



THE REVIEW

THE REVIEW OF THE SOCIETY FOR JAPANESE IRISES

Volume 4, Number 1

April, 1967

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OFFICERS

President	Mrs. Troy Westmeyer, Stamford, Conn.
Vice President	Mr. Eugene H. Wagner, Newark, Ohio
Secretary	Mr. Arthur E. Rowe, Mason City, Iowa
Treasurer	Dr. Victor F. Scholz, Los Angeles, Calif.
Directors at Large	Mrs. J. A. Crist, Franklin, Indiana
	Mr. Walter Marx, Boring, Oregon
	Mr. Phil Cammer, Williamsport, Pa.
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Show Chairman	Mr. A. H. Hazzard, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Publications Chairman	Mrs. F. W. Warburton, Westboro, Mass.
Editor	Mr. William E. Ouweneel, Terre Haute, Ind.
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	Term expires in 1967: Mr. William E. Ouweneel, Terre Haute, Ind.
	Term expires in 1968: Mr. Cloyd Sensenbach, White Haven, Pa.
	Term expires in 1969: Mr. Andy E. Hayes, Troy, Tennessee

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

With this issue, we salute our retiring officers. They have done a splendid job of launching our Society. While I did not have direct contact with all of the former officers and directors, I know that we could not have become such a successful organization in just four years without the cooperation of all who have served us.

We are especially indebted to Bob Swearengen who has served for two terms as President and continues as our Financial Director and as Director of Japanese Iris Robins for the AIS. Bob really knows how to blaze trails and it was due to his leadership and perseverance that we were able to establish judging rules for garden and show specimens, to win an extension to the AIS voting deadline for members whose Japanese irises bloom in July and later to add a medal award for higher recognition for one Japanese iris each year. During his term of office, our publication was born, an annual show became a highlight of our activities and a warm exchange of greetings, plants and seeds took place between our members and those in Japan. As Bob spread the word about Japanese irises, our membership grew from 66 charter members to a total of 123 in 1967. AIS awards for Japanese irises jumped from 2 in 1959 (before SJI) to a total of 19 awards for the year 1967 and a total of 34 awards so far. Our last show, in Terre Haute, attracted 236 registered guests and 17 AIS judges voted on seedlings shown there. That is a most impressive record. I am sure that there are many other achievements that should be credited to Bob that I will learn of later. Not the least of these is our excellent financial status. I have a hunch that Bob dug into his own pocket, rather than deplete our limited funds, to get us started. For all of this, we are deeply grateful, Bob.

A special thanks, too, to Art Hazzard who made our money earn dividends and who initiated our show program. He saw to it that each show was a success by giving of his own time, energy and supplies to put on every show that we have had. Art was also a great help in obtaining articles for THE REVIEW. I am delighted to announce that Art will continue to serve us as an official Show Chairman for The Society for Japanese Irises. I am sure that you will all be as excited as I am to learn that Walter Marx has been persuaded to put on a Japanese Iris Show this year.

We also wish to express our great appreciation to Bee Warburton. Many of you may not be aware of all that she has done for this Society. In addition to helping to found this Society, Bee has served us as Counsellor, Secretary and Publications Chairman and has handled all of the publications of our group as a typist, duplicator and publisher. She has given very unselfishly of her time and energy, many times sacrificing her own gardening interests to meet our demands. Bee truly has a distinguished service record with this organization.

It is a pleasure to turn over the Editor's duties to a man who has already distinguished himself by winning the Silver Medal at our last show and by contributing outstanding articles to THE REVIEW. His reports to me indicate that he is a real "go-getter." I am confident that under Bill Ouweneel's guidance, our publications will become iris literature.

We have an outstanding group of officers to continue the work of the Society and already have many plans under way to expand our program. The first of these is the publishing of a checklist of AIS registered Japanese irises, including awards. This list should be a handbook for everyone who works on one of our shows—and a very helpful reference for both breeders and AIS judges. It is hoped that this list can be supplemented in the near future with a list of varieties registered and introduced in Japan so that we will have an authoritative guide to all varieties now being grown everywhere.

Future plans include the establishment of a test garden, the publication of a handbook on culture, organization of a slide collection, an exchange of pollen and seeds and research on diseases.

Now as we move forward, we need to expand our organization and establish more committees to help us with these specialized programs. Please let me hear from you if you can help us with educational, arts and crafts exhibits, slides, membership, pollen and seeds, registration and awards or research on diseases. To make your membership meaningful, make sure you become involved with the growth of The Society for Japanese Irises.

Eleanor Westmeyer, President

THE POT CULTURE OF JAPANESE IRIS

Jack Craig

Unlike bearded irises, Japanese irises have a compact, fibrous root system. Because of this, Japanese irises lend themselves admirably to pot culture and in Japan they are widely used as pot plants. My friend, Dr. Shuichi Hirao, Japan's leading hybridizer of these irises, raises almost all of his collection, including seedlings, in pots. Indeed the hybridization of the very double "peony" types of Japanese iris is impossible except when parent plants are grown as pot plants so that the nutrient level can be controlled. It is only under starved conditions that many of the doubles produce fertile pollen or sufficient female organs to receive it.

After my early experience of raising Japanese irises in California which often entailed removing all the natural, heavy alkaline soil and replacing it with quantities of compost, leafmold, peat or other expensive organic material, I was surprised to see the ease with which they are raised in their native land. With knowledge gained while living in Japan, I now raise several hundred pots of Japanese irises with much ease and to a greater degree of perfection than was ever before possible under California conditions.

For pot culture any kind of pot will do. I am currently using gallon cans with excellent results. In Japan ordinary clay pots are most common. The Japanese consider adequate size of a Japanese iris bloom to be the greatest distance which can be measured from tip of thumb to tip of forefinger or about eight inches. From experiments which Dr. Hirao has carried out over a number of years the size and quality of blossoms seems less affected by pot size than does the number and strength of increase. While not giving a very balanced effect, plants potted in three-inch pots will produce eight-inch blooms. By using three-inch pots a collection of 100 varieties can be grown in an area only 30 inches square! Each three-inch pot will give only one or two small, new divisions, each of which will bloom the following season if transferred soon after blooming to a three-inch pot of new soil. Six-inch to eight-inch pots will give stronger plants and slightly larger blooms and ten-inch pots will give results comparable in every way with plants grown in open soil.

Watering and fertilizing hundreds of Japanese iris plants sounds like a terrible task and it would be if it were not for the magic of polyethylene plastic film. Japanese irises like full sun so a window ledge, level roof top, or level sunny place in the garden large enough to hold your collection of pots may be used. Build a frame around the area with one-inch by three-inch boards on edge and cover the area with polyethylene film to form a shallow pool which will hold about one-inch of water under the pots. Use the heaviest grade of film available. I use a double thickness because leaks are difficult to find and repair should they occur.

The best time to replant Japanese irises is as soon after the blooming season as possible. Late fall or winter planting produces poor results. Plants divided and replanted in July will give 100% bloom the following season and the quality of bloom will be as typical as the variety will ever produce. In Japan clumps are divided by slicing through with a sharp knife reducing the clump to strong single divisions each with a pie-shaped piece of the mother rhizome attached. Leaves are cut back to about six inches and divisions are replanted. In Japan organic material such as manure, peat, etc., is never used to lighten the soil for Japanese irises. The preferred soil is a thick, heavy clay with an acid reaction. Another friend, Mr. Kamo of Kakegawa raised many pots of Japanese iris one year in pure, fresh sawdust for an exhibition in Hamburg. Performance of these plants was equal in every respect to those potted in soil. New soil is preferred to soil which has grown Japanese irises for many years because it is less apt to carry disease. For potting in California I either buy topsoil with an acid reaction or I acidify our regular heavy adobe by adding sulphur. I add no humus or fertilizer. After repotting I fill the pool with clear water. The rule of thumb is never to fertilize Japanese irises until the plants have six inches of new growth. Fertilizers are avoided on newly planted divisions because they are apt to cause stunting. It is true that human waste is often used in Japan but commercial fertilizers are easier to handle, just as good and in more common use there. A 10-10-10 or 20-20-20 fertilizer is ideal, the only prerequisite being that it be completely soluble in water. Add handfuls of it to the pool and stir until completely dissolved. A plant's leaves will act as a guide to the amount of fertilizer needed. Start with a handful or so and add more every day or two until the leaves are a deep blue-green color. In properly acid soil as long as the leaf color carries a hint of yellow the plant has not received sufficient fertilizer. It is amazing how much they will take even of the strong chemical fertilizers. There seems to be little danger of burning them but as soon as buds break from the leaf fans beware! Stop all fertilizing at once or results will be worse than disappointing. Early one spring in Japan, friends brought me pots of nearly 100 varieties which I grew in a polyethylene pool in the only spot available which was a second-floor window ledge in our apartment. My friends neglected to warn me about when to stop fertilizing. I fertilized and fertilized and the plants grew like weeds. First blooms were spectacular but short-lived. I never saw later blooms because buds became so soft that they withered even before opening. Leaves began to flop and plants were so soft that I lost nearly 70% from rot after repotting. Over-fertilizing will cause white flecking on the petals of dark varieties.

When buds start to open, the potted plants may be displayed in the house or in the patio where protection from the sun, wind and rain will result in more perfect, longer-lasting blooms. In Japan plants are traditionally displayed inside in front of a folding gold screen which is very effective.

As repotting is done soon after blooming no further fertilizing is required until new growth is six inches high. Again foliage color is used as a guide after that time. Discontinue fertilizing in late summer to harden the plants for the winter. When the leaves turn yellowish, drain the water from the pool because dormant plants are apt to rot if kept in water. Through the winter months the pots should be inspected and watered occasionally to be sure the plants do not become bone dry.

When the first sign of new growth appears in spring, water is added to the pool. When new growth reaches six inches in height, the fertilizing program is resumed again for healthy growth and large, beautiful flowers.

Editor's note: Mr. Craig lives at 22431 Palm Ave., Cupertino, California 95014, which is about 40 miles south of San Francisco.

Heavy polyethylene film may be obtained in most building supply stores.

MEET YOUR OFFICERS

Our President, Eleanor Westmeyer, joined the American Iris Society while living in Denver, Colorado, in 1948 shortly after she began growing irises. Her garden now includes large collections of Median, Tall Bearded, Siberian, Spuria and Japanese irises and hemerocallis. She does some hybridizing with them. She has served as RVP for Region 1 of the American Iris Society, is currently a judge for both the American Iris Society and the American Hemerocallis Society. She was one of the founders of the Society for Japanese Irises and has been a Vice President and Editor for our group. She is author of the chapter on Japanese Irises in GARDEN IRISES and has written articles for HORTICULTURE, the AIS BULLETIN and many other publications. She has won prizes for horticulture, fashion designs, photography, recipes and writing.

Professionally she is Chairman of the Home Arts Department and Foods teacher at the Turn of River Junior High School in Stamford, Connecticut. Formerly she was a fashion copywriter in Toledo, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; and New York City. She holds a BA degree from Ohio Wesleyan University and an MA from New York University. Her husband is Associate Dean of the Graduate School of Public Administration of New York University. They have a son, Wesley, 21 and a daughter, Lynn, 18.

Vice President Eugene H. Wagner, 40, is a third-generation gardener. He made his first iris cross at the age of 12 which must be some kind of a record. He holds a BS in Horticulture from Ohio State University. After leaving college he spent a few years in greenhouse work in Illinois and then returned to his home town of Newark, Ohio. He joined the AIS in 1948, became interested in JIs in 1957 and now has over 75 varieties plus several hundred seedlings. He reports that he is breeding for varieties "that can take neglect and still thrive." In addition Gene raises tall bearded and species irises, hemerocallis and herbaceous and tree peonies.

Secretary Arthur E. Rowe got into JIs after receiving plants from Dr. Hirao through an AIS photography robin. His experience with JIs in his north-central Iowa location has been disappointing, both in pots and in the field. However his efforts continue with potted plants. He also grows and hybridizes tall bearded, Siberian and Median irises. He has over 12,000 seedlings in his beds.

Treasurer Dr. Victor F. Scholz is a practicing physician, 46, married with children and grandchildren. He is a part time Karate instructor and sometime pilot. His interest in flowers includes Orchids, Arils and Japs. His special interest is embryo culture which is concentrated mostly with Arils.

The principal occupation of Director Nancy Crist and her husband, Jim, is raising five girls aged 18 months to 14 years. She is a native of Franklin, Indiana, where she attended Franklin College, and still lives. Beside their family Nancy and Jim are interested in horses and flowers. Her interest in irises started in 1955 with tall bearded. Today they have about 800 varieties including bearded, Arils, Spuria, Siberian, Louisiana, Japanese and bulbous. She joined the AIS in 1958 and is a garden judge.

Director Phil Cammer and his wife, Mary, are serious flower growers on their 80 by 150 foot lot. Phil started out as a civil and mining engineer who married a wife who was interested in flowers and soon was committed himself. They became interested in Japs in 1958. They have raised two boys.

Director Walter Marx needs no introduction, being the leading grower of JIs in this country and the developer of the Marhigo strain.

After collecting Japanese irises and spending much time and effort authenticating all of the imported varieties that he grew, Walter Marx began a controlled breeding program to develop a strain of superior Higo iris that would represent the most advanced development to date. His first selected seedlings were offered for sale in 1950. In 1951 the "opera series" was introduced. The first named seedlings were introduced in 1953. Since then, there has been an impressive list of introductions almost every year from the Walter Marx Gardens with quite a few varieties credited to Mrs. Walter Marx in addition to those introduced by our Director.

In addition to these irises the Walter Marx Gardens original offerings of Higo seed and handsomely illustrated color catalog have done much to make Japanese irises popular in the United States.

ROBIN GLEANINGS

Robin No. 6

George Figlo and Art Rowe report good success in weed elimination by treating seed beds with herbicides. However, Art noted some setback in his TB seedlings and is waiting to see whether or not the percentage of bloom this spring will be affected. The herbicides they used prevented germination of the weed seeds.

Art Rowe also commented on planting of fresh seed, his experience being largely based on TBs but included some JI seed. He plants his seed as soon as the pods crack open. Some is still quite green. He reports earlier spring germination than with late fall planting. If some seed germinates in fall, the seedlings survive the winter without serious loss. He gets 97% or higher germination. Seed is planted in coldframes. Rows are two inches apart and the seeds placed closely together about an inch deep. When the ground freezes, he fills the space under the sash with excelsior. In early spring he removes the excelsior and waters the seed bed daily.

Phil Cammer reports getting 80% germination on JI seed planted a week after harvesting in eight-inch pots covered with an inch of sphagnum moss. The pots were kept in a cellar over winter.

Frank Sterbak reports an experiment with chipped TB seed which was refrigerated from October 28 to December 25 and sown under lights then. First shoots appeared January 3. Out of 85 seeds 60 had germinated on January 10. Anyone interested in growing plants under light should read the article on page 130 of the March, 1967, issue of Scientific American.

Robin No. 4

This is Bob Swearengen's prescription for blight in JIs: "Dig, wash and divide the affected plant. Trim off the dead or dying roots and the foliage except new leaves just starting. Mix Pfitzer Agrimycin #100 at the rate of 1/4 level teaspoon to one gallon of water. Soak divisions in this for 48 hours. Put some gravel in a container and enough water to come within one half-inch of the top of the gravel. Put divisions in the gravel and set the container in a shady place until the roots reach the water. Add water as needed. If the water level is high enough to reach the divisions they will be slow to put out roots but they will reach out in a hurry if the level is kept lower. It usually takes about two weeks but may take longer. Change the water if it turns sour."

Vic Scholz reports three first-year blooms out of 20 seedlings raised under lights.

CONGRATULATIONS

T to the newly organized Japan Iris Society, under the Directorship of Akira Horinaka. Our best wishes and assurance of cooperation in promoting the growth and future development of Japanese irises are extended to all of the officers and members of this Society.

HATS OFF

to our Publications Chairman, Bee Warburton for being awarded the Hybridizers' Medal by The American Iris Society. We congratulate her most heartily.

On December 14, 1963, a farewell dinner was held in Terre Haute for Arlie Payne. Thirty two of his friends attended. He is now living at: 5 Vienna Drive, Santa Ana, California 92703.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find a letter concerning the Arts and Educational Exhibit at the 1969 AIS Convention in Milwaukee. Until otherwise announced our president will act as the representative of the SJI in this connection.

In the October, 1965, issue of The Review announcement was made of plans to have all types of irises blooming indoors at the same time at the 1969 Convention. The Convention Committee needs more JI plants for work in timing bloom and growing them under specialized conditions. About 25 varieties are known to have been sent. If you can spare any worthy named varieties, please send them this spring to Mr. Clarence Protzmann, 400 East Van Norman Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53207. There is quite a bit of interest in "our flower" in Wisconsin. If we can encourage them now, we should have the nucleus for an enthusiastic group of members there.

Roy Oliphant reports that the Region 14 AIS Test and Display Garden has received about 160 of Arlie Payne's registrations and about 30 that Jack Craig brought back from Japan. Jack Craig's plants are varieties produced by Dr. Hirao and Mr. Nishida. The Garden is located in the Botanical Garden of the University of California at Berkeley.

ARTS AND EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT

FOR THE 1969 AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY CONVENTION IN MILWAUKEE, WIS.

We are endeavoring to create something new for our 1969 American Iris Society Convention to be held in Milwaukee, to create further interest in all types of Iris and to show what can be done in various forms of Arts & Crafts to glorify the Iris. Also an Educational Exhibit to enlighten the public on Iris Culture in its various forms.

All Art work must be done in as realistic form as possible. Cubist and Abstract Art will not be accepted. All Art work can be done in any medium such as Oil, Pastel, Watercolor, Tempera, Ink etc. All Art work shall not exceed 13" x 24" in size. Art Crafts to be in Ceramics, Woodcarving, Weaving, Metals, & other types of Art Crafts suitable for Exhibit glorifying the Iris. All material sent must have a Name & Address Label attached to their work. If you have work of great value, it is your responsibility to insure your work. We will not be held

responsible for losses or damage, but will exercise every effort to protect the entrant's property. All Art work will be hung on Artistic Wall Boards and all valuable Art Crafts will be behind glass.

All Educational material on Iris should be typewritten. This material will be lettered by us on suitable uniform Display Cards. All Charts and Illustrations can be done by your own Artists on cards not to exceed 14"x18" in size. All Arts Craft and Educational work is open to all AIS members.

To avoid confusion and a lot of correspondence, each Society, such as Median, Tall Bearded, Aril, Siberian, Spuria, Japanese and Louisiana are to CHOOSE a CHAIRMAN to represent them in their respective Society. All information and requests that are necessary can be obtained thru these Chairmen.

I will expect these various Chairmen to keep in touch with me and we will co-operate with them in every way possible to keep them informed. Each Chairman will be given the size of space allotted to his Society both in the Art and Educational Section.

ALL WORK MUST BE COMPLETED AND SENT TO ME BY FEBRUARY 1, 1969.

Please choose your CHAIRMAN as soon as possible and report to me whom you have chosen, so that we can publish their Names & Addresses, so that those participating can get in contact with them.

LET US ALL CO-OPERATE AND MAKE THIS AN EXHIBIT FOR ALL OF US TO BE PROUD OF AND THAT WE CAN LONG REMEMBER AND CHERISH. WE WILL WILL DO OUR PART. HOW ABOUT YOU???

ROBERT M. REINHARDT, Arts & Educational Chairman
14151 W. National Ave., New Berlin, Wisconsin 53151

THE SOCIETY FOR JAPANESE IRISES

Treasurer's Report, 1966

Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1965	\$300.47	
Receipts 1966		
Dues	284.00	
Back Issues THE REVIEW	4.00	
Clasp Envelopes	2.80	
Interest, compounded '63, 4, 5 & 6	38.19	
Total		\$629.46
Disbursements, 1966		
Printing Reviews	127.39	
Postage	33.04	
Total		160.43
Balance on Hand		\$469.03

A. H. Hazzard, Treasurer

AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

TO JAPANESE IRISES

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Enchanted Lake	Payne, W. A.	HM 60
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Jewelled Beauty	Payne, W. A.	HM 65
Leave Me Sighing	Maddocks, Fred T.	HM 65
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Pleasant Journey	Rich, Mrs. R. A.	HM 66
Prima Ballerina	Payne, W. A.	HM 65
Reigning Beauty	Payne, W. A.	HM 66
Silver Surf	Payne, W. A.	HM 66
Star at Midnight	Rich, Mrs. R. A.	HM 65
Strut and Flourish	Payne, W. A.	HM 64, Payne Award 66
Swearengen #150	Swearengen, C.A.	HC 66
Swearengen #166	Swearengen, C.A.	HC 66
Tender Trap	Hager, Ben R.	HM 66
The Great Mogul	Payne, W. A.	HM 59
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Vestal Trident	Swearengen, C.A.	HM 65
Windswept Beauty	Payne, W. A.	HM 66
Winged Chariot	Payne, W.A.	HM 60
Wounded Dragon	Payne, W.A.	HM 66

JAPANESE NAMES

As long as the supply lasts, forthcoming-issues of The Review will contain names of Japanese Irises having Japanese names, along with their English translations. The names have been collected by your Editor. Both the names and the translations are from various sources and may be of unequal quality with respect to the English spelling used and the translation into English words. The first six names and translations are from Dr. Hirao's tags. The others have been taken from the literature or received from friends, some with translations. All have been checked recently by a Japanese.

Expressing the sound of Japanese ideographs with Roman letters and English pronunciation is not an exact process to begin with. Worse than that, however, a sound taken out of a Japanese ideograph loses its identity because its meaning depends on its context. Therefore, in translating a Japanese word written in Roman letters into English words, the translator is handicapped in some cases by not knowing the intended context of the Japanese name parts with which

he starts. The best way to translate Japanese names into English words is to have it done by one who can read the Japanese ideograph and write the English translation. That is what Dr. Hirao has done with the first six names. With the others we have used the only other means at our disposal, namely, when in doubt, to make what seems like a reasonable guess.

With this apology for errors, your Editor submits the following list. Comments and corrections will be appreciated.

Yuki dohro: Snow Lantern	Hinode Zuru: Crane at Sunrise
Chohshin: Clear-hearted	Satsuki Bare: Clear May Sky
Mai Ohgi: Dancing Fan	Banri No Nibiki: Distant Echo
Kuon No Yuki: Perpetual Snow	Senba Zuru: Thousand Cranes
Sakura No Haru: Cherry Blossoms in Spring	Osamaru MiYo: Peaceful Reign
Hekitoh: Blue Wave	Warei Hotei: Jovial God of Fortune
Hisakata: Beauty of Ancient Japan. Has been translated as Beauty of Yama- to, Yamato being the term for an- cient Japan.	Hinode Sakura: Cherry Blossoms at Sun- rise.
Kuro Kumo: Dark Clouds	Otorige: Beautiful Feather
Zama No Mori: Grove of Zama	Oshokun: Chinese Beauty
Ai Fukurin: Blue Border	Meiran: Singing Phoenix
Aka Fukurin: Red Border	Fusan Hisetzu: Snow Storm on Maple Mountain
Nishiki Yama: Mountain of Brocade	Kongo San: Golden (?) Mountain
Nishiki Gi: Gown of Brocade	Iso No Nami: Wave at the Beach
Yamato Nishiki: Brocade of Ancient Japan (Yamato)	Tama Tsushima: Peninsula of Tsushima
Shinso Kaji: Secluded Beauty	Hatsu Goromo: Newest Gown
Ging Yoku: Silver Ball	Shira Nami: White Wave
Truru No Kegoromo: Plume Gown of Crane	Sakura Gawa: Cherry River
Gekka No Nami: Moonlight Waves	Kamakara Beni: Kamakara Red
Maye No Shira Nami: Dancing White Wave	Karahashi: Kara Bridge
Kosui No Iro: Color of the Lake	Karaginu: Kara Gown
Subijin: Slumbering Beauty	Kari Furi No Taki: Kara Furi Cascade
Furomon: Gate of Never Grow Old	Hatsushimo: First Frost
Koki No Iro: Unusual color	Shin Asahi No Yuki: Sun Rising Over the Snow
	Aoi Kurumi: Blue Nut
	Hoseki: Jewels

PORTLAND 1967 JAPANESE IRIS SHOW

Walter Marx has reported to Art Hazzard, SNI National Show Chairman, that the 1967 Portland, Oregon, show "is on." Mr. Marx is planning a good one. Art Hazzard is giving him the benefit of his experience with four others. Mr. Marx reports that as this goes to press the date and place have not been set.

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Filagree, Imperial Velvet, Venetian Velvet	

Back issues are available for 50¢ per copy from our Treasurer:

Dr. Victor F. Scholz, 7530 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California,
90047

FLASH! AS WE GO TO PRESS!

Walter Marx announces that the Portland Japanese Iris Show will be held in the Auditorium of the Meier and Franks Department Store, Portland, Oregon, on June 30 and July 1. It will be sponsored by the Greater Iris Society of Portland.

Show Chairman is Bennett Jones, who is well known to Iris lovers all over the world as RVP of Region 13 at the time of the Portland AIS Convention. Bennett is a Garden Judge and a hybridizer known for the high quality of his introductions.

Art Hazzard, SJI National Show Chairman, is working closely with Walter Marx and giving him the benefit of his experience with four shows. Art's address is: 510 Grand Pre Avenue, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49007.

Bennett Jones' address: 5635 Southwest Boundary, Portland, Oregon 97221.