hawaii Island Humane Society in the amount  
of \$ 3.00.

Sincerely yours,  
Janet Marrack (Treas.)

Dec. 15, 1972

Dear Dr. Degener,

Thank you for your contribution of \$3.00  
to the Hawaii Island Humane Society.

Sincerely,  
Janet Marrack  
(treasurer)

MEMBERSHIP CARD

Dr. Otto Degener

is a member of

THE HAWAII ISLAND HUMANE SOCIETY

P. O. Box 1777 Hilo, Hawaii 96720

MEMBERSHIP  
VALID UNTIL

MEMBERSHIP CARD

Dr. Isa Degener

is a member of

THE HAWAII ISLAND HUMANE SOCIETY

P. O. Box 1777 Hilo, Hawaii 96720

MEMBERSHIP  
VALID UNTIL



*With the Compliments of*  
THE DIRECTOR

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS  
KEW

12/1

Dear Otto & Isa,

Many Thanks for recent donation of  
your continuing production to Station  
Library, including loaned copy of Elegais.  
Do you have binder recommendations  
for your Book 7? I don't want to place  
in just any old loose-leaf.

~~\$5.00~~  
\$5.50

Regards,

W. Banks

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE  
PATUXENT WILDLIFE RESEARCH CENTER  
LAUREL, MARYLAND 20810

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INT 423

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

MAUNA LOA FIELD STATION  
PATUXENT WILDLIFE RESEARCH CENTER  
P. O. BOX 35, HAWAII NATIONAL  
HAWAII 96718

Dr.'s Degener  
68-617 Crozier Drive  
Waialua, Hawaii

96791



5/10/72

BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM  
HONOLULU, HAWAII, U.S.A.

The Museum has received from

Dr. Otto Degener

the gift of

14 dried plant specimens  
from New Zealand, and  
18 dried plant specimens from  
Hawaii

Museum Number 1972.146

The Director and Trustees gratefully acknowledge your contribution to the collections.

Registrar

*Anita Mangrup*

May 10 1972

14. —

München, den 6.6.72

Sehr geehrter

Dear Drs. Degener,

~~Vielmehr danke ich Ihnen für die freundliche Übersendung Ihrer Arbeit(en).~~  
Please accept my grateful thanks for your publication(s) just received:

- 1) NATURALIST'S SOUTH PACIFIC EXPEDITION: Fiji
- 2) FLORA HAWAIIENSIS, Book 6
- 3) Review, in PHYTOLOGIA 22(6) : 455
- 4) Furthermore the rosy-coloured article on Munich-Nymphenburg, with crowds of people every day - in summer.)

With best wishes and kind regards

Yours sincerely

Dr. O. A. Kolstad  
Botan. Staatssammlung  
D-8000 München 19  
Menzingerstraße 67  
Germany

BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT  
Kearney State College  
Kearney, Nebraska 68847

Dear Dr. Degener:

Would you kindly send me a reprint of your paper

Appraisal of Hawaiian taxonomy.

Phytologia \_\_\_\_\_, Vol. 29, p. 240-246, 1974

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Ole A. Kolstad

*Fiji, New Letter, Book 2 def.*

*1/18/76 dec*

Feb. 4, 1972

Dear Dr. Degener;

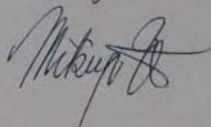
I wish to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of the following copies which I find very interesting;

... Phytologia vol 19 (1), 21 (5), 22 (3) and 5 reprints.

Addr.:

Prof. Mitsuou Ito  
Gakugei Gakubu, Gifu University  
Nagara, Gifu 500, JAPAN.

Sincerely yours



Bescheinigung

=====

Hiermit bestätige ich, dass Herr und Frau Dr. Otto Degener, Waialua, Hawaii, am 12. April 1972 für mich eine botanische Exkursion durch den westlichen Teil der Insel Oahu arrangiert und durchgeführt haben, die mir einen interessanten Einblick in Vegetation und Flora dieses Gebietes gewährte.

Ich möchte hiermit Herrn und Frau Dr. Degener meinen herzlichsten Dank für diese Exkursion aussprechen.

Hochachtungsvollst

*Dr. Fritz Mattick*

Prof. Dr. Fritz Mattick,  
Direktor a. D. am Botanischen Garten  
und Museum, 1 BERLIN-33-DAHLEM,  
Königin-Luise-Str. 6-8

Am 21. August 1972

October 27, 1972

FINANCIAL REPORT TO TRUSTEES AND MEMBERS  
FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS (AMHERST)

I. Status of F.O.L. Fund, Account No. 10-32680

A.	Unexpended Balance as of November 19, 1971		\$2,988.97
B.	Deposits Since November 19, 1971 (of this amount, \$790.00 from 43 contributors can be attributed to our mailing of Dec. 6, 1971)		\$3,859.00
C.	Total, A + B		\$ 6,847.97
D.	Expenditures		
1.	Outstanding as encumbrances 11/19/71		
a)	Printing, FOL Membership Dues	\$ 370.00	
b)	Postage, Dec. 6, 1971 Mailing	396.00	
c)	Merrill Trust purchases	312.00	
	Note that (b) is less, (c) is more than estimates of 11/19/71		
2.	Supplies and postage, Sept-Oct 1972 mailings	68.00	
3.	Books and other Library Materials		
a)	Class of 1972 gift	2,245.85	
b)	Other	516.40	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$3,908.25	\$3,908.25
E.	Unexpended Balance 10/27/72		\$2,939.72
F.	Outstanding/Pending Encumbrances		
1.	Books, Class of 1972 gift	700.00	
2.	Books and other Library Material (other)	1,240.00	
	TOTAL	1,940.00	
G.	Unencumbered Balance		\$999.72



II. List of Contributors Since November 19, 1971

A. Organizations

Bristol Laboratories  
Four Seasons, Inc.  
Daniel O'Connell's Sons, Inc.

Sigma Alpha Mu Fraternity  
UMass Class of 1972

B. Individual Contributors

Nancy Abrams  
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Julius Meltzer

2

1972



FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst, Massachusetts



CONTRIBUTING MEMBER  
FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY  
University of Massachusetts  
(Amherst)

CALENDAR YEAR 1972

Name Dr Otto Degener

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS  
AMHERST 01002  
Herbarium  
Department of Botany

TO: Dr. Otto Degener  
68-617 Crozier Drive  
Waialua, Oahu  
Hawaii 96791

DATE: February 7, 1972

This voucher is to inform you of the ~~receipt~~ of the following specimens:  
receipt

( ) Loan at our request

Contained in \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Loan at your request

Shipping date \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Exchange

(~~XX~~) Gift

( ) \_\_\_\_\_

51 Hawaiian and New Zealand duplicate specimens. They are very valuable  
additions to the Herbarium.

This has been the most amazing winter I've seen. Very little snow, but  
when it comes it stays only a short time. Temperatures in the 50's!!!  
Imagine that in January, in New England. Still, it is difficult to  
get a tan.

Very truly yours,

m

*Barbara A. Clark*  
Barbara A. Clark (Mrs.)  
Herbarium assistant

Received in \_\_\_\_\_ condition, \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Return one copy and retain one copy for your records



ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS,  
KEW, SURREY.

Ref. H2493/58

Date 25 Oct. 1958

Your Ref. \_\_\_\_\_

The Director begs to acknowledge receipt  
of one parcel(s) of herbarium specimens.

A further communication will follow in due course.

(106787) W1 53146/7 5cm 11/54 F2F084

Mr Degener,  
Waiolua, Hawaii.

Dear Sir,

We thank you very much for the books you have sent to us.  
We should be very interested in getting your "Plants of  
Hawaii National Park", if it is possible. In exchange  
we can send you the Proceedings of our Institute.

Sincerely yours

*Carson* acting D.D.

Kharkov, November 18,  
1958.



Missouri  
Botanical  
Garden



July 7, 1976

Dr. Otto Degener  
Route 1, Box 89  
Mokuleia Beach  
Waiialua, Oahu, Hawaii 96791

Dear Otto:

By means of this letter I would like to acknowledge receipt of a box of 19 Hawaiian plants you so kindly send as a gift to the Missouri Botanical Garden. We very much appreciate these specimens and value them at \$19.00.

With many thanks for your having thought of us in this way and all good wishes, I am

Cordially,

Peter H. Raven  
Director

PHR:fg

Office of the Director

2315 Tower Grove Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri 63110  
Tel: 314 865-0440

Missouri Botanical Garden 2315 Tower Grove St. Louis, MO 63110

Date: 15 April 1976

Dear Drs. Degener,

We gratefully acknowledge the safe arrival of 19 specimens  
as a gift.

Many thanks!

Sincerely,

19-

*Susan M. McAnany*  
Susan M. McAnany  
Herbarium Assistant



HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY

Arcata, California 95521

(707) 826-3245

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

2 December 1976

Drs. Otto and Isa Degener  
Waialua, Oahu  
Hawaii 96791

Dear Drs. Degener:

This letter is to acknowledge with our thanks the arrival of Flora Hawaiiensis. It is a welcome addition to our reference collection in the HSU Herbarium.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James T. Smith, Jr.".

James Payne Smith, Jr.  
Associate Professor of Botany  
Curator of the Herbarium

\$10.00 =

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Star Bull July 10. 66  
Sunday

## Development Planned On Mauna Loa Slopes

HILO—Plans for a multimillion-dollar, 416-acre vacation and recreation project on the slopes of Mauna Loa were announced yesterday by the Mauna Loa Development Corp.

The project, in the Kau district, will include 242 acres for a \$4 million vacation-type residential subdivision. Plans call for the improvement of the existing

18-hole, par-72 Volcano Golf Course.

Site and construction development costs are estimated at more than \$700,000.

THE STATE Land Use Commission has approved the removal of certain green-belt areas in the Volcano area for the development, according to Ernest K. Kai and E. F. Fitzsimmons, principals of Mauna Loa Development.

A 20-acre dude ranch operation is being planned. It will be located next to the golf course.

Recreational activities

include horseback riding, hiking, hunting, swimming and tennis.

"THIS development will unquestionably boost the Big Island's economy," Kai said.

Fitzsimmons said the homes will consist of one-, two- and three-bedroom units starting at \$14,000 on lot sizes ranging from one-fourth to one-half acre with 55-year leases.

The development area is owned by Bishop Estate.

Work will begin immediately with completion in six months.

Gustavo Espinoza  
Inspector de Monumentos  
Instituto de Antropología e Historia

La Aurora  
Edificio 5 Tel. 9818

Tel. 6-17-18  
29 Av. 32-89 Zona 5  
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January 5, 6, 1976  
 Kuykendall Auditorium  
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Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Botanische Staatssammlung  
München – Nymphenburg  
Menzingerstrasse 67  
Deutschland

München 19, 11.5. 1959

Sehr geehrter Herr!

Die Botanische Staatssammlung München bestätigt höflichst  
den Erhalt der von Ihnen übersandten Sonderdrucke und spricht dafür Ihren  
verbindlichsten Dank aus.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung!

Flora Hawaïensis

Prof. *Merxmüller*  
~~MAX~~ Dr. H. Merxmüller

knowledge with thanks the receipt of:

*June 2. '59*

御惠贈にあずかりありがとうございました。あつく御礼申し上げます。

*Book 5 of Flora Hawaïensis*  
*or*  
*New Illustrated Flora of the Hawaiian Is.*

*Y. Hotinawa*  
Botanical Institute  
Hiroshima University  
Hiroshima, Japan

広島市東千田町  
広島大学理学部植物学教室



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**AIX**

INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS  
CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DE BOTANIQUE

**O. I. DEGENER**

**HAWAII USA**

Montreal, Canada, August 19-29, 1959



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
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January 17, 1977

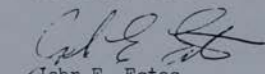
Dr. Otto Degener  
P. O. Box 154  
Volcano, Hawaii 96785

Dear Dr. Degener:

Records at the International Exchange Service agree with those listed in your letter of Jan 6.

In reference to your herbarium specimens, we are not allowed to forward them. We are limited to the shipment of books and printed matter only.

Sincerely yours

  
John E. Estes  
Director



This is to certify that

**DR. OTTO DEGENER**

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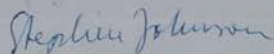
June 1, 1959

Dr. Otto Degener,  
Box 187,  
Waialua  
Hawaii, U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

We have received your gift listed below  
and wish to thank you for this welcome addition  
to our collection.

Y ours truly,



Stephen Johnson

Gifts and Exchange Librarian

Degener, Otto - Naturalist's South Pacific Expedition  
Fiji



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GEORGE H. SPALDING  
SUPERINTENDENT

March 13, 1959

Dr. Otto Degener  
Waialua, Oahu  
Hawaii

Dear Dr. Degener:

The following volumes have been received:

NATURALISTS SOUTH PACIFIC EXPEDITION: Fiji  
FLORA HAWAIIENSIS- 2 volumes

We appreciate your thoughtfulness. They will be of great  
value in our reference collection.

Very truly yours,

*Russella K. McGah*

Russella K. McGah  
Librarian

RKM/crh

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ERZABTEI BEURON  
HOENZOLLERN

am 7-IV-59

Sehr verehrter Herr Professor Degener,  
Ihrer beiden interessanten Werke: heute erreichte uns die Sendung

Flora Hawaiiensis

Naturalist's south Pacific expedition Fiji

Dafür danken wir Ihnen sehr und bestens! und freuen uns, daß wir  
diese beiden Werke in unserer Bibliothek haben.

*P. Ursmar Engelmann*

P. Ursmar Engelmann OSB  
Bibliothekar

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

*The University Libraries*

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

February 27, 1959

O. Degener  
Waialua  
Oahu, Hawaii

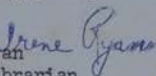
Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of Feb. 4 concerning the books I-IV of FLORA  
HAWAIIENSIS. We are returning the books I-IV herewith and are keeping the Vol. V.

We should like to know if there are to be continuing volumes of this series,  
and if so we wish to be supplied with them.

Very truly yours,

Irene Ryan  
Order Librarian



IR/pg



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# The United States National Museum

## 1960 ANNUAL REPORT

See p.  
123



IX INTERNATIONAL

1959



BOTANICAL CONGRESS  
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Page 4

# SEVENTH TOKYO INTERNATIONAL BOOK EXHIBITION

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The Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
and The Ministry of Finance*

Official Catalogue & Visitors Guide





226-5167  
Tel.

E. Wilkinson, M.D., Room 3-P 71 # 16  
Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center  
1200 North State Street  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90033

Temporary address:



Drs. Otto & Isa Degener  
P. O. Box 154  
Volcano, Hawaii 96785  
U. S. A.

July 30, 1974.

Dr. Wilkinson,  
L.A. Med. Center,  
North Cummins St.,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Dr. Wilkinson:

Due to an unexpected change in my departure time on a charter flight, I am unable to keep my xeromammogram appointment on Friday August 23 at 1 P.M.

Please let me know if you can give me a new appointment around 1 P.M., on Oct. 1, 1974. This will be my only day in Los Angeles. I can get to your office by noon from the airport.

As all other round trip 'plane and hotel reservations depend on your decision, do please advise me by return mail.

Aloha,

*H. De Degener*

Dear Dr Degener,

we'll schedule you for a xero-  
mammogram Tues Oct 1, 1974 at  
1<sup>00</sup> pm. and will look forward to  
meeting you, then.

You could check with us by  
phone at 226-5167 when you  
arrive in order to check that  
everything is operational. I'd  
be most embarrassed if that  
day would be the day our equip-  
ment would fail us (as it does  
on occasion).

Sincerely,

Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Haleakala and Mauna Kea, is dictated by a lack of water and high radiation exposure from the sun. Even in their extreme environment, the silversword has evolved into 8 varieties.

"In 1927, I was in Haleakala," related Otto Degener, "with assistants to make drawings and to botanize. We had 5 saddle and pack horses and one very smart mule. We saw the goats there chew out the hearts of the silversword. It was like coleslaw to the goats and a very good source of moisture. At that time there were about 100 silverswords on the cindercones. Now, they are coming back." Near extinction due to overgrazing and trampling by goats and wild cattle, the creation of the Haleakala National Park in 1927 has resulted in the slow return of the "*Agropyrium sandwicense*" — silversword of the Sandwich Islands.

Goats, cattle and sheep are not the only danger to Hawaii's endemic plants. Alien plants are catastrophic to our precious environment. Those beautiful exotics, Dr. Degener calls them 'alien' because of their invasion tactics and undesirable properties, brought in to grace some plant lover's garden, have escaped to be a hazard to the more delicate Hawaiian plants. Lantana, Kukuyu grass and Haole Koa are just three of the many invading the fragile environment.

As you may guess, I am a plant-lover and when I agreed with Dr. Degener that subtropical plants are indeed fascinating, his wife, Isa, rejoined, "How would you know, living in Waimea? You have Eucalyptus, ginger, and Norfolk Island Pines, but not many endemic plants!" She's right. What is left of Waimea's native population is sparse. We have some Koa trees and there are a few Kukuis, but visibly, the overwhelming evidence is, the endemic forest once described by Lyon is history. "You have a water problem in Waimea," Isa continued, "your watershed is gone!" If you look up to the Kohala Mountains you will see that, once again, she is correct. Our watershed is shown as a dark green line, painfully close to the summit. The expanding pastures have created the forest reduction and so we come to the last reason for the loss of Hawaii's native plants — man.

If you read the news you will see the unending encroachment from development, removing or destroying natural habitats of both Hawaiian plants and animals. The Degeners' view is plain, "We want, at least, to retard the vandalism and extermination of our precious native animals and plants. Not Hawaiian treasures, nor U.S. treasures, but actually true international treasures."

— Suzanne Brown

Order to 72. Bc. 21/4/85



Hunt

# Proposal to Preserve Work of Frederick Law Olmsted

By Edward Flottau  
Global Horizons

Congress in the months ahead is likely to make the memories of our nation's most famous landscape architect more resistant to the erosive pressures of time.

Proposed legislation to catalog and help preserve the work of the late Frederick Law Olmsted stands an excellent chance of passage.

Indeed, the more suspenseful question is whether the legislation will be potent enough to rescue all the Olmsted sites that are threatened with mutilation.

A \$2.5 million authorization was deleted from the bill to appease the Interior Department, which argued that existing authority already provided adequate funds to protect his works.

BUT INTERIOR has rarely used this existing authority in behalf of the 19th century landscape genius. Many of his creations have been allowed to deteriorate either from neglect, overuse, or intrusion by outside development.

Because Olmsted's work with New York City's Central Park and the grounds surrounding the U.S. Capitol overshadow his other achievements, many people might not be aware of the artist's influence in their own communities.

Born in Hartford, Conn., the architect was not only talented, he was prolific. Between 1857 and 1892, he completed more than 4,000 landscape designs in 46 of the 48 Mainland states.

Manhattan was only one of a number of municipal beneficiaries of Olmsted's artistry. Much of the park systems in Boston, Louisville, Ky., and Buffalo and Rochester, N.Y., are his doing.

He and/or his sons were responsible for the designs of Grant, Jackson and Washington Parks in Chicago, Belle Isle in Detroit, the Missouri Botanic Gardens in St. Louis, and many of the public parks in Atlanta, Baltimore, Denver, Hartford, Los Angeles, Memphis, Milwaukee and Seattle.

HE CAN TAKE substantial credit for the design of the Stanford University campus and creation of the nation's first scientific forestry facility located on the Biltmore estate near Asheville, N.C.

His sons even applied his philosophy of design to entrances and scenic routes belonging to such famous national parks as the Everglades, Grand Canyon, Rocky Mountain and Yosemite.

Olmsted was noted for the naturalistic character, cohesion, lack of frills, and eye-pleasing quality of his designs. He was constantly striving to create a backdrop that would provide psychic pleasure; and empirical evidence suggests that, more often than not, he succeeded.

Despite his cherished place in American history, some of his landscapes have been dramatically diminished and others are on the verge of being substantially defaced.

Charles Beveridge, editor of a federally and privately funded research unit called the Frederick Law Olmsted Papers, identi-

fies one of the most critical situations.

AT THE TOP of his list are the construction of a school in Martin Luther King Park in Buffalo; the intention to erect casinos and a racetrack on Detroit's Belle Isle; the intrusion of a commemorative parkway in honor of former President Jimmy Carter through Atlanta's Druid Hills area; and the Navy's proposal to build a facility in San Diego's Balboa Park.

Even if the Olmsted legislation (whose principal sponsor is Rep. John Seiberling, D-Ohio) doesn't result in immediate, direct financial assistance for preservation of these unique landscapes, it should still have an important salutary effect.

It's bound to increase public awareness of Olmsted by producing the Interior Department to conduct an inventory of the landscape architect's widely scattered work and then to publicize the findings.

The hope is that when people realize what genius they have in their midst, they won't let it decay out of neglect or for any other reason.

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*Kala Degener*

WAILUA, OAHU, HAWAII

June 21, 1985

(An annotated copy of joke distributed years ago. O.D.)

ALL JOKING ASIDE

Otto Degener

In the "International Code of Botanical Nomenclature" published December 1966 appears under Article 36 the ruling that "In order to be validly published, a name of a new taxon of plants - - - must be accompanied by a Latin description - - -." Thereupon it cites the following more or less horrible action in the following words: "Example: The names of Schiedea gregoriana Degener, - - - - -."

The late Edward Yataro Hosaka (\* 3/25/06-7/23/61) was the nisei (Japanese-American) son of a Japanese sugarcane plantation "ditchman" of the Island of Oahu, whose work entailed supervising the flumes in the mountains that led water into the ditches irrigating the fields in the lowlands. Mr. Hosaka, usually modest, had graduated from the University of Hawaii with both Bachelor's and Master's degrees, and later authored books and/or pamphlets alone and with various collaborators about fishing, about weeds, about grasses and legumes, and about introduced plants in general. At his untimely death he was pasture management specialist with the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Hawaii. He was a good friend of mine, admired for his personality, ability and tireless industry. So when I discovered along the zig-zag Trail at Kawaihapai, north Oahu a new Schiedea, I collected abundant material for distribution. Elated, I informed Hosaka about this interesting find. When he had the opportunity to visit me at my beach home in nearby Mokuleia, we climbed the trail to the summit plateau where once upon a time pineapple were grown commercially. We collected good representative material and proposed describing this novelty jointly.

When the late, local geologist Herbert E. Gregory learned that Hosaka, somewhat under his influence due to his employment by the Territory, intended to publish with me, a man not under "Gregorian" influence and daring to publish an independent Flora Hawaiiensis, Gregory was furious. Thus modest Hosaka and independent Degener abandoned the idea of publishing this member of the Caryophyllaceae jointly.

Aware of the Rules of Nomenclature, I printed an illustrated description of this new species of a genus endemic to our Archipelago. With tongue in cheek I did so in mock honor of the man who had disapproved of my ambition for years. In the meantime Hosaka, with our mutual friend the late Edward L. Caum of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station published it for the precipitous, ledge-rich slope of which this taxon is endemic!

The interested individual must read between the lines above to realize that we dastardly conspirators enjoyed the joke that this interesting little shrub is not burdened with the name "the Gregory schiedea" for want of a Latin description but rather "The Kealia schiedea". The specific "gregoriana" is illegitimate for all time.

\* See also Hon. Star-Bulletin 8/1/61.

# The green and gold seasons of long ago...and today

IN THE introduction to *An Academic Apprenticeship* (Vol. II of *In Sunshine and in Shadow: A Teacher's Odyssey*—Vol. I was *A Hill Farm Boyhood*), Ellsworth Barnard '28, '69LHD(Hon.) says: "In any story, true or imagined, that aspires to be of more than passing interest, it is in the characters as well as the setting that the attraction lies. Each of our lives gains meaning only through our relation to other persons, whom we recognize as being like ourselves but also different, through whom we move toward life's ultimate wisdom, an understanding of what it means to be human. And although a change of scene brings a change of actors, this source of interest remains."

It is those "other persons" that Barnard emphasizes in the second volume of his autobiography (The Dinosaur Press, 1985). The book takes the reader through Barnard's years at Massachusetts Agricultural College (MAC), to his master's degree studies at the Univ. of Minnesota, to his return to Amherst for three years of teaching, and through his PhD studies at the Univ. of Minnesota. Former classmates and students would recognize many of the names he recalls with obvious affection: Ray E. Torrey '12, his longtime mentor and in whose memory *An Academic Apprenticeship* is dedicated; German prof. Arthur Julian; Walter "Bull" Prince, the English professor who greatly influenced Barnard; Charles Patterson, head of the English dept. during Barnard's junior year; and English prof. Frank Prentice Rand, among many others.

## About Torrey

Barnard says that Torrey was the greatest teacher he has even known, and believes that the botany professor exercised an unparalleled influence over the student body, with the junior class naming him their favorite teacher year after year in the *Index*. Barnard also says that Torrey undoubtedly inspired more students to go on for their PhDs than any other UMass teacher, before or since, and that through these students Torrey's own influence spread to many other colleges and universities.

He describes the impact of hearing Torrey's first lecture in "the Pit" in Clark Hall during his freshman year: "I think that lecture provided the most intellectually intoxicating fifty minutes that I have ever known. Few specific details remain in my memory after more than half a century, but the general effect remains indelible. Only solid



Walter "Bull" Prince



Ray E. Torrey '12

three-dimensional world, the common-sense assumption that our senses can be trusted, that things really are what they appear to be, and that they exist only in time—these boundaries of thought receded, vanished, and left open to the imagination illimitable vistas and possibilities. It was as if a person who had lived hitherto in the smog-shrouded canyons of a modern metropolis had been lifted suddenly to the top of some high, solitary mountain, whence he could view, through air miraculously clear, a landscape undreamed of, far-spread and infinitely varied. The effect was achieved without any flights of rhetoric, any touch of evangelistic fervor. The speaker's manner was informal, his tone almost conversational, his seriousness lightened by gleams of humor. The excitement lay in the ideas themselves as they flashed before the dazzled minds of his audience. Yet there was also present the indefinable personal magnetism to which we now apply, too often casually, the term "charisma."

After discussing his days at MAC, Barnard assesses his MAC education: "There were gaps and weaknesses in the curriculum; some courses lacked substance; some were poorly taught. But I question whether any college or university in the country could have prepared me better for the life that lay ahead." And, as he prepared for graduation, he expressed the thoughts that many MAC/Mass State/UMass graduates probably had before him and after: "There are only three weeks more, just three weeks—and then no more bridge games with the fellows in the house—no more bullfests in the fraternity houses or the dormitories, with the laughing faces of your friends around you—no more walks along the campus paths under the elm trees in the twilight when the robins are singing and the wind carries the odor of apple blossoms and lilacs—no more—no more! . . . More than I've ever loved any place I've loved this campus. Closer than any friends

I've ever had . . . are the friends I've made here. Why do things have to end?"

When Barnard prepared to leave the campus after three years of teaching to return to Minnesota to work on his PhD, he had similar thoughts: "I remember especially the green and gold evenings of spring, when the low beams of the western sun lingered like a caress across the wide valley of the Connecticut, and I recall the pang that accompanied the thought of leaving. In later years, in places far from Massachusetts, when I would be teaching the poetry of Emily Dickinson, I would mention my connection with the town that was her home, and remark that in Amherst 'the grass is greener and the skies are bluer and the winds in the spring are sweeter than anywhere else on earth.'" Later in the book he recalls a passage in a letter to Emily Dickinson from her friend Ben Newton, who was suffering from what proved to be a fatal illness; "If I live, I will come to

Amherst; if I die, I certainly will." No doubt, Barnard says, the reference was mainly to Dickinson's presence in Amherst, but to him the words struck a more general chord.

Near the end of the book he again refers to his love of the Amherst area and to UMass in words that may express the feelings of many other UMies: "It was in Amherst, I felt, that I had first gained an identity, that I had first confronted life's complexities, that my existence had first acquired conscious meaning and direction, that I had learned to appreciate the rewards of intellectual endeavor, and that I had come to know the fullness and maturity of my youthful experience of friendship and love."

\*\*\*\*

Copies of the book may be ordered by sending \$10 (including postage) to The Dinosaur Press, 86 Leverett Road, Amherst, Mass. 01002.

## Barnards cited for gift to Audubon Society

Ellsworth Barnard '28 ("Dutch" to his friends) and his wife, the former Mary Taylor '34, were featured in a recent issue of *Sanctuary*, the magazine of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, in an article about the 400-acre preserve in the Berkshire Mountains that the couple donated to the Massachusetts Audubon Society in 1970. The preserve is called the High Ledges Wildlife Sanctuary, and at its highest point visitors can see the broad, curving valley below, threaded by the Deerfield River and backed by layers of mountains rising to the top of Mt. Greylock, the highest peak in Massachusetts.

The Barnards purchased the original 60-acre tract of the preserve in 1940 and built a house there in 1952. They bought it partly because of its proximity to the place where Barnard was raised, the family farm originally settled by his great-great-grandfather in 1790. Over the years they added to their land holdings until it reached its present size. The acreage includes wildflower-rich swamps, a beaver pond, meadows, and forests. After paying off all the mortgages on the land and the house, the Barnards donated the property in 1970 with the understanding that they could continue to use the house. They live at

High Ledges from late May until early October and, in winter, visit it from their home in Amherst wading in on snowshoes when they have to. The two maintain the trails of the unstaffed sanctuary, which is open to the public from May through November, and occasionally give tours.

According to Mary, they bought the land because they needed roots. "We moved around a great deal and we needed to have a place to come home to," she said. Barnard's long career as a professor of English in eight different universities and colleges began at UMass in 1930 (see above story) and ended with a final stint at the university in 1973. The Barnards met at UMass when she took his freshman composition course, and have been married for 48 years.

"The place is too beautiful for any private person to own," Barnard says by way of explanation for their donation and labor. "We felt that it ought to be open for the public to enjoy, and that it ought to be kept so that it isn't developed."

Visitors to the western Massachusetts area can get directions to High Ledges by writing to the Arcadia Wildlife Sanctuary, Box 266, Northampton, Mass. 01061.



# Class reports

(Continued from preceding page)

rection, Pittsfield, Mass. He received a master's degree in criminal justice from SUNY/Albany in 1977 and a law degree from Western New England College of Law, Springfield, last February.

Sally A. Sears 'G(ED) has been named registrar at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo. Earlier, she had been administrative assistant to the director of admissions at Washington Univ., St. Louis. She lives in Ferguson, Mo.

Jeffrey M. Taggart (FNR) has been named director of financial services for the Metropolitan Springfield (Mass.) YMCA. A resident of Wilbraham, he holds a master's degree from BU and formerly worked for Coopers & Lybrand.

Barbara Traban (A&S) has been named controller of Calvin Clothing Corp., New Bedford, Mass., which she joined in 1976. She received an MBA degree from Southeastern Massachusetts Univ. in May.

William F. Tracy (FNR), '79G(FNR) is an assistant professor in the dept. of agronomy at the Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison. His research involves sweet corn breeding and genetics and his teaching includes introductory agronomy. He received his PhD from Cornell Univ. and previously worked for the International Plant Research Institute, San Carlos, Calif., and Cargill, Inc., Grinnell, Iowa. He and his wife, Bobbi, live in Madison.

Lawrence A. Walter 'G(MGT) received the Ministry of Reader during a ceremony Mar. 2 at Pope John XXIII National Seminary in Weston, where he is studying to become a priest. He was formerly executive director of the Highlands Professional Standards Review Organization, Johns.

Laura J  
Mar. 30

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Dear Marquis Biographee:

It is my pleasure to inform you that your biography has been selected to appear in the 20th Edition of WHO'S WHO IN THE WEST. On behalf of our editorial staff, I congratulate you on the accomplishments that have made your career a subject of reference interest.

Please take a moment to review the enclosed copy of your sketch. Even if no revisions are necessary, please sign the sketch and return it as quickly as possible.

Our records show that you have already taken advantage of the prepublication discount for WHO'S WHO IN THE WEST. Please feel free to order additional copies for family or associates at the prepublication discounts available only to biographees. You may reserve as many copies as you wish at substantially reduced prices (see the discount reservation form enclosed). Because press runs must be limited, please reserve your additional copies soon.

Remember -- it is important that we receive your signed sketch at the earliest date possible. Our publication process operates within a fixed timetable, and so your immediate attention would be appreciated.

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*Michael Francis*

Michael Francis  
Associate Publisher

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C. J.

Not a fine flower, 12/4/55



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Hunt

Former Chancellor Randolph W. Bromery '79LHD(Hon.) stands with poet/essayist June Jordan (far right) after ceremonies marking Bromery's donation of the two millionth volume to the university library. Jordan delivered a moving poetic lecture to an audience of more than 200 in Memorial Hall prior to the formal ceremony in which Bromery presented the volume to another former chancellor, Oswald Tippo '32, who is currently president of Friends of the Library, and Richard Talbot, director of libraries at UMass. The book was a first edition published in London in 1773 entitled "Poems on various subjects, religious and moral." It was written by Phillis Wheatley, the first black, first slave, and second woman to publish a book of poems in what is now the United States. Wheatley came to the U.S. as a seven-year-old slave and wrote her first poem when she was 14. The UMass volume is among the earliest, perhaps the earliest, to refer to the nation then coming into being as "Columbia." Also, it is the first book by an American to have its author's portrait printed as the frontispiece as an integral part of the book. Jordan spoke about Wheatley's life in her lecture, entitled "The difficult miracle of black poetry in America or something like a sonnet for Phillis Wheatley." The phrase "it was not natural and she was the first" was repeated to chilling effect throughout the lecture. "A poet writes in her own language, of her own people," Jordan said. "A poet is somebody free. A poet is someone at home. How should there be black poets in America? It was not natural and she was the first." The presentation roughly coincided with the 200th anniversary of Wheatley's death. The book complements the university's collection of the papers of 20th-century black American intellectual leader W.E.B. Du Bois. The library attained its millionth volume in 1971.

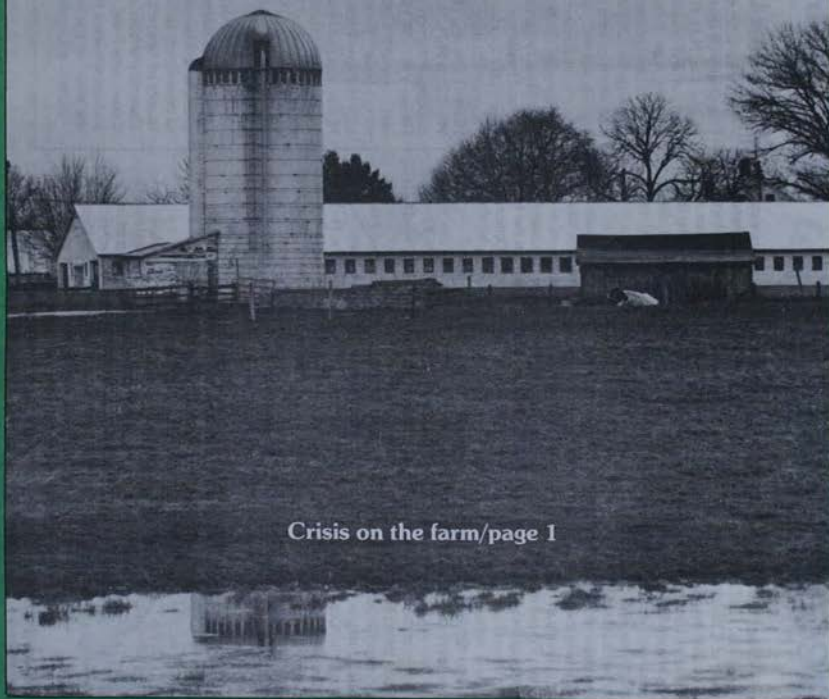


# The Alumnus

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST

Vol. XVI, No. 3

April-May 1985



Crisis on the farm/page 1



# Crisis on the farm: who pays and why

FARMS ON the auction block. Farmers protesting in Washington and in farm-state capitals. Politicians scrambling to introduce an emergency farm-credit bill to aid embattled constituents. The farm-debt crisis grabbed headlines late this past winter as debt-laden farmers tried to find credit to start spring planting and stay in business for another year. Which farmers are in trouble? Who's to blame? Should taxpayers be prepared to help out? For an objective overview and a look into the future of farming, *The Alumnus* talked to Prof. Eugene N. Engel, director of the Office of Policy Analysis in the dept. of agricultural and resource economics.

Engel is a native of Cherryville, Kansas, a small farming community which "died" about 20 years ago, he says. A farm failure is a personal tragedy, he agrees, but one that happens "all the time." In fact, the number of American farms and farmers has been falling steadily for more than 50 years. What draws our attention to the current form of the problem, he believes, is a journalistic blitz covering certain farmers in about half a dozen Midwestern states. Generally optimistic about the future of U.S. agriculture, Engel predicts that, in the main, farmers will survive, and present agricultural acreage will continue to be farmed. (He's less sanguine about the prospects for rural banks.) As for the debate over whether—or how—government and taxpayers should "bail out" agriculture, Engel points out that farming practices are likely to undergo revolutionary changes in the near future. What we recognize as farming now may well have disappeared by the turn of the century. This being the case, how much should we support what is probably an obsolescent way of life?

## Historical Perspective



Eugene N. Engel wonders about the effectiveness of proposed legislation as biotechnology revolutionizes future farms.

farmers to overextend themselves in the 1970s. So-called "permanent legislation" passed mostly in the 1930s was for a long time amended annually. In the last decade or so, however, lawmakers have passed amendments to cover four-year periods, the latest of which expires Sept. 30. Most of the farmers now in trouble farmed competently and made good business decisions based on prevailing economic conditions and price-support legislation, Engel believes. However, now that economic conditions have worsened for farmers, they're finding the rules about to be changed in the middle of the game. This spring, many farmers (one third by some estimates) needing loans for seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and fuel, have exhausted their credit.

Farm income would be down—bad news for farmers. Retail food prices would probably still rise, but not as fast as in the first scenario. And, the taxpayer would no longer have to foot the bill for price supports. Farm assets would probably continue to decline in value, making commercial credit for farmers still harder to obtain. On the other hand, the livestock industry would benefit from lower grain prices, and the rate of inflation would probably slow. In this scenario, Engel says, while some farmers would certainly go under, agriculture would emerge "pretty lean and mean" and better able to compete in the world market, the only place to absorb the surpluses of this extremely productive industry.

In reality, lawmakers will do neither of the above

Hunt

May 14, 1985

Don H. Smith  
P.O. Box 548  
Waiialau, HI., 96791



Dear Mr. Smith,

In answer to your letter, Ruth Beall is the only one about whom I can give you helpful information. She is Mrs. Rogers McVaugh, 401 Bowling Creek Rd., Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 27514. Dorothy Rhett Stuart died in 1975. I have no information at all about Ralph Cleland.

Sincerely,

*Betty R. Kondayan*

Betty R. Kondayan, Librarian

Julia Rogers Library  
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## Chemistry and Taxonomy

Uncertainty of the biological species will produce most serious confusion in the study of "Chemistry and Biology". It would be needless to mention that the correct identification of plant species is essential and therefore plant taxonomy is very important when some critical chemical nature was found from some plant species among great number of plant taxa and when the development of an important scientific area is expected to follow.

Now I want to point out some aspects of our serious situation with biology in our country. This is that most of our nation, at present, are seldom concern with plant forms and classification. This situation has surely been due to the fact that Botanical Society of Japan decided shortly after the 2nd World War to abandon and close research organizations for plant taxonomy when they were disappointed by having lost the possibility of developing plant taxonomy in unknown area out-side of Japan, because all of the plant flora in Japan had been disclosed by the middle of this century. This situation resulted in the fashion of modern biology and produced serious bias in the biological education and researches of our country. The effect has not restricted to the research and education in the Universities, but extended to and seriously injured general education in high schools, middle schools and primary schools of our country. It is quite obvious that the situation has been created and developed in the sequence of the following steps; University graduates from biology department, unfortunately ignored with plant forms and classification, became to decide the guide line of the content of text books of biology for general education, to write text books of biology as authors, to prepare questions of biology in entrance examinations for Universities, to teach biology in Education Universities where the graduates are to become teachers of biology in general education. Then our nation in general has lost interest and love to nature and living organisms, and it was followed by the destruction of natural environment and frequent occurrence of pollution problems. In addition, abstract biology has been, and still now is producing a great number of drop-out school boys and girls in the course of general education, and thus resulting in the desolation of general education in Japan.

When our country has been released from closed situation which had been maintained after the 2nd World War, we were really impressed by knowing that plant taxonomy has developed abroad brilliantly to plant systematics. The impression would not have been limited to specialized botanists. Shall we appraise recent activities having been made by Kansai (Kyoto-Osaka) research group to develop plant systematics in Japan.

The defeat of plant taxonomy by modern biology in Japan after the World War was partly due to unfortunate prevailing of the opinion that taxonomy is a natural history and is not a natural science. But we, out-side scientists, really want to say that natural historical elements themselves are fundamental bases supporting healthy development of natural sciences. Elements of natural history absolutely indicate the depth of history and culture, and they are essential raw materials with which original sciences can be developed. Don't repeat the mistake of hon-yen-pin (ultra left violent young who destroyed countless past cultures in china, led by Mo-Zha-Ton some ten year ago).

About one year ago, I travelled very happily for about 10 days with an old botanist Dr. Otto Degener. Later I knew that he was the discoverer of an alive fossil plant: Degeneria ( 1 family, 1 genus, 1 species ) and also the author of a voluminous book " Flora of Hawaii ". Degeneria is known to be an origin of all the engiospermae, together with Magnoliaceae and Winteraceae. How is the present condition of the herbaria in Japan which have been sent from Dr. Degener year by year to many research Institutes for future researchers.

Beside the herbaria in general various species of alive plants are cultivated and preserved in botanic gardens. Curious thing is that most public botanic gardens are of similar character and have no regional or taxonomic speciality in their collection. Therefore they are quite insufficient for the preservation of rare plant species and for affording research materials. For instance, when referring to Ilex and tree legumes which are plant materials for my present research, I could only find 6-7 Ilex species among 16, and 3-7 tree legume species among 11 (excluding Wisteria and Desmodium) species which are found in the Flora of Japan. Others are just before the extinction. Shall we proceed to restore orthodox biology with a courage of wild bore.

By Michihiko YATAZAWA  
(Faculty of Agriculture,  
Nagoya University)

*Re 25/1/85 Anderson 72 Hunt*

## Museum's Abuse of Its Trust

A-10 Friday, July 19, 1985 The Honolulu Advertiser

# Museum pickets protest firing of 15 staff members

By Barbara Hastings  
and Gwenda L. Iyechad  
*Advertiser Staff Writers*

Recent reports on the dismissals of researchers at the Bishop Museum have failed to bring out two of the most important points about this action. The first is that it has sent a shock wave which is spreading through the Hawaiian community.

The second point that has been missed concerns objections that are being voiced to the reasons given by the director, Donald Duckworth, for these dismissals. This action was taken in order to reduce the museum's long-standing deficits. In a meeting with members of Ho'o Hawai'i, Duckworth emphasized that the dismissals were necessary in order to re-establish the confidence of the business community in the financial integrity of the museum. Otherwise, he argued, it would be impossible for the museum to obtain the financing necessary to continue.

We argued on the other hand that the museum would be better off to appeal to Hawaiians and the community at large for help in solving its problems. It is little realized that Hawaiians and Hawaiian organizations have successfully raised large sums of money for causes they believe in. And they are the first to volunteer services in any public cause.

By dismissing those researchers who have served the Hawaiian community well, the museum is turning its back on this vital source of spiritual and financial support. Imagine what could have been accomplished in the past decade if the Bishop Museum had been a partner in the Hawaiian renaissance.

I challenge Duckworth to clearly and publicly indicate what role he expects the Hawaiian people to play in solving the museum's financial problems, and just how he plans to bring about whatever contribution he has in mind.

Let me answer those who ask what business is it of ours, as citizens of Hawaii. The museum is a public trust, and especially so for the Hawaiian people. When its management has abused that trust, as it has by allowing the museum to reach a state of bankruptcy, then it is time for anyone who loves Hawaii to stand up and say so.

Stephen T. Boggs  
Emeritus Professor of  
Anthropology  
University of Hawaii

Twice yesterday, pickets lined Likelike Highway in front of the Bishop Museum to protest the recent firing of 15 staffers.

Holding placards and waving to horn-honking motorists at noon, about 20 members of Ho'o Hawai'i protested what they said was a plan to change the museum from a world-famous Pacific research center to a tourist site.

The group disbanded an hour later so that it would not interfere with the opening ceremonies of a new exhibit, "Celebrating the Maori." They resumed picketing about 5:30 p.m. to coincide with the beginning of the Museum Association's meeting.

Haunani-Kay Trask, leader of Ho'o Hawai'i, a group concerned about the museum's future, said the protest was triggered by the "museum's new policy of cutting research on Hawaiian land use and on the Hawaiian environment."

Trask, an assistant professor of American Studies at the University of Hawaii, blamed the museum's board of trustees for failing to prevent the institution's financial problems.

"If they're going to fire anyone, then it should be the trustees because they had a legislative obligation" to keep the museum financially healthy, she said.

Museum director W. Donald Duckworth said last month that he fired 15 full-time staffers because of rising expenses and a budget deficit that could double by next year.

Trask criticized the trustees for not launching a full-scale fund-raising campaign a long time ago, and suggested they could do so now by donating \$25,000 each to help solve the museum's problems.

Duckworth "has refused to reconsider his firings of research staff. In two meetings with members of Ho'o Hawai'i, Duckworth reiterated his refusal to suggest to trustees that they undertake a concerted fund-raising effort rather than cut valuable research people," Trask said.

She also complained that Duckworth has recently hired two public relations staff at the same time he has fired the other staffers.

In his remarks to the museum association last night, Duckworth reiterated what he said are the needs for the cuts.

The museum had faced an operating deficit of \$1.3 million. With the cutbacks, the deficit is still expected to be about \$750,000.


Laid off were six researchers, six scientific support staff, an accounting clerk, a photo lab technician and a switchboard operator.

The museum will be closed on three of four Sundays a month, beginning in September, Duckworth said.

At the same time, the museum is expanding its community programs in quality and quantity, he said.

There are two reasons for expansion, he said. First, the museum must fulfill its "fundamental mission for education in natural and cultural history." Second, more public exposure might bring in more funds from local and federal sources.





*Interview to P. R. 25/1/75*

## Dr. Otto Degener

INTERVIEW BY SUZANNE BROWN

Living quietly in Volcano, Hawai'i is an internationally respected Botanist, Dr. Otto Degener. His gift to the world of science is well known, for his work is monumental. Dr. Degener has spent a lifetime botanizing, recording and illustrating plants throughout the island chain. Lamenting the extinction of Hawaiian endemic plants (native; not introduced or naturalized), Dr. Degener continues work to save Hawai'i's remaining endowment of subtropical flora.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

# BIG ISLAND TRADING POST

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Page 4 BIG ISLAND TRADING POST September 11, 1985

## Dr. Otto Degener

CONTINUED FROM COVER

Dr. Otto Degener arrived in Hawai'i in 1922 to study botany at the University of Hawaii, but his career in the study of plants began a few years earlier while attending the Massachusetts Agricultural College (later Massachusetts University.) Born in 1899 in New York and educated by tutors and Trinity School, Dr. Degener expressed an interest in farming which was not popular with his father. Dr. Degener's initial love for farming and zoology prevailed until he studied under the inspiring teacher and philosopher, Ray Ethan Torrey at Massachusetts Agricultural College. Dr. Torrey successfully supplanted the agronomy interests for those of botany. A summer trip to Bermuda during his college years introduced Dr. Degener to subtropical plants, an interest he has nurtured throughout his career.

1918 marked his first botanizing fieldwork in Yellowstone National Park. In the interim 67 years, Dr. Degener has continued botanizing, carefully collecting his specimens through Asia, the Pacific, North America, Mexico, Europe and, specifically, Hawaii.

Dr. Degener has covered many isolated Hawaiian corners rarely visited by most residents. In book 7 of his "New Illustrated Flora of the Hawaiian Islands," a true dictionary of Hawaiian plants, Dr. Degener lists hundreds of localities botanized by himself with the help of other botanists, students and workers.

Dr. Degener has been honored with the Linne Medal in 1962 from the Royal Swedish Academy of Science in Stockholm, Sweden and the Willdenow Medal in Berlin, West Germany. He has named innumerable plants and an entire family of plants has been designated Degeneriaceae in his honor. Dr. Degener authored and co-authored numerous research articles beginning in 1924 and continuing today. One of his publications, written in 1930 and meant for use of tourists, "Plants of Hawai'i National

September 11, 1985 BIG ISLAND TRADING POST Page 25

## Dr. Otto Degener

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Park," is a valuable source of information about the park and Hawaiian plants.

Botanizing, collecting plants for investigation and study, also carries another responsibility, the distribution of specimens to other botanists, museums and universities. As a staff member of the New York Botanical Garden, (since 1933), Dr. Degener sends the best sets to that institution as well as the University of Massachusetts. He also sends to at least 25 other institutions throughout the world.



As I spoke to Dr. Degener and his wife of 32 years, Isa Degener, also an internationally respected botanist, I found myself chuckling, and sometimes laughing at the dry comments he interjected as he told tales on himself and the politics of botanists and museums. Throughout our talk, although he amiably answered my questions on plants and history, he seemed beyond Hawai'i's convoluted history of botany. The doctor is concerned with a graver portion in the story of Botany in Hawai'i — the future. "I feel their (endemic plants) destruction is inevitable, we can only postpone the extinction."

Isa and Otto Degener, after years of botanizing in Hawai'i, feel strongly about the cause for Hawaiian plants. Dr. Degener has seen whole endemic forests disappear. "In 1928," he stated, "I spent many months on Molokai and I botanized in a dry forest in West Molokai. We have recently been back and the dry forest is gone — entirely. It's destruction was due to goats and cattle. We were on Lanai at the forest called Kanepuu, the deer there have wrecked that. In 1953 the Mouflon sheep from Sardinia were introduced and they have devastated the forests — they like to eat the Koa seedlings."

Hawai'i's evolution of plants is so unique that, "If Darwin had arrived in Hawai'i first, he would not have considered Galapagos." Isa continued, "Hawaii was the jewel of the world." From island to island, valley to valley evolution progressed to a timetable arranged by a valley wall, a flat plain, abundant rain or extreme temperature. Almost 98% of Hawai'i's native plants are unique to our Islands. No other continent or island can boast such a heritage.

A stunning example of Hawai'i's plant evolution is the grey, hairy-leaved silversword (ahinahina) whose ancestor is presumed the daisy. The almost mystical con-



Hunt

28—Hawaii Tribune-Herald, Sunday, November 10, 1985

## FOCUS ON AGRICULTURE

# Training new farmers

From Kohala and South Point and from Hilo to Kailua, graduates of the University of Hawaii College of Agriculture at Hilo are making their mark on the Big Island agricultural scene — translating the expertise gained in class, in the laboratory and in the field into a practical day-to-day work effort that has earned them a permanent niche in the flourishing "ag industry" on this island.

The career successes of College of Agriculture graduates complements the curricula needs stressed by the agricultural committee of the Hawaii Island Economic Development Board, as illustrated by the growing number of UH ag graduates currently operating successful farm enterprises on this island.

They are growing rare spices on the slopes of Mauna Loa, holding key posts on Hamakua plantations, watching over sheep and beef cattle all across the island, growing exotic cut flowers and tropical foliage plants at Pahoa and Waimea, citrus in the South Point area, coffee along the western coast from Captain Cook to Kailua — and in between such crops as bananas, guavas, papayas, macadamia and a wide variety of vegetables.

Other agricultural graduates aren't out in the fields wading in the mud and rain, getting their hands dirty and growing callouses. These are the students who studied the business side, farm management, agricultural accounting and marketing, co-operative management and finance — and generally with a wide knowledge of horticulture, plant pathology, entomology and the soil sciences as well.

Jack Fujii, dean of the College of Agriculture, says "We emphasize practical, technology oriented training as well as academic excellence. We average around 133 agricultural students every term, and when they graduate at Hilo they will have the foundation needed for their particular phase of the industry, or to pursue further graduate studies. We have our own farm on the outskirts of Hilo to give our students first-hand experience in such practical studies as growing



**FOCUS ON AGRICULTURE** — Jack Fujii, dean of the University of Hawaii College of Agriculture in Hilo, examines a student's experiment in the college greenhouse.

management or projection project under faculty supervision; an agricultural development program which allows students to attain a BS degree even though they may lack certain requirements normally deemed a necessity; biomedical research in animal science, anthropology, biology and psychology.

They study agricultural economics, accounting and marketing as well as management in both theoretical and practical aspects. In agricultural engineering they are introduced to use and maintenance of farm machinery, planning structures and utilities and the principles of irrigation. In agronomy, crop production in the tropics is stressed on such subjects as sugar cane production, botany, breeding, culture, processing and marketing.

Fujii also said that animal science is a vital part of the overall program, covering such phases as slaughtering and processing of cattle, poultry and hogs, livestock management,

tropical landscape horticulture, vegetable crops, tropical fruit, floriculture and ornamental plants and many other sections. Plant pathology and the soil sciences are emphasized, including conservation, erosion and water pollution.

Fujii said the College of Agriculture opened in the fall of 1975 with three faculty members and 127 students. Today it averages about 133 students, although the roster has reached as high as 169.

The college's faculty of 10 includes Lorna Arita, entomology; Sheldon Furutani, plant sciences; Steven Hughes, animal sciences; Stanley Johnson, agricultural economics; Benjamin Mahalum, soil sciences; An Peischel, animal sciences; William Sakai, horticulture; Michael Tanabe, plant sciences; and Marcel Tsang, agricultural engineering. Greg Nielsen is the college's farm manager.

The college has 145 acres of farmland where the students do all the work, laboring just as they

## obituaries

### Albert H. Banner, marine specialist

Albert Henry Banner, 70, noted Pacific marine specialist, died Saturday.

Prior to his retirement, he directed the University of Hawaii's Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology at Coconut Island. He held a Ph.D., and did extensive research in the Pacific during a career that spanned more than 40 years.

In the late 1950s, Banner studied and discounted a link between radioactive fallout in the Pacific and poisonous fish. He did pioneer work on ciguatera fish poisoning, studied the snapping shrimp of Polynesia and the starfish threat to coral reefs. He wrote extensively on his concerns that pollution was destroying the coral in Kaneohe Bay.

He lived at 46-099 Lilipuna Road, Kaneohe, in a house he and his family built in the 1950s.

He was born in Washington.

Private family services are planned and his ashes are to be scattered at sea. Donations may be made to the Bishop Museum.

He is survived by his wife, Dora May; sons, Christopher of Manhattan, Kan., and Robert; daughter, Catherine; and five grandchildren.



Banner in  
1966 photo

L. Schultze, Robert Seim,  
Ernest Kawaisa and Al  
daughters, Clara Jean Wade of  
Mississippi, Ruby L. Barker of Cali  
fornia and Betty McNeerney; sist  
Mary Pacheco of California,  
grandchildren and nine great  
grandchildren.

**GOTO** — Yasuo Baron Goto, 83,  
of Honolulu, died Nov. 15. He was  
born in Japan. Private services  
held. Burial at National Memorial  
Cemetery of the Pacific. Donations  
to American Cancer Society or Ha  
waii Kanyaku Imin Hyakunen-Sai  
Committee. Survived by wife, Kimi  
ko P.; son, Roy of Los Angeles;  
daughter, Mrs. Melvin M. (Leora  
N.) Hirose of San Jose, Calif.;  
brother, Masaichi; sister, Tomo  
Otsuka; and granddaughter, Mar  
lene M. Hirose of San Jose.

I knew Baron Goto  
when he was an out-  
standing student at  
Univ. of Hawai, in the  
'20s. He was on the Faculty  
for years in Agri. or Ent.  
Station. Whether he  
was involved with plants  
I don't know. I shall  
neatly new paper for  
you for probable bi-  
ography. O.D.



## Fortunato's Garden

By Fortunato Teho

# Living plants vital to our health

Beauty is the foremost reason why we have living plants in our surroundings. Since life began, humankind has known and valued pleasure in the beauty of nature's green, growing gifts.

Among the pleasures we can discover through living plants around us include: purification of the air; stabilization of the soil; clarification of the waters; abatement of noise; conservation of energy resources; vital contributions to mental health and well-being.

The green, growing gifts of nature you add to your surroundings represent much more than beauty, alone.

One study shows that smart landscaping can increase the value of a property by as much as

30 percent or more. Any capable real estate broker will assure you a nice looking yard will mean a quicker sale for the property, and almost always a significantly higher price. Value is not only in the ultimate sale of the property. The rewards in enhancement of the quality of life, pride, satisfaction are all vital benefits.

The most economical and often most enjoyable rooms you can add to your home are outdoors. Their walls are shrubs and trees and other living plants; their decor is the splashes of color and interest you add with blossoming shrubs and flowers; the carpet is the lawn you create with seed or sod.

Use trees, shrubs and other living plants to screen some of your

outdoor living areas from the rest of the world, and to conceal unattractive sights.

Those same walls of living plants muffle noises, too. The right kinds of green, growing sound barriers can cut the noise of heavy traffic.

Your gardening hobby can pay big dividends in better foods at reasonable cost. With a little space and your selection of vegetable seeds and plants, your home can enjoy fresher food in season—finer foods throughout the year.

And trees you add to your landscape can be planned to serve you with delightful fruits and nut sources of exciting additions to your larder. You'll never have to plant or buy again

If your yard has hard-to-care-for areas, the right choice of ground cover plants can provide beauty with the lowest maintenance needs. And if you have sloping land, it is important to protect it from the ravages of erosion with plantings of shrubs and vines and other ground covers.

Discover the pleasure of giving plants—gifts for relatives and friends that keep on giving. There is no better way to remember those special occasions in your life.

We were created to live in a world with plant life and the balance of nature it provides.

Each of us needs about 35 pounds of oxygen every day—and it comes only from green



**LUSH LANDSCAPE**—Smart landscaping can increase property value by at least 30%.

growing plants on land and vegetation in the sea. And in the process of creating oxygen, those plant materials absorb huge quantities of carbon dioxide from the air—a process that means life.

Those same living plants are nature's own air filters. Their leaf surfaces clutch a steady flow of

dirt from the atmosphere and hold it until the rain washes it away, back into the earth.

Plants and trees break up sound waves, reduce their intensity—indoors as well as out.

Even our mental and emotional well-being are important gifts in store as we discover the pleasure of plants.



**YOUNG DAI KIM** sets out a new shipment of *Dracaena Warneckii* in his greenhouse at Mountain View.

## FOCUS ON AGRICULTURE

# Kim meets challenge

Young Dai Kim admits that when he was serving as a missionary in Korea, his dreams of the future never included the operation of a successful nursery for tropical plants at Mountain View on Hawaii's Big Island.

Even after he had immigrated to these islands with his wife, Sook Ja Kim, in 1971, his thoughts still failed to consider a nursery in his future. Aesthetically, he derived quiet enjoyment from flowers, and the many tropical plants he found in the islands—but still they did not loom as a part of his future.

Kim's thoughts were on the challenge of mastering the English language and advancing his skills on construction jobs—till a bout of timber fell on him and he suffered a broken back. Recovering from back surgery in 1976, the Vocational Rehabilitation agency arranged for him to study agriculture at Hawaii Community College in Hilo—an action that changed Young Dai Kim's entire life.

Studying the many phases of island agriculture under the tutelage of David Keda, Kim's enthusiasm for the land and the produce derived from the soil grew into an all-consuming ambition to devote his career to agriculture. He had a year of covering about three-fourths of an acre and with about 25,000

plants growing to maturity at all times. For water, he constructed a 300,000 gallon reservoir, and he is expanding into the Paeo area Agriculture park, planning a two-acre greenhouse as well as out-side cultivation on the 10-acre plot.

The early business years were hard. In 1983 his gross sales amounted to \$80,000, about enough to make his investment payments and still live. But by 1984 his gross sales amounted to \$250,000, and will do as well or better this year.

He was heeding the words of wisdom on the future of agriculture on this island as forecast by the Hawaii Island Economic Development Board. He became active in the Hawaii Agricultural Leadership Foundation and conducted a wide ranging survey of agricultural projects on this island, eventually determining that for his particular purposes the production of tropical plants would be his niche.

Looking at the marketing phase, he quickly noted that the propagation of tropical plants held a decided edge over cut flowers—if for some reason the market was down at a particular point in time, he could hold for an upswing in prices and there would be no crop loss. As a matter of fact, he was able to sell his plants at a higher price than their market value. He also reflected

many experts as possible in both growing and marketing, and carefully utilized their advice. Thus, when it was time to make a decision, he already had the major problems sorted out.

Today the bulk of his production is in *Dracaena*, in a half dozen varieties—the Massangeana, Janet Craig, Warneckii, Fragrance (or Fragrans), Marginata and Lindenii. With these are two varieties of Cycad, the *Circinalis* and *Reveluola*, and the *Raphis* Palm. There are others, but those mentioned here are the prime varieties.

*Dracaena* are found throughout the tropics and, a hardy plant, may be grown outdoors or in greenhouses. They belong to the lily family, specifically *Liliaceae*. It even has its own spot in ancient folklore, the name *Dracaena* coming from the word "Drakaina," a female dragon, with the juice in its stem supposedly resembling the blood of the dragon.

Kim actually started his business in June, 1978. He had a few hard years, but believed that if he started small and established a firm and ongoing market for his tropical plants, he would cut the margin of risk. In 1982 he attended the annual convention of the Hawaii Nursery Association in Honolulu. With the other members, Kim was asked to donate plants to be sold as a means of generating funds for the association's scholarship program. Wisely, he gave his best plant specimen. An airline cargo executive had suggested, "When you look for a market, display your most beautiful plants—you'll find your market."

Kim's display attracted so much attention the airline executive helped the Big Island

grower place a display at the California Nursery Association convention—and there too came a wide response to the obvious high quality of Kim's plants—and orders from California buyers began to come in.

But Kim found he still had a lot to learn. "In the beginning I didn't know who the good guys were, and who the bad guys were," he confessed.

A California buyer placed a large order with Kim. The order was filled and then Kim received a call from the Californian that the plants had been damaged in shipment and all had to be destroyed. Kim was shocked, but immediately canceled the payment due from the California buyer. He was even more shocked when he discovered the mainland rascal had conspired with Kim's loss without complaint, but thereafter exercised more care in dealing with mainland customers.

However, he also discovered there were more "good guys than bad guys." As an embryo nurseryman Kim realized he had a lot to learn. Experts in all phases of the agricultural industry were quick to see that Kim was more than willing to learn, and they gave him the results of their experience, the practical aspects of operating a nursery. He accepted their advice and the efficiency seen in Kim's Nursery today speaks well for the help he was given.

Earlier this year Kim graduated from the second Hawaii Agricultural Leadership Foundation class and is an enthusiastic booster of the organization. The knowledge he gained in his affiliation with the foundation has proven invaluable and has marked him as a future leader in his community and in the agricultural industry.

# Movement tries to save seeds of bygone farming

By Iver Peterson  
N.Y. Times News Service

SANTA FE, N.M. — In what was a kitchen when the Talavaya Center's offices were still a house, the cupboards and counters are crowded with jars full of seeds.

There are seeds for Hopi blue corn, grown from a sample found sealed in a Pueblo Indian jar for 50 years, and amaranth, a grain known to the Aztecs, and quinoa, an ancient high-mountain staple from Peru. There are seeds for tapery and red kidney beans, Indian squash, Nambe chili peppers and nearly 200 additional varieties of native seeds culled from stockpiles, corn bins and even the ruins of the Pueblo of northern New Mexico.

"What we are attempting is to take responsibility for the perpetuation of the use of these seeds, and not just their preservation," said John Kimmey, a former schoolteacher and cul-

tural anthropologist who founded Talavaya, which last June was awarded a United Nations Medal for Environmental Leadership.

The center's collection of rare seeds is only part of a growing movement in the United States and Canada to save from extinction some of the thousands of native plants that have been handed down through generations of Indian and immigrant farmers.

The native seed movement has developed in part in reaction to the greater reliance of major seed companies on hybrid seeds, which must be purchased year after year because they do not reproduce themselves, and to the gradual disappearance of native farming practices and ceremonies in the Southwest.

It is also part of the more general desire to preserve rare life forms from extinction that is expressed in the federal Endangered Species Act. Supporters

of the act have long complained that while it is relatively easy to gain support for protecting rare birds and mammals, the fates of many unusual plants get less attention.

Kent Whealey was moved by such an impulse when he founded Seed Savers Exchange five years ago in Dacora, Iowa. His group of gardeners has grown from 6 to 550 members who exchange and raise rare and unusual "heirloom" plant seeds that in many cases have been handed down through generations of family farmers.

For example, Whealey became interested in the idea when his wife's grandfather gave him samples of seeds for a pink tomato, a small pole bean and a purple morning glory with a red star at its center, all descended from seeds brought over from Bavaria four human generations earlier.

"There are a lot of trends right now that are destroying a lot of

plant material," Whealey said, "having to do with the consolidation of the seed industry, our society being so mobile that a lot of older folks don't have anyone to pass their garden seeds on to. Breeding is being done for machines instead of for hand gardeners, there's a plant patenting movement going on—all of these are driving a lot of plant material to extinction right now."

At the turn of the century, he said, there were 7,000 varieties of apples in the country; there are now fewer than 1,000.

Along with private efforts like Whealeys, the Government is attempting to preserve food plant varieties through its National Seed Storage Laboratory at Fort Collins, Colo. "Up until the 1940's there was no unified program for the preservation of plant material," said Louis N. Bass, the director of the federal repository for 200,000 different strains.

The seed preservation community scorns hybrid plants, concentrating instead on open-pollinating plants producing seed that is, barring unintended cross-pollination, genetically stable from planting to planting.

The seed conservation movement argues that as mankind comes to rely increasingly on fewer and fewer strains of plants as food sources, the risk of an ecological disaster's wiping out a crop becomes more likely.

"All of the hybrid corn that is found in this country is derived from only four parent lines," Whealey said, "and when you have billions of plants on millions of acres that are that closely related, the situation is ripe for an epidemic that attacks that particular plant."

The Talavaya Center goes beyond the simple preservation of

ancient seed strains and seeks to preserve both the foods and the culture of the Pueblo and native Hispanic farmers who raised them here in the valley of the Rio Grande.

"The native farming system is in danger of being lost," Kimmey said. "Once native farmers are trained in ways of making a reliable living away from their land, they're not going to go back and speculate on growing crops in the high, cold desert of northern New Mexico and the ceremonial connection between agriculture and the tribe is in danger of being lost, he said.

So, with federal help, the Talavaya Center now operates a sizeable farm garden, where Gabriel Mowearth is trying to reintroduce the San Juan Indians to the plants of their forebears.