

Espinas y Flores

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

Vol. XII, No. 5.

May, 1977.

MAY MEETING DATE: Saturday, May 7th, 1977.
 (Please note that this month's meeting will be on the first Saturday of the month.)

PROGRAM:

By:

"SUCCULENTS OF SOUTH AFRICA"

Cynthia Giddy

Cynthia Giddy was born in Craddock, Cape Province. She was educated at the Jan van Riebeeck School, Cape Town, and at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, where she completed a degree in Social Anthropology, and an honors degree in Psychology.

She is well known in botanical and horticultural circles in Southern Africa, and for a number of years has run an indigenous plant nursery where she lives in Natal with her husband and four daughters.

Many of her beautiful photographs and articles, in English and Afrikaans, have been published in South African magazines and journals.

Her book, "Cycads of South Africa", is the result of years of study and of trips to see and photograph these plants in their natural habitats. She has been interested in South African flora for many years now, especially succulents, aloes and cycads, and hopes her book will lead to a greater appreciation of these wonderful plants and that people will be encouraged to protect and propagate them, thus ensuring the survival of this genus.

At this year's Convention, in Tuscon, Arizona, Cynthia will be presenting the evening program on Thursday, May 19th.

CACTUS OF THE MONTH: PYRRHOCACTUS-HORRIDOCACTUS-ERIOSYCE-DENMOZA.

SUCCULENT OF THE MONTH: ADENIA, ADENIUM.

IN THIS ISSUE:

	Page
May Program	1
Cactus of the Month	2
C.S.S.A. Convention	3
Convention Cactus Cartoon	3
All about 'This and That'	4, 5
June 'Open House'	5
Conservation Code of Conduct	6, 7
The Birds, the Bees etc.	8, 9
Wesley Terrace Update	9
Succulent of the Month	10
Board Members and Officers	11

CACTUS - OF - THE - MONTH
Pyrrhocactus-Horridocactus-Eriosyce-Denmoza

George E. Radwin

These four comparatively obscure genera, grouped here more for convenience than to indicate any close relationship, have in common their Andean origin and their strongly-spined, globular or cylindrical stems.

Pyrrhocactus is a comparatively small group of species that inhabit the eastern slopes of the Andes in northern Argentina. The name is derived from the Greek pyrrho- meaning flame-colored, referring to the appearance of the plant when in bloom. The moderately large, globose to cylindrical stem has notched ribs and is armed with heavy, densely-packed spines. The flowers are moderate-sized, yellow to orange-red and are borne apically; the ovary bears scales with wool and bristles at their points of attachment.

These species are slow-growing as seedlings and require a well-drained, fairly rich soil with ample water in the growing season.

Horridocactus is a rather large group of species (20-25) that inhabit the western slopes of the Andes in northern and central Chile. These are almost all large, handsome species with globular-cylindrical stems, tubercles aligned in ribs, and heavy, densely packed spines. The large yellow, orange, and red blooms show this genus to be related to Neoperteria and Neochilenia. According to Backeberg, the author of the genus, Horridocactus species are separable from species of other Chilean globular genera in their lack of hair on the ovary and flower tube, which are virtually naked; instead there are sparse areas of felt (minute bristles).

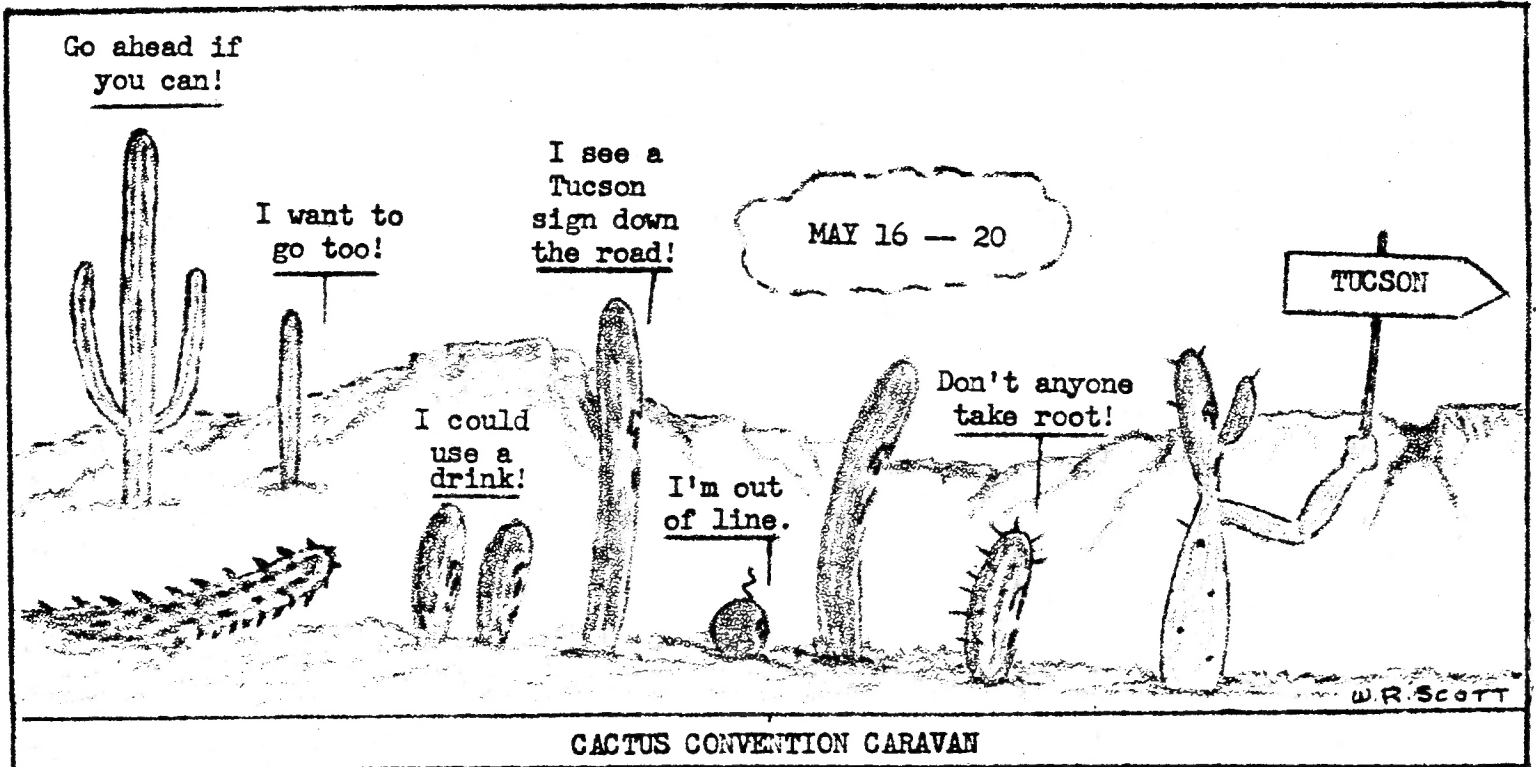
Eriosyce is a small group of large, globular species in which the stem has numerous ribs and is very densely covered by heavy, revurved spines, each with a rounded cross-section. The red to yellowish blooms are smallish and bell-shaped, with copious wool and occasionally bristles on the flower tubes and ovaries.

Species in this genus originate on both sides of the Andes in Chilean and Argentinian territory. They thrive in loose, fairly rich soil and will tolerate low temperatures but, as with most such plants, greenhouse grown plants are less scarred and produce more wool. It is also true that spines developed in a greenhouse are generally not as thickly packed or as heavy as those of plants grown outdoors.

Denmoza is a group consisting of two globose species from western Argentina in the eastern Andes. The stem is strongly ribbed and each species has a dense covering of heavy red-brown spines. The large flower develops at the apex of the stem and is similar to those of Cleistocactus and Borzicactus; it is scarlet and slender-throated and the mouth is closed by a mass of white wool. The ovary and flower tube bear many scales, their axils (points of attachment to the stem) are filled with silky hairs.

REFERENCES: Backeberg, C., 1959. Die Cactaceae, Handbuch der Kakteenkunde, Bd. III, Cereioidae. pp. 1361-1926, pls. 108-160.
_____, 1966. Das Kakteenlexikon. pp. 1-741.
Marshall, W.T. & T.M. Beck, 1941. Cactaceae, pp. xi* & 1-220.

THE SEVENTEENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF
THE CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.
(Tucson, Arizona -
May 16th thru May 20th, 1977.)



San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society delegates, and alternates, to the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the Cactus & Succulent Society of America, at Tucson, Arizona, May 16th thru May 20th, 1977, are as follows:-

Delegates

H.W. Buckner
Gerald Dice
Joan Johnson
Doris Rake

Alternates

Martin Mooney
John Pasek
Julianne Rice
Betty Athy

MESSAGE FROM: YOUR LADY ED. and
HER MAN(AGING) ED.

Greetings to all you lucky Conventioneers! Unfortunately Geoff and I will be unable to be with you at this year's Convention, but we would just love to hear from some of you if you ever have a spare moment. (?)

All best wishes - have a good time.

Ye Lady Ed.

PLANT SALES.

At the March meeting, the Board of Directors adopted a new policy concerning plant sales by members at our monthly meetings. The new policy requires that members notify the Plant Sales Chairman before the meeting, discuss the material to be offered for sale, and obtain his concurrence that the material does not conflict with the Club sales.

The Plant Sales Chairman will assign a separate table for these miscellaneous sales. For materials (plants, pots, special supplies) that the member has obtained for club purchase, 50% of the profits are to be paid to the Club Treasurer; for materials produced, or grown, by the member, 25% of the gross sales are to be paid to the Club Treasurer.

PLEASE NOTE: All sales must have approval of the Plant Sales Chairman before the meeting.

OPEN HOUSE.

The Show Chairman for our annual exhibit at Casa del Prado on June 4-5 is Julianne Rice. Start grooming your plants, and notify Julianne that you plan to exhibit this year. We plan to award perpetual trophies for "best" exhibit, cactus and succulent, displayed.

ANNUAL SALE OF THE S.D. BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION.

Rose D'Attilio has asked me to bring to your attention the annual sale of the above Foundation - May 28th and 29th - for the benefit of the S.D. Botanical Garden Foundation Library Fund.

All the garden clubs meeting in the Del Prado are being asked to donate plants and, if possible, help in pricing and naming them. We hope that our club, being one of the Clubs with a large membership, will do its share towards making this annual sale a success.

NEW BOOKS.

I was informed by Edith Werner that the following new books have been added to our already extensive library:-

"THE NORTH AMERICAN DESERTS" by Edmund C. Jaeger.

Mr. Jaeger has spent 40 years in the five deserts of the North American continent, so he speaks with authority. The first chapters explain what a desert is, and the weather and climate in these areas. Then each of the five deserts is described individually. There is also a section on the desert insects and snakes, mammals and plants. Well illustrated in black and white drawings, and photos and maps.

"POPULAR EXOTIC CACTI", in colour, by Edgar and Brian Lamb.

Here is another treasure by the Lambs. One hundred cacti and beautifully illustrated. Opposite each picture is detailed information on the habitat, description and cultivation of the plant. Interesting footnotes.

"GROWING CACTI AND SUCCULENTS", by Douglas Bartrum.

This is a "how to" book. Well illustrated, but no index.

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PROGRAM.

We were most fortunate to have Mildred Stern, of Santa Monica, at the April meeting. Her program, with beautiful slides: "The Fascinating World of Crassulas" both fascinated and delighted us all. The crassula, of course, was our Succulent of the Month for April.

Cactus of the Month (April): Rebutia - Sulcerebutia.

We were equally fortunate to have two such specialists as Dan Mahr and Dr. Ronald Monroe to talk to us about rebutias and sulcerebutias respectively.

Altogether it was a most informative and fascinating afternoon, and I'm quite sure we all went back to growing our own plants of these species with renewed zest and enthusiasm.

RECEPTION.

In future, we will be welcomed (with cheerful smiles, and any required information, of course) by Edith Billmeyer and Perlso Lewis.

REGALEMENT.

Under the efficient supervision of our Regalement Committee, the refreshments at the April meeting were more than adequate, and quite delicious, as usual. I must apologize to the ladies who provided these goodies - unfortunately I was not given a list of their names (I must get together with the Committee on this!). Nevertheless, I hope that the ladies and gentlemen who provided this feast will accept our concerted thanks for a much-appreciated "snacking break".

PLANT SALES TABLE.

The Club would like to thank the following people for their contributions to the Plant Sales Table at the April meeting:-

George Evans
Joan Fleer

John Pasek
Perlso Lewis

JUNE OPEN HOUSE

Betty Athy

Our annual Open House will be held on Saturday, June 4th, and Sunday, June 5th, in Room 101, Casa del Prado.

We need volunteers to bring in plants for the sale table, to baby-sit for the plants, and to man the guest book, or act as guides.

The room will be entirely our own this year, so we also need many volunteers to put in displays. If you haven't enough plants for an entire table, it can be arranged for you to share with someone.

We need help from everyone to make our open house a success. If you can volunteer, or wish further information, please call:

Chairperson Julianne Rice (after 5 p.m.) - 224-4995;
Doris Rake - 282-1722;
or Betty Athy - 469-7647.

Let's all work toward making this a memorable Open House!

The following Code is taken, in part, from the IOS Code of Conduct for collectors and growers of succulent plants as published in Ashingtonia 2:37-38 (1975). Only original, unchanged passages that apply to hobbyists and serious collectors are included herein, and I hope that the membership takes time to consider these suggestions, and that at some future time we formally adopt this Code as part of our overall philosophy on succulent plant conservation. (I couldn't agree more! - Ye Lady Ed.)

Introduction. Many of the suggestions in the Code counsel restraint on the part of collectors in the field and at home to curb the unnecessary exploitation of wild plants. The damage done by collectors in the field may be small in comparison with the amount of plants, of whole habitats and ecosystems, swept away by agriculture and afforestation, new roads, towns, industrialization and so on, but should not be underestimated. Hopefully, some of the species destroyed at random in areas subject to large-scale utilization may survive in pockets not reached by the arm of "progress", or their distribution may be sufficiently wide to put their survival beyond immediate threat; plant enthusiasts, however, create a selective demand for particular species or forms, often of restricted distribution, which may result (as it is known to have done in an appreciable number of Cactaceae) in whole populations, sometimes the only ones known, being dug up and removed, not necessarily all at once, but by the repeated depredations of collectors. On the credit side, of course, a collector can occasionally be instrumental in saving a species, but more commonly we are the unwitting agents for the destruction of the plants we most cherish. Rather than continue to import quantities of plants from the wild, we should aim to become successful propagators, and indeed, it is very heartening to see that nowadays more nurserymen are concentrating on raising from seed and cuttings.

Controlling trade in wild plants and increasing nursing propagation are ways in which the threat over some species of succulents can be lessened. As quickly as possible, we also need to know precisely which species are endangered or vulnerable and in which areas or habitats. The Code of Conduct urges students and collectors in the field to gather detailed information wherever they can. Records of plants in cultivation are also needed to determine which species, geographical races and populations, etc. are represented and how securely established they are. It is up to us to keep watch on species, etc. which could be lost to cultivation (or become extinct altogether) through ignorance of their rarity -- as has happened to more than one species listed in the IUCN Red Data Book.

Please read the Code and follow its suggestions wherever you can, as its overall purpose is simply to help preserve as many species of succulents as possible for the enjoyment of all.

In the Field. Aim to do as little damage to natural populations of species as possible, bearing in mind that within a species there may be local races with genetic differences -- the population on one hill may not be quite the same as that on the next.

Observe national and local regulations about collecting in the spirit as the letter:

- Investigate local laws on removing and exporting plants.
- If a permit is necessary, do not collect without one.

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- If the permit states how many plants, or the nature of the material which may be collected, abide by what it says.
- Make certain the plants you wish to collect are not endangered or thought to be so.

It is courteous, and in your interests, when you intend to collect in a country where there is a society for succulent enthusiasts, to make yourself known to the officials of the society.

Once you have the permit, collect discreetly and do not give local inhabitants the impression that the plants have commercial value.

Where possible, collect seeds, cuttings or offsets, and not the whole plant. If you must take whole plants, be content with small ones. -- Remember that mature plants rarely transplant well, and are often damaged in transit, making them useless for show purposes. Not only this, but they are needed in habitat to produce seed for regeneration.

Make careful field notes, including so far as possible, locality, altitude, type of vegetation and soil, date of collection and your own field number. Try to assess the likely number of individuals and extent of the population; observe the amount of seed-setting and frequency of seedlings. Note any possible threats, i.e., through urbanization, over-grazing, or the proximity of a road, and if you believe that the population of species may be endangered, make a more thorough survey and report your findings to the IOS Conservation Committee, or conservation committee of any local nature or cactus and succulent society.

If practicable, take photographs and/or preserve representative material, preferably fertile, for deposition in a herbarium.

At Home. Make good cultivation your criterion, not the size or rarity of the plants.

Do not patronize a supplier who trades in unpropagated imported plants without regard to the recommendations of this Code.

Report to IOS any cases of importation of wild plants coming to your notice which you believe may impinge national or international regulations, or may have caused appreciable damage to the wild populations of a species.

Maintain good records and a high standard of labelling, particularly if you specialize in certain groups.

Aim to propagate rare species and assist their survival by distributing material (with available source data) to other enthusiasts.

Showing and Judging. In show schedules, compilers should indicate that more credit will be given to plants regarded as difficult to propagate than those that are rare.

Judges should not give preference to plants which are obviously imported over well-grown seedlings.

A meander among: THE BIRDS, THE BEES AND
THE BUTTERFLIES.

Audrey Johnson

I'm sure that most of you have felt, at one time or another, exactly the way I have been feeling during the past few months. So involved have I become in activities connected with my first loves - gardening and the outdoors - that I find little or no time to wander and work in the garden.

No doubt it was the first spell of perfect Spring weather which finally tipped the scales, and one morning last week I decided to let everything in the house wait for awhile. Closing the door firmly on those detested indoor chores, I eagerly clambered up the hillside to check on what, just four years ago, was a rather bare little gully. Most of our plantings were doing remarkably well, I was happy to find, although I did think (rather wistfully) that a little help from Nature - in the form of more rain these past two years - might have speeded things up considerably!

Nevertheless, there was the usual busy morning activity in and around our hillside garden. In the morning sunshine, a number of varieties of ice plant provided gorgeous patches of colour on the hill, and my bush morning glory was a huge mound of bloom. Over all there prevailed a persistent, but soothing, hum from a myriad of bees, as they busily moved from flower to flower. Suddenly, I remembered back to our first Spring in this house (which sits on a good, solid rock foundation), and thought of the day when Mike and I sat indoors watching, and listening - to, a swarm of millions of bees as they swept past and around the house. Later, another swarm decided to take up residence under the eaves of the carport, so that we had to obtain the services of a bee exterminator (unfortunately) to rid ourselves of their attentions. Gone are those days, it seems - perhaps the bees are now happy to obtain their honey from the brilliant flowers with which we and our neighbours are gradually clothing the hillsides; at least, I hope so. As I pull out weeds, remove offsets, and make more plantings, I have sometimes wondered why I don't get stung - frequently! Maybe these happier bees realize that I'm just trying to help, but I really must try to remember to watch where I put my fingers in future... As an additional bonus, these present-day bees have apparently decided to make their hives farther afield, which is indeed a blessing! (Of course, now I'm wondering where they are, but I don't think I'd better pursue that one.)

Above the bees, on this sunny morning, silently hovers a cloud of small butterflies, which seem to add the final touch to this peaceful scene. My butterflies, on the whole, are not particularly colourful, it is true, but I enjoy them just the same. I have always enjoyed watching the seemingly aimless, but graceful, wandering of the butterfly, and well remember (as a child in England) spending happy hours enjoying the large and brightly coloured butterflies which always seemed to gather in the warm and sunny hollows of the moors. I was, consequently, rather disappointed to discover such a lack of the more colourful varieties here in these parts of Southern California: lack of moisture, I guess (?).

As a background accompaniment to the drowsy humming of the bees, I now became aware of the canary-like twitterings of a flock of goldfinches deep in the bushes of my bird sanctuary area. Further away came the strange call of the quail on a nearby hillside, and, nearby, the melodious song of my favourite mockingbird as he welcomed the beautiful day. As I turn on the sprinklers, an adventurous hummingbird

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decides to enjoy himself for awhile in the spray. Later, he darts off to a group of aloes and agaves, which are, at the moment, in full and glorious bloom. Here he enjoys himself for quite some time, hovering from bloom to bloom. No wonder, I think, that the hummingbird feeders are somewhat neglected at this time of year!

Suddenly, my attention is attracted by a furious scratching which seems to be coming from the carport below. Creeping down the steps, I can hardly believe my eyes when I see a poor, mangy-looking, squirrel scratching away at one of Geoff's bags of cement... What on earth could he find worth eating there, I wonder - and promptly feel guilty when I remember shooing him away from the food scraps which I put out on the rocks for the birds. With me, of course, the birds always will come first, and I'm sure he can find something to eat in one or other of my gardens (darn him!).

After I had finally, and reluctantly, returned indoors that day, I found that there was to be yet another unusual encounter to be enjoyed. While I was making the bed, a large shadow crossed the window, and there was a positive thump (or was it my imagination?) as an enormous bird alighted on the rocky slope where I feed the birds. It was a very dark coloured bird, and I knew that it was much too large for my red-tailed hawks, who never come down to feed anyway. For a wild moment, I thought of eagles! A slight movement of mine at the window apparently scared this monster, and quickly he took off and flapped, ungracefully, away. Hastily thumbing through my Field Guide of Western Birds, I could only pin him down to the Boat-tailed Grackle, which is "very large", and very much bigger than the Common Grackle, according to the book. How these huge birds ever get enough to eat, I can't imagine, but I sure don't want them eating all my bird scraps in two minutes flat!! Bird seed is too expensive these days, anyway! Humming resolutely a few bars of: Oh, what a beautiful morning.....", I returned, with zest, to my bed-making chores.

WESLEY TERRACE UPDATE.

Harriet K. Sopp

Since I wrote to EyF in 1974 about living with plants on two balconies, after several years of gardening in our canyon, things have changed somewhat. Many of those on the West Side of this 8-story complex (sunny) have given up on trying to grow annuals, and have realized Cactus and Succulents are "in". A few who never before had plants of any kind have stretched to trying sanseverias, crassulas, kalanchoes and eppys. Geranium lovers know now that they should not be expected to bloom every single month!

On our side, the East, this is the glorious time of year when Mr. Sol allows a few cactus grafts to get their allotted sunshine, they may even bloom! The huge schlumbergera is about to burst into blossoms again, and zygocactus are next. Crassulas have a wonderful way of saying "thank you". On our main balcony we have the special plants hanging, and the table for dish gardens, etc. where we have frequent meals, and our other porch contains shelves, plants sometimes sharing a pot with a "cousin", but I've never counted how many there are --- we are always setting out starts for our bazaar.. I'm replacing most pots with hand-made ones from our workshop kiln, for clay pots need watering too often for me. I'm grateful for the S.D. Cactus & Succulent Society!

SUCCULENT OF THE MONTH: ADENIA

ADENIUM.

Madelyn Lee

ADENIA - ADENIUM.

These two genera of plants are often confused with each other. Their native habitat, similarity of name, and the caudex-like growth of the plants are all they really have in common. Both genera are poisonous.

ADENIA -- family: Passifloraceae.

The 92 species of this genera originate in E. Africa, S.W. Africa, Somalia, Socotra, Madagascar, Burma, and India. Most species are not succulent. Their botanical history is old. The first record of an Adenia was in 1688, when a species from India was described.

Most Adenias have a short, thick, green caudex. Some species have a trunk six to eight feet wide and only three feet high. The branches are mostly vine-like with tendrils, heavy thorns, and oval or compound leaves. The flowers are small (3/4") and always greenish or yellowish. A plant has either male or female flowers, never both. The fruit is one half inch to two inches in size, and usually highly colored.

Adenias want a warm greenhouse and dry rest in the Winter, but appreciate good amounts of water when in full growth. Most of the species can be grown from cuttings, and will form a caudex in a few years.

The beautiful leaves and green trunk of A. glauca, the jet-black spines of A. aculeata, the fat green thorns of A. globosa, and the grey-green trunk and compound leaves of A. digitata, make this genus a prize in any collection.

ADENIUM -- family: Apocynaceae.

This small genus of plants ranges from Arabia to Kenya and Northern Tanzania to South-West Africa. All species are succulent.

Adenium have a massive caudex, usually taller than wide. The thick roots are often twisted and contorted. The branches are thick and not vine-like. The bark is light brown to silver-grey. The oleander-like leaves are glossy-green on the top and a dull lighter green on the underside. The flowers are beautiful, large, and abundant. The 1½" to 2" funnel-shaped blooms are carmine, pink or white in color. The fruit is double horn-shaped, and the seed is stapelia like.

Culture is the same as that for Adenia. Propagation is usually from seed.

Jacobson lists the species as follows:

Adenium boehmanum
Adenium obesum
 obesum var. multiflorum
 obesum var. socotranum
Adenium oleifolium
Adenium somalense

For more information on Adenia, refer to the Monograph of the Genus Adenia by De Wilde, published in 1971, or the excellent article in the March-April 1973 issue of the Cactus and Succulent Journal. Both genera are also in Jacobson's Lexicon.

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY OFFICERS

- PRESIDENT - H. Warren Buckner, 1744 Engelwood Dr., Lemon Grove, Ca. 92045. 469-1391
- FIRST V.P. - Tom Hamecher, 996 Terrace Crest, El Cajon, Ca. 92020. 440-6245
- SECOND V.P. - Gerald Dice, 3354 Mohican Ave., San Diego, Ca. 92117. 276-2589
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- Two year term: Shirley Berry and Julianne Rice.
- Three " " Joan Johnson and Ricky Latimer.

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- EDUCATION - Madelyn Lee, Succulents.
Dr. George E. Radwin, Cacti (Research).
Tony D'Atillio, Cacti.
- EXHIBITS
- Fair: CACTI: Tom & Marcia Hamecher. SUCCULENTS: Rick Latimer and Betty Athy.

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Open House: Julianne Rice IR

- LIBRARY - Edith Werner, Pat Mooney and Helen Hegyi.
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- PLANTS & SUPPLIES - Gerald Dice.
- PROGRAMS - Tom Hamecher.
- PUBLICATION - Audrey and Geoff Johnson.
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- San Diego Floral Association - Verna Pasek.
- Quail Botanical Gardens - Audrey Johnson.
- San Diego Park Desert Garden -

MEMBERSHIP:

The San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society is open to all persons interested in growing Cacti, Other Succulents, and Exotic Plants.

Dues: \$5.00 annually, due in December of each year.
Single copy of Espinas y Flores - \$0.50.

MEETINGS:

The second Saturday of each month, 1.30 p.m., Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, unless otherwise indicated. Board convenes after the general meeting.

DEADLINE FOR THE JUNE ISSUE: MAY 23RD, 1977.

Audrey Johnson
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