

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
OF SOIL SCIENCE

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BULLETIN

DE L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE
DE LA SCIENCE DU SOL

•

MITTEILUNGEN

DER INTERNATIONALEN BODENKUNDLICHEN
GESELLSCHAFT

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INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOIL SCIENCE
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DA LA SCIENCE DU SOL
INTERNATIONALE BODENKUNDLICHE GESELLSCHAFT

Office/Bureau: c/o Royal Tropical Institute, 63 Mauritskade, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

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No. 16

1960

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

The Society shows all signs of an inspiring and healthy growth. As per May 15th, membership attained the number of 3297 residing in 74 countries, an increase of 600 members over a period of only one year.

This growth is reflected in the attendance of the 7th International Congress of Soil Science which is expected to surpass 1500 participants.

Together with this Bulletin, a new List of Members, dated May 15th, 1960, is issued. The great number of members of to-day made it impossible to follow the same procedure as in earlier lists in which to each name of the member, apart from official and private addresses, details were added re functions and special field. These data had to be left out now as the editing and printing of such an extended List of Members would be a too costly affair.

50 YEARS OF SOIL SCIENCE

In commemoration of the fact that the first international meeting of soil scientists was held in Budapest, Hungary, in 1909 (see Bulletin no. 15, 1959), a golden Memorial Medal was stricken on the initiative of the Hungarian Academy of Science.

This Medal was presented to the Secretary General and accepted by him on behalf of ISSS, expressing his gratitude for the tribute paid to the Society.



NEUES AUS DER GESELLSCHAFT

Unsere Gesellschaft zeigt einen erfreulicher gesunden Anwuchs von Mitgliedern. Den 15. Mai war die Mitgliederzahl bis auf 3297 gestiegen, verteilt über 74 Länder; das bedeutet demnach einen Anwuchs von 600 Mitgliedern während eines einzigen Jahres.

Dieser Anwuchs kommt in der grossen Teilnahme am 7ten Internationalen Bodenkundlichen Kongress schon zum Ausdruck, denn es werden über 1500 Teilnehmer erwartet.

Gleichzeitig mit diesem Bulletin wird ein neues Mitgliederverzeichnis auf den 15. Mai 1960 datiert, herausgegeben. Bei der jetzigen, grossen Mitgliederzahl ist es jedoch unmöglich, dieselbe Behandlungsweise wie in früheren Verzeichnissen fortzusetzen, in welchen nämlich bei jedem Namen, ausser der offiziellen und der Privatadresse, Details die verschiedenen Ämter und Arbeitsgebiete betreffend, angegeben wurden. Diese Besonderheiten mussten leider fortgelassen werden da sonst die Herausgabe und der Druck eines solchen ausführlichen Mitgliederverzeichnisses zu kostspielig geworden wäre.

50 JAHRE BODENFORSCHUNG

Zur Erinnerung an die Tatsache, dass im Jahre 1909 zu Budapest, Ungarn, die erste internationale Zusammenkunft von Bodenkundlern stattfand (s. Bulletin No. 15-1959) wurde auf Initiative der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften eine goldene Denkmünze geschlagen.

Diese Gedenkmünze wurde Ihrem General-Schriftführer angetragen und von ihm gerne angenommen für die I.B.G., damit seiner Dankbarkeit Ausdruck gebend, für die Würdigung unserer Gesellschaft gezollt.

NOUVELLES DE L'ASSOCIATION

L'Association donne toute preuve d'une stimulante et saine croissance. Comme au 15me Mai le nombre des affiliés atteignait le chiffre 3297, répartis dans 74 pays, il y a eu dans un seul an, un accroissement de 600 membres.

Ce développement se reflète dans l'assistance au 7ème Congrès International de la Science du Sol, évaluée à plus de 1500 participants.

Ensemble avec ce Bulletin, une nouvelle Liste de Membres, en date du 15me Mai 1960, est publiée. Le grand nombre des membres ne le rend pas possible de procéder de la même façon que pour les listes antérieures, dans lesquelles chaque nom de membre, outre l'adresse officielle et privée, était accompagné de détails sur les fonctions et domaine spécial. Ces détails devaient être supprimés parce que la publication et l'impression d'une Liste de Membres tellement étendue, serait une affaire trop coûteuse.

50 ANS DE SCIENCE DU SOL

En commémoration du fait que la première assemblée internationale de pédologues s'est tenue à Budapest, Hongrie, en 1909 (voir Bulletin No. 15-1959), une médaille commémorative en or a été frappée sur l'initiative de l'Académie des Sciences de Hongrie.

Cette Médaille a été offerte au Secrétaire Général, qui l'a acceptée au nom de l'AISS, en exprimant sa gratitude pour l'hommage rendu à l'Association.

NEWS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES
NOUVELLES DES SOCIÉTÉS NATIONALES
NEUES DER GESELLSCHAFTEN IN EINZELNEN LÄNDERN

Bulgarian Society of Soil Science.

It is a pleasure to mention the fact that a National Society of Soil Science has been founded in Bulgaria. Membership counts 58. It is expected that many Bulgarian colleagues will affiliate the I.S.S.S.

Hungarian Society of Soil Science.

Under the Presidency of Prof. Dr. R. Ballenegger a National Committee has been established. This newly founded Society will have a stimulating effect on Hungarian membership now numbering 14.

Indian Society of Soil Science.

The following members were elected executive officers of this Society:

President	—	Dr. S. P. Raychaudhuri
Vice-President	—	Dr. R. V. Tamhane
Honorary Secretary	—	Dr. T. D. Biswas
Members of the Council	—	Dr. B. N. Sahu
		Dr. B. R. Puri
		Mr. D. K. Ballal
		Mr. K. S. K. Rao
		Mr. S. Sen

Israel Society of Soil Science.

The following executive officers have been elected:

Chairman	—	Dr. J. Hagin, Faculty of Agric., Hebrew Univ., Rehovot
Treasurer	—	Dr. J. Rubin, Agric. Res. Station, Rehovot
Secretary	—	Dr. N. E. Nissim, Agric. Res. Station, Rehovot
Committee members	—	Dr. D. Yaalon, Dept of Geology, Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem
		Mr. J. Noy, Ruppin Agric. Institute, Nathanya.

Dr. Hagin will represent the Society on the Board of ISSS.

Società Italiana della Scienza del Suolo.

Les pédologues suivants ont été élus membres du Bureau de cette Association:

Président: Prof. Dr. Carlo La Rotonda, Direttore dell'Istituto di Chimica Agraria — Università di Napoli (Portici)

Représentant de la Société Italienne au sein de la Société Internationale: Prof. Orfeo Turno Rotini, Direttore Ist. di Chimica Agraria — Università di Pisa

Membres conseillers:	Prof. Paolo Principi
	Prof. Alberto Malquori
	Prof. Carlo Arnaudi
	Prof. Ettore Bottini
	Prof. Ing. Guiseppe Stefanelli
Syndix Suppléants:	Prof. Gino Florenzano
	Prof. Cesare Pilla
	Prof. Fiorenzo Mancini
Syndix Effectifs:	Prof. Renato Rossini
	Prof. Giuseppe Gattorta

**MISCELLANEOUS NEWS — INFORMATIONS DIVERSES —
VERMISCHTE MITTEILUNGEN**

The International Working Meeting for the compilation of the soil map of Eastern Europe.

From 26 to 28 June 1959, at the Dokutchaeve Soil Institute, Moscow, USSR, an International Meeting was held on the compilation of the soil map of Eastern Europe. This work is conducted according to the resolution of the Vith International Congress of Soil Science (Paris, 1956). The work on the soil map of Europe is co-ordinated by two centers: for countries-FAO members by the Information Centre at Ghent, Belgium — chairman Prof. Tavernier — and for countries of Eastern Europe, not members of FAO, by the Dokutchaeve Soil Institute in Moscow — chairman Prof. I. V. Tiurin.

The aim of the meeting was to coordinate the work and general legend of the soil map of Europe, to be presented at the VIIth International Congress of Soil Science (USA, 1960).

The project of the general legend was compiled by a group of coworkers from the geography and cartography department of the Dokutchaeve Institute, academician I. V. Tiurin as the editor, and then sent along to the corresponding countries. It served as a base for the compilation of soil maps of these countries and of USSR. This project was also sent to the Information Centre, so as to coordinate the legend for the Eastern and Western European maps.

At the meeting were present authors who prepared data for the countries of Eastern Europe, that is Dr. Tanov and Dr. Koinov (Bulgaria), Dr. Stefanovits and Dr. Mage (Hungary), Dr. Kash and Dr. Kundler (German Democratic Republic), Prof. Musierowicz (Poland), Prof. Černescu (Rumania), Dr. Nemecek (Czechoslovakia), academicians I. V. Tiurin, Prof. E. N. Ivanova, Dr. Rozov, Dr. Fridland, Dr. Erokhina, Dr. Rudneva (USSR).

From Western Europe, Prof. Tavernier (Belgium) and Dr. Muir (England) participated in the meeting. From the USSR were also present the editors and authors of the world soil map and the soil map of Asia: academician I. P. Guerassimov, Prof. Rozanov, Dr. Lobova and Dr. Shuvalov.

The meeting was opened by academician I. V. Tiurin at the Soil Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on the 22nd June. In his opening report he made a brief review of the work done on the compilation of the soil map of Eastern Europe.

During June 22, 23 and 24, the participants of the meeting exchanged views on the results of the work. Amendments and propositions on the project of the legend were given. An active discussion on the subject took place.

On June 25th a field excursion into Zagorsk district of Moscow region was organized. Its aim was to make foreign scientists acquainted with the derno-podzolic soils. This was of great interest because of the discussion at the meeting on the problem of comparing forest soils of Central, Western and Eastern Europe.

On the 26th of June, Professor Tavernier informed the meeting on the state of work on the soil map of Western Europe. He listed and characterized the soil cartographical material ready and at work. He pointed out significant differences in legend of soil map for various countries. This clearly showed out at the meeting of the Information Centre at Ghent (May, 1959).

Prof. Tavernier also gave the project of the general legend for the southern group of the West European countries. The legend was briefly discussed.

Then the chairman academician I. V. Tiurin made some preliminary summaries on theoretical questions of genesis and classification of brown forest, derno-podzolic, derno-pale-yellow-podzolic and some other forest soils. Besides information on the state of work on the new project of the World soil map (academician I. P. Guerassimov) and Soil map of Asia (Dr. E. V. Lobova) was presented.

Further the meeting went along in two sections for different territories. One discussed questions for the north-eastern group of countries. The other section dealt with questions related to the countries of south-eastern Europe. Subjects of discussion were legends, synonyms and names of soils in various countries.

As a result of this work an agreement and concordance on all indistinct and disputable questions of the legend of Eastern Europe was reached and the presented projects of soil maps of separate countries were made more precise and changes introduced.

Thereafter the International working meeting on the Soil Map of Eastern Europe adjourned.

It is not possible to mention in detail in this brief report all the questions discussed. So we will confine ourselves to the main general summaries as they resulted from the meeting's exchange of views.

1. The International working meeting on the soil map of Eastern Europe demonstrated the possibility of an agreement of points of view of soil scientists from USSR and those from countries of Eastern Europe. On the bases of Dokutchayev's genetical soil science a compilation of a unit legend and soil map for big areas was found possible. Once more the validity of these principles was confirmed.

2. At the same time the meeting helped to bring nearer the points of view on questions of genesis and classification position of some soil types on which at present sufficient objective experimental data is absent. Questions to be mutually investigated in the future, were listed.

3. Very useful was the presence at the meeting of scientists from the West European countries: a) it made possible an acquaintance with work going on the soil map of Western Europe; b) it allowed to establish personal contact with leaders of this work and come nearer to the possibility of an agreement on principles for compiling the legend for the soil maps of Eastern and Western Europe.

4. The International working meeting esteemed of utmost importance to prolongue and intensify further contacts on questions related to the compilation of soil maps of Eastern and Western Europe. This intensification and development of contacts must be done by the exchange of literature and data.

In order to correlate the work on the compilation of the final project of the Soil map of All Europe to the largest possible extent, it was found desirable to have a similar meeting of countries-members of the soil map of Eastern Europe, with the participation of representatives from the authors group for the Western European soil map, before the Congress in USA, 1960 (preliminary time — May—June 1960. Place of meeting — Moscow, USSR). *)

CHAIRMAN OF MEETING
Editor of the Soil Map of Eastern Europe
Academician I. V. TIURIN

Secretary of the Meeting
for the Soil Map of Eastern Europe
Senior Scientific worker A. A. EROKHINA

*) This conference took place in Budapest, Hungary, from 20—25 April, 1960.

The Secretary General of ISSS participated in the meeting a.o. in order to assist in promoting the cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe on an international level. Further progress can be reported and it seems likely that proof thereof will be presented at the Madison Congress.

Abstracting and indexing service in the field of soil and water.

The Colorado State University Research Foundation at Fort Collins, Colorado, U.S.A., recently received a grant from the National Science Foundation for the purpose of implementing and effecting a world-wide comprehensive Abstracting and Indexing Service in the field of Soil and Water. The undertaking involves a tremendous amount of work and organization, as well as the development of a cooperative effort among many agencies. They are exploring all aspects to determine the area of coverage, source of materials, availability of abstractors and translators, codification, general classification as to headings and most important of all, the types of papers to be abstracted, as well as the kind of abstracts that will be most acceptable and useful.

As world population increases, the demand for more food becomes more urgent and the two most basic requirements of fertile soil and efficient use of water will inevitably receive more attention. Investigators all over the world need to know about significant contributions and discoveries by their contemporaries as soon after publication as possible. Many months, or even years, of unnecessary effort may be avoided by access to an up-to-date information service. It is hoped that the proposed abstracting service will more adequately meet the needs of investigators in this all-important field of soil and water.

Their office will welcome suggestions and ideas concerning any aspect of this undertaking, including offers to serve as abstractors, section editors and/or translators. The cooperation of all agencies related to this field of information will be welcomed. Correspondence should be addressed to:

Soil and Water Abstracting and Indexing Project
Colorado State University Research Foundation
Fort Collins, Colorado, U.S.A.

R. Howard Porter, Research Associate
Soil and Water Abstracting Project.

The Union of International Associations held the second Congress of International Congress Organizers and Technicians in the Palais de Beaulieu, at Lausanne (Switzerland) from 15 to 18 March 1960.

At that occasion over 100 representatives of International Organisations have examined, with the help of some 200 experts, the technique of organising international congresses.

This meeting, which was attended by nearly 300 people from 28 countries, was undoubtedly the first in the history of the international movement to bring together such a large number of international organisations — 13 inter-governmental organisations and 64 non-governmental organisations — for the purpose of examining a technical problem common to them all.

Under the patronage of Mr. Max Petitpierre, President of the Swiss Confederation and Head of the Federal Political Department, the meeting was organised by the Union of International Associations, with the cooperation of the International Association of Congress Palaces, the International Association of Conference Interpreters and the International Federation of Translators.

In the course of twelve sectional meetings and four plenary sessions, the Congress of International Congress Organisers and Technicians, taking as a basis the problems facing leaders of international organisations, examined the general and administrative organisation of congresses, the most fruitful methods of communication during a congress, the distribution of duties between international headquarters and the national and local branches, reception of participants, their contacts with each other and with the host country, their travel and accommodation, the preparation and distribution of documentation, language problems, external relations, congress premises and the question of visual devices.

The deliberations led to a series of general recommendations of an ideological nature, general observations and technical recommendations, which will be published by the Union of International Associations in the form of practical suggestions classified by subject, in the official report of the Congress, following on the preparatory reports and a summary of the debates.

As a supplement to this official report, which will be published in French and English editions in the course of the summer of 1960, the UIA will be publishing a Handbook for Congress Organisers, the first draft of which, prepared by Mr. L. Duchesne, Administrative Director of the International Chamber of Commerce, was distributed for comment to the participants at the Lausanne Congress, who unanimously appreciated it.

Thanks to this recent Congress those who are responsible for the success of the complex undertaking represented by a modern international congress will have at their disposal some organisation outlines and a collection of practical recommendations on what should and should not be done.

This Congress has further contributed to forging closer links amongst the international organisations and establishing useful contacts between them and the experts who on the municipal, congress palace or professional level collaborate in the preparation and running of congresses.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign launched by F.A.O.

Under spiritual leadership of F.A.O.'s Director-General, Dr B. R. Sen, an international conference of non-governmental organisations was convened in Rome from May 2-7, 1960, to discuss the worldwide Freedom from Hunger Campaign to be launched by July 1st, 1960. The Secretary General, representing I.S.S.S., assisted in this meeting and drew attention to the coincidence of this Freedom from Hunger Campaign and the directive of the 7th International Congress of Soil Science: Promote Peace and Health by Alleviating Hunger through Soil Science. During an informal talk with Dr Sen the contribution of soil science to increase crop production could be stressed.

Information has been received that F.A.O.'s Director General will address the Madison Congress.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR — LETTRES A L'EDITEUR —
ZUSCHRIFTEN AN DEN HERAUSGEBER.**

To the editor of the Bulletin of the
International Society of Soil Science
63 Mauritskade, Amsterdam-Holland

On the International Standard Term Relating to the Soil Science

Dear Sir,

Simultaneously with the increase of our knowledge of soil and development of Soil Science, in general, our difficulties of purely terminological character are growing. Unfortunately, they are related not only to the particular questions and problems, but even to the name of this science.

An attempt to admit only one single international term for Soil Science was unsuccessful. Both of the proposed terms: "Pedology" and "Edaphology" are considered differently by different students. Some consider that "Pedology" represents a part of the Soil Science, which has no importance any more: "Pedology is dead" (Soils and Fertiliz. 3, 147 (1940); 16, 241 (1953)). Others use this term as the title for text books (Joffe, Kubiena, and others) and scientific periodicals as for example the Russian magazine was entitled so for tens of years, the Belgian since 1951 up to now.

An analogy occurs with the term "Edaphology": some consider that "Edaphology" is only that part of Soil Science, which deals with "The scientific study of the relationships between soils and living things..." (Rep. Comm. on Terminology, S.S. Soc. Am., Proc. 20, 430, 1956), while others emphasize the fact that this term has nothing to do with "living things" (An. Inst. Esp. de Edafol., Ecológ. y Fis. Veg. 6, 449, 1947).

The non-acceptance of one single unequivocal international term caused the appearance of local ones, although derived from a similar root: English: Soil Science; French: Science du Sol; Spain: Ciencia de suelo; Russian: Nauka o pochve (= Pochvovedenie); German: Bodenlehre (= Bodenkunde), etc. In the same way, sometimes "Pedology" and "Edaphology" are used also, with different meaning.

The lack of definition of these international terms causes the confusion in the terminology. It is possible, as an example, to mention new terms derived from "Pedology" and "Edaphology": "Geopedology" and "Geoedaphology". A text book of Soil Science was published in Italy entitled "Geología pedológica". If "Pedology" in any way corresponds to Soil Science, the English translation would be: "Geology of Soil Science" (?). It is even worse with the term "Geoedaphology" as under this term some works on soil geography have been published in Argentina ("Geoedafología de la provincia..."). An impartial translation in English means: "Geology and/of Soil Science of the Province...". Evidently nobody will say: "Soil Science of the Province...", but it is done with respect to "Edaphology".

It is desirable that the Committee on Terminology should consider also the question of a single unequivocal international standard term and its equivalents in other languages.

Very sincerely yours,
M. TSCHAPEK (Buenos Aires)

**FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES OF ALLIED SCIENCES
PROCHAINS CONGRES INTERNATIONAUX DE SCIENCES CONNEXES
ZUKUNFTIGE INTERNATIONALE KONGRESSE VON
VERWANDTEN WISSENSCHAFTEN**

Date	Subject	Address	Lieu
Aug. 6—12	19th International Geographical Congress	The International Geographical Congress Postfach, Stockholm 6, Sweden.	Stockholm, Sweden.
Aug. 15—25	International Geolo- gical Congress. Twenty-first Session	The General Secretary XXI International Geological Congress Mineralogisk Museum Øster Voldgade 7, Copenhagen K.	Copenhagen, Denmark.
Aug. 15—25	6th International Sedimentological Congress	General Secretary, International Associ- ation of Sedimentology, c/o Institut Français du Pétrole, 4, Place Bir Hacheim, Rueil-Malmaison (S&O) France; or: Dr. Kaj Hansen, Gammeltoftegade 16, Copenhagen.	Copenhagen, Denmark.
Aug. 29 to Sept. 10	5th World Forestry to Congress	Dr. I. T. Haig, Executive Secretary, Fifth World Forestry Congress, c/o Office of Inter- national Conferences, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.	Seattle, Canada.

**Cours de Microbiologie du Sol organisé par l'Institut Pasteur, Paris.
8 septembre—6 octobre 1960**

Cet enseignement comprend 45 leçons, ainsi que des séances journalières de Travaux Pratiques, qui commenceront le 8e Septembre, à 9 heures 30, dans le laboratoire de M. J. POCHON, et se poursuivront chaque jour jusqu'au 6 Octobre. Il est sanctionné par le certificat de Microbiologie du Sol de l'Institut Pasteur.

Le nombre des places est limité et les demandes d'inscription devront parvenir à J. POCHON, INSTITUT PASTEUR, PARIS XVe, le plus tôt possible.

Les droits d'inscription et les frais de travaux pratiques sont de 70 NF à verser au début du cours.

DI GLERIA, Janos. — A Mezőgazdasági Kémia Feljődése Napjainkig

Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1959, pp 399, Tables, Graphs, Litt.
Coloured plates.

Im Akademie-Verlag Budapest erschien 1959 das obengenannte Buch „Landwirtschaftliche Chemie“ (400 Seiten), das das vor 50 Jahren unter dem gleichen Titel von E. Sigmond verfasste Werk ersetzen und einen Gesamtüberblick über die Aufgaben auf dem Gebiet der Landwirtschaftlichen Chemie einschliesslich Düngung und die bis heute erreichten Fortschritte geben will.

Prof. Di Gleria gliedert das Stoffgebiet in folgende 8 Teile auf:

Der 1. Teil behandelt die Entwicklung der landwirtschaftlichen Chemie bis zum heutigen Tage.

Der 2. Teil befasst sich mit der chemischen Zusammensetzung der aus den Pflanzen stammenden Stoffe, somit der in Pflanzen vorhandenen Inhaltstoffe.

Im 3. Teil geht der Verfasser auf die Produktionsfaktoren der Pflanze ein, wobei er den klimatischen Faktoren Licht, Temperatur, Wasser und Luft den Boden als Produktionsfaktor mit seinen vielen Faktoren gegenüberstellt. Besonders sei in diesem Kapitel die Besprechung der Bodeneigenschaften, wie die Wasserspeicherungsfähigkeit des Bodens und die Faktoren, die das pflanzenverfügbare Wasser wie auch die Faktoren, die die Nachlieferung von Pflanzennährstoffen beeinflussen, hervorgehoben. Auch verdient der Abschnitt Bodenprozesse, die mit Elektronenabgabe und -aufnahme zusammenhängen, einer besonderen Beachtung.

Der 4. Teil wendet sich der Ernährung der Pflanze und den in den Pflanzen entstehenden organischen Verbindungen unter dem Einfluss der Wachstumsfaktoren zu. In diesem Teil werden die Stoff- und Energiewechselläufe, die Entstehung der wichtigen Pflanzeninhaltsstoffe sowie die Wachstums- und Ertragsgesetze abgehandelt.

Die nunmehr folgenden Teile widmen sich der Besprechung der organischen Dünger (Teil 5), der Mineraldünger (Teil 6), bzw. der praktischen Anwendung der Düngemittel (Teil 7).

Im 8. Teil werden Nährstoff-Mangelerscheinungen bzw. die Feststellung der pflanzenverfügbaren Nährstoffe nach international anerkannten chemischen und pflanzenphysiologischen Verfahren besprochen.

Mit einem Verzeichnis der Fachliteratur, des Namensverzeichnisses bzw. des Sachverzeichnisses schliesst das gut gelungene Buch, das im Anhang auf 16 Farbtafeln die wichtigsten Mengelerkrankungen der verschiedenen Pflanzen dem Leser vor Augen führt.

Das Buch behandelt in seinen 400 Seiten das gesamte weite Gebiet der Landwirtschaftlichen Chemie einschliesslich Düngung zwar in sehr knapper aber recht anschaulicher Form, wobei es dem Verfasser darauf ankommt, den Studierenden mit dem Stand der Wissenschaft von 1959 vertraut zu machen und ihn in die wissenschaftlichen Probleme einzuführen. Der Verfasser glaubt den Rahmen seines Buches trotz der grossen Stofffülle eng ziehen zu können, da für diejenigen, die sich für einzelne Fragen besonders interessieren, sehr gute ungarisch geschriebene Handbücher in den der Landwirtschaftlichen Chemie nahestehenden Wissenschaftszweigen zur Verfügung stehen.

SCHEFFER, F. und SCHACHTSCHABEL, P. — Lehrbuch der Agrikulturchemie und Bodenkunde. I. Teil, Bodenkunde, 5e Auflage.

Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart, 1960, pp. 332, Tables, Graphs, Photographs.

The fact that three years after the appearance of the 4th edition, a new, 5th edition is published proves that the authors succeeded in writing a highly valued manual on agricultural chemistry. Actually, Professor Schef-

fer's manual exists of 3 volumes, part II in cooperation with Dr. E. Welte, covering agricultural chemistry s.s. and part III in cooperation with Dr. B. Ulrich on humus and organic manuring.

Volume I, in collaboration with Professor Schachtschabel, is apparently studied by a great number of pedologists less interested in allied agricultural chemistry and problems related to humus and organic manures, as this volume was the one to need a revised 5th edition.

The textbook is not only revised but again enlarged, an enlargement made inevitable by the constantly increasing number of new data in soil science. New topics included are the transport and dislocation of clay minerals, organic matter, silicindioxyde, aluminium, iron, etc.; the heterogeneity of iron repartitions in the soil; the free oxides of Si, Al, Fe and Mn; density, color and consistency of the soil. A complete revision is presented of the chapters on organic matter, formation of clay minerals, iron exchange, soil reactions and redox relationships. Also the chapter on soil types is extended.

The volume is to be highly recommended for students in soil science, assuming of course that they have sufficient knowledge of the german language.

TSCHAPEK, M. W. — El agua en el suelo. Buenos Aires, Argentine, 1959, 402 pages, tables, graphs, litt.

This textbook on "Water and Soil" is edited by the Council of the Argentine National Institute of Agriculture and Husbandry Technics (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria). It is divided in 11 chapters.

The first deals with water and its natural cycle, the second with the soil and its physical properties. In chapters III to VIII included, water in its various aspects and behaviors is discussed, as e.g. chemical bound water, adsorbed water, water vapour, mobile and immobile water. Chapter IX covers the relationship soil water and plants, whereas X and XI deal with water conservation and the classification of soil water respectively.

Each chapter is concluded by a bibliography having reference to the subject in that specific section. The total of references cited numbers 791 authors, proving the thoroughness of Dr. Tschapek's manual which undoubtedly will rank high among the textbooks on water and soil relationships.



Rudolf Dietz †, 1899—1960

Zwei Tage vor der Vollendung des 61. Lebensjahres hat der Tod Rudolf Dietz nach kurzem Leiden mitten aus seiner Berufsarbeit herausgerissen. Am 2. April 1960 musste er wegen eines Herzinfarktes ins Krankenhaus gebracht werden, wo sich sein Krankheitszustand in den folgenden Tagen allmählich wieder zu bessern schien, ihn aber am 12. April abends ein neuer Herzanfall in kürzester Zeit dahinraffte.

Der Verstorbene ist am 14. April 1899 in Wien als Sohn eines Lehrers geboren worden, hat in Wien die niedere und mittlere Schulbildung genossen und mit der Realschulmatura am 6. März 1917 abgeschlossen. Unmittelbar danach rückte er zum Militärdienst ein und stand bis zum 3. November 1918 an der Südfront im Einsatz. Vom Militär entlassen, setzte Dietz sein Studium an den technischen Hochschulen in Prag und Wien fort und brachte dasselbe durch die Staatsprüfung als Diplomchemiker am 12. Mai 1925 zum Abschluss. Unmittelbar anschliessend machte er an der Wiener Universität die Lehramtsprüfung, das Doktorat jedoch erst am 10. Juli 1943.

Am 28. Juni 1925 trat der Verstorbene in die Dienste der Landwirtschaftskammer für Niederösterreich und Wien und wurde der Landw.-chemischen Bundesversuchsanstalt in Wien zur Dienstleistung zugeteilt.

Am 21. September verehelichte sich der Verstorbene, seine Frau wurde ihm am 8. Februar 1947 durch den Tod entrissen und hinterliess eine Tochter im Alter von noch nicht neun Jahren. Im Jahre 1951 heiratete der Verstorbene ein zweites Mal.

An der landwirtschaftlich chemischen Versuchsanstalt oblag R. Dietz die chemische Bodenuntersuchung, in der er sich im Laufe seiner fast 35-jährigen Berufstätigkeit grosse Erfahrung erwarb. Schon am 1. Dezember 1944 wurde Dietz vorübergehend zum stellvertretenden Direktor der Versuchsanstalt bestellt, am 30. Dezember 1948 zum Laborvorstand ernannt und mit 1. Oktober 1958 mit der Leitung der Landw.-chem. Bundesversuchsanstalt, Abteilung für Bodenkartierung, betraut. In dieser Funktion oblag ihm der Ausbau und die Leitung der landwirtschaftlichen Bodenkartierung, eine Aufgabe, für die er sich ohne Rücksicht auf seine angegriffene Gesundheit vorbehaltlos einsetzte. Dass er sich dabei nicht schonte, mag seinen frühen Tod mit verursacht haben.

Der Verstorbene hat eine Reihe wissenschaftlicher Arbeiten veröffentlicht, die sich vorwiegend mit Fragen der chemischen Bodenuntersuchung und der Minereraldüngung befassen. Seine Veröffentlichungen sind in den Jahren 1935 bis 1959 in verschiedenen Fachzeitschriften, so in „Landw. Forschungen“ und „Die Bodenkultur“ erschienen.

Der Verstorbene war seit 1959 Vorstandsmitglied der Österreichischen bodenkundlichen Gesellschaft und hat diese stets nach Kräften gefördert, wie er auch die Entwicklung der Internationalen Bodenkundlichen Gesellschaft als Mitglied mit regem Interesse verfolgte.

H. FRANZ.

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