

Tapener). Side shoots must be removed as they arise and, if growth is very vigorous, we tip the shoots when they reach the top of the cane. We have a high proportion of stems fit to bud by August in the first season. Take has been good with 'G278', *R. rugosa*, and *R. multiflora*. We have had a good percentage of saleable standards as a result.

The system fits in quite well with bush rose growing, and does not need extensive stockbeds to provide propagating material and suckering is not a problem with the *R. dumetorum* 'Laxa' rootstocks. So far we have not had much success using *R. dumetorum* 'Laxa' itself as the "stem builder".

IPPS AND ISHS — HOW CAN THEY COOPERATE?

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The International Plant Propagators' Society (IPPS) and the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) are among the well known and renowned horticultural societies of the world. Main tasks of both these societies are support of horticulture in general and in special fields through improvement of international cooperation in science and in practice.

For some years efforts of both Societies to intensify contacts by means of mutual information and cooperation have increased. For instance, there were discussions on this in November, 1981, between Mr. Raymond Evison, then International President of the IPPS and the author, who was at that time Chairman of the Section "Ornamental Plants" of the ISHS. Leaders of both Societies met at the 21st International Horticultural Congress of the ISHS in Hamburg at the end of August, 1982. Friendly and constructive talks concluded in agreements, which include future regular exchange of information, and the possibility of taking part in meetings, symposia, and congresses of the other society. These agreements have been made with respect and esteem of the statutes and aims of the other society.

To be able to go more into details as to the possibilities of co-operation it is necessary to give more information about the organization and working methods of both Societies.

The IPPS. It is presumed that the organization and development of the IPPS is well known to plant propagators. In 1951 there were talks in Cleveland, Ohio on the possibilities of the organization of a society which should aim to organize an exchange of theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of plant propagation. Following these talks the Plant Propagators' Society was founded. An antecedent of this society had ceased to exist in 1934. Then in 1961 the International Plant Propagators' Society was founded with the addition of the Western Region in the U.S. Today there are six Regions of this Society, three of these in the United States (West, East, South), one in Great Britain and Ireland, and one each in Australia and in New Zealand. Regions in Israel, Eastern Europe, Japan, and Western Europe may possibly be added in the future. Furthermore, there are members in 11 additional countries, which shows the internationality of the Society. At present the IPPS has about 2000 members; all of these are working in the field of plant propagation as nurseryman, scientist, teacher, or advisor. The fields of ornamental plants, tree nurseries, and fruit trees are particularly well represented. The IPPS publishes a "Combined Proceedings of the Annual Meetings," and a quarterly bulletin, "The Plant Propagator". The fundamental principles of the Society are ready exchange of knowledge among the members and suggestions on further successful experiments. This is the idea behind the slogan, "To Seek and To Share".

The ISHS. Even before the establishment of the ISHS, International Horticultural Congresses had been held, beginning in 1889. Organization of such congresses was always done by a "Committee for the Preparation of International Horticultural Congresses". But it was only at the 14th International Horticultural Congress (1955) in Scheveningen, Netherlands, that a proposal was made to put "Society" in the place of "Committee". Then, at the 15th International Horticultural Congress (1959) in Nice, France, it was agreed to do this and, in the same year, the ISHS was founded in Paris.

The general objective of the ISHS is the advancement of horticulture by the improvement of international cooperation in science and technology. The means available to ISHS for the achievement of this objective are:

1. The arranging of an International Horticultural Congress every four years.

2. The setting up of Sections dealing with groups of horticultural plants, of Commissions engaged in various scientific and technical aspects of horticulture or special groups and, for both, the setting up of Working Groups.

3. The organization of Symposia on specific topics for scientists and other specialists.

The management and organization of ISHS is in the hands of the Council representing more than 45 individual countries. The scientific and technical work is carried out by the sections, commissions, and their working groups under the supervision of the Executive Committee, which assists the Council.

The sections and commissions are at present as follows: Sections for fruits, vegetables, ornamental plants, medicinal, spice and aromatic plants. Commissions for nomenclature and registration, economics, engineering, protected cultivation, plant protection, plant substrates, labour and labour management, tropical and subtropical horticulture, and urban horticulture.

The ISHS publishes:

1. "Chronica Horticulturae", the bulletin of the Society, three times a year.

2. "Scientia Horticulturae", responsible for scientific contents, published monthly.

3. "Acta Horticulturae", a series of scientific and technical communications, mainly proceedings of the ISHS symposia.

4. The "Proceedings of the International Horticultural Congresses."

5. "Horticultural Research International", containing information on horticultural research in some 61 countries, listing about 1400 horticultural research institutes and about 14,000 research workers, with main fields of interest (3rd edition, 1981).

At present there are more than 2,000 individual members from more than 90 countries all over the world. These members are persons who are engaged or interested in scientific, technologic, or economic problems or who work in the field of education of horticulture or in amateur horticulture. Besides, more than 200 institutes or organizations are affiliated members of the ISHS.

Recently, from August 29 to September 4, 1982 in Hamburg Germany, the work of the ISHS became apparent at the 21st World Congress, in which 2200 persons from 77 countries — some of them members of the IPPS — took part.

Possibilities of closer cooperation. To intensify the cooperation between IPPS and ISHS it seems to be necessary to name *responsible persons* for development and maintenance of contacts between both Societies. Uninterrupted correspondence and talks with each other and the development of personal

contacts are the presupposition for lasting cooperation. As we know, this problem has been solved for the ISHS and the three regions of the IPPS in the United States. Prof. H.B. Tukey, Jr., Director of the Center for Urban Horticulture at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, at the present time being President of the ISHS and a member and Past President of the IPPS, has worked successfully towards this for some time. In Europe, the author has been appointed by the Council of the ISHS as a *liaison officer for contacts with the IPPS in the Region of Great Britain and Ireland*. Until now the ISHS has not appointed a liaison officer for the IPPS Regions in Australia and New Zealand, but it is known that the ISHS Symposium on Plant Propagation, planned for May, 1984, is prepared in close cooperation with the IPPS Australian Region.

A most important point is *mutual information*; this also applies to fixing of dates. It should enable the members of both Societies to attend meetings, symposia, congresses, etc. which are of interest to them. Besides, it is of utmost importance to inform the other partner about events that could be of interest to its members, also about interesting publications or other items. This information could be given through "The Plant Propagator", "Chronica Horticulturae", or through special circulars to the members. For instance, members of the ISHS Section, "Ornamental Plants", have been informed about the present IPPS meeting in Aberdeen, Scotland, by circulars. To reach the members of the ISHS, the IPPS could also take advantage of other channels such as informing the correspondents of the ISHS in, at present, 26 countries through whom the corresponding national technical press could be reached. For the past 1½ years the German technical periodicals get information on the IPPS through this channel. It has to be checked how the ISHS could achieve this distribution of information. The most important task of the liaison officers, in any case, is mutual information. Furthermore, both Secretariats have to coordinate the dates of events.

It is indispensable that the officials of both Societies know each other. This can be achieved by mutual invitations and organized meetings at the respective events. For instance, officials of the IPPS participated in the 1982 meeting in Hamburg at the invitation of the section "Ornamental Plants" of the ISHS. The ISHS has the intention to inform the members of the IPPS especially on events and activities with the main topic of plant propagation. Two such symposia are already planned, as mentioned before, one for 1984 in Ringwood East, Victoria, Australia, and another for 1987 in Geisenheim/Rhine, Germany F.R. But the topic of plant propagation will

also be of importance at other symposia and at the 22nd World Congress of the ISHS in Davis, California, in 1986.

The symposia and congresses give another opportunity for close cooperation. For example, one could think of asking members of the other society to lecture about topics of special interest. Such invited speakers are well known specialists who can give learned information. But members of both Societies should have the opportunity to present contributed papers. The kind invitation to deliver this speech is a good example for this practice and I thank the responsible persons of the IPPS very much for it.

Another possibility for intensifying the contacts could be mutual help in organizing group excursions or single visits to institutes or firms specialized in plant propagation. Last but not least, one could also plan excursions and meetings of both societies together.

SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

This contribution started with a description of the latest efforts for closer contacts between IPPS and ISHS. It has tried to outline the organization and working methods of both Societies, and to give proposals on closer cooperation such as:

Nomination of more liaison officers.

Common planning of the calendar events and mutual information.

Closer cooperation of secretariats and officials.

Invitations to conferences, symposia and congresses.

Group and single visits to institutes, nurseries, or other places specialized in plant propagation.

Common excursions and meetings.

Realization of such proposals cannot be done in weeks or months, but only in years. But if we continue to work in the way we have started, in mutual confidence and respect, then we will achieve the aim of closer and continuous cooperation to the benefit of the members of both Societies and to the advantage of horticulture as a whole.