



NEWSLETTER

VOL. 1, NO. 1

SEPTEMBER, 1971

HISTORICAL BEGINNINGS -

THE INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY

During the past three years a number of informal meetings were held at different times and places consisting of the following interested individuals: Mr. Mark Eaton, Fr. John L. Fiala, Dr. Robert Clark, Mr. and Mrs Franklin L. Nietz, Mr. Walter Oakes, Mr. and Mrs. Orville M. Steward, Mr. Fred VanOrden and Dr. and Mrs. John C. Wister. From these various meetings and much correspondence evolved the ideas and plans for a special plant organization to collect and difuse information and research relating to the Lilac, its cultivars and culture. An organization was deemed necessary for these reasons:

1. There are a sufficient number of interested persons who desire Lilac information and research to warrant such an organization.
2. Currently no single organization exists for doing this vital work.
3. There exists a need for mutual collection and exchange of both horticultural and botanical information to be funneled through a 'quality publication' and a recognized international body.
4. Extensive breeding, basic research, collecting and proper identification in Lilacs has been meager, sparodic and scattered. It has not produced the results many are interested in such as- dwarfier forms, better colors, disease resistance, warmer climate flowering, reliable sources of obtaining plants correctly named, sources for the better and newer varieties.

MINUTES OF ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING (continued)

It was agreed that a simple questionnaire be mailed to all who might be interested in the formation of a Lilac Society. Mr. Orville Steward undertook this task and from 300 mailings received the following responses: 214 replied; 112 were definitely interested; 16 returned with incorrect address; 16 marked deceased; 18 declined- age, infirmities or business; 62 were not interested. The positive responses were most encouraging and the FIRST ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING was held on May 15, 1971 at the Bayard Cutting Arboretum, Oakdale, L.I., New York, with Mr. and Mrs. Orville M. Steward as hosts. A preliminary agenda was drawn up on May 14 by a Committee of Messers. Robert Clark, John L. Fiala, Walter Oakes and Orville M. Steward. It contained six topical areas which were presented for discussion and approval of all who attended the Organizational Meeting of May 15. This Inaugural Meeting convened from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. (Luncheon was hosted by Mrs. Steward).

The following were in attendance at the First Organizational Meeting of May 15, 1971:

Mr. Dennis A. Brown, Director of Horticulture, The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York 10458
Dr. Robert B. Clark, Plant Taxonomist, Department of Parks, 375 Westfall Road, Rochester, New York 14620
Fr. John L. Fiala, Advanced Research/Clinical Psychology/Education, John Carroll University, 7359 Branch Rd., Medina, Ohio 44256
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin J. Niedz, R.D. 1, Box 188, Ambler, Penn. 19002
Mr. Walter Oakes, Box 315, Rumford, Maine 04276
Mr. and Mrs. Orville M. Steward, Director, The Bayard Cutting Arboretum, P.O. Box 66, Oakdale, L.I., New York 11769
Mr. Otto Stokes, Lincoln Nebraska 68502
Mr. and Mrs. William Utley, Grape Hill Farm, Devereaux Road, Clyde, New York 1443
Mr. Fred Van Orden, 25 Sullivan Road, Farmington, L.I., New York 11737
Mr. Case Westerbeek, c/o Flowerbulb Associates, 225 Farmingdale Road, West Babylon, L.I., New York 11704
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Wilder, P.O. Box 235, Huntington Station, L.I., New York
Mrs. Lourene Wishart, 2140 Sheridan Boulevard, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502

Although unable to attend Dr. John C. Wister sent his greetings together with a very pertinent paper on the foundation of the Lilac Society which was well received. (Throughout the preliminary meetings and correspondence Dr. Wister played an important and encouraging part by his many letters.)

MEMBERSHIP----

Do Not delay! Send in your MEMBERSHIP today! See last page of "NEWSLETTER" (Mail to: Walter Oakes, Sec. International Lilac Society, Inc., Box 315 Rumford, Maine 04276)

PUBLICATIONS

Our first "NEWSLETTER" Vol. I, No. 1, has been sent out by Editor, J. L. Fiala. This publication will appear quarterly in September, January, April and in July. Send letters and information regarding publications to: J. L. Fiala, Editor, International Lilac Society, 7395 Branch Rd., Medina, Ohio 44256. Your needs, information and requests are appreciated. The "seal" appearing on the cover is not official but will be changed with each "Newsletter" until an official seal is adopted in May 1972. The 'temporary seal' will give members a chance to evaluate various designs. Send in your suggestions.

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY, INC.
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION

I. NAME: "THE INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY" was adopted as the most appropriate name giving world-wide coverage of all interested in Lilacs. The organization is to be incorporated as a non-profit, tax-exempt, educational and research organization with no paid officers.

II. REGIONS:

- A. REGION 1--NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES (including: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont)
- B. REGION 2- EASTERN UNITED STATES (including: Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland)
- C. REGION 3- MID-WESTERN UNITED STATES (including: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin)
- D. REGION 4- WESTERN UNITED STATES (including all the States West of the Mississippi River and to the Pacific Ocean coast)
- E. REGION 5- SOUTHERN UNITED STATES (including all the Southern States East of the Mississippi River)
- F. REGION 6- EASTERN CANADA (including: Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec Provinces)
- G. REGION 7- WESTERN CANADA (including: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest and Yukon Territories)
- H. REGION 8- OTHERS (each different country to be considered as a single region, e.g. England as one Region, France as another etc.)

Considering cultural climates of various areas these Regions provide the most workable, geographical breakdown for the present. Each Region is encouraged to develop their own officers, Newsletters, Meetings, Flower Shows, Exhibits, Public Relations. Representation at the Annual Meeting is under the Regional Vice-President who is a 'trustee' of the International Lilac Society.

III. OFFICERS:

- A. PRESIDENT- to serve for a two-year term. Mr. Orville M. Steward was duly nominated and elected.
- B. VICE-PRESIDENTS- to serve for a one-year term. Each Vice-President represents a separate region, has the same and equal rights and privileges, and will serve in equal part of the Executive Committee. Duly nominated and elected were:
Region 2- Eastern United States- Mr. William Utley
Region 4- Western United States- Mrs. Lourene Wishart
(the other regions remain to be elected).
- C. SECRETARY- to serve for a two-year term. Walter Oakes was duly nominated and elected.
- D. TREASURER- to serve for a two-year term. Mr. Fred VanOrden was duly nominated and elected.
- E. EDITOR- to serve for a two-year term. The Editor will also be the Chairman of the 'Publications Committee'. He is to select his own staff, if possible have representation from each Region. There is to be close liason between the Editor and the Executive Committee. All other publications are to be under the control of the Editor. (Fr.) John L. Fiala was duly nominated and elected.
- F. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE- Will consist of the President, all of the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Editor each having all the same rights, privileges and votes. All election of Officers will be conducted at the Annual Meeting. The President will serve on and appoint all Committee Chairm

- G. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (DIRECTORS)- to be drawn up at the Annual Meetings.

IV. COMMITTEES:

- A. COLOR SURVEY COMMITTEE- to encourage, organize, research, correspond and correlate current and future color surveys. Mr. Franklin L. Nietz was appointed Chairman.
- B. FLOWERING RECORDS COMMITTEE- to be developed to correlate and gather information on flowering dates in various areas. Chairman to be appointed.
- C. PUBLICATION- to include an inexpensive "NEWSLETTER", A 'quality' regularly issued publication along with miscellaneous papers of educational and research value. The Editor is to be a part of the "Executive Committee with all the same privileges, rights and vote and to be elected every two years. The Editor is to stimulate in each Region the circulation of the "Newsletter" through the Vice-President of the Region. Fr. John L. Fiala duly nominated and elected.
- D. PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE- Each Region under its own Vice-President is to develop its own public relations with duplicate copies of all releases, articles, announcements to be sent to the Executive Secretary. Mr. Dennis A. Brown was appointed Chairman particularly to concentrate on the various Botanical Gardens, Arboreta, and Public Parks and the various Botanical and Horticultural magazines.
- E. REGISTRATIONS COMMITTEE- Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania is the current registration center for all new cultivars. The necessary procedures will be explored and legal status and machinery set up to have registrations recorded through the International Lilac Society.
- F. RESEARCH AND BREEDING COMMITTEE- to be developed in each Region. All actively interested will be formed into a Committee to be developed as a 'Lilac Research Foundation'. Fr. John L. Fiala appointed Chairman.
- G. BUD, SCION AND SEED EXCHANGE - to further the mutual exchange and the distribution of Lilac species and cultivars especially the newer introductions, true to name, to all Institutions and actively interested persons. Dr. Robert B. Clark appointed Chairman.
- H. SLIDE COLLECTIONS- to develop as near a total collection of all known Lilac species and cultivars as possible to be used for a 'lending library' for all Regions, Horticultural Institutions and interested parties. Chairman to be appointed.
- I. INCORPORATION AND LEGAL COMMITTEE- to facilitate the earliest possible incorporation and to process and expedite all the technical-legal papers and procedures of the Society. Mr. and Mrs. A.T. Wilder were appointed Co-Chairmen of the Incorporation Committee.

V. DUES; GRANTS AND FOUNDATIONS:

- A. INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP- will be five dollars (\$5.00) per calendar year.
- B. SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP- will be ten dollars (\$10.00) per calendar year. All those interested in furthering the Society's progress are to be encouraged to enroll in this class of membership.
- C. LIFE MEMBERSHIP- will be one hundred dollars (\$100.00) to be issued on gold-gilt cards.
- D. INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP- will be fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per calendar year, entitles one delegate to representation at the Annual Meeting.
- E. COMMERCIAL MEMBERSHIP- will be fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per calendar year, entitled to 'listing' in Society listings in publications.
- F. LILAC RESEARCH FOUNDATION- to be developed with voluntary, individual contributions and grants to be used solely for furthering research on the Lilac.
- G. All dues will be considered tax-exempt and tax-deductible under "Internal Revenue Service number 501-C3". All those paying dues up to and including the Annual Meeting in May, 1972, will be considered to be 'CHARTER MEMBERS' and will have their names inscribed on the Official Charter of The International Lilac Society.

VI. ACTIVITIES:

- A. CULTURE OF LILACS- to be developed in each Region under the direction of Regional Vice-Presidents.
- B. EXHIBITS AND FLOWER SHOWS- to show and promote the Lilac as much as possible under the direction of the Regional Vice-Presidents.
- C. LOCAL MEETINGS- to be developed in each region by their own Regional Vice-President.
ANNUAL MEETINGS- to be held at different Botanical Gardens, Arboreta and Public Lilac Parks, or large Private Collections during their flowering season. All regular business, annual elections, installation of officers and selection of Annual Meeting sites will be conducted at the Annual Meeting. The entire membership is to be notified individually and through the Society's publications as to time, place and arrangements prior to the Annual Meeting. The First Annual Meeting of the International Lilac Society will be held Highland Park of the Rochester Parks, Rochester, New York, on May 19-20-21, 1972.

For the Society to reach as many as possible there is need of strong, active local chapters acting together and under their Regional Vice-President. If your area is not actively represented write to Pres. Orville Steward or Sec. Walter Oakes (address on page 2 of this Newsletter.)

TO THOSE INTERESTED IN FOUNDING A LILAC SOCIETY

(The following Letter of Dr. John C. Wister was read and addressed to all who attended the First Organizational Meeting- Because of his long work, interest and knowledge of The Lilac together with the importance of the material contained in his letter, your Editor deemed that we should share its contents as a wonderful set of preliminary guidelines.....Editor J.L.F.)

"A number of gardeners have been discussing the possibility of organizing a Lilac Society. Do we need a Lilac Society? If so, have we enough people with both enough knowledge and enough enthusiasm to get one started, and what is more important, to keep it going?

I have been associated with a number of societies devoted to one special genus of plants. I know, at least something, of their methods, their problems, their successes and their failures. I have taken it upon myself to jot down the following notes concerning the history of the Lilac as a garden plant, its present unsatisfactory position in American gardens and its possible greater importance in the future.

The common lilac became a popular garden shrub in the late 17th and 18th Century in Europe, and in the late 18th Century in this country. Its hardiness, vigor, ability to withstand neglect and its beauty and fragrance made it a most important hardy shrub in this country throughout the 19th Century.

It has not retained its importance for several reasons. First and foremost, it has had new competition from dozens of genera and hundreds of species and varieties of hardy trees and shrubs brought into our gardens in the past fifty or hundred years. Consider for a moment, the magnolias, the flowering cherries, crab apples, peaches, plums and quinces, the bush honeysuckles, forsythias, mock oranges, rhododendrons (including Azaleas), Roses, Spiraeas, viburnums and many more flowering trees, shrubs; and the many now improved herbaceous plants that now occupy space in our gardens.

Second, our houses and their surroundings and gardens have grown smaller, much, much smaller, and most of the big private estates are gone.

Third, as a result of this competition and of the smaller gardens with less room for big shrubs, the demand for new Lilac plants from amateur gardeners has fallen off.

Fourth, this in turn has resulted in nurseries offering fewer and fewer plants of fewer and fewer Lilac varieties. Indeed, the number of nurseries offering what we might term adequate numbers of varieties has dropped from over sixty in 1941 (the year of the First Survey sponsored by the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta) to thirty in 1968. And of these 30, 10 nurseries catalogued less than 20 varieties; 12 offered between 21 and 50 varieties, leaving only 8 with 50 or more varieties.

Fifth, we have no recent horticultural literature dealing with Lilacs. The three American Lilac books, Mrs. McKelvey's great monograph and the small handbooks of Mrs. Edward Harding and of John C. Wister have, since the 1930's been high priced collector's items if, indeed, they are ever to be found in second hand bookstores. The supply of the 1953 edition of Lilacs for America is also exhausted and there is no immediate prospect that a new and revised edition can be printed. Magazine articles have been few and far between.

These are some of the discouraging facts. What now can be said to be encouraging facts?

First, many parks, experiment stations, arboretums and botanical gardens have been putting quite large collections of species and varieties for the public to see. In 1941 the AABGA Survey recorded a dozen such collections. Today there are over three dozen, many of them with several hundred or even more varieties. In some of them highly trained horticulturists are taking a special interest in them. The spectacular floral display when the Lilacs bloom attracts enormous crowds. It must in time inspire many people to plant Lilacs.

Second, since 1953 about a dozen new breeders (a few of them trained geneticists) have appeared on the scene and over four hundred new varieties have been registered. It is too soon to tell how many of these varieties are distinct from, and superior to those already in commerce, or even to tell how many of them will be introduced or widely distributed. But it does show that there is a real interest in producing new varieties.

Third, the manuscript for a new edition of Lilacs for America has been prepared, and subject to last minute retyping, is ready for the printer, if and when a sponsor and the necessary money can be found.

Now what is the future of Lilacs in our gardens and what should, would and could such a society do? And what can it learn from other special plant societies, large and small, successful or just struggling?

First let us admit the climatic limitations of the Lilac and write off (for the present at least) the South and the Pacific Coast.

Second, let us consider the area from Boston and Philadelphia to Cincinnati and perhaps Chicago. This is the area of the largest population and of the greatest number of enthusiastic gardeners who are the most apt to join a new society. It is also the section of the country where Lilacs have the most competition from most of the plants mentioned at the beginning of these notes. Let us readily admit this competition and then point out, as strongly as possible, that the Lilac still deserves an important place in any garden big enough to hold more than one or two shrubs.

Third, this brings us to the area where the Lilac is supreme and without any competition to amount to anything. This area has a smaller population than the others, but geographically it is larger than the other two put together. It stretches from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire across northern New York to Michigan and not only to the Rockies but also to the coldest parts of Canada. Even in Alaska a few Lilacs can be grown in sheltered places. What an horticultural empire is there for the asking!

It seems clear that those who wish to establish a Lilac society should put their first and most important efforts into both the region of the largest population of gardeners and the extra cold region where the Lilac (as well as the Peony) is supreme. They should not ignore the fact, however, that within the past decade two new breeders in Southern California have registered about a dozen new seedlings and that further breeding in warm climates should be encouraged.

Now what can a Lilac society do? First it can bring together those who already love the Lilac and ask them to help increase its popularity. If more people ask nurseries for good Lilacs, more nurserymen will stock them, propagate them and introduce and illustrate them in their catalogs.

Help should be given to the three dozen public gardens now growing Lilacs. Some grow too few kinds and some others too many. A six hundred variety collection is all right for Rochester or the Arnold Arboretum where Lilacs have always been a speciality but that many kinds are hardly needed elsewhere. Many collections might be better if restricted to the finest two or three hundred varieties, if a society could recommend those kinds and tell which nurseries were offering them.

A Lilac Society should do just what many other special plant societies have done so remarkably—encourage breeding (both by trained geneticists and by plain amateurs.) True, the Iris and Hemerocallis Societies have the

advantage that their breeders can produce a new generation every three or four years. The fact that a Lilac generation may take 5 to 10 years slows down progress. But Magnolias, Rhododendrons and Daffodils may take as much time and that has not prevented their societies from recruiting breeders.

What kind of breeding? The common Lilac is already beautiful! Sixty years ago Prof. Sargent said little if any improvement could be expected. But had he lived we can be sure he would have admired the later improvements that came from Emile Lemoine and Theodore Havemeyer. He would have recognized the value of the newer "Early Hybrids" of dilatata and of the "Late Hybrids" of villosa, reflexa, and a dozen other species.

I am sure that breeders will produce plants with still better flowers. We still need better substance so that the flowers will stay in bloom longer without fading or losing fragrance in extra hot sun, or in sudden rain storms. We need earlier and also later blooming kinds, or even some that will rebloom a little in the Autumn.

But much, much more we need improvement in plant habit. Too many of today's varieties grow too big or are too spindly and leggy. We need attractively shaped plants, more compact plants and even smaller and smaller plants for small gardens. We need plants that send up enough yearly suckers to supply needed flowering wood for future years and yet not a whole forest of hundreds of suckers that constantly have to be pruned out.

We need better foliage, that does not mildew or fall off in September. We need disease resistant plants- resistant to troubles that may develop in several climatic areas.

But most, most, most of all we need to get together! We need to know each other and to enjoy the Lilac flowers together so much that we will necessarily attract other gardeners to join us and to speak our language.

Together we can put the Lilac in the important place in American Horticulture that it does not now have but which we are convinced it deserves to have.

Scus John C. Wister
John C. Wister

Editorial Note: Dr. Wister has continued his work for the Lilac Society with untiring pace. Together with your Editor, he has done a monumental work of research, planning and writing for the new and revised edition of "LILACS FOR AMERICA" - 1972. Your editorial staff working with Dr. Wister and Dr. Robert Clark hopes to have the new edition ready as our "first" official publication for the First International Convention in May 1972 at Highland Park, Rochester, New York. Presently material is being proofed, prepared and with financial help we hope it will be a monumental contribution and tribute to Dr. John Wister's hopes for the society and his untiring work on behalf of the Lilac. We are indeed grateful that Dr. Wister has authored so much of this work! J.L.F.

WINTER ISSUE- will contain these items-

Feature- "The Royal Botanical Collection at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada"

Research- "A summary of the New Approach to Color Classification"- work of Mr. Franklin Niedz and Dr. Robert Clark

Biography- "Dr. Lilac- Summary of Life and Horticultural Work of the Late Dr. John Rankin of Elyria, Ohio"

Highlight- "THE 1972 CONVENTION AT ROCHESTER, N.Y."

Organization- Who, What and Where Regional and Local Chapters Meet and Their Activities.

(Send your material for publication to: J.L.Fiala, Ed. Int. Lilac Society, 7359 Branch Rd., Medina, Ohio 44256) 8.

LILAC SURVEY

THE COLOR RESEARCH SURVEY has had a great deal of work done by Dr. Robert Clark of Rochester and Mr. Franklin Niedz of Ambler, Pennsylvania. These men have worked out a better color chart and classification which we hope to use in the new Lilac Survey. (More in the Winter Newsletter)

Work is also well advanced on what will hopefully be our first bound publication of research and scientific value, "AN INTERNATIONAL LILAC SURVEY- to 1972". Although basically the research work of Dr. John C. Wister it will also contain articles by others prominent in Lilac work. A large, active membership with generous contributions to the Research Foundation for Lilacs will make publications such as this a reality. It is hoped that this work will be ready for the First Annual Convention Meeting in Rochester next Spring.

RESEARCH

Perhaps the most noteworthy work is that being conducted at the Rochester Parks by Dick Fenicchia. We predict that this work has already produced some of the finest seedlings and greatest 'breakthroughs' in Lilac breeding since the original work of the Lemoines. The colors, florets, form are magnificent! Bob Clark and Dick Fenicchia certainly can be proud of this 'outstanding' work.

Although in its very infancy the work of producing tetraploid and octoploid Lilacs may prove to be an area of an entirely different kind of "breakthroughs". From the work of other plant species tetraploids have opened new areas of plant breeding especially in the second and third generations. It is hoped that with sufficient tetraploid material some corresponding strides would also be made in Lilac breeding. To our knowledge the only tetraploids in Lilacs are in the research work of Fr. John L. Fiala who has about 100 tetraploids and octoploids of vulgaris and species. This is a slow and painstaking work. The main results so far have been in the production of two and three foot dwarfs and heavier substance. Nowhere have the floret and thyrus size been comparable in any way to the Fenicchia Hybrids at Rochester.

THE LILAC RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE headed by J.L. Fiala is anxious to hear from anyone doing research on Lilacs- special breeding programs, work with particular species or clones, chromosome work or studies. It is eager to interest as many as possible to enter into scientific programs of breeding or research. We need more work with tetraploid and octoploid Lilacs, we need accurate chromosome counts, as well as much more intensified programs of breeding for specific results. Those interested are asked to contact the above. (J.L.Fiala, 7359 Branch Rd., Medina, Ohio 44256).

Through the instrumentality and generous cooperation of Mr. C.E.Short of Elyria, Ohio, a great part of the Dr. John Rankin Lilac Collection will be saved for the Society. It will become a part of the J.L. Fiala Collection and will be known as the Rankin-Short Collection in the Garden. Many of the Lilacs are some of the unknown and undistributed selections of Havemeyer and some of the less distributed of Lemoine, together with many of Dr. Rankin's unintroducted seedlings. The great task of moving them has begun this Fall. It is hoped that those most worthwhile will be made available to the membership.

LILAC REGISTRATIONS

Pres. Orville Steward is working on arrangements to have the International Lilac Society recognized as the official registration office for new Lilac introductions. Presently Swarthmore is the officially recognized center. It would be helpful for introducers and membership to have the Society assume this work.

ANNUAL MEETING

MAY 19- 20 -21, 1972

ROCHESTER PARKS, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Dr. Robert B. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. William Utley have held several meetings and obtained the Flagship Hotel in Rochester for the First International Lilac Convention in May 1972- they and the Clark Staff have worked hard. Dr. Clark has reservations, convention bureau coverage, speakers and programs, field trips etc. well advanced and excellently planned. A special 'October Meeting' at Rochester will help firm up the plans. Public release for the press has been made- an impressive list of programs and speakers including a Kodak Co. representative with the latest on 'color photography'- the tremendous hybridizing program and its results now going on at Rochester- some 'absolutely first hybrid exhibits' and many more educational and wonderful things- our hats are off to Bob Clark and his Staff in getting a very exciting program off to a tremendous start. Each member should plan to attend and urge others to attend this 'historical first meeting'. The Winter 'NEWSLETTER' will be devoted almost entirely to Convention News and Information.

INCORPORATION COMMITTEE

Mr. and Mrs. A.T. Wilder processed all necessary legal details for incorporation. They, along with Mr. and Mrs. Orville Steward and Mr. Fred VanOrden met, signed and notarized all necessary papers in a three-step legal procedure and as of August 15, 1971 the 'INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY, INC.' exists as a legally constituted non-profit, educational and research organization to further its aims and special activities. Registered at Albany, New York under that State's laws of incorporation. Currently this Committee's final step is working with the Internal Revenue Service pertaining to tax-exempt status for the Society. The Wilders have saved the Society the usual \$900 fees for this kind of incorporation and New York State filing fees should be well under \$200.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Mr. Dennis Brown has written an extensive article on the "Organizational Meeting" released to the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden and will handle public release notices for the Society to Botanical Gardens throughout the United States.

WESTERN UNITED STATES-

Vice-President, Mrs. Lourene Wishart, has canvassed large areas of the West personally, contacting numerous people, public gardens, nurseries and private collectors. She has had several news releases in newspapers and over radio stations promoting the International Lilac Society. She informs us that the Mabel Franklin Lilac Collection is being sold out (100,000 plants) by October 1. Milwaukee, Wisconsin area Lilac growers should contact her immediately-

Membership is for the calendar year
beginning with 1972

Make all checks payable to:

Fred VanOrden, Treas.
International Lilac Society, Inc.

MAIL ALL MEMBERSHIPS TO:
Mr. Walter Oakes, Secretary
International Lilac Society
Box 315, Rumford, Maine 04276

MEMBERSHIP RATES (check items)

Individual...\$5.00
Sustaining Membership...\$10.00
Life Membership...\$100.00
Institutional\$15.00
Commercial.....\$15.00
Lilac Research Foundation
Donation/Gift.....\$

Name:
Address:
City/State
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(Please check your mailing address)

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