

Espinas y Flores

BULLETIN OF THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Affiliate of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc.

VOLUMEN SIETE, NUMERO UNO

ENERO 1972

MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

New ideas? Changes? Proposals? Constructive Criticism? Your Board of Directors welcomes you to its monthly Friday night business meetings to hear your views on club policies. The higher the degree of interest shown by our members in the business end of our association, the greater will be the scope and variety of programs we can offer during the coming year. Presently, we are somewhat limited as to the extent of our activities due to a shortage of people able to donate some of their time to our business. Perhaps many members do not know of this predicament. Please do not hesitate to contact me immediately if you can spare some time to actively support our hobby.

In the future, we will devote as much time as possible to cacti and succulents during our Saturday afternoon meetings, and very little, if any, to business. This arrangement will allow us to relax, enjoy each other's company, share our mutual experiences and find out about the other members' favorite plants. Is there a better way to spend a Saturday afternoon?

CSSA QUARTERLY MEETING

COMING TO SAN DIEGO, FEBRUARY 12, 1972

Palomar and San Diego Cactus and Succulent Societies will host the Quarterly Meeting of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America at its quarterly meeting in Casa del Prado in Balboa Park, San Diego, on Saturday, February 12th, 1972. Guest speaker will be Dr. Reid Moran, Curator of Botany of the San Diego Natural History Museum. He will speak on a subject of his own choosing which will be announced later.

All Societies and members of CSSA and other interested individuals are cordially invited to join with us on that occasion. The purpose of this notice is to alert you as to the event and the date so you may note it on your calendar. The meeting will constitute our February meeting. An attendance of 250 is anticipated. Complete info later.

In this issue by pages:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 President's message; CSSA Quarterly | 2 Masthead; Thank you Nibby |
| 3 Membership, that time again | 4 Library; Cactus Robin |
| 5 In the Beginning, Vaughan | 6 UC Botanic Garden; Vignette, culture |
| 7/8 Education, plants mc/year | 9 Cacto-Phil |
| 10 French translation | 11 Miscellaneous info |

Translated, 'Espinass y Flores' (Spanish) means 'spines and flowers'. What cactus species could be found which would more adequately and appropriately portray the meaning of the two words than Mammillaria thornberi with its striking lavender

flower set between tubercles which are topped by areoles supporting interesting spine formations.

After selecting M. thornberi as suitable, if not the best, masthead material, the next step was to find an illustrator capable of reproducing the areole-flower-spine-tubercle structure as an inked illustration suitable for reproduction, and to find yet another skilled person to provide a letter style and substance, and to combine the total artfully into a masthead for our bulletin.

Different individuals have said on numerous occasions 'Our Club is rich in talent'. They speak advisedly, yet they speak with even less than full knowledge of the talent pool which is our Club. Our membership encompasses some of the best artisans, craftsmen and writers in the land.

Our illustrator is modest Tony D'Attilio whose articulate, delicate and meticulous work is found in numerous publications. Our master of design, form and layout is a pro in the graphic arts field, an individual with limitless imagination and artistic skill, member Joe Werling. To be aware of ability and talent is one thing, to have it respond when the need arises, is yet another.

The combined efforts of our two members have produced a masthead which is pleasing to the eye, divulging in substance and of a professional quality. No doubt all of us will look more closely at the spines and flowers on the plants in our collections in the future.

We are most appreciative and grateful to you, Tony and Joe, for contributing so generously of your talent and time, and in particular for the spirit with which each of you collaborated in doing that which you like to do, and that which you do best. Thank you sincerely.

Regarding M. thornberi, it has been around a very long time. It was first found by Emory in 1846 on the Gila River in Arizona at a 3,000-foot elevation. It was described by Englemann from a sketch after which it was lost to collectors for some 50 years or until the turn of the century when Prof. Thornber and Mr. Orcutt rediscovered it near Tucson. It still remains one of the 'rare mammals'.

M. thornberi is similar in appearance to the more common M. fasciculata for which it is sometimes mistaken. The former is solitary in growth habit whereas the latter clusters. The stems grow to 10 inches in length and up to two inches in diameter. There is a single reddish-brown tipped and hooked central spine and about 15 to 20 straw colored radial spines spreading at right angles, which are also reddish-brown tipped. The spines partially obscure the stem.

The lavender flower with its red stigma is most attractive. It grows to about three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

An attempt is being made to acquire a number of cultivated, vigorous young plants and it is hoped they become available to interested club members.

Magnificent is the word we've chosen to describe the manner in which our 1971 Editor, Nibby Klinefelter handled the production of "E y F". All this in addition to maintaining a home, having a full time job, keeping ahead of (up with) Ben and being on the Board and Editorial staff and a regular contributor to California Garden Magazine. This is not to say Nibby's talents are lost in '72, quite the contrary, she will continue with Nibby's Notebook and the Mailbag and other features. We ask that all of Nibby's contacts continue as in the past. Keep in communication. 1971 was indeed very good, 1972 may be better. Thank you Nibby.

---LEST YOU FORGET---

THIS IS JANUARY, 1972 . . . and it's time again to renew your membership in the San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society. Membership includes "Espinasy Flores".

QUOTE ARTICLE III---BY LAWS

"SEC. 1 THE PURPOSE of this Society is to stimulate interest, encourage activity and promote information about cacti and other succulents and to foster good fellowship.

SEC. 2 ANNUAL DUES shall be \$3.00 for single and \$4.00 for family membership. Dues shall be payable on January 1 of each year. Unpaid dues shall be considered delinquent after March 1st. New members joining after September 30th shall be considered as having paid for the following year.

SEC. 3 In addition to the privileges and duties of membership, members are entitled to receive the Society publication "Espinasy Flores", and to library checkout privileges. UNQUOTE

If you do not receive the March 1972 issue, it may be that your name does not appear on the Treasurer's register on March 1. For your convenience a form is provided below which you may detach and use for purposes of remittance. The reverse side is blank. Make checks payable to San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society.

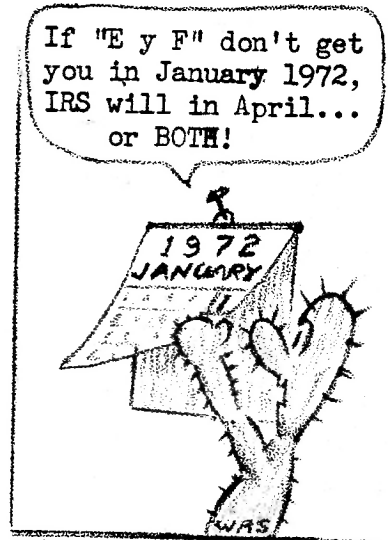
A space is also provided wherein you may offer your ideas or thoughts for the benefit or betterment of the Society, its members and its bulletin.

Cut along dotted line

.....

Mr. Martin Mooney, Treasurer
San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society
97 K Street, Chula Vista, Ca. 92011

Enclosed is my remittance payable to the San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society for () single, () family membership in the Society for the year 1972. I offer the following comments.



Mail me.

Name _____ Street address _____ City and State _____
Phone _____ area _____ ZIP _____

THE LIBRARY

-----Ruth Nelson-----

Our librarian's search for good books is ceaseless, diligent and endless. This month she comes up with fresh new copies of:

- 1) A MANUAL OF PLANT NAMES by C. Chicheley Plowden--generic names, specific epithets, common names (alphabetical) and the plant system, and a bonus, an index.
- 2) THE EXOTIC COLLECTION for 1966 by Edgar and Brian Lamb, a gift of Dr. Philip Corliss--authentic, based on years of labor. Remember Brian when he was in San Diego in 1970? A walking dictionary of plant names.
- 3) THE BOOK OF CACTI AND OTHER SUCCULENTS by Claude Chidamian--delightful, interesting, informative and unusually well written. (2nd copy) It's popular.

Our librarian reports the absence of BOTANY FOR GARDENERS by Harold Wm. Rickett. Would you please come home BFG? Ruth will let you off the shelf for a month now and then. Besides Oliver Loyland is making a rolling home for you, condominium style. You'll have a shelf of your own with air conditioning. Your work days (oops day) will be just one Saturday a month, with no union dues. You can't beat that where you are now, can you?

ROBINS
SMALL CACTUS
and OTHER

We noted in Gladys Panis' "Spotlight on Round Robins" column in the Nov.-Dec. Journal that a "small cactus robin" was in the making. Gladys doesn't know it yet, but some local connoisseurs are responding and San Diego may be a focal point for the mini-cactus robin.

And in the Jul.-Aug. Journal we noted 'William J. Bishop', San Diego was a member of a new robin, or a new member of a robin. The point wasn't clear, which was it WJB?

Robins are a very constructive and worthwhile activity as Nellie Kennett has demonstrated on occasions. Would you drop the ed a note of explanation and bring us up to date on local robin activity, WJB, in time for the February issue of 'E y F' so our readers may be fully enlightened? Thank you!

.....
Blank space below? With postage such as it is and a Scotch editor. Isn't that a laugh!
.....

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

IN THE BEGINNING
by R. V. Vaughan

IN THE BEGINNING forests extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. Rivers ran clean and sweet where herds of animals drank deep. The sky shook as bison herds moved northward in the springtime and southward as cold winters closed in on the prairies. Nature struck a perfect balance between animal life and vegetation.

The aborigine who had crossed the frozen northland or had by chance drifted across the Atlantic found vast treasures to his liking and he followed the herds in season. In some more inviting spots he became sedentary and developed a culture suitable to his way of life, i.e. the Toltecs and Aztecs. Plains Indians (Amerinds) chose to be migratory. This type of living gave better health in sanitation, food reservoirs and comforts with less labor.

When Europeans landed upon the Atlantic shoreline, they found the greatest treasure mankind had ever known. Forests gave shelter and wildlife therein gave food in abundance. Rivers afforded power to saw the lumber and grind the grains. The animals of the forest clothed the hardy pioneers who advanced step by step into unknown lands that lay to the west.

The expanding population began to destroy the forests by fire and axe. Dams across rivers and streams destroyed the spawning habitat of the fishes and the beavers starved and the wildfowl ceased to nest in season.

Ever onward plunged and plundered man. The mighty elms, the oaks, cedars, hemlocks, ash and hickory trees fell and were burned as men needed more land for corn and cattle. Once freely roaming herds of wild animals were cut off with fences and destroyed to save crops that were enclosed within the farms. Burning, powder, diverting water from the age old channels to land brought destruction. As forests were laid low the insects attacked. As the birds were not there to kill the worst enemy of man.

It is told that men came at night by the thousands with smoky fires to kill the passenger pigeons that roosted by the millions in the trees of Indiana and contiguous territory. Wagons were loaded with dying birds and shipped off to Kansas City markets. All the night the bale fires burned and the helpless servants of man died.

The heath-hen of Martha's Vineyard was pursued relentlessly until it was exterminated. Millions of bison that afforded food, clothing and shelter for the hardy pioneers were shot to extermination by 'hunting parties' organized in Kansas City and elsewhere and the trains carried these 'sportsmen' out onto the plains for a day's fun? shooting the giant beasts and leaving them to rot.

As a boy I arrived on the scene in 1886 in Great Falls, Montana and saw the vast piles of bones waiting to be shipped back to the fertilizer works in St. Louis. Many homes in Great Falls had fences made of buffalo bones stacked four feet high and four feet thick and capped with antlers of antelopes, deer, etc. All this bone was sent east as the buyers descended upon the town.

As a boy I played barefooted in old buffalo wallows and on occasions I found arrow points. The great beasts wallowed in the puddles of mud after heavy rains or spring and clothed themselves with mud which caked, and it was later removed as the animals rubbed their bodies against rocks left after the last Iceage.

The glacial moraines that crossed Montana circa Great Falls were in my time a mystery.

Mom, in the beginning was there an 'Adam' Cactus and an 'Eve' Cactus?



Pop, you heard the question, you explain to Junior!



You read the book, didn't ya? You can see I have one less rib, can't ya? There's your answer.



THE U. C. BOTANICAL GARDEN AT BERKELEY

Any Club member who is in the Bay Area should visit the Botanical Garden of the University of California on the U. C. Campus in Berkeley. It is a most interesting garden. Maps of the garden may be obtained at the office at the entrance to the garden. Allow yourself ample time to see it all.

The garden occupies a fenced area of 25 acres. According to the information sheet there are approximately 12,000 different kinds of plants growing in the garden, and most of them have been grown from seed collected from plants growing in the wild. Many collections are arranged according to their geographic origin. The largest collection is of cacti and succulents.

We would suggest you obtain directions to the garden from the guard stationed near the entrance to the University. A city map is helpful too in getting you to the University campus.

It was at the garden that we had a very pleasant visit with Dr. Jay W. Dodson, a frequent visitor to Southern California, whose activity is ISI.

After a look-see in the greenhouse you may proceed along the path and try to decide whether to visit the African hill or the cactus garden first. We visited on a warm day in October and found many aloes and cacti in bloom...in fact more than we expected. For cactophiles there is a glasshouse filled with nice succulents. Around the various lathouses and greenhouses are planted succulents of different genera, all in fine form.

---Lillian Pickoff, Riverside

VIGNETTE ON ORIENTAL CULTURE

By 'Billy the Kid' Bishop, Rancho Parnardo

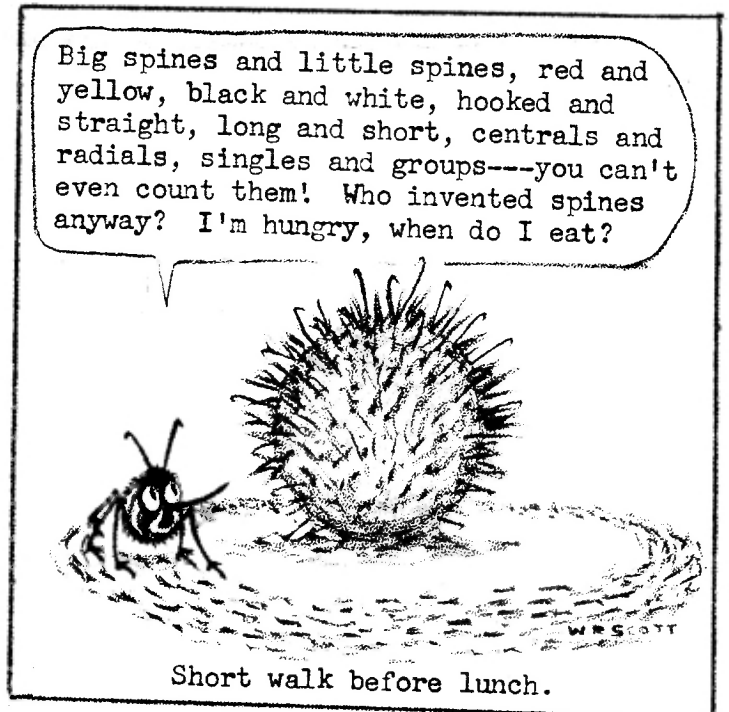
It is very interesting to note that the Japanese people in addressing a letter follow a 'botanical' order such as we do with plants. They place the most important name first, followed by others of less importance. If they were to address a letter to our editor, it would read:

"U. S. A., California,
San Diego 92104
3430 Wilshire Terrace
Scott, Walter R...editor"

Of course, in keeping with their extreme politeness when sending letters to us they use our form. Doesn't their system make more sense....really?

(Billy, you see the importance they attach to 'editor'. You are hereby assigned to clean the Rex-Rotary, it's not clean, and don't procrastinate and don't ask Alice to clean it.)

---thank you, Ed.



HELEN HEGYI says: The December issue of 'E y F' said I was to furnish a writeup about Aloe Vera. That's a 'no', but I WILL have a writeup about edible cacti. I had it finished then came upon a bit of additional info which I felt had to be traced. The project is a rather complete coverage of commercial plantings of cactus pear, etc. with a page about other edible fruited cacti. And in addition to that, HH added another hit: "Some gardeners have a thumb so green they can plant a light bulb and grow a power plant." And another: "Nothing that is needs to be just because it was."

....Muchas gracias, Helen....Ed

CRESTS

Leroy N. Phelps, Ph.D., Education Chairman

Crests appear fairly regularly in cacti and other succulents, apparently in response to unknown forces. Cresting is a particular kind of monstrosity in the plant world where the growing point of the plant becomes elongated and results in a growing line. This phenomenon can occur in plants other than succulents, but is much more frequent in the cacti and other succulents.

Many people have tried to identify the causes of cresting, but no one, as yet, has the answer. Some people have said that mechanical damage is the sole cause of cresting, and have had some limited success in creating crests in this way. Borg, in Cacti, states that crests may be created by stabbing the growing point of cactus seedlings with a sharp-pointed knife. Very few people have had success with the method. My experience with the method has resulted in a number of very dead seedlings and a number of plants with multiple heads, but no crests! Still others have said that natural damage in the habitat is the cause of cresting. My observations in the field have shown a lot of dead plants or multiple-headed plants showing damage, but only rare plants that have obvious damage and crests. Another idea put forward is that it is due to damage, but caused specifically by sucking or chewing insects in the growing point of the plant.

The last idea, and the one I like best, is that a microorganism--probably a virus--causes a disease which results in cresting. It may be that an insect or other agent must cause damage to the plant to allow the virus to get in, and also may transfer the virus to other plants. It is the observation of many people that in natural habitats many crests may be found in one area and few or none in others. This is an observation I have also made, and knowing my own ability to spot crests (as will be confirmed grudgingly by some other members of this Society) I agree with the previous statement.

I have never had a crest appear in my garden on a plant not previously crested, but, after all, the habitat has been drastically changed. I have dreamed of doing an experiment to study this phenomenon in the field. It would require doing an exhaustive plant survey with every plant identified in two large areas, one in which crests appear, the other in an area free of crests. The two areas should be separated by a natural barrier of some sort for greater accuracy. Then the surveys would need to be checked on a semiannual or annual basis to watch for cresting. Of course, no plants should be added or removed from the areas except by natural means. Where to find such areas and how to protect them from human predators are real problems. If anyone is interested in pursuing this experiment further, I'd be happy to talk over the design.

Crests are fascinating to many other people, and most of us add them to our collections whenever possible. Many other people see crests, however, as monstrosities to be avoided, frequently with the statement that they are unnatural. I can understand their not liking crests, but they certainly are not unnatural since the only place they appear is in nature!

This month, come to see the unusual, and perhaps beautiful, crests that will be displayed on the show table by you and your fellow members.

CACTUS and SUCCULENT of the MONTH--1972

Leroy N. Phelps, Ph.D., Education Chairman

I submit the following list of plants which I think will make for an interesting year for the show table. You will notice that I am trying a new approach to the show table, one that I hope will encourage more people to bring out their show plants. I will write up, or ask someone else to write, a short article each month telling something about the plants. Also, in months where groups of plants are acceptable, the limits will be stated. There will always be an open show each month except December for a specimen plant that can't wait for its time! The Education Chairman will have final say in all cases about the acceptability of a given plant in a given class. I would like to give special thanks to the Los Angeles Cactus Society for ideas included in the list.

- January Crested plants of both groups, with emphasis on form.
- February Flowering plants of both groups to demonstrate Southern California's colorful winters.
- March Cactus-Cereus spp.*and its allies; Succulent-Aloe spp.
- April " Neoporteria spp. " Haworthia spp.
- May Novel containers of both (wood, rock, etc.) with emphasis on the natural (These will be held over for our spring show).
- June Cactus-Echinocereus spp. Succulent-Cotyledon spp.and Andromiscus spp.
- July To be announced
- August Opuntia spp. Agave spp.
- September Cacti and Succulents in miniature (the adult plant will live happily in a tiny pot, or the usual adult member of the genus is very large and this one is very small).
- October Cactus-Echinocactus spp. and Ferocactus spp. Succulent-Echeveria spp. and cultivars
- November " Strombocactus spp. " Caudex plants
- December Cacti and Succulents in holiday colors

*spp. is the abbreviation for species, and means that any species of the genus is acceptable for the show.

Getting Plants from

South America

You must have a Plant Import Permit to receive plants from overseas. See my columns in previous issues about this. A recent regulation requires that your residence be on file with the Permit Division but they will ship to your post office box if you specify - give them both addresses if you have two.

Sr.Karel Knize of Lima is undoubtedly now the leading exporter of cactus from South America. In September, 1971, for instance, he shipped over 20,000 plants to Europe and North America. He has five "boys" who collect plants all over the continent for him at sites he specifies. These collected plants are placed in beds in his nurseries and orders are filled from there.... The paper work required by the governments in South America is horrendous. My shipment required 27 papers to be filled out; if I had been a commercial dealer it would have required up to 80 papers! His prices are moderate but there is a minimum charge of \$ 2.50 for the required phytosanitary certificate and a packing charge of 50¢ per box. I would suggest that orders be substantial as there is too much work involved to justify his accepting small orders. The plants are excellent and are given splendid care at his gardens. They are planted in long beds enclosed by 1" x 18" boards which are covered by rolls of cane stalks to give protection from the sun. Every morning the beds are uncovered and the plants watered (if indicated) and inspected and orders are filled. By noon all the beds have again been covered and remain so until the next day. I have given several copies of Sr.Knize's current plant list to our Librarian, but you might wish to send for your own copy. Sr.Knize reads English, but my other contacts do not, so if you write to them, do so in Spanish, if possible.

Sr.Barkev Gonjian, who entertained me so lavishly, has undoubtedly the largest private collection of cactus in Argentina. At the moment he is NOT particularly interested in receiving any plants because to obtain any shipment entails hours of waiting at the government offices. He does collect cactus and also raises them from seed. He has supplied plants for leading botanical gardens and cactus big-shots. If you qualify in this regard, contact me for his address.

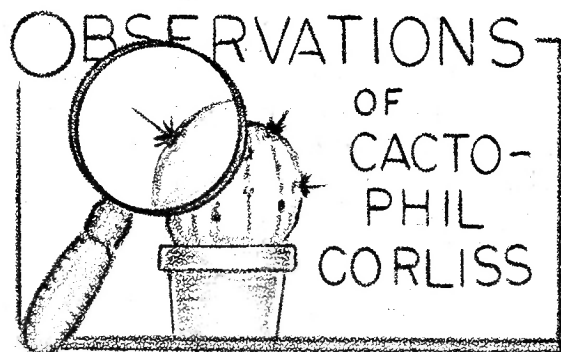
There are two collectors in Montevideo from whom plants might be obtainable. Both have large numbers of unpublished (new species) of frailea, notocactus, and gymncalycium. Sr.Hugo Schlosser is a senior citizen, but still an active collector and he raises many choice varieties from seed. He is not commercial, so if you are interested in exchange, write to him. A younger collector is Sr.Miguel A.Muriel. He is commercial, but with correspondants from out of his country he would prefer to make exchanges, as he is building his collection. I have a book inwhich he lists all the cacti and succulents in his collection. If you are interested in exchanging plants with him please contact me to see if you could supply him with any plants he does not yet have, before you write to him.

I can recommend all four of these nice people without reservation. I will be glad to discuss with you any plans you might have for contacting them. Phone me after Feb.1st at: 488-8620. (I will be in Mexico until that time.) The addresses of the above are:

Sr.Karel Knize
South American Plants
P.O.Box 10248
Colmena 51, Lima, Peru

Sr.Hugo Schlosser
25 de Mayo # 583
Montevideo
Uruguay

Sr.Miguel A.Muriel
Capitan TULA 5089
casi San Martin
Montevideo, Uruguay



~~translation~~

"Dear Madam:

It is with great pleasure that I received your journal 'Espinass y Flores' and it would be with the same joy that I would wish to collaborate with you. Unfortunately if my knowledge in reading is average it is not the same concerning my writing, nevertheless if you or one of your collaborators could translate this French we could understand one another. Though still very young for a cactus lover (32 years old) it has been almost 10 years since I have been passionately in love with these plants.

Initially I was a member of a club like most of the amateurs. I decided to get together with a friend of mine who was head gardener in the cactus section of the Botanical Garden of the town of Liege. And so six years ago what is now called Experimental Station was born.

One day while looking for collaborators in countries where my beloved plants grow, I found 'Cactus and Succulent Society of America'. I wrote down all the addresses of clubs affiliated with the (Society) and wrote to them. At that time this correspondence put me in contact with your President Mr. Jim Stalsonburg, who answered me very nicely and told me about your Journal. I am still very grateful to him for sending me plants.

For we Europeans and more specifically those of the north part there is a great problem, it is very difficult to describe plants since nearly all the subjects observed arise from seedlings, therefore quite different from the species observable in their natural surroundings.

In these last six years and thanks to a continuous supply of about 250 seedlings per year and with the help of correspondents in different countries (U S A, Mexico) Mr. Ctero who sometimes publishes in our parent edition, (Brazil and Peru). Up to this day we have about 1200 varieties and these are exclusively in cactus.

If geographically our area is pleasant, the same cannot be said about our climate. Sometimes during the winter months (December, January, February) the night temperatures go down to 5° to 10° F (12° to 15° C), and this forces us to make our observations in hot houses and with the good and the bad points that it involves, especially that this part of the country is at about 240 feet (80 meters) and plants like Oroya, Copiapoa and especially Tephrocactus grow from 9,000 to 12,000 feet (3,000 to 4,000 meters). This disforms sometimes cacti like Lobivia and always Tephrocactus. We must also notice that it changes their period of growth.

Our hot house is divided in two parts, on one side plants raised here (4 to 5 varieties of each species are kept) and on the other side plants received from different correspondents or sometimes bought if they are rare. It's too bad that there is so much difficulty involved in shipping plants to your country. This has resulted in little correspondence because we can only send seeds in exchange for plants, even though seeds are sometimes rare--as the list included shows--we receive few replies.

The plants themselves are not our only preoccupation, the remainder is my wife's obligation. Each plant has a maximum of information such as its localization, altitude, type of soil (pH) most of it on slides; all changes which take place during its life (size, shoots, blooming season). Subscription to different journals like yours are extremely helpful. If it is possible to help some members we don't want to fail.

If in the future you are still interested in some of our observations, I would answer you and also any of your members with great pleasure. If you wish to have exchanges, I would also be interested in that.

Finally if I can do this without hurting any commercial firms, I can send you a list of seeds which I have at my disposition for exchange to any members who write us.

In the hope that I didn't disappoint you, my warmest regard to your dear Mrs. Scott and to you Mr. Walter Scott.

Sincerely yours, DEMOULIN Michel"

Mr. Demoulin: Your letter containing your activities, experiences and thoughts with respect to plants we enjoy in common touch, responsive chords in the feelings of all our members. Undoubtedly beneficial contacts will evolve with the passing of time.

Jan. '72

....editor Walter Scott

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

PRESIDENT---August Pfeiffer, 5163 E. Bedford Dr., San Diego, Ca. 92116)
 TREASURER---Martin Mooney, 97 K Street, Chula Vista, Ca. 92011) Phones
 EDITOR-----Walter R. Scott, 3430 Wilshire Ter., San Diego, Ca. 92104) below.

THE CLUB IS IN GOOD HANDS IN 1972

AND SO IS CSSA

OFFICERS 1972

PRESIDENT---Augie Pfeiffer 280-4444
 1st V.P. -----
 2nd V.P. ---Richard Latimer 463-1655
 TREASURER---Martin Mooney 427-6796
 SECRETARY---Frances Langer 298-6323
 CORES-SEC---Julianne Rice 292-9144

OFFICERS 1972

PRES.---William Lockwood, Pasadena, Ca.
 V.P. ---Peter Sharp, Alhambra, Ca.
 SEC. ---Virginia Martin, Arcadia, Ca.
 TREAS---Mary Glade, Glendale, Ca.

NEWLY ELECTED DIRECTORS

Joe Kellet,
 Dr. Leroy N
 Walter R. S

First quart
 Directors o
 dena on Sat

Contributors

Xmas party at December meeting, very
 generous and very tasty. Thank you!

Verneta COTTEN	Ruth CUZNER
Rose D'Attilio	Olivia Fletcher
Tricia Kennett	Sophie Loyland
Minnie Mogil	Marilyn Phelps
Julianne Rice	Hazel Scott
Lucile Underwood	R. V. Vaughan

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 (Includes above elected officers)

EDITOR---Walter R. Scott 296-6022
 EDUCATION---Dr. Leroy N. Phelps 582-8236
 EXHIBITS----

HISTORIAN--Rose D'Attilio 291-9731
 PAST PRESIDENT---Ione Hubner 444-3439
 Loyal Bibbey 423-5133

OTHER COMMITTEES

ACTIVITIES----Anthony D'Attilio 291-9731
 HOSPITALITY---Edith Billmyer 273-6491
 REGALEMENT----Elvira Bibbey, and 423-5133
 Pat Mooney 427-6796

FIRST BOARD MEETING 1972

Friday, January 14th, 7:30 p.m., Room 104
 Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

MEMBERSHIP

Single \$3.00, family \$4.00, includes subscription
 to Club Bulletin "Espinas y Flores".

1971 total membership 222
 1972 membership to date 51, 19 of which are new
 members since October. Renewals now due,
 see (and use) form, page 3.

New member, December:

Jack R. Sanders, 708 Gage Dr. 222-3415
 San Diego, Ca. 92106

JANUARY 1972 MEETING

Please note change of date to January 8th,
 1:30 p.m. Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park.

PROGRAM: "LOOKING FORWARD IN 1972"

led by our newly elected President Augie Pfeiffer
 with all 1972 officers and committee chairmen
 participating--each outlining his plans for the
 Club for the year.

---P R E S S T I M E---

"A cactus is a many-spined thing."

The little couple is trying to
 tell me something with their
 areoles. It looks like 'CSSA'.
 I wonder if they have
 the '73 convention
 in mind?



WHO UNDERSTANDS AREOLE LANGUAGE?