

bulletin

of the international society of soil science

bulletin

de l'association internationale de la science du sol

mitteilungen

der internationalen bodenkundlichen gesellschaft

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

Secretariat General/S cretariat g n ral/Generalsekretariat: c/o International Soil Museum, 9 Duivendaal, P.O. Box 353, 6700 AJ Wageningen, Netherlands. Telegram: Sombroek, ISOMUS, Wageningen

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- I. Soil physics/Physique du sol/Bodenphysik**
Dr. D. R. Nielsen, Dept. of Water Science and Engin. Univ. of California, Davis, CA. 95616, USA
- II. Soil chemistry/Chimie du sol/Bodenchemie**
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Prof. Dr. E. A. Paul, Dept. of Soil Science, Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0, Canada
- IV. Soil fertility and plant nutrition/Fertilit  du sol et nutrition des plantes/Bodenfruchtbarkeit und Pflanzenern hrung**
Dr. C. Hera, Academia de Stiinta Agric. si Silvice, Bd Marasti 61 Bucuresti, Romania
- V. Soil genesis, classification and cartography/Gen se du sol, classification et cartographie/Bodengenetik, Klassifikation und Kartographie**
Prof. Dr. E. Schlichting, Institut f r Bodenkunde und Standortslehre, Universit t Hohenheim, PF 106, D 7000, Stuttgart-70, BRD
- VI. Soil technology/Technologie du sol/Bodentechnologie**
Prof. Dr. C. Sys, Geologisch Instituut, RUG, Krijgslaan 271, 9000 Gent, Belgium
- VII. Soil mineralogy/Min ralogie du sol/Bodenmineralogie**
Prof. Dr. U. Schwertmann, Institut f r Bodenkunde, 8050 Freising-Weihenstephan, BRD

Subcommissions/Sous-Commissions/Subkommissionen - Chairmen/Pr sidents/Vorsitzenden

- A. Salt affected soils/Sols salins/Salzb den**
Prof. Dr. I. Szabolcs, Director, Research Institute for Soil Science, Hermann Ott  ut 15, Budapest 11, Hungary
- B. Micromorphology/Micromorphologie/Mikromorphologie**
Dr. P. Bullock, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden Herts, AL5-27Q, U.K.



Season's Greetings
Meilleurs Voeux
Beste Glückwünsche

The Officers of the International Society of Soil Science
Le Bureau de l'Association Internationale de la Science du Sol
Der Vorstand der Internationalen Bodenkundlichen Gesellschaft

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES

The voting on the changes to the Rules of the Society prior to and during the 11th Congress gave clearcut decisions in all but two cases. These concerned the constitution of the Executive Committee. The two issues to be decided are:

- Whether the Executive Committee should be expanded by adding two Past-Presidents or two Vice-Presidents.
- Whether the Deputy Secretary-General should be a member of the Executive Committee.

Under the new Rule N, voting for a change of rules is by ballot only. You are consequently asked to express your intention by placing a cross in each of the appropriate positions below. Depending on the result of this vote the appropriate Rule will be inserted in the new Handbook of Rules.

MODIFICATIONS DU REGLEMENT

Les scrutins relatifs à la modification du règlement de la Société qui eurent lieu avant et pendant le 11ème congrès ont donné des résultats tranchés sur tous les points, sauf deux. Ces deux points concernent la constitution du Comité exécutif. Deux questions restent posées:

- Faut-il élargir le comité exécutif en y nommant deux anciens présidents ou deux vice-présidents?
- Le secrétaire-général adjoint doit-il faire partie ou non du comité exécutif?

D'après le nouveau règlement N, des modifications de celui-ci ne peuvent être effectuées que par un scrutin. Par conséquent, vous êtes invité à émettre un vote par une croix dans les cases appropriées ci-dessous. En fonction du résultat de ce scrutin, un article adéquat sera inséré dans le nouveau règlement.

ERGÄNZUNG DER SATZUNG

Die Abstimmung über die Änderung der Satzung der Gesellschaft vor und an den 11. Kongress ergab klare Entscheidungen in allen ausser zwei Fällen. Diese betrafen die Zusammensetzung des Vorstandes. Über folgende zwei Möglichkeiten ist zu entscheiden:

- Ob der Vorstand um zwei Altpräsidenten oder zwei Vizepräsidenten (auf drei) erweitert werden sollte.
- Ob der Stellvertr. Generalsekretär Mitglied des Vorstandes sein sollte.


Nach der neuen Bestimmung N kann über Satzungsänderungen nur mit Stimmzetteln entscheiden werden. Sie werden daher gebeten, Ihre Meinung durch Ankreuzen der betreffenden Felder unten zu äussern. Abhängig vom Ergebnis dieser Abstimmung wird eine entsprechende Bestimmung in das neue Satzungsheft aufgenommen.

Three Past-Presidents/Trois Ancien-Présidents/Drei Altpräsidenten
or/ou/oder

Three Vice-Presidents/Trois Vice-Présidents/Drei Vizepräsidenten

Deputy Secretary-General should be a Member of the Executive Committee/
Secrétaire-général adjoint doit faire partie du Comité exécutif/
Stellvertr. Generalsekretär sollte Vorstandsmitglied sein
or/ou/oder

Deputy Secretary-General should not be a member of the Executive Committee/
Secrétaire-général adjoint ne doit pas faire partie du Comité exécutif/
Stellvertr. Generalsekretär sollte kein Vorstandsmitglied sein

 Please send to/Veuillez envoyer à/Bitte senden Sie an: Secretary General ISSS, P.O. Box 353, Wageningen, the Netherlands.

International Society of Soil Science (ISSS)
Association Internationale de la Science du Sol (AISS)
Internationale Bodenkundliche Gesellschaft (IBG)

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- STATEMENT ON SPECIAL INTERESTS/DÉCLARATION D'INTERÊTS SPECIAUX/ANZIEGUNG VON SPEZIALINTERESSEN

- Please return this form, completed at both sides, to the Treasurer ISSS: Dr. D. Gabriëls, Coupure Links 500, B-9000, Ghent, Belgium.
- *Veillez bien renvoyer ce formulaire, complété au deux côtés, au Trésorier AISS: Dr. D. Gabriëls, Coupure Links 500, B-9000, Gand, Belgique.*
- Bitte senden Sie diesen Formular, ausgefüllt an beiden Seiten, zum Schatzmeister IBG: Dr. D. Gabriëls, Coupure Links 500, B-900, Gent, Belgien.

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Previous country of residence
Ancien pays de domicile
Der voriger Landesort

- * For composite names, please indicate first the part of the name to be used for listing it in alphabetical order.
- * *Pour les noms composés, prière de marquer en premier lieu l'élément du nom à utiliser dans une liste alphabétique.*
- * Bei zusammengesetzte Namen wird ersucht, zuerst den Teil des Namens anzugeben, der in einer alphabetische Folge erscheinen soll.



Note for present members

It will be endeavoured to have the specific professional interests systematically recorded in the Society's semi-automated membership administration at Ghent, for selective forwarding of information on forthcoming activities of Commissions and Working Groups. Please tick off your interests and send this form, with your address indicated on the reverse side, to the Treasurer ISSS.

Note pour les membres actuels

On essayera d'enregistrer systématiquement les intérêts professionnels spécifiques dans l'administration semi-automatisée des membres à Gand, pour envoyer de l'information sélectionnée concernant les activités futures des Commissions et des Groupes de Travaux. Veuillez noter vos intérêts et envoyer cette formule avec votre adresse indiquée à l'envers, au Trésorier de l'AISS.

Bemerkung für gegenwärtigen Mitglieder

Es werde versucht worden die professionellen Spezialinteressen systematisch einzutragen in die semi-automatisierte Mitgliederadministration der Gesellschaft in Gent, zur selektierten Zuschickung der Information über zukünftlicher Aktivitäten betreffs Kommissionen und Arbeitsgruppen. Bitte notieren Sie Ihre Interesse und senden Sie dieses Formular, mit Ihrer Adresse, angezeigt an die Hinterzeite, an Schatzmeister IBG.

Specially interested in the activities of/particulièrement intéressé aux activités de/besonders am folgenden Bereichen interessiert:

Commission(s) / Commission(s) / Kommission(en)

- I Soil Physics/Physique du Sol/Bodenphysik
- II Soil Chemistry/Chimie du Sol/Bodenchemie
- III Soil Biology/Biologie du Sol/Bodenbiologie
- IV Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition/Fertilité du Sol et Nutrition des Plantes/ Bodenfruchtbarkeit und Pflanzenernährung
- V Soil Genesis, Classification and Cartography/Genèse du Sol, Classification et Cartographie/Bodengenetik, Klassifikation und Kartographie
- VI Soil Technology/Technologie du Sol/Bodentechnologie
- VII Soil Mineralogy/Minéralogie du Sol/Bodenmineralogie

Subcommissions/Sous Commissions/Subkommissionen

- A Salt Affected Soils/Sols Salins/Salzböden
- B Micromorphology/Micromorphologie/Mikromorphologie

Working Groups/Groupes de Travail/Arbeitsgruppen

- SC Soil Conditioning/Stabilisation de la Structure du Sol/Bodenstrukturverbesserung (Com. I)
- NO Nomenclature Hydromorphic Soils/Nomenclature des Sols Hydromorphes/Nomenklatur Hydromorphen Böden (Com. V)
- DP Soil Information Systems/Informatique en Pédologie/Informationssysteme in der Bodenk. (Com. V)
- RS Remote Sensing and Soil Surveys/Pédologie et Télédétection/Fernerkundung und Bodenkartographie (Com. VI)
- CS Cryogenic Soils/Sols cryogènes/kryogene Böden (Com. V)
- FS Forest Soils/Sols forestiers/Waldböden (Com. V)
- PP Paleopedology/Paléopédologie/Paleopedologie (with/avec/mit INQUA)
- FT Soil Fertility/Fertilité des Sols/Bodenfruchtbarkeit (Com. IV)
- DS Desertification/Désertification/Verwüstung (Com. V)
- LE Land Evaluation/Evaluation des Terres/Landbewertung (Com. VI)
- HS Humic Substances/Matériaux humiques/Humusbestandteile (Com. II)
- CS Soil Colloid Surfaces/Surfaces des Colloïdes de Sol/Bodencolloïdale Oberfläche (Com. VII)

Preferred Language /Langue préférée /gewünschte Sprache

- English Français Deutsch

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- as Unesco coupons/sous forme de bons de l'Unesco/mit Unesco-Kupons

Advance Notice of

INTERNATIONAL WORKING-MEETING ON SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY

(Meeting of Sub-Commission of the International Society of Soil Science)

to be held in *London, England, August 17th - 21st, 1981*

Structure of Meeting

The meeting is under the direction of the newly-formed I.S.S.S. Sub-Commission on Soil Micromorphology. It will consist of keynote papers by invited speakers on selected themes, extended discussion of each theme, poster sessions, facilities for discussion of personal thin sections/photomicrographs, exhibition of apparatus and midweek and post-meeting excursions to England and Wales and to Scotland. All sessions will be plenary.

Themes

1. The optical microscope and other techniques
2. Organic matter
3. Soil processes and experimental pedology
4. *Diagnostic horizons*
5. Applications in agriculture, archaeology, ecology, engineering and geology.

Provisional registration

Please return attached form if the next circular is required to:

Dr. P. Bullock,
Soil Survey of England & Wales
Rothamsted Experimental Station,
Harpenden,
Herts AL5 2JQ,
England.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION FORM

(Please return by 1st April, 1979)

I wish to receive the Second Circular.

Name (Block letters)


Address (Block letters)

.....

.....

I would be interested in:

- Post-conference tour (England & Wales) ()
Post-conference tour (Scotland) ()
Ladies programme ()

 Please give name(s) and address(es) of anyone you know who would like to receive a first circular.

International Conference on

SOILS WITH VARIABLE CHARGE
Properties, classification and transfer of information for their management

(Meeting of Commissions IV, V and VI of the International Society of Soil Science)

Palmerston North, New Zealand 11-18 February 1981

Under the auspices of the New Zealand Society of Soil Science and the Royal Society of New Zealand

Soils with variable charge have mineral surfaces with both positively and negatively charged sites.

They include the Oxisols or Ferralsols of the tropical regions, Andepts or Andosols which are particularly widespread in the volcanically-active circum-Pacific region, and the Spodosols or Podzols of the cooler forested regions. These soils are important for food production in many countries, particularly in the tropics.

Because the unusual physical and chemical properties of these soils are closely related to their agronomic and management properties, the sharing of both scientific and management information round the world is most important.

Interest in these soils and information about them is growing rapidly at present. It is thus timely in the coming inter-Congress period for ISSS members to come together to assess the scientific work, discuss its applications in management, and plan for transfer of the appropriate technology to areas where it can be used. The key role of soil taxonomic systems in information transfer will be featured at the meeting.

New Zealand, with its long experience with soils from volcanic ash and podzols at home and with Pacific tropical soils to the north is well equipped to organise the meeting.

The Conference will comprise formal sessions of contributed papers, interspersed with key-note papers by invited speakers; workshop sessions on specific topics; poster sessions; special interest sessions, and a full day symposium on the Benchmark Programme.

Call for papers

Papers and posters will be invited to discuss Fertility, Classification and Genesis, and Technology associated with soils with variable charge mineral colloids (Inceptisols, Oxisols and Spodosols). To guide authors, the following general themes are listed:

1. Genesis
2. Properties
3. Classification
4. Interpretation and Use (Management Problems)
5. Benchmark Programme

Accommodation

Accommodation, which includes meals, will be available on the University Campus. Accommodation will also be available in hotels and motels in Palmerston North.

Tours and ladies programme

There will be both pre- and post-conference tours covering a range of soils and scenery in both the North and South Islands of New Zealand and possibly Australia. A ladies programme is also planned.

Provisional registration

Those wishing to receive further information are asked to return the attached form before 1 June 1979 to:

Secretary-General,
'Soils with variable charge' (ISSS Meeting),
Soil Bureau, D.S.I.R., Private Bag, Lower Hutt, New Zealand.



PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION FORM

(Please return by 1 June 1979)

I wish to receive the Second Circular

Name (Block Letters)

Address (Block Letters)

I hope to give a paper

The paper will be in topic category

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I would be interested in:

Pre-conference tour	<input type="checkbox"/>
Post-conference tour	<input type="checkbox"/>
Australian tour	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ladies programme	<input type="checkbox"/>



4th EUROPEAN CLAY CONFERENCE

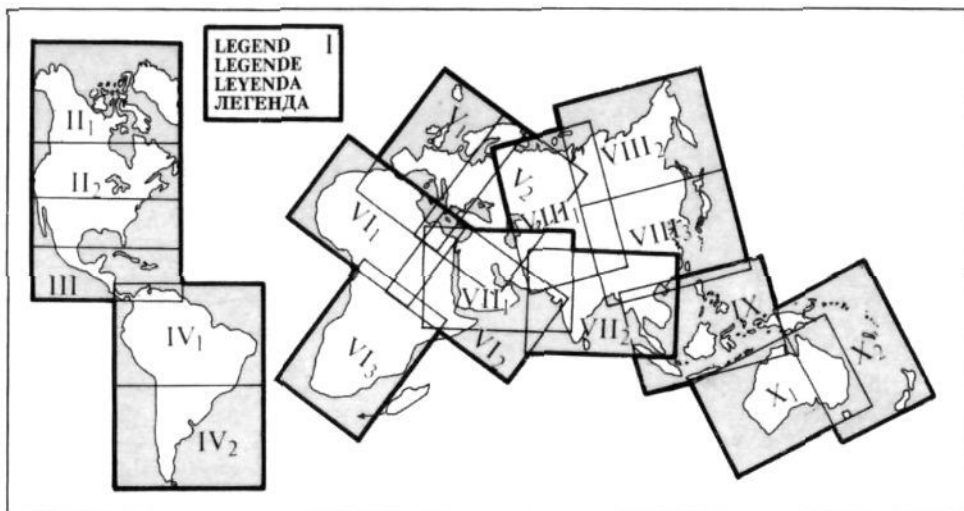
The 4th European Clay Conference will be held on September 8-10, 1980 at Munich, GFR. The Deutsche Ton- und Tonmineralgruppe organizing the conference invites all members of *Commission VII* of the ISSS (Soil Mineralogy) to attend the meeting. The first Circular is now available. Please write to: Prof. Dr. U. Schwertmann, Institut für Bodenkunde der T.U. München, 8050 Freising-Weihenstephan, GFR

Please note that the deadline for 'Notice of intent' will be May 1, 1979.

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A TRIBUTE TO RUDY DUDAL

The whole membership community of the ISSS will feel deeply sorry that Dr. R. Dudal, because of his increased responsibilities at FAO, has had to relinquish the office of Secretary General/Treasurer of the Society after only four years of service. Not only did we all admire his modesty, his friendliness and fine sense of humour, but also his quiet determination to get things done, and his preparedness to occasionally speak out when his professional convictions called for it.

During his stay in office, the membership of ISSS increased substantially. He kept close contact with all national soil science societies and stimulated the creation of several new ones. Also, a healthy financial surplus was built up. At the same time, the quality of the Bulletins improved greatly; it now contains a wealth of practical information, useful especially for those of us residing or working in places faraway from the established centres of learning and documentation. In summary, he has set a shiny example for his successors.

We know that Dr. Dudal devoted a great part of his leisure hours to the Society's welfare, and we therefore wish to thank his family for their patience and forbearance. It is hoped that he will continue, for a long time to come and in good health, to dedicate his fine professional insights and huge organizational skills to the benefit of agricultural development in the world-at-large. At the same time we are sure that he will have the interests of our Society always at heart.

Thank you very much, Rudy!

HOMMAGE À RUDY DUDAL

L'ensemble des membres de l'AISS déplorera que le docteur R. Dudal, étant donné ses responsabilités croissantes à la FAO, ait été contraint d'abandonner la poste de Secrétaire-Général/Trésorier de la Société après seulement quatre ans d'activité. Non seulement nous admirons tous sa modestie, sa bienveillance et la finesse de son humour mais également sa calme détermination dans le travail et sa faculté à prendre la parole occasionnellement quand ses convictions professionnelles l'y appelaient.

Durant la durée de sa charge, le nombre des membres de l'AISS s'accrût substantiellement. Il entretint les contacts étroits avec toutes les sociétés nationales de la Science du Sol et encouragea la création de quelques-unes. Egalement, nous lui devons des finances saines et en boni. Durant la même période, la qualité des bulletins s'est grandement améliorée; il est maintenant riche en informations pratiques, particulièrement utiles pour ceux d'entre nous résidant ou travaillant en des lieux éloignés des grands centres intellectuels et privés de documentation. En bref, il fut un brillant exemple pour ses successeurs.

Nous savons que le Docteur Dudal consacrait une grande partie de ses heures de loisirs à la Société et nous tenons à remercier ici sa famille pour sa patience et son indulgence. Nous espérons qu'en bonne santé il continuera longtemps encore à nous faire profiter de sa grande compétence et de ses énormes qualités d'organisateur au bénéfice du développement de l'agriculture dans le monde entier. Et nous sommes certains qu'il aura toujours à coeur les intérêts de notre société.

Grand merci, Rudy!

EIN DANK AN RUDY DUDAL

Alle IBG-Mitglieder werden tief bedauern, dass Dr. R. Dudal wegen seiner wachsenden Verantwortlichkeiten in der FAO das Amt des Generalsekretär/Schatzmeister der Gesellschaft nach nur vier Dienstjahren aufgeben musste. Wir alle bewunderten nicht nur seine Bescheidenheit, seine Freundlichkeit und seinen feinen Humor, sondern auch seine ruhige Bestimmtheit, Dinge voranzutreiben, und die gelegentliche Entschiedenheit seiner Äusserungen, wenn seine fachliche Überzeugung dies erforderte.

Während seiner Amtszeit stieg die IBG-Mitgliederschaft beträchtlich. Er hielt enge Verbindung mit allen nationalen Bodenkundegesellschaften und regte die Gründung mehrerer neuer an. Auch wurde ein gesundes Geldpolster angelegt. Gleichzeitig wurde die Qualität des Bulletins sehr verbessert; es enthält jetzt eine Fülle praktischer Informationen, nützlich besonders für diejenigen unter uns, die fern der eingerichteten Lehr- und Studienzentren wohnen oder arbeiten. Kurzum, er ist ein leuchtendes Vorbild für seinen Nachfolger.

Wir wissen, dass Dr. Dudal einen grossen Teil seiner Mussestunden dem Wohl der Gesellschaft gewidmet hat und möchten daher seiner Familie für ihre Geduld und Nachsicht danken. Er wird hoffentlich sein grosses Fachwissen und Organisationsgeschick noch lange und in guter Gesundheit zum Wohle der weltweiten landwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung einsetzen. Gleichzeitig sind wir sicher, dass ihm die Interessen unserer Gesellschaft stets am Herzen liegen werden.

Vielen Dank, Rudy!

W. G. Sombroek

TRANSACTIONS

11th International Society of Soil Science Congress
Edmonton, Canada
June 19-27, 1978

Complete sets of the transactions, consisting of Volume 1 (Abstracts of papers presented at technical sessions of the seven Commissions), Volume 2 (Texts in full of thirteen invited papers presented at Plenary Sessions), and Volume 3 (Texts in full of twenty-five invited papers presented at Symposia) are available. Price: \$ 12.00 in Canada, \$ 15.00 in United States, \$ 18.00 elsewhere, including shipping charges. Send money order or bank draft in Canadian funds to:

11th ISSS Congress
c/o Department of Soil Science
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Canada T6G 2 E3

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THE 11th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOIL SCIENCE

The 11th International Congress of Soil Science took place at the University of Edmonton campus in the capital of the Province of Alberta, Canada, from June 19–27, 1978. The Congress was organized under the Chairmanship of Prof. Dr. C. F. Bentley, and sponsored by the Canadian Society of Soil Science.

There were 1076 participants, fewer than originally expected. They represented 65 countries, with the largest groups understandably coming from Canada (374) and the U.S.A. (265).

The Congress was opened on Monday, June 19, in the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium of Edmonton University by Dr. Bentley. Addresses of welcome were made by the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta Province, representatives of the Canadian Ministries, the Deputy Mayor of the City of Edmonton, and the President of the University of Alberta, Prof. Dr. H. E. Gunning.

Greetings and well-wishing messages were then read by representatives of various international organizations of the United Nations family: Mr. W. F. Purnell of the Land and Water Development Division of FAO-Rome brought the greetings of its Director General. Dr. M. Batisse, Deputy Assistant Director General for the Natural Sciences of UNESCO-Paris, pointed out that by now man has become the principle agent of soil genesis; he made an appeal for active involvement of soil scientists in the Man-and-Biosphere programme. Dr. B. Rozanov brought the greetings of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP-Nairobi) and pointed to the increasing rates of loss or degradation of agricultural lands in the world. Dr. J. S. Clark, speaking on behalf of the Director General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO-Geneva), noted with much satisfaction the great attention to be given in the Congress meetings to climatic constraints to crop production.

The major address of the Opening Session was then delivered by Prof. Dr. C. F. Bentley with 'Canada's Agricultural Land Resources and the World Food Problem.' After reviewing the soil and climatic constraints of Canada's land surface, he showed that there is over-estimation regarding the amount, quality, and productive potential of Canada's agricultural land resources; and that the loss of prime agricultural land to urbanization should be checked. Since such situations apply to most countries of the world today, Dr. Bentley stressed the need for more research in soil science; he also advocated the creation of an International Soil Science Research Institute (ISSRI). He delivered eulogies in memoriam to Prof. Dr. F. A. van Baren (Secretary General of ISSS for 24 years) and Mrs. van Baren, who both passed away in 1975.

The present Secretary General/Treasurer, Dr. R. Dudal, then delivered his report on the Society over the period 1974–1978 (see this Bulletin for the full text).

From Tuesday, June 20, through Monday, June 27, each conference day started with a plenary session in the University Auditorium. At these sessions the over-all theme of the Congress 'Optimum Soil Utilization Systems Under Differing Climatic Constraints' was highlighted for, respectively: Polar Regions, Humid Microthermal Climates, Humid Mesothermal Climates, Dry Desert and Steppe Climates, and Rainy Tropical Climates.

After these plenary sessions the seven Commissions and one Subcommission met in Technical Sessions in different locations of the University Campus, discussing various themes in their own spheres of interest. This was done partly through formal presentation and discussion of papers, and partly through 'Poster Sessions'. The latter took place in a number of booths in the lower lobby of the Auditorium, where discussions among soil scientists could take place in an informal way; they proved to be a very welcome and popular innovation. Also, a number of business meetings were held by the various Commissions and Working Groups.

In between, Symposium sessions were held on the themes: Isotopes in Action; Resource Information Systems; Soil Deterioration and Reclamation Through Man's Activities; Utilization of Northern Canada Soils; Soil Structure; and Long-term Outlook Regarding Soil-Climate Interrelationships.

All plenary sessions and symposium meetings had full simultaneous translation facilities in the three official ISSS languages, but this was not quite feasible for all of the Committee meetings.

The Symposium papers and Plenary Session papers were printed in full and available to each Congress participant. For the Commissions papers, however, only abstracts were available. Unfortunately the full texts will not be printed in the official Transactions of the Congress because of financial constraints of the Organizing Committee.

During the Congress ample general information was available on Canada, the Province of Alberta, and Edmonton University; daily 'ISSS update' leaflets kept all participants duly informed on forthcoming activities. There were a number of useful 'Product Information Exhibits' in the main Auditorium, as well as very illustrative exhibits on the Canadian soil classification system and the practical application of soil science in Canada. Several mobile musea highlighted Canadian scenery, history, and heritage.

Much effort was given to entertain the participants and their families during the evenings. This included a variety of film shows, a highly appreciated entertainment show featuring music and folk dances by several groups of Alberta artists of different ethnic origins, a very enjoyable open-air barbecue with Alberta Indian dancers and a marching band, and a wine-and-cheese farewell party.

The ladies programme included various touristic trips in and around Edmonton. There were also several one-day technical field trips in the neighbourhood of Edmonton during the Congress period (E1 Chernozemics, E2 Solonetzics, E3 Luvisolics).

The closing session of the Congress consisted of a general meeting of the Society on Tuesday, June 27. The Secretary General, Dr. R. Dudal, presented the report of the Council, and the chairmen of the various Commissions gave brief accounts of their activities during the Congress (see full texts in this Bulletin).

President Bentley conveyed to the meeting the recommendations of the Council regarding the election of five new Honorary Members: G. Barbier of France, V. Ignatieff of Canada, Y. Ishizuka of Japan, L. Krolkowski of Poland, and L. Vettori of Brazil. This recommendation was endorsed by acclamation of the general meeting. The same applied to three resolutions formulated by the council (see this Bulletin).

Dr. Ignatieff in a short speech thanked the general meeting, on behalf of the other new Honorary Members and himself, for the honour conferred upon them.

Two major technical closing addresses were then given. The first by Dr. R. Dudal as Director of the Land and Water Development Division of FAO was on the theme 'Land Resources for Agricultural Development' and the second by Prof. Dr. D. J. Greenland of the University of Reading (U.K.) was on 'The Responsibilities of Soil Science'.

The incoming ISSS President, Dr. J. S. Kanwar, expressed the gratitude of the participants to all those Officers, Committees and individuals who organized the present Congress and made it a success to be remembered for a long time to come. He also expressed the appreciation of the Indian Society of Soil Science to the Council for accepting its invitation to hold the next Congress of ISSS in New Delhi, India in 1982, and he gave a first outline of its theme: 'Managing Soil Resources in the Arid, Semi-arid, and Humid Tropical Regions as the Challenge-of-the-Century to Mankind'.

Dr. W. G. Sombroek, at the start of his task as the new Secretary-General, then spoke shortly. He thanked the members of the Council for the trust shown towards him by electing him to this very responsible position. Also on behalf of the incumbent Deputy Secretary-General Prof. Szabolcs and the new Treasurer Dr. Gabriels, he paid

a warm tribute to Dr. Dudal who for the past four years had so successfully carried out the heavy duties of Secretary-General/Treasurer inbetween his manifold responsibilities with FAO.

Prof. Bentley then closed the Congress with a bon-voyage to all participants.

The Congress was both preceded and followed by a number of technical field trips of varying lengths; they were as follows:

<i>Tour</i>	<i>Itinerary</i>
1-10	Charlottetown - Halifax - Toronto (or vice versa)
2-11	Winnipeg - Edmonton (or vice versa)
3-12	Vancouver - Hope - Edmonton (or vice versa)
4	Vancouver - Victoria - Vancouver
5-13	Edmonton - Regina - Edmonton
6-14	Edmonton - Jasper - Edmonton
8-16	Edmonton - Banff - Edmonton
9-17	Edmonton - Ft. McMurray - Edmonton
18	Edmonton - Far North - Edmonton
V1-V3	Vancouver local, forest soils
V2-V4	Vancouver local, delta soils

All these tours were very carefully planned, profusely documented, and smoothly executed, resulting in a very enjoyable atmosphere among the participants. Impressions on some of them are given in this Bulletin.

There is no doubt that our Canadian colleagues have done their utmost to make the 11th International Congress a success, both technically and socially. The Congress has created a new awareness of our tasks and responsibilities as soil scientists for ensuring a better world to live in. For all those ISSS members who were unable to participate, this Bulletin may allow them to catch a glimpse of the Congress atmosphere and the cheerful hospitality of the Canadian people.



Tour 12. Summerland Research Station. Lysimeter facility at irrigated fruit growing

LE 11^{ème} CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE LA SCIENCE DU SOL

Le 11^{ème} congrès international de la Science du Sol a eut lieu du 19 au 27 juin 1978 à l'Université d'Edmonton, capitale de la Province d'Alberta au Canada. Le Congrès a été organisé sous la présidence du Prof. Dr. C. F. Bentley et pris en charge par l'association canadienne de la Science du Sol.

Le Congrès compta 1076 participants, soit un nombre plus faible que celui initialement attendu. Les groupes les plus nombreux étaient bien sûr les Canadiens (374) et les Américains (265).

L'ouverture du Congrès par le Dr. Bentley eut lieu le lundi 19 juin 1978 dans le Northern Jubilee Auditorium de l'Université d'Edmonton. Des allocutions de bienvenue furent prononcées par le Gouverneur de la Province d'Alberta, par les représentants des Ministères canadiens, par le maire adjoint de la ville d'Edmonton et par le Président de l'Université d'Alberta le Prof. Dr. H. E. Gunning.

Vinrent ensuite les salutations et les messages de sympathie des diverses organisations internationales des Nations – Unies. Mr. W. F. Purnell de la Division de la mise en valeur des terres et des eaux de la F.A.O.-Rome présentat les salutations de son directeur général. De Dr. M. Batisse, assistant du directeur général adjoint pour les sciences naturelles de l'Unesco – Paris, souligna le fait que dès maintenant, l'homme était devenu l'agent principal de la formation des sols; il lanca un appel pour l'engagement des spécialistes de la Science du Sol dans le programme 'Homme et Biosphère'. Le Dr. B. Rozanov présenta les salutations du directeur du programme des Nations-Unies pour l'environnement (UNEP-Nairobi) et mit en exergue l'accélération de la perte et de la dégradation des terres agricoles dans le monde. Le Dr. J. S. Clark, parlant au nom du directeur général de l'Organisation Météorologique Mondiale (W.M.O.-Genève) notait avec satisfaction l'intérêt du congrès pour les contraintes climatiques liées à la production des cultures.

On doit au Prof. Dr. C. F. Bentley, avec 'Canada's Agricultural Land Resources and the World Food Problem', l'exposé principal de la session d'ouverture. Après avoir passé en revue les contraintes pédologiques et climatiques des terres du Canada, il a montré qu'il y a une surestimation tant de la quantité que de la qualité et de la productivité potentielle des ressources en terres agricoles du Canada. Il a également indiqué que les pertes de terres agricoles de première qualité dues à l'urbanisation devaient être contrôlées. Des situations identiques existant dans la plupart des pays du monde, le Dr. Bentley insista sur la nécessité de développer la recherche en science du sol. Il plaida également pour la création d'un institut international de recherches en science du sol (ISSRI). Enfin, il fit l'éloge funèbre du Prof. Dr. F. A. van Baren (secrétaire général de l'AISS pendant 24 ans) et de Madame Van Baren décédés en 1975.

L'actuel secrétaire-général/trésorier, le Dr. R. Dudal a présenté son rapport pour la période 1974-1978 (le texte complet du rapport est repris dans le présent bulletin).

Du mardi 29 juin jusqu'au mardi 24 juin, chaque journée de conférence a débuté par une session plénière dans l'auditoire de l'Université; au cours de ces sessions, le thème principal du congrès 'Systèmes optimums d'utilisation du sol sous différentes contraintes climatiques' fut présenté, respectivement pour les régions polaires, pour les climats humides microthermiques, les climats humides mésothermiques, les climats secs de désert et de steppe et les climats tropicaux humides.

Après ces sessions plénières les sept commissions et une sous-commission ont tenu des réunions techniques en différents points du campus universitaire discutant divers thèmes relevant de leurs spécialités. Ceci en partie au cours de présentations et discussions classiques de communications et en partie au cours de 'session-expositions'. Ces dernières eurent lieu dans des logettes du hall inférieur de l'auditoire où des discussions

informelles eurent lieu entre spécialistes de la science du sol. Cette innovation fut très appréciée et très populaire. En plus, les différents groupes de travail et les commissions tinrent des réunions d'affaires.

Au cours du congrès, eurent lieu des symposiums sur les thèmes suivant : isotopes en action ; systèmes d'information des ressources ; utilisation des sols du Canada septentrional ; dégradation et restauration du sol par les activités humaines ; perspectives à long terme concernant les interrelations sol-climat.

La traduction simultanée dans les trois langues officielles de L'AISS fut assurée entièrement pour toute les sessions plénières et les symposiums mais ceci ne fut pas réalisable pour toutes les réunions des commissions.

Les communications des symposiums et des sessions plénières furent imprimées en entier et mises à la disposition de chacun des participants au congrès. Cependant, pour les communications en commissions, seuls, les résumés étaient disponibles. Malheureusement, étant donné les contraintes financières du comité organisateur, les textes intégraux ne seront pas publiés dans les comptes-rendus officiels du congrès.

Durant le congrès, de larges informations générales concernant le Canada, la province d'Alberta et l'Université d'Edmonton étaient disponibles et, chaque jour, des feuillets de l'AISS tenaient tous les participants au courant des activités prévues.

Il y eut dans l'auditoire principal d'utiles présentations bien illustrées du système de classification des sols du Canada et des applications pratiques de la science du sol au Canada. Quelques musées mobiles ont présenté l'histoire du Canada, son patrimoine culturel et ses paysages.

Un gros effort fut fait pour distraire les participants et leur familles au cours des soirées avec notamment une grande variété de films. Un spectacle de musique et de danses folkloriques par des groupes d'artistes de la province d'Alberta et d'origines ethniques différentes recueilli un beau succès. On apprécia également un barbecue en plein air avec fanfare et danseurs indiens de l'Alberta et une fête d'adieu au vin et au fromage.

Le programme pour les dames comprenait différentes excursions touristiques à Edmonton et aux alentours. Il y eut également pendant le congrès quelques excursions techniques d'une journée de terrain dans les environs d'Edmonton (E 1 sol chernozemiques, E 2 sols solonetziques, E 3 sols luvisoliques).

En guise de session de clôture au congrès, eut lieu une assemblée générale de la Société le mardi 27 juin. Le Secrétaire-général Dr. R. Dudal*présenta le rapport du conseil et les présidents des différentes commissions donnèrent un bref compte-rendu de leurs activités durant le congrès (les textes complets sont repris dans le présent bulletin).

Le président Bentley transmis à l'assemblée les recommandations du Conseil concernant l'élection de cinq nouveaux membres honoraires à savoir : G. Barbier de la France, V. Ignatieff du Canada, Y. Ishizuka du Japon, L. Krolkowski de la Pologne et L. Vettori du Brésil. Cette proposition fut approuvée par acclamation de l'assemblée générale. Trois résolutions formulées par le Conseil furent approuvées de la même façon (texte repris dans le présent bulletin).

Le Dr. Ignatieff, dans une courte allocution, remercia l'Assemblée Générale aux noms des nouveaux membres honoraires et en son nom personnel pour cette distinction honorifique qui leur était conférée.

La clôture de congrès fut assurée par deux communications techniques d'importance : la première, par le Dr. R. Dudal, directeur de la Division de la mise en valeur des terres et des eaux de la FAO eut pour thème 'les ressources en terres pour de développement agricole' et la seconde par le Prof. Dr. D. J. Greenland de l'Université de Reading (G.B.) traita le sujet 'les responsabilités de la Science du Sol'.

Le nouveau président de l'AISS, le Dr. J. S. Kanwar, exprima la gratitude de tous les

participants à tous ceux qui avaient participé à l'organisation de ce congrès qui fut un succès dont on se souviendrait longtemps. De plus, au nom de la Société Indienne de la Science du Sol il remercia le Conseil d'avoir accepté son invitation à tenir le congrès de l'AISS à New Delhi, en Inde, en 1982 et il donna un premier aperçu de son thème: 'Gérer les ressources du sol dans les régions arides, semi-arides et tropicales humides comme le défi du siècle pour l'humanité'.

Le Dr. W. G. Sombroek, pour ses débuts dans la fonction de secrétaire général, fit un bref discours. Il remercia les membres du Conseil pour la confiance qu'il ont montré à son égard en l'élisant à ce poste de hautes responsabilités. Egalement au nom du secrétaire-général adjoint le Prof. Szabolcs et au nom du nouveau trésorier, le Dr. D. Gabriels, il rendit hommage au Dr. R. Dudal qui pendant les quatre dernières années avait assumé avec un tel succès les lourdes charges de secrétaire-général/trésorier en même temps que ses nombreuses responsabilités au sein de la FAO.

Le Prof. Bentley clôtura le congrès en souhaitant bon voyage à tous les participants.

Le Congrès fut précédé et suivi d'excursions de terrain de durées variables, à savoir:

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Itinéraire</i>
1-10	Charlottetown-Halifax-Toronto (ou vice-versa)
2-11	Winnipeg-Edmonton (ou vice-versa)
3-12	Vancouver-Hope-Edmonton (ou vice-versa)
4	Vancouver-Victoria-Vancouver
5-13	Edmonton-Regina-Edmonton
6-14	Edmonton-Jasper-Edmonton
8-16	Edmonton-Baniff-Edmonton
9-17	Edmonton-Ft. McMurray-Edmonton
18	Edmonton-Territoires du Nord-Edmonton
V1-V3	Vancouver local, sols forestières
V2-V4	Vancouver local, sols deltaïques

Toutes ces excursions ont été préparées très soigneusement, abondamment documentées et effectuées souplement créent une atmosphère agréable parmi les participants. Les impressions de quelques-uns d'entre eux sont données dans ce bulletin.

Il ne fait aucun doute que nos collègues canadiens ont fait de leur mieux pour faire du 11ème Congrès International un succès tant techniquement que socialement. Le congrès nous a fait prendre conscience à nouveau de nos tâches et responsabilités en tant que spécialistes de la Science du Sol pour améliorer les conditions de vie du monde. Pour tous les membres de l'AISS qui n'ont pu participer au congrès, ce bulletin pourra leur permettre d'avoir une idée de l'atmosphère du congrès et de l'hospitalité enjoué du peuple canadien.

DER 11. INTERNATIONALE BODENKUNDLICHE KONGRESS

Der 11. Internationale Bodenkundliche Kongress fand auf dem Campus der Universität Edmonton, der Hauptstadt der Provinz Alberta, Kanada, vom 19. bis zum 27. Juni 1978 statt. Er wurde unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. C. F. Bentley organisiert und von der Kanadischen Bodenkundlichen Gesellschaft unterstützt.

1076 Personen nahmen teil, weniger als ursprünglich erwartet. Sie kamen aus 65 Ländern, die grössten Gruppen verständlicherweise aus Kanada (374) und den USA (265).

Der Kongress wurde Montag, 19. Juni, im Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium der Universität Edmonton von Dr. Bentley eröffnet. Begrüssungsaussprachen hielten der Lieutenant Governor der Provinz Alberta, Vertreter der Kanadischen Ministerien, der Deputy Mayor der Stadt Edmonton und der Präsident der Universität von Alberta, Prof. Dr. H. E. Gunning.

Grüsse und Erfolgswünsche wurden auch von Vertretern verschiedener internationaler Organisationen der Vereinten Nationen vorgetragen: W. F. Purnell von der Abteilung 'Land- und Wasser-Entwicklung' der FAO in Rom überbrachte die Grüsse deren Generaldirektors. Dr. M. Batisse, Deputy Assistant Director General für Naturwissenschaften der Unesco in Paris, führte aus, dass jetzt der Mensch wichtigster Faktor der Bodengenese sei, und forderte die Bodenkundler zur Beteiligung am 'Mensch und Biosphäre'-Programm auf. Dr. B. Rozanov übermittelte die Grüsse des Executive Director des UN-Umweltprogrammes UNEP in Nairobi und wies auf den Anstieg von Verlust oder Degradierung von Kulturland in der Welt hin. Dr. J. S. Clark, für den Generaldirektor der Meteorologischen Welt-Organisation WMO in Genf sprechend, stellte befriedigt die grosse Beachtung fest, die klimatische Hemmnisse der Pflanzenproduktion in den Kongresssitzungen finden würden.

Der Hauptvortrag der Eröffnungssitzung wurde dann von Prof. Dr. C. F. Bentley über 'Kanada's Kulturland- Ressourcen und das Welternährungsproblem' gehalten.



Poster Session ICRISAT (l. zu r.: Dr. Swindale, Dr. Kanwar, Prof. Bentley und Dr. Krantz)

Nach einem Überblick über edaphische und klimatisch Hemmnisse in Kanada wies er auf die Überschätzung von Menge, Güte und Produktionspotential der Kanadischen Kulturland-Ressourcen hin und forderte, die Zweckentfremdung bester Kulturlflächen in Verdichtungsgebieten zu beenden. Da dies derzeit für die meisten Länder der Welt gälte, betonte Dr. Bentley die Notwendigkeit vermehrter bodenkundlicher Forschung und befürwortete die Errichtung eines Internationalen Bodenforschungs-Instituts (ISSRI). Er sprach Worte des Gedenkens an Prof. Dr. F. A. van Baren (24 Jahre IBG-Generalsekretär) und Frau van Baren, die beide 1975 verstarben.

Dann erstattete der gegenwärtige Generalsekretär/Schatzmeister, Dr. R. Dudal, seinen Bericht über die Gesellschaft in der Zeit 1974–1978 (voller Text in diesem Heft).

Von Dienstag, 20. Juni, bis Montag, 27. Juni, begann jeder Kongresstag mit einer Plenarsitzung im Auditorium maximum. In diesen Sitzungen wurde das allgemeine Kongress-Thema 'Optimale Bodennutzungssysteme unter verschiedenen klimatischen Hemmnissen' jeweils für polare Regionen, humide mikro- und mesothermale, trockene Wüsten- und Steppen- sowie feuchttropische Klimate behandelt.

Nach diesen Plenarsitzungen tagten die sieben Kommissionen und eine Subkommission in fachlichen Sitzungen zu verschiedenen Orten des Universitäts-Campus und diskutierten verschiedene Themen ihres jeweiligen Fachgebietes. Das geschah teilweise in förmlichen Vorträgen und Diskussionen, teilweise in 'Poster Sessions'. Diese fanden in einer Reihe von Buden im unteren Wandelgang des Auditoriums statt und erlaubten recht informelle Diskussionen unter den Bodenkundlern; sie erwiesen sich als willkommene und populäre Neuerung. Ferner wurden mehrere Geschäftssitzungen von den verschiedenen Kommissionen und Arbeitsgruppen gehalten.

Dazwischen wurden Symposien über die Themen Isotopenanwendung, Ressourcen-Informationssysteme, Bodenverschlechterung und -verbesserung durch den Menschen, Nutzung nordkanadischer Böden, Bodengefüge sowie langfristperspektiven von Boden: Klima-Beziehungen gehalten.

Alle Plenarsitzungen und Symposien wurden simultan in die drei offiziellen IBG-Sprachen übersetzt, nicht jedoch alle Kommissionssitzungen.

Die Symposien- und Plenar-Vorträge waren voll gedruckt und für alle Teilnehmer verfügbar, die Kommissionssitzungs-Vorträge jedoch nur in Kurzfassungen. Leider können wegen finanzieller Schwierigkeiten des Organisationskomitees nicht die vollen Texte in den offiziellen Kongress-Berichten gedruckt werden.

Während des Kongresses waren allgemeine Informationen über Kanada, die Provinz Alberta und die Universität Edmonton reichlich verfügbar; tägliche 'IBG-Neuigkeiten' hielten alle Teilnehmer über bevorstehende Aktivitäten angemessen unterrichtet.

Es gab eine Anzahl nützlicher 'Produkt-Informations-Ausstellungen' im Auditorium, auch sehr anschauliche Ausstellungen über das Kanadische Bodenklassifikationssystem und die praktische Anwendung der Bodenkunde in Kanada. Einige mobile Museen erläuterten Landschaften, Geschichte und Brauchtum Kanadas.

Viel Mühe wurde für die abendliche Unterhaltung der Teilnehmer und ihrer Familien aufgewandt. Dies betraf vielerlei Filmvorführungen, einen gelungenen Abend mit Musik und Volkstänzen mehrerer gruppen unterschiedlichen Volkstums aus Alberta, eine sehr vergnügliche Grillparty mit indianischen Tänzern aus Alberta und einer Kapelle, sowie einen Abschiedsabend bei Wein und Käse.

Das Damenprogramm schloss verschiedene Ausflüge in und um Edmonton ein. Ausserdem gab es während des Kongresses verschiedene fachliche Tagesfahrten in die Umgebung von Edmonton (E1 Chernozems, E2 Solonetz, E3 Luvisols).

Die Abschlusssitzung des Kongresses, Dienstag, 27. Juni, bestand aus einer Generalversammlung der Gesellschaft. Der Generalsekretär, Dr. R. Dudal, erstattete den Bericht des Beirates, und die Vorsitzenden der verschiedenen Kommissionen gaben

kurz Rechenschaft über deren Tätigkeit während des Kongresses (volle Texte in diesem Heft).

Präsident Bentley übermittelte der Versammlung die Empfehlung des Beirats zur Wahl von fünf neuen Ehrenmitgliedern: G. Barbier-Frankreich, V. Ignatieff-Kanada, Y. Ishizuka-Japan, L. Krolkowski-Polen und L. Vettori-Brasilien. Dieser Empfehlung stimmte die Versammlung per Akklamation zu. Dasselbe galt für drei vom Beirat entworfene Entschliessungen (s. dieses Heft).

In einer kurzen Rede dankte Dr. Ignatieff auch namens der anderen neuernannten Ehrenmitglieder der Hauptversammlung für die ihnen erwiesene Ehre.

Dann wurden zwei grössere Abschlussvorträge gehalten, der erste von Dr. R. Dudal, als Director der 'Land und Wasser-Entwicklung'-Abteilung der FAO, über 'Land-Ressourcen für die landwirtschaftliche Entwicklung' und der zweite von Prof. Dr. D. J. Greenland, Universität Reading (U.K.), über 'Die Verantwortlichkeiten der Bodenkunde'.

Der neue IBG-Präsident, Dr. J. S. Kanwar, sprach den Dank der Teilnehmer an alle Amtsträger, Komitees und Individuen aus, die diesen Kongress so erfolgreich organisierten, dass man noch lange an ihn denken wird. Er drückte auch die Befriedigung der Indischen Bodenkundlichen Gesellschaft aus, dass der Beirat die Einladung annahm, den nächsten IBG-Kongress 1982 in Neudelhi (Indien) zu halten, und gab eine erste Erläuterung des Themas 'Nutzung der Boden-Ressourcen in den ariden, semi-ariden und humiden Tropen als Forderung des Jahrhunderts an die Menschen'.

Dann sprach kurz Dr. W. G. Sombroek zu Beginn seiner Aufgabe als der neue Generalsekretär. Er dankte den Beirats-Mitgliedern für das ihm durch die Wahl in diese verantwortungsvolle Position bewiesene Vertrauen. Auch namens des amtierenden Stellvertr. Generalsekretärs Prof. Szabolcs und des neuen Schatzmeisters Dr. Gabriels richtete er warmen Dank an Dr. Dudal, der in den letzten vier Jahren die schwere Aufgabe des Generalsekretär/Schatzmeister neben seinen vielfältigen Pflichten in der FAO so erfolgreich meisterte.

Prof. Bentley schloss dann den Kongress mit einem 'bon voyage' an alle Teilnehmer.

Vor und nach dem Kongress fanden mehrere Exkursionen unterschiedlicher Dauer wie folgt statt:

<i>Tour</i>	<i>Fahrstrecke</i>
1-10	Charlottetown - Halifax - Toronto (oder umgekehrt)
2-11	Winnipeg - Edmonton (oder umgekehrt)
3-12	Vancouver - Hope - Edmonton (oder umgekehrt)
4	Vancouver - Victoria - Vancouver
5-13	Edmonton - Regina - Edmonton
6-14	Edmonton - Jasper - Edmonton
8-16	Edmonton - Banff - Edmonton
9-17	Edmonton - Ft. McMurray - Edmonton
18	Edmonton - Far North - Edmonton
V1-V3	Vancouver lokal, Waldböden
V2-V4	Vancouver lokal, Deltaböden

Alle diese Exkursionen waren sehr sorgfältig geplant, ausführlich dokumentiert und wurden sanft geführt, was zu einer sehr erfreulichen Stimmung unter den Teilnehmern führte. Eindrücke von einigen dieser Exkursionen sind in diesem Heft enthalten.

Zweifelsohne taten unsere Kanadischen Kollegen ihr Äusserstes für den Erfolg des 11. Internationalen Kongresses, sowohl fachlich als auch gesellschaftlich. Der Kongress erzeugte eine neue Bewusstheit unserer Aufgaben und Verantwortung als Bodenkundler für die Lebensbedingungen in unserer Welt. Allen IBG-Mitgliedern, die nicht teilnehmen konnten, möge dieses Bulletin einen Eindruck von der Kongress-Atmosphäre und von der heiteren Gastfreundschaft der Kanadier vermitteln.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL/TREASURER 1974-1978

Membership

The period 1974-78 has been a very rewarding one. The number of members rose from 4118 in June 1974 to 5416 in June 1978. Membership is now spread over 118 countries up from 102 in 1974. During this period the number of National Societies affiliated to the ISSS rose from 37 to 51. New National Societies were established in East Africa, Ecuador, Chile, Ireland, Morocco, Norway, Switzerland and Tunisia. Membership in the ISSS reaches now 20 percent of the number of soil scientists registered with National Societies. However, this percentage varies rather widely from one Society to another. Some Societies reach near to 100 percent membership in the International Society while others are considerably below the 20 percent average. In a number of instances transfer of convertible currencies have been a major constraint.

During the past four years a number of members passed away. Their memory was honoured in the ISSS Bulletin. A special mention is made here of those members who have contributed in a special way to the activities of the Society: F. A. van Baren, past Secretary General of the ISSS; F. Hardy and G. V. Jacks, Honorary Members of the ISSS; A. C. Schuffelen, past President of Commission II; N. H. Taylor, past President of Commission V; F. Jurion, President of the 5th Congress of the ISSS. Their services to the international community of soil science are gratefully remembered.

Activities of Commissions and Working Groups

During the 1974-78 period, 18 inter-Congress activities took place, as follows:

Commission I

Working Group on Soil Conditioning, Ghent, Belgium, 8-12 September 1975.

Symposium on Modification of Soil Structure, Adelaide, Australia, 23-27 August 1976.

Symposium on Water in Heavy soils (jointly with Commission VI), Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, 22-25 September 1976.

Workshop on Assessment of Soil Erosion in U.S.A. and Europe, Ghent, Belgium, 27 February-3 March 1978.

Commission II

Symposium on Soil Organic Matter (in cooperation with FAO, IAEA and Agrochimica), Brunswick, Federal Republic of Germany, 6-10 September 1976.

Commission III

Seminar on Soil Organisms as Components of Ecosystems (Sixth International Colloquium on Soil Zoology), Uppsala, Sweden, 21-25 June 1976.

Commission IV

Conference on Agrochemicals in Soils (jointly with Commissions II and VII), Jerusalem, Israel, 14-18 June 1976.

Seminar on Soil Environment and Fertility Management in Intensive Agriculture, Tokyo, Japan, 10-17 October 1977.

Commission V

Seminar on Savanna Soils of the Subhumid and Semi-arid Regions of Africa and their Management, Accra, Ghana, 20 November-2 December 1975. (jointly with Commissions I, IV and VI)

Working Group on Soil Information Systems:

- Wageningen, the Netherlands, 1-4 September 1975;
- Canberra, Australia, 2-4 March 1976;
- Varna, Bulgaria, 22-29 May 1977.

Working Group on Hydromorphic Soils, Stuttgart-Hohenheim, Federal Republic of Germany, 14-16 October 1976.

Seminar on Classification and Management of Tropical Soils (jointly with Commissions I, IV and VI), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 15–21 August 1977.

Seminar on Soil as a Site Index for Forests of Temperate and Cool Zones, Zvolen, Czechoslovakia, 4–11 September 1977.

International Working Group on Soil Micro-morphology, Granada, Spain, 24–28 May 1977.

Seminar on the Applications of Remote Sensing, Rome, Italy, 29 August–9 September 1977.

Sub-Commission on Salt Affected Soils

Seminar on Managing Saline Water for Irrigation Planning for the Future, Lubbock, U.S.A., 16–20 August 1976.

Summary reports of these activities have been included in the ISSS Bulletin and the Proceedings of the meetings have been published by the respective organizing committees.

A seminar planned by the Working Group on Cryogenic Soils was postponed until 1979. Commissions VI and VII did not organize inter-Congress activities.

International cooperation

Close cooperation continued with FAO and Unesco. The joint project between these two Organizations and the ISSS for the preparation of the Soil Map of the World, scale 1:5000000, was completed in 1978. Unesco supported the activities of the Sub-Commission on Salt Affected Soils and of the Working Group on Soil Information Systems. The Workshop on the Applications of Remote Sensing in Soil Science was organized jointly with FAO. ISSS members were invited to contribute to the global assessment of Soil Degradation undertaken jointly by FAO, Unesco and UNEP.

The ISSS cooperated with COWAR, the Committee on Water Research of ICSU, in the organization of an international symposium on Arid Land Irrigation in Developing Countries, held in Alexandria, Egypt, 16–21 February 1976.

The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) contributed to the Workshop on Water in Heavy Soils held in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, 22–25 September 1976. Working relations were maintained or established with the International Soil Tillage Research Organization (ISTRO), the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), the International Geographic Union (IGU), the International Peat Society (IPS), the International Soil Museum (ISM), the International Union for Quaternary Research (INQUA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE).

Financial situation

The accounts for the period 1968–74 were reviewed and approved by the ad hoc Committee on Finances established for this purpose by the ISSS Council in 1974. This account was published in Bulletin 48, 1975.

The Receipts and Payments accounts for 1975, 1976 and 1977 were audited by the Internal Audit and Inspection Unit of FAO. A summary of these accounts is presented herewith.

A provisional account was prepared for the period 1 January–31 May 1978 and will need to be finalized and audited at the end of this year. The balance carried forward amounts to US \$ 18113.80. The increase of the reserve, as compared to the US \$ 6831.89 carried forward at the end of 1974, is due essentially to the hospitality provided to the Secretariat by FAO and the grants received from FAO and Unesco. Costs for mailing and secretarial assistance could be kept at a low level, while printing rates in Italy were very favourable. Costs for travel and representation were kept to the

strict minimum. The operational costs for the Secretariat averaged at US \$ 16 000 per year for the period July 1974–June 1978, including 2 issues of the Bulletin per year and the preparation of a new membership list. An amount of at least \$ 25 000 should normally have been required. Receipts from membership rose progressively and additional income was obtained from advertisement in the ISSS Bulletin. However, these resources were not sufficient to cover costs of operation even though they were kept at the lowest possible level. Considerable stress resulted from long outstanding arrears of membership contributions.

It is imperative that budgetary provision be made to ensure an effective operation of the Secretariat. Furthermore the Society should have resources available not only to cover day-to-day operations and the publication of the Bulletin but also to actively support the activities of its Commissions and Working Groups and to call upon its Executive Committee and possibly on its Council to review issues of major importance to the ISSS. It is therefore recommended that the Council determines an increased level of the membership fee and looks into possibilities of other sources of income.

Activities of the Secretariat

The Committee on Rules met twice and prepared the proposals for the revision of the rules of the ISSS published in Bulletin 51, 1977.

The ad hoc Committee on Finances met twice to review the Society's accounts for the period 1968–74.

Special attention was given to the form and content of the Bulletin. Its distribution increased from 4 500 copies in 1974 to 6 000 copies in 1978. Eight issues of 64 pages were issued over the 4 year period.

A drive was launched to increase membership and to establish closer cooperation with National Societies, whenever possible through personal contacts. Support was given to national initiatives for creating new societies. On the occasion of national soils activities, or during their own duty travel, officers of the ISSS visited Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

Through grants provided by Unesco and FAO, and to a minor extent from the ISSS own resources, the Secretariat supported activities of a number of its Working Groups.

The sale of publications (e.g. Munsell Soil Color Charts) had to be discontinued as a result of limited staff time available at the Secretariat. Attempts were made to compensate this source of income through increased advertisement.

An attempt was made to design an emblem for the ISSS. Unfortunately a very limited number of proposals were received, none of which seemed to obtain a majority consensus. The Council may wish to review this matter during one of its sessions.

Future programme

During the last four years the International Society of Soil Science has promoted the idea that soil scientists have a responsibility to contribute to the endeavours of increasing food production so that mankind may be adequately and better nourished in the years to come. This trend in the work of the ISSS is well reflected by its recent inter-congress activities. It is significant indeed that during this period increased emphasis has been given to the applications of soil science related to the improvement of soil structure, the management of swelling soils, the role of agro-chemicals, the role of soil data processing and remote sensing, the relationship of soil fertility to the environment, the reclamation of dry soils, the management of tropical soils, the characterization of soils for afforestation, and the environmental problems of irrigation in arid areas. The theme of the 11th Congress: 'Optimum soil utilization systems under differing climatic

restraints', is by itself an indication of our interest in using the results of soil science for development purposes. It is very desirable that ISSS' programmes continue to follow this new orientation.

The International Society of Soil Science can play an important role in ensuring that the best use be made of the world's soil resources. The exchange of information and of knowledge between different countries, the establishment of common survey and analytical methodologies, correlation of nomenclatures and classifications are all factors which will promote the flow of management experience between scientists and between countries. Though the ISSS has contributed over the years in bringing about international understanding in the field of soil science, a great amount of work needs still to be done. Language barriers remain an obstacle in the exchange of research results. There still is a considerable gap between different schools of thought concerning the appraisal and survey of soil resources. There is considerable duplication of research. Uniform analytical methods have still not been agreed upon. The network of the International Society of Soil Science is still not sufficiently spread to reach those that are most in need of information and assistance. For the years to come it should be the goal of the Society to further strengthen the ties between scientists of different countries and to considerably increase its membership especially in developing countries. The Bulletin should remain an important link between soil scientists all over the world, not only as a newsletter but as a means to promote cooperation and coordination. For instance, now that the Soil Map of the World is completed, the ISSS could play a major role in continuing international soil correlation. Indeed, a tremendous gap remains to be filled between the different approaches to soil classification. The same could apply to other fields of work, such as the coordination of fertilizer experimentation, the calibration of soil testing, methodologies for improving soil structure, techniques for assessing soil erosion, determination of soil requirements for specific crops, etc.

In order to facilitate the necessary contacts, the ISSS could take initiative in producing an international directory of persons and institutions who are active in the field of soil science and its applications. Such directory would include information on major research projects currently being conducted so that exchange of experience and research results could take place.

It is suggested that the Society initiates the uniform publication of the proceedings of its Commissions and Working Groups meetings. In this way the ISSS would create a continuing documentation series through which its work would become better known and would be more easily accessible.

It is felt that the strength of our Society lies in its professional character through which it has been able to establish links of cooperation across country boundaries. In spite of considerable obstacles an active exchange of information and experience is taking place in this way. It is hoped that this policy of our society will be continued and further adhered to.

The suggestions are offered for consideration of the council and for the officers to be newly elected. The outgoing officers wish to express their deep appreciation for the confidence and cooperation they have received during their term of office and present their best wishes for the continuing success of ISSS activities.

R. Dudal

RAPPORT DU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL/TRÉSORIER 1974-1978

Affiliation

La période 1974-78 a été très positive. Le nombre des membres est passé de 4118 en juin 1974 à 5416 en juin 1978. L'affiliation couvre maintenant 118 pays contre 102 en 1974. Durant cette période, le nombre des sociétés nationales affiliées à l'AISS est passé de 37 à 51. De nouvelles sociétés nationales ont été établies en Afrique de l'Est, Equateur, Chili, Irlande, Maroc, Norvège, Suisse et Tunisie. L'affiliation à l'AISS atteint maintenant 20 pour cent des pédologues inscrits aux sociétés nationales. Cependant, ce pourcentage diffère grandement d'une société à l'autre. Certaines sociétés comptent presque 100 pour cent de leurs membres inscrits à l'Association internationale, alors que dans d'autres ce chiffre est nettement inférieur à 20 pour cent. Dans certains cas, le transfert de monnaies convertibles a été une entrave importante.

Au cours des quatre dernières années certains membres sont décédés. Leur mémoire a été honorée dans le Bulletin AISS. Une mention spéciale est faite ici aux membres qui ont contribué de manière particulière aux activités de l'Association: F. A. van Baren, ancien Secrétaire général de l'AISS; F. Hardy et G. V. Jacks, Membres honoraires de l'AISS; A. C. Schuffelen, ancien Président de la Commission II; N. H. Taylor, ancien Président de la commission V; F. Jurion, Président du 5ème Congrès de l'AISS. Les services qu'ils ont rendus à la communauté internationale de la science du sol sont remémorés avec gratitude.

Activités des commissions et groupes de travail

Au cours de la période 1974-78, 18 activités inter-Congrès ont eu lieu comme suit:

Commission I

Groupe de travail sur la stabilisation de la structure du sol, Gand, la Belgique, 8-12 septembre 1975.

Symposium sur la modification de la structure du sol, Adelaide, Australie, 23-27 août 1976.

Symposium sur l'eau dans sols de texture lourde (conjoint avec Commission VI), Bratislava, Tchécoslovaquie, 22-25 septembre 1976.

Réunion de travail sur la détermination de l'érosion du sol dans les Etats-Unis et l'Europe, Gand, la Belgique, 27 février-3 mars 1978.

Commission II

Symposium sur les matières organiques du sol (en coopération avec FAO, IAEA et Agrochimica), Brunswick, Rép. Féd. d'Allemagne, 6-10 septembre 1976.

Commission III

Séminaire sur les organismes du sol comme composants des écosystèmes (Sixième Colloque International sur la zoologie des sols), Uppsala, Suède, 21-25 juin 1976.

Commission IV

Conférence sur l'agrochimie dans les sols (conjoint avec Commissions II et VII), Jerusalem, Israël, 14-18 juin 1976.

Séminaire sur le milieu du sol et l'aménagement de la fertilité du sol en agriculture intensive, Tokyo, Japon, 10-17 octobre 1977.

Commission V

Séminaire sur sols des savannes des régions subhumides et semi-arides d'Afrique et leur aménagement, Accra, Ghana, 20 novembre - 2 décembre 1975. (conjoint avec commissions I, IV et VI)

Groupe de Travail sur l'informatique en pédologie:

- Wageningen, Pays-Bas, 1-4 septembre 1975;
- Canberra, Australie, 2-4 mars 1976;
- Varna, Bulgarie, 22-29 mai 1977.

Groupe de travail sur sols hydromorphes, Stuttgart-Hohenheim, Rép. Féd. d'Allemagne, 14–16 octobre 1976.

Séminaire sur la classification et utilisation des sols tropicaux (conjoint avec Commission I, IV et VI), Kuala Lumpur, Malaisie, 15–21 août 1977.

Séminaire sur le sol comme index de site en forêts des zones tempérées et frais, Zvolen, Tchécoslovaquie, 4–11 septembre 1977.

Groupe de travail international sur la micromorphologie du sol, Granada, Espagne, 24–28 mai 1977.

Colloque sur les applications de la télédétection, Rome, Italie, 29 août–9 septembre 1977.

Sous-Commission des sols salins

Séminaire sur l'utilisation de l'eau salé pour la planification de l'irrigation pour l'avenir, Lubbock, Etats-Unis, 16–20 août 1976.

Des résumés de rapports d'activités ont été insérés dans le bulletin AISS et les comptes rendus des réunions ont été publiés par les comités organisateurs concernés.

Un séminaire envisagé par le Groupe de Travail sur les sols cryogéniques a été reporté en 1979. Les commissions VI et VII n'ont pas organisé d'activités inter-Congrès.

Coopération internationale

Une étroite coopération a été maintenue avec la FAO et l'Unesco. Le projet conjoint entre ces deux Organisations et l'AISS pour l'établissement de la Carte mondiale des sols à l'échelle du 1/5000000 a été complété en 1978. L'Unesco a apporté son soutien aux activités de la Sous-Commission des sols salins et du Groupe de travail sur l'informatique en pédologie. Le Colloque sur les applications de la télédétection en pédologie a été organisé conjointement avec la FAO. Les membres de l'AISS ont été invités à contribuer à l'évaluation mondiale de la dégradation des sols, entreprise conjointement par la FAO, l'Unesco et le UNEP.

L'AISS a coopéré avec COWAR, le Comité de la recherche sur l'eau du CIUS, à l'organisation d'un Symposium international sur l'irrigation des terres arides dans les pays en voie de développement, tenu à Alexandrie, Egypte, 16–21 février 1976.

La Commission internationale des irrigations et du drainage (ICID) a contribué au Colloque sur l'eau dans les sols de texture lourde, tenu à Bratislava, Tchécoslovaquie, 22–25 septembre 1976. Des relations de travail ont été maintenues ou établies avec la 'International Soil Tillage Research Organization' (ISTRO), l'Union internationale des instituts de recherches forestières (IUFRO), l'Union géographique internationale (IGU), la Société internationale de la tourbe (IPS), le Musée international des sols (ISM), l'Union internationale pour l'étude du Quaternaire (INQUA), le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement (UNEP), et le comité scientifique des problèmes de l'environnement (SCOPE).

Situation financière

Les comptes couvrant la période 1968–74 ont été revus et approuvés par le comité des finances ad hoc, établi à cet effet par le Conseil de l'AISS en 1974. Le bilan a été publié dans le bulletin 48, 1975.

L'état des recettes et des dépenses pour 1975, 1976 et 1977 a été vérifié par le Bureau de vérification intérieure des comptes et d'inspection de la FAO. Un résumé de ces comptes est présenté ci-dessous.

Un état des comptes provisoire a été préparé pour la période 1er janvier–31 mai 1978 et devra être finalisé et vérifié à la fin de cette année. Le report s'élève à US \$ 18 113,80. L'augmentation des disponibilités, par rapport aux US \$ 6831,89 de la fin de 1974, est due essentiellement à l'hospitalité fournie au Secrétariat par la FAO et aux subventions reçues de la FAO et de l'Unesco. Les frais de poste et de secrétariat ont pu être

contenus, de même que les taux d'impression en Italie ont été très favorables. Les frais de voyage et de représentation ont été maintenus à un strict minimum. Les frais opérationnels de secrétariat ont été en moyenne de US \$ 16000 par an pour la période juillet 1974-juin 1978, y compris 2 parutions du Bulletin par an et la préparation d'une nouvelle liste des membres. Une somme d'au moins \$ 25000 aurait normalement été nécessaire. Les recettes provenant des adhésions se sont élevées progressivement et un revenu supplémentaire a été apporté par les annonces publicitaires faites dans le Bulletin AISS. Cependant, ces ressources n'ont pas été suffisantes pour couvrir les frais de fonctionnement bien que ceux-ci aient été maintenus à un minimum. Un préjudice considérable a été causé par les arriérés de cotisations non recouverts.

Il est impératif que des ressources budgétaires soient assurées pour permettre une gestion efficace du Secrétariat. En outre, l'Association devrait pouvoir disposer de ressources non seulement pour couvrir les opérations courantes et la publication du Bulletin, mais également pour supporter activement les activités de ses Commissions et *Groupes de travail* et permettre à son comité exécutif et, si possible, son Conseil, de se réunir pour examiner les questions les plus importantes touchant l'AISS. Il est donc recommandé que le Conseil décide d'augmenter les droits d'inscription et examine les possibilités de trouver d'autres sources de revenus.

Activites du secretariat

Le comité du règlement s'est réuni deux fois et a élaboré des propositions pour la révision des règlements de l'AISS, qui ont été publiées dans le Bulletin 51, 1977.

Le Comité des finances ad hoc s'est réuni deux fois pour examiner les comptes de l'Association pour la période 1968-74.

Une attention spéciale a été portée à la forme et au contenu du Bulletin. Sa distribution est passée de 4500 exemplaires en 1974 à 6000 exemplaires en 1978. Il y a eu 8 parutions de 64 pages durant cette période.

Un effort particulier a été fourni pour augmenter le nombre d'adhésions et établir une coopération plus étroite avec les sociétés nationales, autant que possible par des contacts personnels. Un soutien a été apporté à des initiatives nationales en vue de créer de nouvelles sociétés. Les membres directeurs de l'AISS ont visité les pays suivants à l'occasion d'activités nationales sur les sols ou durant leurs propres missions: Belgique, Brésil, Bulgarie, Canada, Chine, Espagne, Etats-Unis, Finlande, Ghana, Hongrie, Inde, Iran, Italie, Japon, Malaisie, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Sri Lanka, Suède, Tchécoslovaquie, U.R.S.S. et Yougoslavie.

Grâce à des subventions fournies par l'Unesco et la FAO et, dans une moindre mesure, au moyen des ressources propres de l'AISS, le Secrétariat a apporté son appui aux activités d'un certain nombre de ses groupes de travail.

La vente de publications (par exemple 'Munsell Soil Colour Charts') a dû être interrompue en raison du peu de temps disponible au Secrétariat. En revanche, on a essayé de compenser cette source de revenu par un plus grand nombre d'annonces publicitaires.

La recherche d'un emblème pour l'AISS a été proposée. Malheureusement aucune des quelques suggestions reçues n'a obtenu un consensus majoritaire. Le Conseil désirera peut-être revoir cette question lors d'une de ses sessions.

Programme futur

Au cours des quatre dernières années, l'Association internationale de la science du sol a soutenu le principe que les pédologues ont la responsabilité de contribuer aux efforts en vue d'augmenter la production alimentaire, de sorte que l'humanité soit convenablement et mieux nourrie dans les années à venir. Cette orientation de l'AISS est bien reflétée par les récentes activités inter-Congrès. Il est significatif en effet que durant cette période une attention spéciale a été portée aux applications de la pédologie

pour l'amélioration de la structure du sol, à la mise en valeur des sols gonflants, au rôle des produits agro-chimiques, au rôle du traitement des données pédologiques et à la télédétection, aux relations entre fertilité du sol et l'environnement, à la mise en valeur des sols arides, à l'aménagement des sols tropicaux, à l'évaluation des terres en vue de la forestation, et aux problèmes de l'environnement de l'irrigation dans les zones arides. Le thème du 11^{ème} Congrès: 'Systèmes d'utilisation optimum du sol sous différentes contraintes climatiques', est en lui-même une indication de notre désir d'utiliser les résultats de la pédologie pour le développement. Il est vivement souhaitable que les programmes de l'AISS continuent à suivre cette nouvelle orientation.

L'Association internationale de la science du sol peut jouer un rôle important en assurant que le meilleur usage soit fait des ressources en sols du monde. L'échange d'informations et de connaissances entre pays, l'uniformisation des méthodologies d'enquête pédologique et d'analyse, la corrélation de nomenclatures et de classifications, sont tous des facteurs qui permettront de promouvoir, entre spécialistes et entre pays, le flot d'expérience acquise en matière de mise en valeur. Bien que l'AISS ait contribué au cours des années à une compréhension internationale dans le domaine de la science du sol, beaucoup reste à faire. Les barrières linguistiques restent un obstacle pour l'échange des résultats de la recherche. Un écart considérable sépare encore les différentes écoles en ce qui concerne l'évaluation et les méthodes d'enquêtes des ressources en sols. Il y a duplication considérable dans la recherche et des méthodes analytiques uniformes n'ont pas encore été agréées. Le réseau d'action de l'Association internationale de la science du sol n'est pas encore suffisamment étendu pour atteindre ceux qui ont le plus besoin d'informations et d'assistance. Le but de l'Association dans les années à venir devrait être de renforcer d'avantage les liens entre les spécialistes de divers pays et d'augmenter considérablement le nombre de ses adhérents, notamment dans les pays en voie de développement. Le Bulletin devrait continuer à servir de liaison entre les pédologues du monde entier, pas seulement en tant que moyen d'information mais en vue de susciter la coopération et la coordination. Par exemple, maintenant que la Carte mondiale des sols est achevée, l'AISS pourrait jouer un rôle important dans la poursuite de la corrélation internationale des sols. Des différences considérables existent encore entre les multiples méthodes de classification des sols utilisées. Ceci s'applique également aux autres domaines: coordination des essais d'engrais, calibration des analyses de sols, techniques pour l'amélioration de la structure du sol, méthodes d'évaluation de l'érosion du sol, détermination des critères pédologiques qui influent la production de différentes cultures.

Dans le but de faciliter les contacts nécessaires, l'AISS pourrait prendre l'initiative d'établir un annuaire international des personnes et institutions actives dans le domaine de la pédologie et de ses applications. Un tel annuaire contiendrait des renseignements sur les projets de recherche les plus importants actuellement conduits, en vue de permettre l'échange d'expérience et les résultats acquis.

Il est suggéré que l'Association entreprenne la publication uniforme des comptes rendus des réunions de ses Commissions et Groupes de travaux. De cette façon, l'AISS disposerait d'une série de documentation permanente à travers laquelle ses travaux seraient diffusés et plus aisément accessibles.

La force de notre Association réside dans son caractère professionnel qui lui a permis d'établir des liens de coopération par delà des frontières nationales et, malgré des obstacles considérables, arriver à un échange d'informations et d'expérience. On espère que cette politique de notre Association sera maintenue et renforcée.

Ces suggestions sont offertes à la considération du Conseil et aux membres du bureau nouvellement élus. Les membres sortants désirent exprimer leur profonde appréciation pour la confiance et la coopération qu'ils ont reçues durant leur mandat et présentent leurs meilleurs vœux pour la réussite des activités futures de l'AISS.

R. Dudal

BERICHT DES GENERALEKRETÄRS/KASSENWARTS 1974–1978

Mitgliedschaft

Die Internationale Bodenkundliche Gesellschaft hat für den Zeitraum 1974–1978 viel Positives zu verzeichnen. Die Zahl der Mitglieder ist von 4.118 im Juni 1974 auf 5.416 im Juni 1978 gestiegen. Wir haben jetzt Mitglieder in 118 Ländern, während es im 1974 nur 102 waren. Die Zahl der nationalen bodenkundlichen Gesellschaften, die der IBG angegliedert sind, stieg während der gleichen Periode von 37 auf 51. Neue Gesellschaften wurden in Ostafrika, Ekuador, Chile, Irland, Marokko, Norwegen, Tunesien und der Schweiz gegründet. 20% der Mitglieder der nationalen Gesellschaften sind jetzt auch Mitglied der IBG. Dies ist jedoch nur ein Durchschnittswert; einige der nationalen Gesellschaften weisen eine Mitgliedschaft von fast 100% bei der IBG auf, während der Prozentsatz bei anderen weit unter dem Durchschnitt liegt. Dies wird vielfach von restriktiven Währungsbestimmungen verursacht.

Wir beklagen den Verlust verschiedener Mitglieder, die während der vergangenen vier Jahre verstorben sind; die IBG-Mitteilungen brachten ihren Nachruf. Ich möchte hier jedoch diejenigen unter ihnen hervorheben, deren Beitrag zur IBG besonders wertvoll gewesen ist: F. A. van Baren, ehemaliger Generalsekretär der IBG; F. Hardy und G. V. Jacks, Ehrenmitglieder der IBG; A. C. Schuffelen, ehemaliger Vorsitzender der Kommission II; N. H. Taylor, ehemaliger Vorsitzender der Kommission V; und F. Jurion, Präsident des 5. IBG-Kongresses. Ihrem Einsatz im Dienste der internationalen bodenkundlichen Gemeinschaft werden wir ein ehrendes Andenken bewahren.

Aktivitäten der Kommissionen und Arbeitsgruppen

In der Zeit zwischen den beiden Kongressen 1974 und 1978 fanden 18 Veranstaltungen statt:

Kommission I

Arbeitsgruppe für Bodenstrukturverbesserung, Gent, Belgien, 8–12 September 1975.
Symposion über Modifikation der Bodenstruktur, Adelaide, Austr., 23–27 August 1976.
Symposion über das Wasser in schweren Böden (gemeinsam mit Kommission VI), Bratislava, Tsechoslowakei, 22–25 September 1976.
Arbeitssitzung über Schätzung der Bodenerosion in den Vereinigten Staaten und Europa, Gent, Belgien, 27 Februar–3 März 1978.

Kommission II

Symposion über das organische Material im Boden (in Zusammenarbeit mit FAO, IAEA und Agrochimica), Braunschweig, Bundesrep. Deutschland, 6–10 Sept. 1976.

Kommission III

Seminar über Organismus im Boden wie Komponenten des Ökosystems (Sechstes Internationale Kolloquium über Bodenzoologie), Upsala, Schweden, 21–25 Juni 1976.

Kommission IV

Konferenz über Agrochemikalien in Böden (gemeinsam mit Kommission II und VII), Jerusalem, Israel, 14–18 Juni 1976.

Seminar über Bodenumwelt und Bodenfruchtbarkeitsbewirtschaftung in intensiver Landwirtschaft, Tokio, Japan, 10–17 Oktober 1977.

Kommission V

Seminar über Savannenböden der sub-humiden und semi-ariden regionen Afrikas und deren Bewirtschaftung, Accra, Ghana, 20 November–2 Dezember 1975. (gemeinsam mit Kommission I, IV und VI)

Arbeitsgruppe über Informationssysteme in der Bodenkunde: Wageningen, Niederlande, 1–4 September 1975; Canberra, Australien, 2–4 März 1976; Varna, Bulgarien, 22–29 Mai 1977.

Arbeitsgruppe über Hydromorphen Böden, Stuttgart-Hohenheim, Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 14–16 Oktober 1976.

Seminar über Klassifikation und Bewirtschaftung tropischer Böden (gemeinsam mit Kommission I, IV und VI), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 15–21 August 1977.

Seminar über Boden als Standortfaktor der Wälder der gemässigten und kühlen Zonen, Zvolen, Tschechoslowakei, 4–11 September 1977.

Arbeitsgruppe über Bodenmikromorphologie, Granada, Spanien, 24–28 Mai 1977.

Arbeitssitzung über die Anwendung der Fernerkundung, Rom, Italien, 29 August–9 September 1977.

Subkommission für Salzböden

Seminar über die Anwendung vom Salzwasser für Bewässerungsplanung für die Zukunft, Lubbock, Vereinigte Staaten, 16–20 August 1976.

Zusammenfassende Berichte über diese Aktivitäten sind in den IBG-Mitteilungen erschienen, und die Protokolle der Sitzungen wurden jeweils vom veranstaltenden Komitee veröffentlicht.

Ein von der Arbeitsgruppe für Frostböden geplantes Seminar wurde bis 1979 vertagt. Von den Kommissionen VI und VII wurden zwischen den beiden Kongressen keine Aktivitäten veranstaltet.

Internationale Zusammenarbeit

Die enge Zusammenarbeit mit der FAO und Unesco wurde fortgeführt. Das gemeinsame Projekt, nämlich die Vorbereitung einer Weltbodenkarte im Massstab 1:5000000, wurde beendet. Von Unesco kam Unterstützung für die Arbeit der Subkommission für Salzböden und für die Arbeitsgruppe über Boden-Informationssysteme. Der Arbeitskreis über die Anwendung der Fernerkundung in der Bodenkunde wurde gemeinsam mit der FAO gebildet. Auch wurden IBG-Mitglieder aufgefordert, an der weltumfassenden Schätzung der Bodendegradierung mitzuarbeiten, die von der FAO, Unesco und dem UNEP unternommen wurde.

Ferner hat die IBG zusammen mit COWAR, dem 'Committee on Water Research', bei der Organisation eines internationalen Symposiums über Trockenlandbewässerung in Entwicklungsländern mitgewirkt, das in Alexandria, Ägypten, vom 16. bis 21. Februar 1976 stattfand.

Die 'International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage' (ICID) nahm am Arbeitskreis über Wasser in schweren Böden teil, der vom 22. bis 25. September 1976 in Bratislava, Tschechoslowakei, tagte. Professionelle Beziehungen wurden weitergeführt bzw. neu etabliert mit der 'International Soil Tillage Research Organization' (ISTRO), der 'International Union of Forest Research Organizations' (IUFRO), der 'International Geographic Union' (IGU), der 'International Peat Society' (IPS), der 'International Union for Quaternary Research' (INQUA), mit dem 'International Soil Museum' (ISM), dem 'United Nations Environment Programme' (UNEP), und mit dem 'Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment' (SCOPE).

Die finanzielle Situation

Die Bücher der IBG für die Rechnungsperiode 1968–1974 wurden vom Sonderkomitee für Finanzen, das zu diesem Zweck vom IBG-Rat 1974 aufgestellt wurde, geprüft und genehmigt. Der Rechenschaftsbericht erschien in den Mitteilungen Nr. 48.

Die Rechenschaft der Einnahmen und Ausgaben für die Jahre 1975, 1976, und 1977 wurde vom internen Rechenschaftsprüfungsamt der FAO geprüft. Für die Periode 1. Januar–31. Mai 1978 wurde eine vorläufige Rechenschaft aufgestellt; sie muss am Ende dieses Jahres noch abgeschlossen und geprüft werden. Der vorgetragene Saldo beläuft sich auf U.S. \$ 18.113,80. Dass die Reserven so angewachsen sind (am Jahresende 1974 wurden U.S. \$ 6.831,89 vorgetragen), verdanken wir hauptsächlich der Gastfreundschaft der FAO, wo das IBG-Sekretariat untergebracht werden konnte, sowie der Unterstützung, die wir von der FAO und Unesco erhielten. So konnten die Ausgaben für Postversand und sekretarielle Hilfe niedrig gehalten werden, während die Druckpreise in Italien sehr günstig lagen. Reise- und Repräsentationskosten wur-

den auf ein Minimum beschränkt. Die Betriebskosten des Sekretariats beliefen sich im Durchschnitt auf U.S. \$ 16.000 pro Jahr während der Periode Juli 1974 bis Juni 1978, einschliesslich die Veröffentlichung von 2 jährlichen Ausgaben der IBG-Mitteilungen und die Aufstellung eines neuen Mitgliedsverzeichnisses. Normalerweise hätte man dafür mindestens \$ 25.000 rechnen müssen. Die Einnahmen von Mitgliedsbeiträgen sind ständig gestiegen, und Anzeigen in den IBG-Mitteilungen brachten weitere einkünfte. Die Betriebskosten konnten durch diese Einnahmen jedoch nicht gedeckt werden, obwohl sie möglichst niedrig gehalten wurden. Zum finanziellen Druck trägt ausserdem bei, dass viele Mitglieder mit ihren Beiträgen im Rückstand sind.

Es ist deshalb unerlässlich, dass im Budget genügend Mittel vorgesehen werden, um den Betrieb des Sekretariats zu sichern. Ferner müsste die Gesellschaft finanziell in der Lage sein, nicht nur die Kosten für den täglichen Betrieb und für die Veröffentlichung der Mitteilungen zu bestreiten, sondern auch die Arbeit der Kommissionen und der Arbeitsgruppen voll zu unterstützen und den Hauptvorstand oder den IBG-Rat zu beauftragen, Fragen von Wichtigkeit für die IBG zu überprüfen. Es wird deshalb dem IBG-Rat vorgeschlagen, höhere Mitgliedsbeiträge festzusetzen und auch die Möglichkeiten zu untersuchen, aus anderen Quellen Einnahmen zu beziehen.

Arbeit des Sekretariats

Das Satzungskomitee hielt zwei Sitzungen, um die Vorschläge zu Änderungen der IBG-Satzungen auszuarbeiten, die in den Mitteilungen Nr. 51, 1977, veröffentlicht wurden.

Das Sonderkomitee für finanzielle Fragen hielt zwei Sitzungen zur Prüfung der Rechenschaft der Gesellschaft für die Periode 1968–1974.

Der Form und dem Inhalt der Mitteilungen wurden besondere Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet. Die Auflage ist in den Jahren 1974–1978 von 4.500 auf 6.000 gestiegen. Acht Ausgaben von je 64 Seiten wurden während dieser Vierjahresperiode veröffentlicht.

Sehr viel Wert wurde darauf gelegt, die Mitgliedschaft zu vergrössern und eine enge Zusammenarbeit mit den nationalen Gesellschaften auch durch persönliche Kontakte zu fördern. Nationale Initiativen zur Gründung neuer Gesellschaften trafen auf unsere volle Unterstützung. Anlässlich verschiedener Aktivitäten auf nationaler Ebene oder auch während Dienstreisen haben Vorstandsmitglieder der IBG Belgien, Brasilien, Bulgarien, China, Finland, Ghana, Indien, Iran, Italien, Japan, Kanada, Malaysia, die Niederlande, Polen, Spanien, Sri Lanka, Schweden, die Tschechoslowakei, Ungarn, V.S.A., die UdSSR und Jugoslawien besucht.

Mit Hilfe von Zuschüssen von der FAO und Unesco, und teilweise auch aus eigenen Mitteln, konnte das Sekretariat die Aktivitäten mehrerer ihrer Arbeitsgruppen wirksam unterstützen.

Das Sekretariat musste leider wegen Mangel an Arbeitskräften den Verkauf von Veröffentlichungen (z.B. Munsell Soil Color Charts) einstellen. Es wurde versucht, diesen Einkommensverlust durch eine Vermehrung der Anzeigen wiedergutzumachen.

Der Versuch wurde gemacht, ein Abzeichen für die IBG zu entwerfen. Leider wurden nur sehr wenige Vorschläge eingereicht, und keiner davon erhielt die Zustimmung der Mehrheit. Der IBG-Rat mag vielleicht während einer späteren Sitzung die Sache wiederaufnehmen.

Das Zukunftsprogramm

Während der letzten vier Jahre hat die Internationale Bodenkundliche Gesellschaft die Auffassung vertreten, dass Bodenkundler die Verantwortung haben, ihren Beitrag in Richtung vermehrter Lebensmittelproduktion zu leisten, damit die Menschheit in Zukunft eine angemessene und bessere Ernährung geniessen mag. Diese Tendenz in der Arbeit der IBG trat in den Aktivitäten zwischen den Kongressen stark hervor. Es ist bezeichnend, dass die praktische Anwendung der Bodenkunde auf viele Gebieten immer mehr betont wurde. Verbesserung der Bodenstruktur, Bewirtschaftung von

Quellungsböden, die Rolle von Chemikalien in der Landwirtschaft, die Rolle der Fernerkundung sowie die Auswertung von Bodendaten, das Verhältnis Bodenfruchtbarkeit/Umwelt, Urbarmachung von Trockenböden, Bewirtschaftung tropischer Böden, Kennzeichnung der Böden mit Bezug auf Aufforstung, Umweltprobleme bei Bewässerung in Trockengebieten, waren Probleme die diskutiert wurden. Das Thema des 11. Kongresses: 'Optimale Bodennutzungssysteme bei unterschiedlichen klimatischen Grenzbedingungen', zeigt an sich unser Bemühen, die Ergebnisse der bodenkundlichen Forschung für die Entwicklung zu nutzen. Es wäre zu wünschen, dass das Programm der IBG weiterhin dieser neuen Orientierung folgt.

Die Internationale Bodenkundliche Gesellschaft kann einen wichtigen Beitrag leisten zur bestmöglichen Bodennutzung überall in der Welt. Der Austausch von Information und Wissen zwischen den Ländern, die Errichtung von allgemeinen Methodologien der Beobachtung und der Analyse, die Vereinheitlichung von Nomenklatur und Klassifizierungen, das alle sind Faktoren, die die Weiterverbreitung von wissenschaftlichen Erfahrungen unter Forschern in allen Ländern erleichtern könnten. Die IBG hat zwar im Laufe der Jahre viel dazu beigetragen, eine grössere internationale Verständigung in der Bodenkunde zu schaffen, es gibt jedoch noch eine Menge zu tun. Sprachunterschiede bilden noch ein grosses Hindernis für den Austausch von Forschungsergebnissen; zwischen den verschiedenen Denkrichtungen gibt es noch ziemliche Unterschiede hinsichtlich der Schätzung und Vermessung der Bodenreserven; oft gibt es Verdoppelung im Bereich der Forschung, und einheitliche analytische Methoden sind noch nicht allgemein akzeptiert worden. Die IBG erreicht oft gar nicht diejenigen, die Information und Unterstützung am meisten brauchen. In den kommenden Jahren sollte es deswegen das Ziel der IBG sein, die Wissenschaftler in den verschiedenen Ländern in engeren Kontakt mit einander zu bringen und die Mitgliedschaft besonders in den Entwicklungsländern zu vermehren. Die Mitteilungen sollten ein wichtiges Verbindungsglied bilden unter Bodenkundlern der ganzen Welt, nicht nur als Nachrichtenquelle, sondern insbesondere um die Zusammenarbeit und die Koordinierung zu fördern. Jetzt, nach der Fertigstellung der Weltbodenkarte, könnte die IBG massgebend zur weiteren Entwicklung internationaler Vereinheitlichung beitragen; z.B. besteht noch eine grosse Lücke zwischen den sehr voneinander abweichenden Auffassungen mit Bezug auf die Bodenklassifizierung. Auch andere Brücken müssten geschlagen werden, beispielsweise auf dem Gebiet der Düngemittelversuche, der Kalibrierung bei Bodenanalyse, Methodologien zur Verbesserung der Bodenstruktur, der Technik zur Schätzung der Bodenerosion, Bestimmung der Bodenbedingungen mit Bezug auf spezifische Anbaupflanzen u.s.w.

Um die notwendigen Kontakte zu fördern könnte die IBG die Initiative ergreifen bei der Aufstellung eines internationalen Verzeichnisses der Wissenschaftler und der Institutionen, die sich mit der Bodenkunde und deren Anwendung befassen. Ein solches Verzeichnis sollte auch Information enthalten über wichtige laufende Forschungsprojekte, um den Austausch von Erfahrung und Forschungsergebnissen zu ermöglichen.

Es wird vorgeschlagen, dass die IBG die Veröffentlichung der Sitzungsprotokolle ihrer Kommissionen und Arbeitsgruppen in einheitlicher Form unternehmen soll. Dies würde eine fortlaufende Dokumentationsserie schaffen, durch die die Arbeit der IBG besser bekannt werden und leichterem Zugang finden würde.

Es wurde empfunden, dass die Stärke der Gesellschaft in ihrem professionellen Charakter liegt, der es erlaubt hat, Brücken der Zusammenarbeit über Landesgrenzen hinaus zu schlagen und trotz beträchtlicher Hindernisse zum Austausch von Informationen und Erfahrungen geführt hat. Es ist zu hoffen, dass diese Politik unserer Gesellschaft beibehalten und weiter gefestigt wird.

Diese Vorschläge seien dem IBG-Rat und dem neuen Vorstand zur Erwägung vorgebracht. Die scheidenden Vorstandsmitglieder möchten hier noch ihren Dank aussprechen für das Vertrauen und die Zusammenarbeit, die ihnen während ihrer Amtszeit erwiesen wurden, und ihre besten Wünsche für die weiterhin erfolgreiche Arbeit der IBG.

R. Dudal

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

The council is composed of the Officers of the ISSS, its Honorary Members, the Representatives of National Societies, and the Commission Chairmen. On the occasion of the 11th ISSS Congress, the Council met on 18, 22, and 26 June with 41 National Societies being represented.

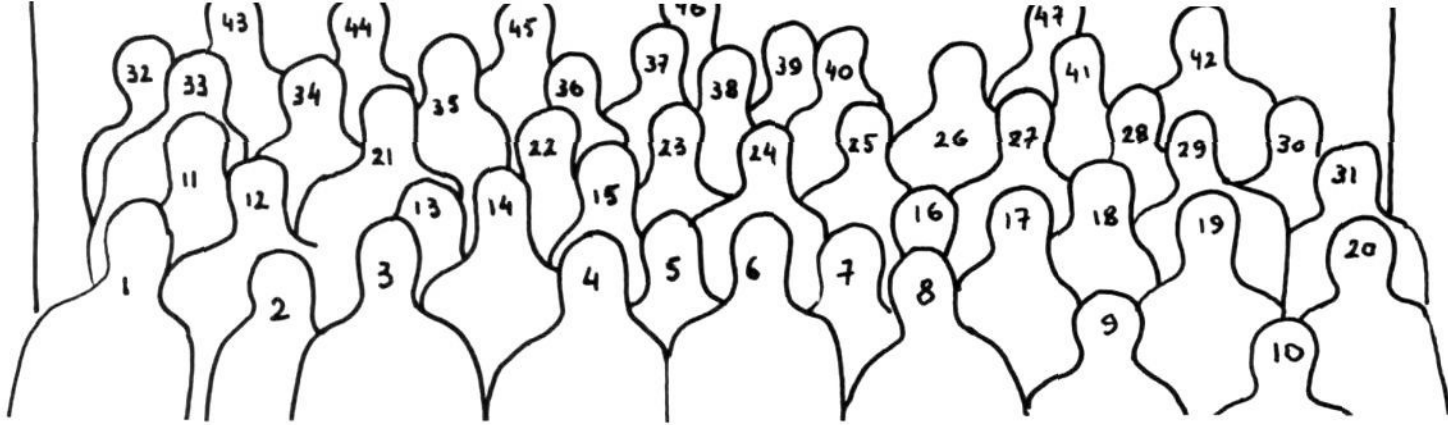
In accordance with its terms of reference the Council decided:

1. To approve the report of the Secretary-General and to publish it in the next issue of the Bulletin.
2. Upon review and recommendation of the ad hoc Committee on Finances to accept the accounts presented by the Secretary-General/Treasurer as truly reflecting the financial situation of the Society.
3. That the ISSS accounts be retained in the Rome office until the end of 1978, with a view of facilitating auditing and closing of the accounts at the end of the current financial year.
4. That the annual fee be increased to US \$ 5.00 for individual members, to \$ 6.00 for library subscriptions, and to \$ 25.00 for corporate members.
5. That a 10% component be included in the congress registration fees in support of the ISSS Secretariat.
6. To recommend to the General Meeting the election of the following distinguished Soil Scientists as honorary members of the ISSS: Dr. G. Barbier, France; Dr. V. Ignatieff, Canada; Prof. Dr. Y. Ishizuka, Japan; Prof. Dr. L. Krolkowski, Poland; Mr. L. Vettori, Brazil.
7. To approve the establishment of a new Sub-Commission on Micromorphology, of three new Working Groups respectively on land evaluation (Commission VI); on desertification (Commission V); and international standard reference collection of humic substances (Commission II), and a joint Working Group on Paleosols, in cooperation with INQUA.
8. To approve 23 proposals for Inter-Congress activities submitted by the Commissions and the working groups, to be published together with the present report (see Table II).
9. To endorse the nomination of the Officers of the Commissions and Sub-Commissions as follows: (see Table III).
10. To approve of the change of rules in accordance with the results of the ballot vote taken by correspondence and during the Congress.
11. To entrust the Committee of Rules with the organization of an additional mail ballot on two questions which were not yet decided upon, namely, the enlargement of the Executive of the ISSS through the addition of either two past presidents or two vice-presidents; the Deputy Secretary-General becoming an officer.
12. As a result of the above-mentioned change of rules, to split the positions of Secretary-General and Treasurer.
13. To extend the mandate of the Committee on Rules with a view to preparing guidelines for the activities and procedures of Commissions, Sub-Commissions, and Working Groups.
14. At the request of Dr. R. Dudal to terminate his assignment as Secretary-General and to convey to the Director-General of the FAO the Society's appreciation for the hospitality offered to its Secretariat over the last four years.
15. To appoint Dr. W. G. Sombroek as Secretary-General, to confirm Dr. I. Szabolcs as Deputy Secretary-General, and to appoint Dr. D. Gabriels as Treasurer.



ISSS COUNCIL 1978/CONSEIL DE L'AISS 1978/BEIRAT DER IBG 1978

(EDMONTON, JUNE 22)



1. Dr. **C. Hera** (Chairman Commission IV/Président Commission IV/Vorsitzender Kommission IV) 2. Dr. **H. B. Obeng** (Ghana) 3. Dr. **D. R. Bhumbla** (Vice-president-elect ISSS/Vice-Président élu de l'AISS/neugewählter Vizepräsident IBG) 4. Dr. **J. S. Kanwar** (President-elect ISSS/Président élu de l'AISS/neugewählter Präsident IBG) 5. Dr. **M. Sillanpää** (Finland/Finlande/Finland) 6. Prof. Dr. **C. F. Bentley** (President ISSS/Président de l'AISS/Präsident IBG) 7. Prof. Dr. **I. Szaboles** (Chairman Subcommission A; Deputy Secretary-General ISSS/Président Sous-Commission A; Secrétaire général adjoint de l'AISS/Vorsitzender Subkommission A; Stellvertretender Generalsekretär IBG) 9. Dr. **T. D. Biswas** (India, Deputy/Inde, Remplaçant/Indien, Stellvertreter) 10. Dr. **R. J. Dudal** (Secretary-General ISSS/Secrétaire général de l'AISS/Sekretär general IBG) 11. Prof. Dr. **T. Egawa** (Japan/Japon/Japan) 12. Prof. Dr. **J. Lag** (Norway/Norvège/Norwegen) 13. Dr. **K. Wada** (Japan, Deputy/Japon, Remplaçant/Japan, Stellvertreter/14. Prof. Dr. **P. Kundler** (G.D.R./R.D.A./D.D.R.) 15. Dr. **M. Stelley** (U.S.A./E.U.A./V.S.A.) 16. Dr. **C.S. Weeraratna** (Sri Lanka) 17. Dr. **J. van Schilfgaarde** (2nd Vice-Chairman Commission VI/2me Vice-Président Commission VI/2ter stellvertretender Vorsitzender Kommission VI) 18. Dr. **G. W. Cooke** (U.K./R.U./Grossbritannien) 19. Prof. Dr. **R. Heinonen** (Sweden/Suède/Schweden) 20. Mr. **M. Hamza** (Tunisia/Tunesie/Tunesien) 21. Dr. **C. M. MacVicar** (South Africa/Afrique du Sud/Südafrika) 22. Dr. **P. F. Pratt** (U.S.A./E.U.A./V.S.A.) 23. Dr. **V. Targulian** (U.S.S.R., Deputy/U.R.S.S., Remplaçant/U.d.S.S.R., Stellvertreter) 24. Prof. Dr. **R. Tavernier** (Belgium/Belgique/Belgien) 25. Dr. **J. Hrasko** (Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie/Tschechoslowakei) 26. Prof. Dr. **S. Kowalinsky** (Poland/Pologne/Polen) 27. Ir. **R. P. H. P. van der Schans** (Netherlands, Deputy/Pays-Bas, Remplaçant/Niederlande, Stellvertreter) 28. Dr. **D. A. Rennie** (Canada/Canada/Kanada) 29. Prof. Dr. **U. Schwertmann** (F.R.G./R.F.A./B.R.D.) 30. Dr. **L. Peterson** (Denmark/Danemark/Dänemark) 31. Dr. **E. Frei** (Switzerland/Suisse/Schweiz) 32. Prof. **Ph. Duchaufour** (France/France/Frankreich) 33. Prof. Dr. **W. Flaig** (Chairman Commission II/Président Commission II/Vorsitzender Kommission II) 34. Dr. **R. C. Little** (U.K., Deputy/R.U. Remplaçant/Grossbritannien, Stellvertreter) 35. Prof. Dr. **L. Pavel** (Chairman Commission VII/Président Commission VII/Vorsitzender Kommission VII) 36. Prof. **A. Hoyos de Castro** (Spain/Espagne/Spainien) 37. Prof. **A. Zaveleta** (Peru/Pérou/Peru) 38. Dr. **F. Ormig** (Austria/Autriche/Österreich) 39. Dr. **I. F. Lepsch** (Brazil/Brésil/Brasilien) 40. Prof. **I. Pla Sentis** (Venezuela) 41. Dr. **A. Jongerius** (Observer new Subcommission B/Observateur Subcommission B nouvelle/Beobachter neue Subkommission B) 42. Prof. **J. Toogood** (Vice-President ISSS/Vice-Président de l'AISS/Vizepräsident IBG) 43. Dr. **P. Garbouchev** (Bulgaria/Bulgarie/Bulgarien) 44. Prof. **M. Ćirić** (Chairman Commission V/Président Commission V/Vorsitzender Kommission V) 45. Dr. **S. A. Adetunji** (Nigeria/Nigéria/Nigerien/ 46. Prof. **P. Sequi** (Italy/Italie/Italien) 47. Dr. **E. A. Paul** (Chairman-elect Commission III/Président élu Commission III/neugewählter Vorsitzender Kommission III).
Not shown/*Pas montré*/Nicht abgebildet.
Dr. **E. G. Hallsworth** (Australia/Australie/Australien), Dr. **A. M. Massoumi** (Iran), Prof. Dr. **D. H. Yaalon** (Israel/Israël/Israel), Dr. **B. Gopinathan** (Malaysia/Malaisie/Malysien), Dr. **M. A. Yacoubie** (Morocco/Maroc/Marokko), Prof. Dr. **A. van Diest** (Netherlands/Pays-Bas/Niederlande), Dr. **W. Saunders** (New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande/Neuseeland), Dr. **N. Florea** (Romania/Romanie/Rumänien), Dr. **B. I. Zhukov** (U.S.S.R./U.R.S.S./U.d.S.S.R.), Dr. **D. R. Nielsen** (2nd Vice-Chairman Commission I/2me Vice-Président Commission I/2ter Vizevorsitzender Kommission I)

16. To accept the invitation of the Indian Society of Soil Science to hold the 12th Congress of the ISSS in India in February 1982.

17. To elect, in accordance with the proposal of the Indian Society of Soil Science, Dr. J. S. Kanwar as the President and Dr. D. R. Bhumbra as the Vice-President of the ISSS for the period 1978–1982.

18. To submit the following resolutions for the approval of the General Assembly:

Resolution 1: Whereas the knowledge and active participation of soil scientists are among the requisites for wise use and protection of land, as well as for improving the stability, reliability and levels of crop yields, therefore be it resolved that all soil scientists be urged to participate in all types of activities intended to create understanding regarding the importance and fragility of the world's land resources with a view to achieving improved land use and management practices on a global basis;

and be it further resolved that to assist the foregoing objectives the ISSS, through its officers and members, should endeavor to increase further the issuance of practical publications related to the foregoing matters;

and finally be it also resolved that the ISSS, its officers and members, should cooperate with such agencies as FAO, Unesco, the World Bank, UNEP and others in so far as is practical when their knowledge and skills can contribute to development of knowledge and practices related to improved land use and management.

Resolution 2: Whereas applications of soil science and the skills of soil scientists are requisite to increasing production of world agricultural lands for the benefit of mankind;

and whereas soil science research and the practical applications of the resulting knowledge are among the inherent requirements for improved reliability and higher yields of crops;

and whereas the need for mission-oriented soil science and agronomic research are world wide, the greatest current needs are in tropical areas where low and erratic yields have drastic adverse effects on people;

therefore be it resolved that the ISSS endorses the proposal for the establishment of an International Soil Science Research Institute and that the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research be formally requested by the ISSS to sponsor the investigation that is now the customary prelude to the establishment of new institutes which are funded through the Consultative Group.

(The purpose of the institute would be to undertake applied and mission-oriented soil research related to problems of soil science and land use with special emphasis on tropical regions. The institute would have headquarters in a tropical area.)

Resolution 3: The participants in the 11th Congress of the ISSS express deep appreciation to the Organizing Committee, the Governments of the Province of Alberta and of Canada, as well as to all persons and institutions that have contributed to the preparation of the Congress, for the work and hospitality which made the Congress so successful.

RAPPORT DU CONSEIL

Le Conseil est composé des membres du Bureau de l'A.I.S.S., des membres honoraires, des représentants de sociétés nationales et des présidents des Commissions. A l'occasion du 11ème congrès de l'A.I.S.S. le Conseil s'est réuni le 18, 22 et 26 juin avec les représentants de 41 sociétés nationales.

Conformément à ses pouvoirs, le Conseil a décidé:

1. d'approuver le rapport au secrétaire-général et de le publier dans le prochain numéro du Bulletin,
2. après révision et recommandation de la commission ad hoc des finances, d'accepter les comptes présentés par le secrétaire-général/trésorier comme traduisant correctement la situation financière de la Société,
3. de maintenir la comptabilité de l'A.I.S.S. au bureau de Rome jusqu'à la fin de 1978, afin de faciliter la vérification et la clôture des comptes à la fin de l'année budgétaire courant,
4. de porter la cotisation annuelle de l'A.I.S.S. à 5.00 US \$ pour les affiliations individuelles, à 6.00 US \$ pour les souscriptions des bibliothèques et à 25.00 US \$ pour les affiliations collectives,
5. d'inclure dans les frais d'inscription du congrès une quote-part de 10% destinée au secrétariat de l'A.I.S.S.,
6. de recommander à l'Assemblée Générale, l'élection au titre de membre honoraire des personnes suivantes qui se sont distinguées dans le domaine de la science du sol: G. Barbier (France), V. Ignatieff (Canada), Y. Ishizuka (Japon), L. Krolkowski (Pologne), L. Vettori (Brésil),
7. d'approuver l'établissement d'une nouvelle Sous-Commission de micromorphologie des sols, de trois nouveaux groupes de travail s'occupant respectivement de l'évaluation des terres (Com. VI), de la désertification (Com. V) et de la collecte de références internationales standardisées concernant les substances humiques (Com. II) et d'un groupe de travail conjoint sur les paléosols en collaboration avec l'INQUA.
8. d'approuver les 23 propositions d'activités inter-congrès soumises par les Commissions et groupes de travail à publier avec le présent rapport (voir tableau II),
9. d'entériner la nomination des membres des Commissions et Sous-Commissions composées comme suit (voir tableau III),
10. d'approuver la modification des règlements conformément aux résultats des votes exprimés par correspondance et durant le congrès,
11. de confier au Comité du Règlement l'organisation d'un vote supplémentaire par correspondance concernant les deux points suivants à propos desquels une décision n'a pas encore été prise: à savoir l'élargissement du Bureau de l'A.I.S.S. par l'adjonction soit de deux vice-présidents soit de deux anciens présidents et la nomination du secrétaire-général adjoint en tant que membre du bureau.
12. suite aux modifications du règlement, de séparer les charges de secrétaire-général et du trésorier,
13. d'étendre le mandat du Comité du Règlement en vue de préparer des directives pour les activités et le fonctionnement des Commissions, Sous-Commissions et groupes de travail,
14. à la demande du Dr. Dudal, de le relever de ses fonctions de secrétaire-général et d'exprimer au directeur-général de la FAO la reconnaissance de l'A.I.S.S. pour l'hospitalité offerte au secrétariat au cours des quatre années écoulées.
15. de nommer le Dr. W. Sombroek secrétaire-général, de confirmer le Dr. I. Szabolcz en tant que secrétaire-général adjoint et de nommer le Dr. D. Gabriels trésorier,

16. d'accepter l'invitation de la Société Indienne de la Science du Sol de tenir le 12ème congrès de l'A.I.S.S. aux Indes en Février 1982,
17. d'élire, conformément à la proposition de la Société Indienne de la Science du Sol, le Dr. J. S. Kanwar président et le Dr. D. R. Bhumbra vice-président de l'A.I.S.S. pour la période 1978-1982,
18. de soumettre les résolutions suivantes à l'approbation de l'Assemblée Générale.

Résolution 1

Considérant que les connaissances et la participation active des spécialistes de la science du sol sont indispensables pour l'utilisation appropriée et la protection des terres autant que pour l'amélioration de la stabilité, de la régularité et du niveau des rendements, qu'il soit décidé d'encourager tous les spécialistes de la science du sol à participer à toutes formes d'activités visant à créer à une meilleure compréhension de l'importance et de la fragilité des ressources mondiales en terres et orientées globalement vers l'amélioration des pratiques d'utilisation et de gestion des terres;

de plus, pour atteindre les objectifs ci-dessus, qu'il soit décidé que, l'A.I.S.S., par l'intermédiaire de ses responsables et de ses membres, s'efforce de favoriser des publications pratiques relatives aux sujets déjà cités;

finalement qu'il soit également décidé que l'A.I.S.S., ses responsables et ses membres collaborant avec des organisations telles que la FAO, l'Unesco, la Banque mondiale, l'UNEP et des autres lorsque, d'un point de vue pratique, leurs connaissances et leurs compétences peuvent contribuer à améliorer l'utilisation et la gestion des terres.

Résolution 2

Considérant que les applications de la science du sol et les compétences des spécialistes de la science du sol sont indispensables pour accroître la production mondiale des terres agricoles au profit de l'humanité;

considérant que la recherche en science du sol et ses applications pratiques sont parmi les conditions requises pour améliorer la régularité et le rendement des cultures;

considérant que la nécessité des missions orientées relevant de la science du sol et de la recherche agronomique est universelle mais que les besoins courants les plus importants se situent dans les pays tropicaux où les récoltes faibles et irrégulières sont très défavorables pour l'homme;

qu'il soit donc décidé que l'A.I.S.S. affirme la proposition pour l'établissement d'un Institut International de Recherche en Science du Sol et que le Groupe Consultatif de Recherche Internationale Agricole soit officiellement invité par l'A.I.S.S. à prendre en charge les études préparatoires, prélude habituel à la formation de nouveaux instituts qui sont financés par le Groupe Consultatif.

(La raison d'être de l'Institut serait d'entreprendre des recherches appliquées et des missions en relation avec les problèmes de la science du sol et de l'utilisation des terres, spécialement orientées vers les régions tropicales. L'institut aurait son siège en région tropicale.)

Résolution 3

Les participants au 11ème congrès international de l'A.I.S.S. expriment leurs plus vifs remerciements au comité organisateur, aux Gouvernements de la Province d'Alberta et du Canada ainsi qu'à toutes les personnes et institutions qui ont participé à la préparation du congrès. Leurs efforts et leur hospitalité ont assuré le succès du congrès.

BERICHT DES BEIRATS

Der Beirat setzt sich aus den Amtsträgern der I.B.G., den Ehrenmitgliedern, den Vertretern der nationalen Gesellschaften und den Vorsitzenden der Kommissionen zusammen. Der Beirat versammelte sich am 18., am 22. und am 26. Juni während des 11. I.B.G. Kongresses. 41 nationale Gesellschaften waren vertreten.

In Übereinstimmung mit seinen Zuständigkeiten beschliesst der Beirat

1. den Bericht des Generalsekretärs anzunehmen und in der nächsten Ausgabe der Mittelungen zu veröffentlichen.
2. dass die Konten, die vom Generalsekretär/Schatzmeister vorgetragen und von einem ad hoc Finanzkomitee überprüft worden waren, ein korrektes Bild der finanziellen Lage der Gesellschaft geben.
3. die Konten der I.B.G. bis Ende 1978 im Büro in Rom zu belassen da so die Konten *am Ende des Haushalts-Jahres einfacher zu überprüfen und zu schliessen sein werden,*
4. den Jahresbeitrag der I.B.G. auf 5 US \$ für einzeln Mitglieder, auf 6 US \$ für Bibliotheksabonnements und auf 25 US \$ für Organisationen zu erhöhen.
5. 10% der Einschreibungsgebühren von Kongressen für das I.B.G. Sekretariat und seine Arbeit zu bestimmen.
6. der Generalversammlung die Wahl folgender hervorragender Bodenwissenschaftler zu Ehrenmitgliedern der I.B.G. vorzuschlagen: Dr. G. Barbier, Frankreich; Dr. V. Ignatieff, Kanada; Prof. Dr. Y. Ishizuka, Japan; Prof. Dr. L. Krolkowski, Polen; Mr. L. Vettori, Brasilien.
7. der Einrichtung einer neuen Subkommission für Mikromorphologie, von drei neuen Arbeitsgruppen – nämlich für Landbewertung (Kommission VI), für Desertifikation (Kommission V) und für eine internationale Standardreferenzsammlung von Huminstoffen (Kommission II) – sowie einer gemeinsamen Arbeitsgruppe für Paläosole, in Zusammenarbeit mit der INQUA, zuzustimmen,
8. 23 von den Kommissionen und den Arbeitsgruppen vorgeschlagenen Veranstaltungen zwischen den Kongressen zuzustimmen, die mit diesem Bericht veröffentlicht werden, *(siehe Tabelle II)*
9. der Nominierung der Amtsträger der Kommissionen und Subkommissionen wie folgt zuzustimmen: *(siehe Tabelle III)*
10. der Satzungsänderung entsprechend den Abstimmungsergebnissen der Briefwahl und während des Kongressen zuzustimmen,
11. das Satzungskomitee mit der Organisation einer zusätzlichen Briefwahl über zwei bisher nicht entschiedene Fragen zu beauftragen, nämlich die Vergrößerung des IBG-Vorstandes um entweder zwei Altpräsidenten oder zwei Vizepräsidenten und die Aufnahme des Stellvertr. Generalsekretärs als Amtsträger,
12. als Ergebnis der o.a. Satzungsänderung die Ämter von Generalsekretär und Schatzmeister zu trennen,
13. den Auftrag des Satzungskomitees auf die Vorbereitung von Richtlinien für Tätigkeit und Verfahrensweisen von Kommissionen, Subkommissionen und Arbeitsgruppen auszudehnen,
14. seinen Antrag gemäss die Bestellung von Dr. R. Dudal zum Generalsekretär zu beenden und dem Generaldirektor der FAO den Dank der Gesellschaft für die ihrem Sekretariat in den vergangenen vier Jahren gewährte Gastfreundschaft zu übermitteln,
15. Dr. W. G. Sombroek zum Generalsekretär zu ernennen, Dr. I. Szabolcs als Stellvertr. Generalsekretär zu bestätigen und Dr. D. Gabriels zum Schatzmeister zu ernennen.
16. die Einladung der Indischen Bodenkundlichen Gesellschaft anzunehmen, den 12. IBG-Kongress im Februar 1982 in Indien abzuhalten,

17. entsprechend den Vorschlägen der Indischen Bodenkundlichen Gesellschaft Dr. J. S. Kanwar zum Präsidenten und Dr. D. R. Bhumbla zum Vizepräsidenten der IBG für die Zeit 1978–1982 zu wählen,

18. der Generalversammlung die folgenden Entschliessungen zur Billigung vorzulegen:

Entschliessung 1: Da das Wissen und die Mitwirkung von Bodenkündern zu den Voraussetzungen sowohl einer weisen Landnutzung und -erhaltung als auch einer Verbesserung von Ertragstreue und -höhe gehören, sollen alle Bodenkünder zur Teilnahme an jeglichen Veranstaltungen angehalten sein, auf denen das Verständnis von Bedeutung und Zerbrechlichkeit der globalen Landressourcen mit dem Ziel zu fördern, ist verbesserte Landnutzungs- und -bewirtschaftungs-Praktiken in der Welt zu erreichen.

Ferner soll die I.B.G. zur Förderung der obigen Zielsetzungen durch ihre Amtsträger und Mitglieder versuchen, noch mehr praktische Veröffentlichungen über die erwähnten Gebiete herauszugeben.

Schliesslich sollen die I.B.G., ihre Amtsträger und ihre Mitglieder mit Organisationen wie der FAO, der Unesco, der Weltbank, der UNEP und anderen zusammenarbeiten, wenn ihr Wissen und ihre Fähigkeiten praktisch zu der Entwicklung von Wissen und Praktiken einer verbesserten Landnutzung und -bewirtschaftung beitragen können.

Entschliessung 2: Da die Anwendung bodenkundlicher Erkenntnisse und die Fähigkeiten der Bodenkünder Voraussetzungen für eine Vergrösserung der Produktion der landwirtschaftlichen Nutzflächen in der Welt zum Wohle der Menschheit sind; da bodenkundliche Forschungen und die praktische Anwendung des daraus erwachsenden Wissens zu den Voraussetzungen für eine verbesserte Ertragstreue und -höhe gehören;

da der Bedarf an Aufgaben orientierter Bodenkunde und agronomischer Forschung weltweit ist mit dem grössten gegenwärtigen Bedarf in tropischen Gebieten mit niedrigen und schwankenden Ernten und entsprechenden drastischen Nachteilen für die dort lebenden Menschen;

soll die I.B.G. den Vorschlag für die Einrichtung eines Internationalen Bodenkunde-Forschungs-Instituts unterstützen und die Beratungsgruppe für Internationale Landwirtschafts-Forschung offiziell um Unterstützung der Untersuchung bitten, die jetzt die übliche Vorstufe zur Einrichtung neuer, durch die Beratungsgruppe finanzierter Institute ist.

(Der Zweck des vorgeschlagenen Instituts wäre die Durchführung angewandter und Aufgabe-orientierter Bodenforschung über Probleme der Bodenkunde und Bodennutzung mit besonderer Betonung der tropischen Gebiete. Das Institut würde seine Hauptniederlassung in einem tropischen Gebiet haben).

Entschliessung 3: Die Teilnehmer des 11. IBG-Kongresses danken dem Organisationskomitee den Regierungen der Provinz Alberta und Kanadas sowie allen anderen an der Vorbereitung des Kongresses beteiligten Personen und Institutionen für ihre Arbeit und ihre Gastfreundschaft, die einen so erfolgreichen Kongress ermöglichten.

Table/Tableau/Tabelle I

ISSS MEMBERSHIP/AFFILIATION DE L'AISS/IBG MITGLIEDSCHAFT

Members residing in/Membres résident en/Mitglieder wohnhaft in:

Country/Pays/Land	June/juin/Juni	
	1974	1978
Afghanistan	1	0
Algeria/Algérie/Algerien	1	4
Argentina/Argentine/Argentinien	28	3
Australia/Australie/Australien	242	265
Austria/Autriche/Österreich	71	72
Bahamas/Bahamas/Bahama Inseln	0	1
Bangla Desh/Bangladesh/Bangladesh	1	4
Belgium/Belgique/Belgien	99	111
Bolivia/Bolivie/Bolivien	1	2
Brazil/Brésil/Brasilien	31	115
Brunei	0	1
Bulgaria/Bulgarie/Bulgarien	30	38
Burma/Birmanie/Burma	2	1
Burundi	0	2
Cameroon/Cameroun/Kamerun	1	16
Canada/Canada/Kanada	226	360
Central African Empire/Empire Centre Africain/Zentralafrikanisches Kaiserreich	2	2
Chile/Chili/Chile	5	30
China/Chine/China	1	0
Colombia/Colombie/Kolombien	13	13
Congo/Congo/Kongo	1	0
Costa Rica	7	5
Cyprus/Chypre/Zypern	2	1
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie/Tschechoslowakei	38	34
Denmark/Danemark/Dänemark	80	69
Dominican Rep./Rép. Dominicaine/Dominikanische Rep.	1	4
Ecuador/Equateur/Équador	7	36
Egypt/Égypte/Ägypten	32	23
El Salvador	0	1
Ethiopia/Ethiopie/Äthiopien	1	4
Fiji/Fiji/Fidschi	0	1
Finland/Finlande/Finland	29	32
France/France/Frankreich	56	114
Germany D.R./R.D. Allemagne/Deutschland, D.R.	67	62
Germany F.R./R.F. Allemagne/Deutschland, B.R.	201	219
Ghana	25	24
Greece/Grèce/Griechenland	6	11
Guatemala	1	2
Guinea/Guinée/Guinea	0	9
Guyana/Guyane/Guayana	2	3
Honduras	3	2
Hong Kong	0	2

Country/Pays/Land	June/juin/Juni	
	1974	1978
Hungary/Hongrie/Ungarn	40	59
Iceland/Islande/Island	2	3
India/Inde/Indien	28	3
Indonesia/Indonésie/Indonesien	9	18
Iran	16	53
Iraq/Irak/Irak	7	19
Ireland/Irlande/Irland	14	11
Israel/Israël/Israel	85	70
Italy/Italie/Italien	228	70
Ivory Coast/Côte-d'Ivoire/Elfenbeinküste	4	4
Jamaica/Jamaïque/Jamaika	2	0
Japan/Japon/Japan	158	187
Jordan/Jordanie/Jordanien	1	2
Kenya/Kenya/Kenia	6	10
Khmer Republic/Republique Khmer/Khmer Republik	1	0
Korea/Corée/Korea	3	5
Kuwait/Koweït/Kuwait	0	1
Lebanon/Liban/Libanon	5	3
Lesotho	2	2
Liberia/Libéria/Liberien	0	2
Libya/Libye/Libyen	2	6
Luxembourg/Luxembourg/Luxemburg	1	1
Malawi	2	2
Malaysia/Malaisie/Malaysien	26	10
Mali	1	1
Malta/Malte/Malta	0	1
Mauritius/Maurice/Mauritius	1	2
Mexico/Mexique/Mexiko	18	21
Morocco/Maroc/Marokko	6	39
Mozambique/Mozambique/Mosambik	0	1
Nepal/Népal/Nepal	0	3
Netherlands/Pays-Bas/Niederlande	110	155
New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande/Neuseeland	104	121
Nicaragua	1	0
Niger	0	1
Nigeria/Nigéria/Nigerien	21	29
Norway/Norvège/Norwegen	4	55
Pakistan	3	14
Panama	1	1
Papua New Guinea/Papouasie Nouvelle-Guinée/Papua & Neuguinea	4	4
Paraguay	1	0
Peru/Pérou/Peru	8	20
Philippines/Philippines/Philippinen	8	31
Poland/Pologne/Polen	26	34
Portugal	125	71
Rhodesia/Rhodésie/Rhodesien	23	19
Romania/Roumanie/Rumänien	39	30
Rwanda	1	1

Country/Pays/Land	June/juin/Juni	
	1974	1978
Saudi Arabia/Arabi Saoudite/Saudi-Arabien	1	5
Senegal/Sénégal/Senegal	0	3
Sierra Leone	1	4
Singapore/Singapour/Singapur	0	3
Solomon Islands/Isles Solomon/Solomon Inseln	0	1
Somalia/Somalie/Somalien	0	2
South Africa/Afrique du Sud/Südafrika	127	164
Spain/Espagne/Spanien	85	125
Sri Lanka	3	2
Sudan/Soudan/Sudan	2	4
Surinam	3	4
Swaziland	1	2
Sweden/Suède/Schweden	79	63
Switzerland/Suisse/Schweiz	16	71
Syria/Syrie/Syrien	3	3
Taiwan	0	8
Tanzania/Tanzanie/Tansanien	6	4
Thailand/Thaïlande/Thailand	8	2
Tonga	0	1
Trinidad & Tobago/Trinité & Tobago/Trinidad & Tobago	6	6
Tunisia/Tunisie/Tunesien	4	26
Turkey/Turquie/Türkei	6	6
Uganda	0	1
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni/Grossbritannien	286	340
Upper Volta/Haute-Volta/Obervolta	0	3
Uruguay	1	0
U.S.A./Etats-Unis d'Amérique/Vereinigte Staaten Amerikas	888	1426
U.S.S.R./U.R.S.S./Ud.S.S.R.	80	94
Venezuela	22	51
Vietnam/Viet-Nam/Vietnam	1	1
Yemen, Arab. Rep./Yémen, Rép. arabe/Yemen, Arabische Rep.	0	1
Yemen, Democratic Rep./Yémen, Rép. démocratique/Yemen, Demokratische Rep.	0	1
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie/Jugoslawien	44	56
Zaire/Zaire/Zaire	0	5
Zambia/Zambie/Sambia	5	3

**ISSS PROPOSALS FOR INTER-CONGRESS ACTIVITIES
PROPOSITIONS DE L'AISS POUR ACTIVITÉS ENTRE-CONGRES
VORSCHLÄGE DER IBG FÜR INTERKONGRESS SONDERSTZUNGEN
1978-1982**

(*tentative/provisoire/vorläufig)

- *1979 Meeting on Biological Transformation of Organic Matter, Prague - Czechoslovakia (ISSS Commission no. III)
Réunion sur transformation biologique de matières organiques, Prague - Tchécoslovaquie (Commission III de l'AISS)
Sitzung über biologische Umwandlung von organische Bestandteile, Prag - Tschechoslowakei (IBG Kommission no. III)
Information: Dr. B. Novak, Institute for Plant Production, CSA, Zemedelska 3, 66266 Brno, Czechoslovakia.
- 1979 Workshop on Information Systems for Earth Sciences, Nairobi - Kenya, Dec. 1979 (ISSS Working Group DP, jointly with COGEODATA, Kenya)
Réunion de travail sur des systèmes informatiques pour sciences de la terre, Nairobi - Kenya, déc. 1979 (Groupe de Travail DP de l'AISS, conjoint avec COGEODATA, Kenya)
Arbeitssitzung über Informationssysteme für Erdwissenschaften, Nairobi - Kenya, Dez. 1979 (IBG Arbeitsgruppe DP, zusammen mit COGEODATA, Kenia)
Information: Dr. J. Schelling, Netherlands Soil Survey Institute, P.O. Box 98, Wageningen, Holland.
- 1979 Meeting on Cryogenic Soils, Oka - USSR (ISSS Working Group CS)
Réunion sur sols cryogènes, Oka - URSS (Groupe de Travail CS de l'AISS)
Sitzung über Frostböden, Oka - UdSSR (IBG Arbeitsgruppe CS)
Information: Prof. Dr. O. V. Makeev, Institute for Agrochemistry and Soil Science, Putscheno - Moscow, USSR.
- 1979 Meeting on Cryogenic Soils, Oka - USSR (ISSS Working Group CS)
Réunion sur sols cryogènes, Oka - URSS (Groupe de Travail CS de l'AISS)
Sitzung über Frostböden, Oka - UdSSR (IBG Arbeitsgruppe CS)
Information: Prof. Dr. O. V. Makeev, Institute for Agrochemistry and Soil Science, Putscheno - Moscow, USSR.
- 1979 Seventh International Colloquium on Soil Zoology: 'The Role of Soil Organisms in Reclamation of Disturbed Lands', Syracuse NY-USA, July 1979 (ISSS Commission III)
Septième colloque international sur zoologie du sol: 'Le rôle des organismes du sol dans l'amélioration des terrains perturbés', Syracuse NY - Etats Unis, Juillet 1979 (Commission III de l'AISS)
Siebente internationale Colloquium über Bodenzologie: 'Die Einfluss von Bodenorganismen in die Urbarmachung zerstörtes Land', Syracuse - NY, VS, Juli 1979 (IBG Kommission III)
Information: Prof. Dr. E. A. Paul, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N, OWO, Canada.

- 1979 Seventh International Symposium 'Humus et Planta', Brno – Czechoslovakia, 19–25 August 1979 (in cooperation with ISSS Commission II).
Septième symposium internationale 'Humus et Planta', Brno – Tchécoslovaquie, 19–25 août 1979 (cooperation du commission II de l'AISS)
 Siebente internationale Symposium 'Humus et Planta', Brno – Tsechoslova-
 kei, 19–25 August 1979 (im Zusammenarbeit mit IBG Kommission II).
Information: Prof. L. Pavel, Dept. of Soils and Geology, Agric. Univ. of
 Prague, VSZ, 16021 Prague 6-Suchdol, Czechoslovakia.
- 1979 Seminar on the Desertification Map of the World, Nairobi – Kenya (ISSS
 Working Group DS)
*Séminaire sur la carte de désertification du monde, Nairobi – Kenya (Groupe de
 Travail DS de l'AISS)*
 Seminarium über die Verwüstungskarte der Welt, Nairobi – Kenia (IBG
 Arbeitsgruppe DS)
Information: Dr. B. Rosanov, UNEP, P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya.
- 1979 Workshop on the Stability of Spruce Forests Ecosystems, Brno – Czechoslo-
 vakia, Sept. 1979 (ISSS Working Group FS, in cooperation with Unesco-
 MAB and IUFRO)
*Réunion de travail sur la stabilité des écosystèmes de forêts sapiens, Brno –
 Tchécoslovaquie, Sept. 1979 (Groupe de Travail FS de l'AISS, en coopération
 avec Unesco-MAB et IUFRO)*
 Arbeitssitzung über die Stabilität von Sparrenwaldökosysteme, Brno –
 Tschechoslowakei, Sept. 1979 (IBG Arbeitsgruppe FS, in Zusammenarbeit
 mit Unesco-MAB und IUFRO)
Information: Dr. E. Klimo, Faculty of Forestry, University of Agriculture, 37
 Lesnicka, Brno, Czechoslovakia.
- *1979 Workshop on the Preparation of a Map of Salt-affected Soils of Latin Ame-
 rica, Venezuela (ISSS Subcommission A, in cooperation with Venezuelan
 Society of Soil Science)
*Réunion de travail sur la préparation d'une carte de sols salins d'Amérique
 Latine, Venezuela (Souscommission A de l'AISS, en coopération avec la Société
 Vénézuélien de la Science du Sol)*
 Arbeitssitzung über die Bildung einer Karte über Salzböden in Lateinisch
 Amerika, Venezuela (IBG Subkommission A, in Zusammenarbeit mit der
 Venezolanischer Bodenkundlicher Gesellschaft)
Information: Dr. I. Pla Sentis, Apartado 189, Maracay, Venezuela.
- 1980 Symposium on Principles and Practices for Reclamation and Management of
 Salt-affected Soils, Karnal – India, February 1980 (ISSS subcommission A)
*Symposium sur les principes et pratiques de l'amélioration et l'aménagement des
 sols salins, Karnal – India, Février 1980 (Sous-commission A de l'AISS)*
 Symposium über Prinzipien und Methoden für Amelioration und Bewirtschaf-
 tung von Salzböden, Karnal – India, Februar 1980 (IBG Subkommission A)
Information: Dr. J. Yadav, Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal –
 132001, Haryana, India.

- 1980 Fourth European Clay Conference, Munich – Fed. Rep. of Germany, 8–10 Sept. 1980 (participation of ISSS Commission VII)
Quatrième conférence Européenne sur argiles, Munich – Rep. féd. d'Allemagne, 8–10 Sept. 1980 (participation du Commission VII de l'AISS)
 Vierte Europäische Tonkonferenz, München – Bundesrep. Deutschland, 8–10 Sept. 1980 (Teilnahme von IBG Kommission VII)
Information: Dr. U. Schwertmann, Institut für Bodenkunde, 8050 Freising-Weißenstephan, BRD.
- *1980 Symposium on Soil Problems associated with Irrigation in Arid Steppe and Savanna regions, Ghana or USSR (ISSS Commission VI)
Symposium sur problèmes des sols, associés avec irrigation dans les régions de steppe aride et savanne, Ghana ou URSS (Commission VI de l'AISS)
 Symposium über Bodenprobleme zusammenhängend mit Bewässerung im Aride Steppe und Savannen Gebiete (IBG Kommission VI)
Information: Dr. E. Egorov/Prof. V. Kovda, Dokuchaev Soil Institute, Pyzhevski 7, Moscow 109017, USSR.
 Dr. H. Obeng, Soil Research Institute, Kwadaso-Kumasi, Ghana.
- *1980 Symposium on the Soils of the Humid Tropics in Africa and their Management, Ghana (ISSS Commissions IV, V and VI)
Symposium sur les sols des régions tropiques humides d'Afrique et leur aménagement, Ghana (Commissions IV, V et VI de l'AISS)
 Symposium über die Böden der humide Tropen Afrikas und ihre Bewirtschaftung, Ghana (IBG Kommissionen IV, V und VI)
Information: Dr. H. Obeng, Soil Research Institute, Kwadaso – Kumasi, Ghana.
- 1980 International Symposium on Land Evaluation for Forestry Purposes, Wageningen – the Netherlands (ISSS Working Group LE and IUFRO)
Symposium internationale sur l'évaluation des terres pour fins forestiers, Wageningen – Pays Bas (Groupe de Travail LE de l'AISS, avec IUFRO)
 Internationales Symposium über Landbewertung für Forstwirtschaftsziele, Wageningen – Holland (IBG Arbeitsgruppe LE und IUFRO)
Information: Dr. K. J. Beek, ILRI, P.O. Box 45, Wageningen, Holland.
- *1980 Workshop on Soil Conservation, Silsoe – England (ISSS Commissions I and VI)
Réunion de travail sur conservation du sol, Silsoe – Angleterre (Commissions I et VI de l'AISS)
 Arbeitssitzung über Bodenerhaltung, Silsoe – England (IBG Kommissionen I und VI)
Information: Prof. N. W. Hudson, National College of Agricultural Engineering, Silsoe, Bedford, U.K.
- *1980 Workshop on Data Processing for Remote Sensing Applications, Lafayette – USA, 22–26 June 1980 (ISSS Working Groups RS and DP, with Purdue University Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing)
Réunion de travail sur traitement des données de la télédétection en vue de l'étude des sols, Lafayette – Etats Unis, 22–26 Juin 1980 (Groupes de Travaux RS et DP, avec le laboratoire de l'application de la télédétection de l'Université de Purdue)

- *1980 Arbeitssitzung über Datenverwirkung der Fernerkundung am Bodenstudien, Lafayette, VS, 22–26 Juni 1980 (IBG Arbeitsgruppen RS und DT, mit das Laborator für Verwendung der Fernerkundung der Universität von Purdue)
Information: Dr. M. Baumgardner, Dept. of Agronomy, Purdue University, Lafayette IN 47907, USA.
Dr. J. Schelling, Netherlands Soil Survey Institute, P.O. Box 98, Wageningen, Holland.
- 1980 Second International Symposium on Microbial Ecology, Warwick – England, 7–12 September 1980 (ISSS Commission III)
Deuxième Symposium International sur l'écologie microbiologique, Warwick – Angleterre, 7–12 septembre 1980 (Commission III de l'AISS)
Zweites Internationales Symposium über die mikrobiologische Ökologie, Warwick – England, 7–12 September 1980 (IBG Kommission III)
Information: Dr. M. Fletcher, Dept. of Environmental Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4.7AL, U.K.
- 1981 Symposium on Arid Soils, Jerusalem – Israel, April 1981 (ISSS Commissions V and VI)
Symposium sur sols arides, Jerusalem – Israel, Avril 1981 (Commissions V et VI de l'AISS)
Symposion über Trockenböden, Jerusalem – Israel, April 1981 (IBG Kommissionen V und VI)
Information: Prof. Dr. D. Yaalon, Institute of Soils and Water, Volcanic Centre, Jerusalem, Israel.
- 1981 International Working Meeting on Soil Micromorphology, London – England, 17–21 August 1981 (ISSS Subcommission B)
Réunion de travail international sur micromorphologie des sols, Londres – Angleterre, 17–21 août 1981 (Sous-commission B de l'AISS)
Internationale Arbeitssitzung über Bodenmikromorphologie, Londen – England, 17–21 August 1981 (IBG Subkommission B)
Information: Dr. P. Bullock, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts AL5-27Q, U.K.
- 1981 International Conference on Soils with Variable Charge, Palmerston North – New Zealand, 11–18 February, 1981 (ISSS Commissions IV, V and VI)
Conférence internationale sur sols d'échange variable, Palmerston North – Nouvelle Zélande, 11–18 Février 1981 (commissions IV, V et VI de l'AISS)
Internationales Konferenz über Böden mit variabele Ladung, Palmerston North – Neu Seeland (IBG Kommissionen IV, V und VI)
Information: Secretary-General, Soils with Variable Charge Meeting, Soils Bureau, DSIR, Private Bag, Lower Hutt, New Zealand.
- *1981 Workshop on Methodology for Spectral Analysis of Soils, Warsaw, Poland (ISSS Working Group RS, in cooperation with Polytechnical Institute of Warsaw)
Réunion de travail sur les méthodes d'analyse spectral des sols, Varsovie – Pologne (Groupe de Travail RS de l'AISS, en coopération avec l'Institut Polytechnique de Varsovie)

- *1981 Arbeitssitzung über Methoden von Spektralanalisen bei Böden, Warschau – Polen (IBG Arbeitsgruppe RS, im Zusammenarbeit mit dem Politechnischem Institut von Warschau)
Information: Dr. M. S. Bialousz, Ul. Belska, 24 M 24, 02.638, Warszawa, Poland.
- *1981 Workshop on Soil Data Processing, France (ISSS Working Group DP)
Réunion de travail sur traitement des données de sols, France (Groupe de Travail DP de l'AISS)
 Arbeitssitzung über Bodendatenverwirkung, Frankreich (IBG Arbeitsgruppe DP)
Information: Dr. J. Schelling, Netherlands Soil Survey Institute, P.O. Box 98, Wageningen, Holland.
- *undated Workshop on Forest Humus Forms and the Increase of Soil Fertility through the Use of Fertilizers, Poland (ISSS Commission IV and Working Group FS)
Réunion de travail sur formes de humus forestier et l'augmentation du fertilité du sol par l'application des engrais, Pologne (Commission IV et Groupe de Travail FS de l'AISS)
 Arbeitssitzung über Formen von Waldhumus und die Erhöhung des Bodenfruchtbarkeit durch Düngung, Polen (IBG Kommission IV und Arbeitsgruppe FS)
Information: Dr. R. Saly, Visoka Skola Lesnika, Zvolen, Czechoslovakia.
- (1982) Seminar on Soil Degradation due to Desertification (ISSS Working Group DS)
Seminaire sur dégradation du sol pour cause de désertification (Groupe de Travail DS de l'AISS)
 Seminarium über Bodenerschöpfung wegen Verwüstung (IBG Arbeitsgruppe DS)
Information: Dr. B. Rosanov, UNEP, P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya.
- (1983) Meeting on the Interaction of Roots and Micro-organisms and the Cycling of Nitrogen, England (ISSS Commissions III and IV)
Réunion sur l'interaction des racines et micro-organismes et le cyclisme nitrogène, Angleterre (Commissions III et IV de l'AISS)
 Sitzung über die Interaktion von Wurzeln und Micro-organismen und der Stickstoffkreislauf, England (IBG Kommissionen III und IV)
Information: British Society of Soil Science, University of Nottingham, School of Agriculture, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Leics. LE12 5RD, U.K.

OFFICERS OF ISS COMMISSIONS, SUBCOMMISSIONS AND WORKING GROUPS

BUREAUX DES COMMISSIONS, SOUS-COMMISSIONS ET GROUPES DE TRAVAIL DE L'AISS

VORSTÄNDE DER IBG KOMMISSIONEN, SUBKOMMISSIONEN UND ARBEITSGRUPPEN

1978 - 1982

COMMISSIONS/COMMISSIONS/KOMMISSIONEN:

I. Soil physics/Physique du sol/Bodenphysik

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Dr. D. R. Nielsen, Dept. of Water Science and Engineering, Univ. of California, Davis, CA95616, USA.

Past Chairman/Ancien-Président/ehemaligen Vorsitzender:

Prof. M. F. L. P. de Boodt, State Agricultural University, RUG, Coupure Links 533, 9000 Gent, Belgium.

1st Vice Chairman/1^{er} Vice-Président/1^{en} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. A. J. Peck, CSIRO, Div. of Land Resources Management, Private Bag, P.O., Wembley, W.A. 6014, Australia.

2nd Vice Chairman/2^{me} Vice-Président/2^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. R. Heinonen, Dept. of Soil Science, the Royal Agricultural College of Sweden, 75007 Uppsala 7, Sweden.

3rd Vice Chairman/3^{me} Vice-Président/3^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. S. S. Prihar, Dept. of Soils, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana 141004, India.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. T. N. Chaudhary, Div. of Agric. Physics, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 110012, India.

II. Soil chemistry/Chimie du sol/Bodenchemie

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Dr. M. Schnitzer, Chemistry and Biology Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont. KIA 0C6, Canada.

Past Chairman/Ancien-Président/ehemaligen Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. W. Flaig, Otto-Hahnstrasse 132, 8702 Gerbrunn bei Würzburg, BRD.

1st Vice Chairman/1^{er} Vice-Président/1^{en} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. F. Jacquin, Laboratoire de Science du Sol, Ensaia, 30 bis rue Sainte-Catherine, 54000 Nancy, France.

2nd Vice Chairman/2^{me} Vice-Président/2^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. M. H. B. Hayes, Dept. of Chemistry, Univ. of Birmingham, Edgbaston, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, U.K.

3rd Vice Chairman/3^{me} Vice-Président/3^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. N. N. Goswami, Div. of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 110012, India.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. J. Venkateswarlu, All-India Coordinated Research Project for Dry Land Agriculture, Old Malakpet, Hyderabad 500036, India.

III. Soil biology/Biologie du sol/Bodenbiologie

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. E. A. Paul, Dept. of Soil Science, Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N.0W0, Canada.

Past Chairman/Ancien-Président/ehemaligen Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. G. Müller, Martin-Luther Universität Halle, Weideplan 14, 402 Halle, DDR.

1st Vice Chairman/1^{er} Vice-Président/1^{en} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. Y. Watanabe, National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Nishigahara, Kita-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

2nd Vice Chairman/2^{me} Vice-Président/2^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. J. Skujins, Dept. of Plant & Soil Science, Utah State University, UMC 55, Logan UT 84322, USA.

3rd Vice Chairman/3^{me} Vice-Président/3^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. Sant Singh, Benaras Hindu University, Varasani, India.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. M. K. Sinha, Rajindra Agricultural University, Dholi, Bihar, India.

IV. Soil fertility and plant nutrition/Fertilité du sol et nutrition des plantes/Bodenfruchtbarkeit und Pflanzenernährung

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Dr. C. Hera, Academia de Stiinte Agric. si Silvice, Bd Marasti 61, Bucuresti, Romania.

Past Chairman/Ancien-Président/ehemaligen Vorsitzender:

Dr. C. Hera, Academia de Stiinte Agric. si Silvice, Bd Marasti 61, Bucuresti, Romania.

1st Vice Chairman/1^{er} Vice-Président/1^{en} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. W. M. H. Saunders, Min. of Agriculture & Fisheries, Ruakura Agric. Research Centre, Private Bag, Hamilton, New Zealand.

2nd Vice Chairman/2^{me} Vice-Président/2^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. J. R. Frency, CSIRO, Division of Plant Industry, P.O. Box 109, Canberra City, ACT 2601, Australia.

3rd Vice Chairman/3^{me} Vice-Président/3^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. N. S. Randhawa, Director of Research, Dept. of Soils, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana 141004, India.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. Gautam Dev, Dept. of Soils, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana 141004, India.

V. Soil genesis, classification and cartography/Genèse du sol, classification et cartographie/Bodengenetik, Klassifikation and Kartographie

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. E. Schlichting, Institut für Bodenkunde und Standortslehre, Universität Hohenheim, PF 106, D 7000, Stuttgart-70, BRD.

Past Chairman/Ancien-Président/ehemaligen Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. M. Ciric, Sumarski Fakultet, Zagrebacka 20, 71000 Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

1st Vice Chairman/1^{er} Vice-Président/1^{en} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. E. W. Arnold, Dept. of Agronomy, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853, U.S.A.

2nd Vice Chairman/2^{me} Vice-Président/2^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. J. Schelling, Netherlands Soil Survey Institute, Postbus 98, Wageningen, Holland.

3rd Vice Chairman/3^{me} Vice-Président/3^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. R. S. Murthy, Director, National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Seminary Hills, Nagpur 440006, India.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. R. P. Dhir, Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur 342001, Rajasthan, India.

VI. Soil technology/Technologie du sol/Bodentechnologie

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. C. Sys, Geologisch Instituut, RUG, Krijgslaan 271, 9000 Gent, Belgium.

Past Chairman/Ancien-Président/ehemaligen Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. V. V. Egorov, Dokuchaev Soil Institute, Pygevski 7, Moscow 109017, USSR.

1st Vice Chairman/1^{er} Vice-Président/1^{en} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. G. Varallyay, Research Institute for Soil Science, Hermann Ottó út 15, Budapest II, Hungary.

2nd Vice Chairman/2^{me} Vice-Président/2^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. N. G. Minashina, Dokuchaev Soil Institute, Pygevsky 7, Moscow 109017, USSR.

3rd Vice Chairman/3^{me} Vice-Président/3^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. I. P. Abrol, Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal 132001, India.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. S. M. Virmani, c/o ICRIASAT, 1-11-256 Begumpet, Hyderabad 500 016, Inida.

VII. Soil mineralogy/Minéralogie du sol/Bodenmineralogie

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. U. Schwertmann, Institut für Bodenkunde, 8050 Freising-Weihenstephan, BRD.

Past Chairman/Ancien-Président/ehemaligen Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. L. Pavel, Dept. of Soils and Geology, Agricultural University of Prague (V.Š.Z.) 16021 Prague 6, Suchdol, Czechoslovakia.

1st Vice Chairman/1^{er} Vice-Président/1^{en} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. Fr. de Coninck, Geologisch Instituut, RUG, Krijgslaan 271, 9000 Gent, Belgium.

2nd Vice Chairman/2^{me} Vice-Président/2^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Prof. Koji Wada, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University 46, Fukuoka 812, Japan.

3rd Vice Chairman/3^{me} Vice-Président/3^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. G. S. R. Krishna Murti, Div. of Agricultural Physics, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 110012, India.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. S. K. Ghosh, Nuclear Research Laboratory, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 110012, India.

SUBCOMMISSIONS/SOUS-COMMISSIONS/SUBKOMMISSIONEN

A. Salt affected soils/Sols salins/Salzböden

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. I. Szabolcs, Director, Research Institute for Soil Science, Hermann Ottó út 15, Budapest II, Hungary.

Past Chairman/Ancien-Président/ehemaligen Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. I. Szabolcs, Director, Research Institute for Soil Science, Hermann Ottó út 15, Budapest II, Hungary.

1st Vice Chairman/1^{er} Vice-Président/1^{en} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. I. Pla Sentis, Apartado 180, Maracay, Venezuela.

2nd Vice Chairman/2^{me} Vice-Président/2^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. G. P. Petrosyan, Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry, Noragyugh 108, Yerevan, USSR.

3rd Vice Chairman/3^{me} Vice-Président/3^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. J. S. P. Yadav, Director, Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal 132001, India

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Mr. C. M. Mathur, World Bank, 55 Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110003, India

B. Micromorphology/Micromorphologie/Mikromorphologie

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Dr. P. Bullock, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden Herts, AL5-27Q, U.K.

Past Chairman*/Ancien-Président/ehemaligen Vorsitzender:

Dr. A. Jongerius, Netherlands Soil Survey Institute, P.O. Box 98, Wageningen, Holland.

1st Vice Chairman/1^{er} Vice-Président/1^{en} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. J. R. Sleeman, CSIRO Division of Soils, P.O. Box 639, Canberra City, ACT 2601, Australia.

2nd Vice Chairman/2^{me} Vice-Président/2^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

3rd Vice Chairman/3^{me} Vice-Président/3^{ter} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. Jawahar L. Sehgal, Department of Soils, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana 141004, India

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. G. Stoops, Geologisch Instituut, RUG, Krijgslaan 271, 9000 Gent, Belgium.

* of the former Working Group/de l'ancien Groupe de Travail/der ehemaligen Arbeitsgruppe.

The first four officers of the Commissions and Subcommissions were appointed at the 11th Congress. The 3rd Vice Chairmen and the Secretaries were appointed after the Congress, by the Organizing Committee of the host country of the next Congress (India).

Les quatre premiers membres du bureau des Commissions et Sous-commissions étaient nommés au 11^{me} Congrès. Les 3^{mes} Vice-Présidents et les Secrétaires étaient nommés après le Congrès, par le Comité Organisateur du pays hôte du prochain Congrès (Inde).

Die vier ersten Vorstandsmitglieder der Kommissionen und Subkommissionen sind ernannt worden während des 11^{ten} Kongress. Die 3^{ten} stellvertretenden Vorsitzender und die Sekretären sind ernannt worden nach dem Kongress durch das Organisationskomitee des Gastlandes des nächsten Kongress (Indien).

WORKING GROUPS/GROUPES DE TRAVAIL/ARBEITSGRUPPEN

SC Soil conditioning/Stabilisation de la structure du sol/Bodenstrukturverbesserung (Com. I)

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. M. F. de Boodt, State Agricultural University, RUG, Coupure Links 533, B-9000 Gent, Belgium.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. D. Gabriëls, State Agricultural University, RUG, Coupure Links 533, B-9000 Gent, Belgium.

NO Nomenclature Hydromorphic Soils/Nomenclature des sols hydromorphes/Nomenklatur Hydromorphen Böden (Com. V)

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. E. Schlichting, Institut für Bodenkunde und Standortslehre, Universität Hohenheim, PF106, D 7000 Stuttgart-70, BRD.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

DP Soil Information Systems/Informatique en pédologie/Informationssysteme in der Bodenkunde (Com. V)

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Dr. J. Schelling, Netherlands Soil Survey Institute, Postbus 98, Wageningen, Holland.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. S. N. Bie, Norwegian Computing Centre, P.O. Box 335, Blindern, Oslo 3, Norway.

RS Remote Sensing and Soil Surveys/Pédologie et Télédétection/Fernerkundung und Bodenkartographie (Com. V)

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. M. C. Girard, Institut National Agronomique, 78850 Thiverval, Grignon, France.

Vice Chairman/Vice-Président/stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. M. F. Baumgardner, Dept. of Agronomy, Purdue University, Lafayette IN 47907, USA.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

F. W. Hilwig, ITC, P.O. Box 6, 7500 AA Enschede, the Netherlands.

CS Cryogenic Soils/Sols cryogènes/kryogene Böden (Com. V)

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. O. V. Makeev, Institute of Agrochemistry and Soil Science, Abon. Box 21, Puschino, Moscow Region 142292, USSR.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. C. Tarnocai, Land Resource Research Institute, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario KIA 0C6, Canada.

FS Forest Soils/Sols forestiers/Waldböden (Com. V)

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Dr. R. Saly, Visoka Skola Lesnika, Zvolen, Czechoslovakia.

Vice Chairman/Vice-Président/stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. S. P. Gessel, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington, Seattle W. A. 98105, USA.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

PP Paleopedology/Paléopédologie/Paläopedologie (Com. V; with/avec/mit INQUA)

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. D. H. Yaalon, Dept. of Geology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

Vice Chairman/Vice-Président/stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Dr. J. B. Dalrymple, Dept. of Soil Science, Univ. of Reading, Reading, Berks. RG1 5AG, U.K.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. K. W. G. Valentine, Agriculture Canada, 6660 N.W. Marine Dr., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

(subgroups: 'Origin and Nature of Paleosols', 'Soil Stratigraphy', 'Dating of Paleosols', 'Applied Paleopedology')

FT Soil Fertility/Fertilité des sols/Bodenfruchtbarkeit (Com. IV)

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Dr. P. Bruin, Retired Director, Institute for Soil fertility, Postbus 30003, 9750 RA Haren, GN, the Netherlands.

Vice Chairman/Vice-Président/stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Prof. em. Dr. Dr.h.c. E. von Boguslawski, Schlosz, Rauischholzhausen, 3557 Ebsdorfergrund 4, BRD.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. B. Bretschneider-Herrmann, Institut für Pflanzenbau und Pflanzenzüchtung der Justus Liebig Universität Giessen, Versuchstation Rauischholzhausen, 3557 Ebsdorfergrund 4, BRD.

(subgroups: 'Quality of Crops', 'Yield Analysis', 'Nitrogen Mineralisation-Nitrogen Balance')

DS *Desertification/Désertification/Verwüstung (Com. V)

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Dr. D. R. Bhumbla, c/o Ministry of Agriculture, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi, 110001, India.

Vice Chairman/Vice-Président/stellvertretender Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. A. M. Balba, Agricultural Resources Centre, P.O. Box 2480, Tripoli, Libya.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Prof. Dr. B. Rozanov, Unep, P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya.

LE *Land Evaluation/Evaluation des Terres/Landbewertung (Com. VI)

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Dr. K. J. Beek, ILRI, Postbus 45, Wageningen, Holland.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. D. E. McCormack, 3160 Holmes Run Road, Falls Church, VA 22042, USA.

HS *Humic Substances ('Humic Acid Reference Collection')/Matériaux humiques/Humusbestandteile (Com. II)

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Dr. P. Mac Carthy, Dept. of Chemistry and Geochemistry, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO 80401, USA.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. R. L. Malcolm, U.S. Geological Survey, Mail Stop 407, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO-80225, USA.

CS **Soil Colloid Surfaces/Surfaces des colloïdes de sol/Bodencolloïdale Oberfläche (Com. VII)

Chairman/Président/Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. J. P. Quirk, Waite Agric. Res. Institute, Univ. of Adelaide, Private Bag, Glen Osmond, SA 5064, Australia.

Vice Chairman/Vice-Président/stellvertretenden Vorsitzender:

Prof. Dr. G. H. Bolt, Dept. of Soils and Fertilizers, Agric. Univ. of Wageningen, P.O. Box 8005, 6700 EC Wageningen, Holland.

Secretary/Secrétaire/Sekretär:

Dr. M. H. B. Hayes, Dept. of Chemistry, Univ. of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, U.K.

* Established at the 11th Congress of the ISSS, Edmonton, June '78.

* Établi au 11^{me} Congrès de l'AISS, Edmonton, juin '78.

* Gegründet am 11^{ten} Kongress der IBG, Edmonton, Juni '78.

** Proposed after the Edmonton Congress; provisional status, with a 'Steering committee', till next Congress.

** Proposé après le congrès d'Edmonton; état provisoire, avec un 'Comité Dirigeant', jusqu'au prochain Congrès.

** Beantragt nach dem Edmonton Kongress; vorläufiger Status, mit einem Lenkungsausschuss, bis zum nächsten Kongress.

**REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSIONS AT THE CONGRESS
RESUME DES ACTIVITÉS DES COMMISSIONS AU CONGRES
ÜBERSICHT DER AKTIVITÄTEN DER KOMMISSIONEN AUF DEM KON-
GRESS**

as presented at the Closing Session on Tuesday, 27th June 1978

comme présentées au séance final, le mardi, juin 27, 1978

wie präsentiert während der Schlussitzung am Dienstag, den 27^{sten} Juni 1978

COMMISSION I. Soil Physics/Physique du Sol/Bodenphysik

The Congress participants of Commission I showed considerable interest in measurements of soil physical properties. Not only were two of the technical sessions devoted to measurement e.g. 'Measurement of hydraulic conductivity, and water content' and 'Field measurement of physical properties', but also those presentations concerning techniques generated much discussion and profitable exchange of experience. It was unfortunate that some authors were absent and unable to present their papers. However, withdrawn papers provided blocks of time within the program for additional discussion which was usually spirited and dynamic.

The geographical origin of papers presented was principally in Western Europe (14), United States (13) and Canada (12). These three areas accounted for over 80% of the soil physics papers presented at the Congress. It was unfortunate that some good papers from Eastern Europe were not presented because the authors did not attend.

The papers presented in soil physics at this Congress gave attention to almost all aspects of soil physics. There were two sessions which dealt with soil physical conditions and plant growth. One of these, on 'Root growth in relation to soil physical properties' was conducted jointly with commission IV. In addition to the one session on 'Soil physics and soil engineering' there were additional papers and discussion input on this topic which indicated a returning interest in soil engineering. The remaining topical sessions dealt with physical-chemical aspects and with thermal regimes of soils, and included a session on 'Frozen Soils' with Commission V.

Although only two papers were presented as poster session, they received good support. The oral presentations were of varying quality. All too often the slides contained too much information and the details were too intricate.

In conclusion, the soil physics program showed there is considerable interest in field measurement of physical properties. The recognition of the complexity of the field problems has demonstrated the limitation of many of the mathematical models. As a consequence there is more use of empirical and engineering approaches.

G. C. Topp,

Secretary Commission I – 11th Congress ISSS

COMMISSION II. Soil Chemistry/Chimie du Sol/Bodenchemie

During the current Congress, 56 scientific papers were presented before Commission II. These papers dealt with the inorganic and organic chemistry of soils.

Specific topics on the inorganic side were: soil physical chemistry; reactions of metals in soil; phosphate reactions; reactions of anions; the role of soil chemistry in the management of soils; chemical reactions involved in nitrogen transformations.

As far as organic chemistry is concerned the following subjects were discussed: characterization of fractions of organic matter in soils; humic acid chemistry; the nitrogen budget in soils; reactions of pesticides with organic soil constituents.

There was a wide spectrum of interesting contributions to soil chemistry, extending from more basic to applied aspects.

The discussions that followed the presentations often afforded new insights into related subjects. Discussions among specialists often lasted until late in the evenings. It was very important for each of us to meet scientific friends, in order to clarify points of view in one's own field of interest.

Chemistry is one of the means to allow us to uncover causal connections between observations noted so far only empirically. Without the elucidation of such observations, no practical application of results of chemical investigations can be made for *solving problems of food production associated with increasing world population*.

In the past there have been many examples of this fact, such as the effect of fertilizers on the quality and quantity of plant production.

We should not forget that 50% of the increase of plant production in recent times can be ascribed to chemically-manufactured plant nutrients. About 50% of the cost of ammonia as the base for nitrogen fertilization is for energy. The dynamics of mainly organic soil constituents are decisive for the availability of the added nitrogen fertilizers, especially in tropical countries. Therefore there are many urgent tasks which need to be solved for the future.

Special thanks must be given to our two Canadian colleagues and their staffs, Dr. Clark and Dr. Spratt, who devoted their full capacity before and after the Congress to Commission II.

This is the second time that I have had the honour to deliver a report on the activities of Commission II before the assembly of ISSS, and I wish my successor Dr. Schnitzer of Canada as chairman, and the two vice-chairmen Dr. Jacquin of France and Dr. Hayes of the U.K., much success in planning of the future work and its fulfillment.

W. Flaig,
Chairman Commission II – 11th Congres ISSS

COMMISSION III. Soil Biology/Biologie du sol/Bodenbiologie

Commission III had well attended scientific sessions on: soil organic matter dynamics; interactions of soil organisms and their environment; characterization of enzymes; biological transformations of nitrogen; and biogeochemistry. It held a joint session with Commission IV on plant microbial interactions in nutrient absorption, and also had a most useful working meeting on modelling nutrient flows through soil organisms and soil components.

Investigations of microbial growth, denitrification, nitrogen fixation and mycorrhizal research are now very active research areas involving a great deal of biochemistry as well as biology. These areas of investigation show great potential for the use of soil and its components, for mankind's benefit. Scientific discussions concerning them are occurring largely under the auspices of agencies other than the ISSS. The practical utilization of knowledge in these fields must, however, involve many soil scientists and these subjects should be adequately covered at the ISSS Congresses.

One of the initial steps that could be taken to recognize the above significant components in Soil Science and attract them to our Congress would be a slight alteration in the name of Commission III. At our first business meeting, very strong approval was given to a request that the new executive of our Commission investigate the possibility of changing our name to Soil Biology and Biochemistry. It is Commission III's opinion that this reflection of modern trends would not alter the excellent cooperation and relationships with closely allied commissions such as Soil Chemistry and Fertility, but would greatly strengthen future meetings.

Suggestions for a special discussion on recycling and proper usage of human agricultural and industrial wastes at the 12th Congress were put forward and our Commission strongly supports Commission II's proposals concerning humic acid reference samples

and the effort on studies of the nature and properties of soil colloid surfaces.

It is noted that a number of inter-Congress activities would be of specific interest to soil biologists. These are:

- Biological Transformations of Organic Matter, Institute for Plant Production, CSA, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1979
- Seventh International Colloquium on Soil Zoology 'Role of Soil Organisms in Reclamation of Disturbed Lands', Syracuse, New York, July, 1979
- Seventh International symposium 'Humus et Planta', Agric. University of Brno, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 19-25, 1979
- International Microbial Ecology Symposium, University of Warwick, U.K., Sept., 1980

E. A. Paul

3rd Vice-Chairman Commission III - 11th Congress ISSS

COMMISSION IV. Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition/Fertilité du Sol et nutrition des plantes/Bodenfruchtbarkeit und Pflanzenernährung

For the 11th ISSS Congress 90 papers were submitted, out of which 65 were accepted. During the eleven scientific sessions of the Congress - three of which were joint sessions with commissions I, III and VI - only 55 papers were presented.

The problems connected with the Root Growth in Relation to Soil Physical Properties were presented in the framework of the Joint Session with Commission I, those concerning the Plant Microbial Interaction in Nutrient Absorption in the Joint Session with commission III, and those concerning the Assessment of Soil Quality for Food and Fibre Production in the framework of the Joint Session with Commission VI.

The reports presented during the sessions were of a high scientific level and were linked to techniques for estimation of available nutrients in soil; the utilization of urban and industrial wastes in crop production; the nitrogen and phosphorus reactions in soil; the availability to plants and its effect on crops yield and quality; and the nutrient absorption and balance in plants.

Most of the reports presented brought new theoretical and practical contributions, very useful for the rational using of chemical fertilization.

Researchers in soil fertility and plant nutrition play an important role in the maintenance of a favourable balance of the population - food supply equation. That is why during the scientific sessions it was suggested that the future research development should be related to: the better management of fertilizing practices; the entire system soil-plant-atmosphere; the study of root growth in relation to soil physical properties with a view to increase the absorption of nutrients and to avoid losses and risks of contamination of ground water; the increase of the coefficient of utilization of the nutrients derived from the fertilizers, both in dry and irrigated areas; and the increase of yield and its quality by the rational use of fertilizers.

Obviously, there are many problems to be studied in the domains of soil fertility, plant nutrition and fertilizer application. Part of the results obtained in the years to come will be presented, undoubtedly, at the XIIth ISSS Congress, in India, in February 1982. Before that Congress an International Conference on 'Soils with Variable Charge' will take place in collaboration with Commissions V and VI at the Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand, from 11 to 18 February 1981. Two other meetings will take place, at dates that will be announced in due time, concerning a Workshop on 'Forest Humus Forms and Increasing of Soil Fertility through the Use of Fertilizers', and one on 'Use of Isotopes for Increasing Fertilizer Efficiency'.

C. Hera

Chairman Commission IV - 11th Congress ISSS

COMMISSION V. Soil Genesis, Classification and Cartography/Genèse du sol, classification et cartographie/Bodengenetik, Klassifikation und Kartographie

The 11th Congress was an opportunity for very effective presentation of remarkable results achieved, during the last term, on soil classification and cartography. In spite of the differences that still exist between individual classification systems we have reached a level of understanding which enables us to correlate soils and extrapolate crop production data. The completion of the FAO-Unesco Soil Map of the World has permitted to examine soils and crop production within relatively homogeneous zones of the world. This examination was excellently initiated in the plenary sessions.

More specifically during the past four years Commission V encouraged more modern methods of collection and processing of soil survey data. The creation of Working Groups on Remote Sensing and on Soil Information Systems at the 10th Congress, has culminated in special sessions on these topics during the 11th Congress. It is clear that further development in these two areas will proceed more quickly if cooperation between them is maintained. It is also clear that computers and remote sensing technologies will contribute to the quality and efficiency of our research efforts. These technologies stimulate also new approaches to research and development in cartography.

Although the descriptive data will continue to dominate, we are entering an era of more quantitative and process-oriented research. This has been shown in several papers presented at the 11th Congress. Soil development models, obtained by rapid processing of data, bring not only more exactness in our ideas about soil forming processes, but also constitute the basis on which new soil environments can be developed. Indeed it is up to the pedologists to propose new, more productive soil environments than to just preserve those in existence.

The shift from descriptive methods to quantitative ones, is illustrated by the many attempts to develop soil classification on a quantitative basis. Examples of this have been presented at this Congress.

Paleosols, after being the subject of increased interest in the last decade, have found their proper place at this Congress. This is obviously a consequence of our awareness that former soil processes left such an impact on present day soils, that this must be considered, both in the interpretation of soil genesis and in soil classification.

Considering the vast areas of forests and their increasing significance for mankind, pedologists will have to increase their knowledge of forest soils, and to propose new environmental management for forested lands. Indeed, this work has been initiated at the 11th Congress, following an approach to forest soils as a part of a biogeocenotic complex.

There is a very pronounced tendency to join efforts of our scientific commissions. This was a basic characteristic of all meetings of the commission V in the past term, and this is going to be the same in the future. Such an interdisciplinary approach, which is inherent to the structure of our Society as well, should be strongly supported.

M.Cirić,
Chairman Commission V – 11th Congress ISSS

COMMISSION VI. Soil Technology/Technologie du sol/Bodentechnologie

The Commission 'Soil Technology' covers the field of applied soil science and therefore members of this Commission should try to serve as much as possible the requests of the users of soil studies. The users are government officials, agronomists, irrigation engineers and planners in different fields.

Users may request a series of information such as:

- which soils are present in the area,
- where are these soils situated,
- what are the suitabilities of these soils and what yields can be obtained (output),
- what are the management techniques to be used to obtain these yields (inputs). This in terms of non-recurrent inputs (soil conservation works, drainage- and irrigation works, infrastructure) and recurrent inputs (labor, fertilizers, pesticides).

The last two subjects, suitability and management, belong to the activities of commission VI and a confrontation of them with the Congress programme may be useful to formulate an evaluation of the work realized in the past days.

At this Congress the members of Commission VI have been extremely well served with a balanced programme of plenary sessions and Commission meetings.

In the plenary sessions the climatic criteria, related to the most important eco-climatological zones of the world, brought supplementary information on how to deal with climatic limitations in land evaluation studies. Together with the symposium session 'Long-term outlook regarding soil-climate interrelationships' this constitutes a solid basis for a future approach in establishing climatic requirements for specific crops.

During a part of the Commission sessions a more detailed outline was given of the topics discussed in the morning plenary sessions. Particularly interesting in this respect were the communications related to the improvement and reclamation of saline- and alkali soils. Some new information was made available on a better evaluation of Naturation.

Also the communications on the evaluation and management of the tropical environment gave some new information on limitations due to soil characteristics; they showed how to better achieve the correction of the cation imbalance and control of Al-toxicity in highly weathered ferrallitic soils.

How to transfer the surplus of unbalanced cations of saline and alkali arid lands to the poorly saturated soils of the humid tropics, remains a secret of nature and it may be dangerous for man to touch such a natural situation.

It seems to me that apparently contrasting results obtained in the management of soils could have been better explained if a detailed description of the field conditions had been made available. In this respect, I may mention the different results obtained by gypsum treatment in India (Abrol and Bumbla) and in Canada (Cairns), and the different behaviour of Oxisols in Natal and Brazil.

A lot of information has been made available with regard to the improvement of disturbed land.

Little has been said on land qualities. the only Commission session devoted to this subject, 'assessment of soil quality for food and fiber production', indicates that there is still a great confusion on the terms land characteristics and land qualities. On some poster sessions, however, suggestions on the relation between these concepts were presented.

Too little attention was given to the importance of socio-economic conditions in land evaluation. The plenary paper of Buol and Sanchez was very interesting, but this was not supplemented in the Commission meetings. The fact that we are neither sociologists nor economists may explain this gap.

Besides the technical work we had the opportunity to participate in some non-technical activities. As far as evaluation in this field is concerned, we may conclude that the nice steaks served at the barbecue reveal that the Alberta plains are well-suited for beef production, while the weak aromatic power of the red wine suggests some serious limitations for that specific land utilization type.

Now we are going home to start new work. For Commission VI we should like to orient future research to the field of crop requirements in terms of land characteristics and land qualities, and to related soils management to correct major limitations.

Finally we thank all those having contributed to the activities of Commission VI by presenting papers or participating in the discussions.

We hope for a similar co-operation in the future and for a successful next Congress.

C. Sys

Chairman-elect Commission VI – 11th Congress ISSS

COMMISSION VII. Soil Mineralogy/Minéralogie du sol/Bodemmineralogie

At the sessions of Commission VII, 25 papers were presented as well as 2 poster communications. Two business meetings and one nomination meeting were held. The low number of papers offered is likely a function of coming meetings in closely associated fields such as the conference in England being held by L'Association International pour L'Etude des Argilles, 11–17 July 1978.

In spite of many appeals by the Organizing Committee, there were still too many slides/diapositives of inferior quality shown during the sessions. Several shown proved *to be ambiguous to both speaker and audience.*

It was felt that more clarity is needed on rules governing Subcommittee and Working-Groups with particular respect to the rules governing voting at the elections to these groups. Further, it ought to be more clearly stated if an ISSS member may vote in the elections of more than one Commission/Subcommission/Working-Group.

As regards forthcoming intercongress activities, the meeting of the European Clay Minerals Group in Munich, 1980 should be mentioned. After approval has been obtained from the 'Deutsche Ton und Tonmineralgruppe', Professor Schwertman will arrange session(s) appropriate to Commission VII's interests at this meeting. Dr. F. de Coninck has offered to arrange a soil-mineralogy field trip in connection with this meeting, to Belgium and France.

The New Zealand Society of Soil science and the New Zealand Royal Society are arranging a meeting on soils with variable charge in New Zealand in 1981. Dr. W. Saunders has offered to approach the arrangers of that meeting to include sessions appropriate to Commission VII's interests at their meeting.

In connection with the New Zealand meeting, and with the approval of the Australian Soil Science Society, Dr. C. Wells has offered to arrange a meeting on soil micromorphology in Australia entitled 'A Tribute to Dr. Brewer'. The members of the ISSS Subcommittee on Soil Micromorphology will be appropriately informed.

In contrast to other ISSS Commissions, Commission VII members appear to have too many competing conferences in cognate fields. It was, thus, felt it would be unrealistic to attempt to arrange further intercongress activities.

G. K. Rutherford

Secretary Commission VII – 11th Congress ISSS

**ECHOS FROM THE TOURS
ÉCHOS DES EXCURSIONS
BERICHTE ÜBER STUDIENREISEN**

Post-Congress Tour No 16: Banff and Jasper National Parks; Alberta Landscapes

Some thirty five participants from fifteen countries joined Tour No 16, which travelled south from Edmonton to Calgary and then west into the Rocky Mountains, staying at Banff and Jasper before returning to Edmonton five days later.

The main theme of the tour was 'soils in a mountain environment'. Although the participants came from the four corners of the globe they nevertheless found an unfamiliar combination of soil forming factors in this region: mountainous terrain, cold continental climate, subhumid moisture regime (250–600 mm rainfall), calcareous parent materials, glacial and fluvio-glacial deposits not more than 11 000 years old with uncertain small amounts of loess or volcanic dust at the surface, and repeated fires controlling the slow growing forest vegetation.

The profiles examined were (in FAO/Unesco legend parlance) Calcic Cambisols, Eutric and Albic Luvisols, Orthic Podzols and a Haplic Chernozem. The opportunity was given to familiarize ourselves with the advantages of the Canadian soil classification system in its local setting.

The tour began across the Black Chernozems of the Alberta plain where in places we saw piles of cleared brush windrowed for burning, reminiscent of a developing country and a reminder that all this prosperous, productive region was a wilderness eighty years ago. Near Calgary we enjoyed the hospitality and a guided tour of the Western Co-operative Fertilizer Company plant, including a look at the vast man-made lakes filling with gypsum sludge, a by-product for which no economic use has been found. Then up into the foothills to the Kananaskis Forest Experiment station where a Typic Cryochrept and a detailed account of the vegetation sequence roused much discussion (aided by a scrumptious barbecue and thirst quenchers). Here, and elsewhere, it was remarked that the prevention of forest fires is not all good since the openings provided by fire permit some valuable trees other than the predominant lodgepole pine to grow, and provide favourable feeding grounds for some wild life.

During the next days we saw several soils typical of the region, their altitude ranging from 1030 to 2130 m above sea level and developed on moraines, till, fluvial and aeolian deposits. They were classified as Typic Cryochrepts, Typic Cryoboralfs, Eutric Cryorthods and Cumulic Cryoborolls. In general they were weakly developed, shallow profiles reflecting the youthful parent materials and cold and dry climates. The high pH's came as something of a surprise, associated with clay and iron movement; for example a Cryorthod with pH around 8 below 35 cm. Lime accumulations below stones were a common feature though there were few concretions. The local moisture regimes, though generally ustic, varied sufficiently to have an important influence on productivity for timber.

The tour brochure, besides a description of the routes followed, provided detailed descriptions of the soil pits, climatic data, micromorphological photos and descriptions, photo stereograms of the site and site photos. The detailed analyses included some less common ones, such as oxalate and pyrophosphate Fe and Al and organic matter composition, though some illustrated the inadequacies of the methods available such as the too high bulk densities and the presence of organic carbon in calcareous horizons. Only carbon dating might have been added as an aid to fuller understanding of soil genesis. Some examples of detailed soil maps might also have usefully been included to supplement those exhibited and provide a record of how the problems of mapping the rugged terrain are tackled. Interesting use was made of the Canada Land

Inventory system for rating forest capability in terms of cubic metres of wood produced per annum, and for identifying problem areas for slumps and earth flows to aid the parks authority in wise planning of roads and other developments in multi-purpose land use.

Everyone enjoyed a guided tour around, and even under, the toe of the famous Athabaska glacier, which has retreated several hundred metres in the last 80 years, leaving a series of end moraines and immense lateral moraines still containing ice which seeps out in high summer. Many people also made it (helped by a cable car) to a peak above the snow line with mountain tundra vegetation and superb views.

We were fortunate to see bears, white mountain goats, bighorn sheep and mule deer in their natural habitats, to swim in hot mineral springs and visit the superb Lake Louise Hotel and its delightful surroundings.

The group was a convenient size to permit general discussions, with experience from the Scottish Highlands, the New Zealand Alps, the Dolomites, the Snowy Mountains, Japan, Scandinavia and elsewhere being brought to bear on the problems confronting us.

The unforgettable natural beauty and the scientific interest of this unexpectedly unusual region, and the good fellowship of the polyglot group made this a memorable five days. Our heartfelt thanks to Dr. Gerry Coen and all the other staff for the hard work they did in preparing and leading this excellent and instructive field excursion.

M. F. Purnell,
Rome, Italy

L'excursion après-congrès n° 12: de Edmonton à Vancouver à travers les Montagnes Rocheuses

De Vancouver à Edmonton, avant le congrès, d'Edmonton à Vancouver, après le congrès, les excursions n° 3 et n° 12 ont eu pour cadre grandiose les imposantes et magnifiques Montagnes Rocheuses de la Colombie Britannique et de l'Alberta. J'ai moi-même participé à l'excursion n° 12: excursion de 8 jours au cours desquels nos guides canadiens (pédologues, écologistes, forestiers, agronomes, etc....) ont su nous faire découvrir, avec beaucoup de conviction, non seulement les principaux sols et les principaux problèmes d'étude et d'interprétation qu'ils posent, mais aussi bien d'autres aspects de la vie de ces Montagnes, belles mais difficiles: les immenses forêts qu'il faut à la fois protéger et exploiter, les enneigements et les avalanches qu'il faut savoir maîtriser, l'agriculture qui se développe intensivement à l'Ouest, la pollution qui, comme partout, devient un immense problème, le tourisme, etc...

Je ne peux, dans ce compte-rendu qui se veut bref, dire tout ce que nous avons vu, lu, entendu, discuté, au cours de ces 8 jours. J'ai donc choisi de résumer ici ce que j'ai personnellement retenu, pour ce qui est des sols, de ce que nos amis canadiens nous ont dit et montré, et des discussions nombreuses qui ont suivi chaque présentation pédologique. Trois aspects me paraissent plus particulièrement importants à souligner:

1 – *Le rôle fondamental du climat*: froid, sécheresse, alternances brutales de température et d'humidité, influencent considérablement les pédogénèses.

a) *A l'Est* (Rocky Mountains, Colombia Mountains), les sols sont pratiquement toujours secs en profondeur: sécheresse due au gel en hiver, au manque de pluie en été. Par contre, la surface des sols, sur quelques dizaines de centimètres, connaît, à la fonte des neiges du printemps, de très fortes humidités et de très forts transferts latéraux d'eau; puis c'est la sécheresse de l'été. De ce fait:

– les lixiviations et lessivages verticaux sont limités; par contre, au printemps, les

lixiviations et lessivages latéraux sont importants dans les 20 à 40 premiers centimètres des sols;

– les remontées capillaires, pouvant resaturer les horizons de surface, sont importantes en été.

En conséquence, d'une part, les sols de types lessivés et podzoliques, souvent fortement différenciés et souvent fortement marqués par l'hydromorphie, restent peu épais, en particulier quand les roches-mères sont calcaires ce qui est très fréquent (il s'agit le plus souvent de moraines à matériaux calcaires): les podzols de 20 cm sur des horizons C calcaires sont fréquents (et étonnants!);

D'autre part, ces sols, lessivés et podzoliques, qui ne peuvent être décrits et prélevés qu'en été, sont alors à pH faiblement acide, voire neutre, et à complexe adsorbant pratiquement saturé: cette discordance entre la morphologie des profils et les résultats d'analyses ont fait l'objet de nombreuses discussions; elle est, en partie, le résultat des remontées capillaires et biologiques, facilitées par la sécheresse de l'été et par la faible profondeur des horizons lixiviés au printemps (rôle probable également des cendres volcaniques: voir plus loin).

b) *En allant vers l'Ouest*, le froid s'atténue: l'enneigement reste très important, mais le gel des sols diminue, puis disparaît; par ailleurs, les étés restent secs et deviennent plus chauds. Au total, dans les montagnes, le drainage vertical reprend de l'importance: sols lessivés et podzols s'épaississent, la sécheresse de l'été maintenant cependant encore des phénomènes importants de resaturation des complexes adsorbants. Par ailleurs, dans les plaines et vallées, intensément cultivées, encore moins froides en hiver, plus sèches et plus chaudes en été, la calcimorphie et l'isohumisme prennent souvent le pas: on peut alors retrouver sur le même profil, comme à Vernon, les horizons A₂ et Bt du sol lessivé (climat froid et humide de l'hiver), surmontant, à 60 cm de profondeur, des horizons d'accumulation de sels, de gypse et de calcaire, et surmontés par un horizon A₁ typiquement chernozémique (sécheresse et chaleur de l'été), l'horizon Bt ayant lui-même les caractères de structure très fortement développée et de couleur un peu rubéfiée des sols des régions à saisons alternées (méditerranéennes ou continentales).

2 – *Les apports éoliens*: nos collègues canadiens insistent beaucoup sur l'importance des apports éoliens à la surface des sols. Ces apports seraient à la fois des loess et des cendres volcaniques. D'après eux, ces apports, prouvés en particulier par les observations micromorphologiques, expliqueraient partiellement: le développement des podzols sur des matériaux calcaires, le caractère limoneux des horizons de surface, les pH élevés et les complexes adsorbants saturés, les caractères andiques de certains profils de podzols et de sols bruns acides. Les collègues japonais ont confirmé que, pour eux, certains sols, comme par exemple celui du Mont Kobau, étaient nettement andiques. Les débats sur ce sujet ont été nombreux, une double question revenant souvent: l'altération peut-elle produire une partie ou la totalité des particules limoneuses; l'altération podzolique peut-elle être responsable des produits amorphes qui confèrent aux sols leurs caractères andiques, en particulier la micro-structure grumeleuse?*)

*) Au sujet de l'influence des cendres volcanique, M. J. J. Reynders d'Utrecht, Pays-Bas, a fait la note suivante:

Au trajet de Banff à Golden dans la région des Brunizems et des petites taches des Podzols nous avons fait deux arrêts supplémentaires pour prendre des échantillons. L'étude microscopique montre que l'horizon A₂ blanché est composé d'une fraction limoneuse complètement vitreuse (isotrope) et identique avec des lits de cendre volcanique trouvés aux autres endroits sur notre route. Les analyses totales donnent des pourcentages de sodium, de calcium et de magnésium plus élevés dans l'horizon A₂ que dans les B et C composés de matériel schisteux. En termes de Soil Taxonomy on peut classer qu'on trouve localement des petites inclusions de 'Andic Cryochrepts' dans une région dominée par des 'Typic Cryochrepts'. La teneur en allophane de ce profil est basse; le pH-NaF ne monte pas au dessus de 9 en 2 minutes.

3 – *La complexité des roches-mères et des phénomènes de remaniement*: les apports éoliens ne sont pas les seuls phénomènes à venir perturber les matériaux originels des sols et la régularité des horizons pédologiques. Les Montagnes Rocheuses du Canada furent, à plusieurs reprises, envahies par les glaciers, et il en reste de magnifiques vestiges; elles sont aujourd'hui en grande partie dans le domaine périglaciaire; ceci a de nombreuses conséquences sur la complexité des roches-mères et sur les phénomènes de remaniement: j'en soulignerai simplement deux aspects:

- une grande partie des sols se développent sur des moraines: les sols différenciés sur des roches en place sont, semble-t-il, chose rare;
- le déracinement des arbres (châblis), par les vents et par les avalanches, est un phénomène extrêmement fréquent: on voit souvent des versants entiers où presque tous les arbres sont cassés ou déracinés; ce phénomène perturbe considérablement les 20 à 30 premiers centimètres des sols.

J'aimerais pouvoir en dire beaucoup plus, afin de mieux souligner encore toute la richesse de cette excursion. Je tiens cependant à mentionner les points d'intérêt suivants:

- Nous avons beaucoup comparé les classifications des sols: ce ne fut pas toujours très réconfortant!
- Une très belle présentation de la lutte contre les avalanches nous a été faite: il faut que la ligne de chemin de fer et la route principale qui traversent les Montagnes Rocheuses soient toujours ouvertes: la lutte est constante.
- Nous avons vu à Vernon un excellent exemple d'épuration et d'utilisation pour l'irrigation des eaux usées de la ville.
- Nous avons pu apprécier le sérieux de la protection de la nature dans les magnifiques parcs nationaux, qui couvrent des surfaces très importantes.
- Enfin, mise en valeur forestière et mise en valeur agricole nous ont été longuement expliquées et montrées: nous avons pu ainsi constater qu'en Colombie Britannique et en Alberta, la pédologie et l'écologie sont vraiment au service du forestier et de l'agriculteur qui savent en faire un très bon usage.

Merci à nos collègues et amis canadiens; bravo pour le travail fait, dans une région où les conditions de travail sont particulièrement difficiles.

A. Ruellan
Rennes, France

Post-Kongress Exkursion 18: Yukon and North West Territories: Kanadas boreale, subarktische und arktische Regionen

Nach dem über die Interior Plains und die Rocky Mountains führenden Flug Edmonton – Whitehorse und dann, in kleinen Maschinen grundnäher, über das Yukonplateau Whitehorse – Dawson City führten Bus-Exkursionen zunächst in das boreal-subalpine Gebiet des diskontinuierlichen Permafrostes (300–400 mm, –5 bis –7.5°C. Es wurde demonstriert, dass in den mittleren Lagen (< 1000 m) unter borealem Wald kaum podsoliierte dystric Cambisols aus Schieferschutt oder -geschiebe herrschen und Permafrostböden unter subarktischem Wald an N-Hänge (gelic Regobis Cambisols) sowie vermoorte Senken (gelic Histosols) gebunden sind. In höheren Lagen (> 1000 m) sind dagegen unter subarktisch-alpiner Strauchtundra gelic Cambisols verbreitet, die jedoch bei guter Drainage (z.B. Kames-Kies) nur schwach gelic und nicht kryoturbar (also nicht turbic Cryosols nach der kanadischen Klassifikation) sind. Auf einer Fahrt bis Alaska wurden periglaziäre Formen in einem unvergletscherten Plateau demonstriert.

Von Dawson City führte der Flug über die Ogilvie und Richardson Mountains sowie das imposante Mackenzie-Delta nach Inuvik in das tief gelegene (> 500 m) nördlich-

subarktische (200 bis 300 mm, $-7,5$ bis -10°C) Gebiet des kontinuierlichen Permafrostes. Hier herrschen unter subarktischem Wald gelic Cambisols aus Geschiebemergel, wiederum bei guter Drainage (z. B. Os-Sand) nur schwach gelic und nicht turbic sowie in vermoorten Senken gelic Histosols. Ein Tagesausflug nach Tuktoyaktuk führte in geringer Flughöhe über die Caribou-Hills und ein reliktes Mackenzie-Delta in das unerwartet warme – Gebiet der niederen Arktis (100 bis 200 mm, -10 bis $-12,5^{\circ}\text{C}$), wo gelic Cambi- und Histosols unter Strauchtundra sowie Polygon- und Pingobildung demonstriert wurden. Nach einer Boot-Exkursion im rezenten Mackenzie-Delta mit gelic Fluvisols (ältere turbic) führte der Flug von Inuvik über Yellowknife zurück in das ungewohnt dunkle Edmonton.

Die Exkursion war vorzüglich vorbereitet, wobei besonders die ausgezeichnete Demonstration aller standortstypischen Pflanzen hervorzuheben und die Schwierigkeit der Präparation von Permafrostprofilen zu erwähnen ist. Sie wurde von W. Pettapiece und Tarnocaj (Bodenkunde) sowie S. Zoltai und E. Oswald (Vegetationskunde) souverän und geduldig geführt (nur auf Flügen gab es keine Fotostops). Schließlich kam auch die Geselligkeit bei Goldwaschen, Glücksspiel und Barbecue nicht zu kurz. Viele der Teilnehmer hielten sie für eine der besten Exkursionen, an denen sie je teilnahmen, so auch der Berichterstatter.

E. Schlichting,
Stuttgart-Hohenheim, BRD

Post-Congress Tour No. 11 Edmonton–Winnipeg; the Prairie Steppes of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

The route of Post-Congress Tour No. 11 led through the southern part of the Interior Plains of Western Canada. There were 27 participants from more than ten countries and three continents. They visited soil regions, farms and settlements of three states: Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The Interior Plains of Western Canada have deposits of Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cainozoic Eras. The bedrocks of these sediments form the parent material of the soils, the chemical composition of which is closely related to the geochemistry of the bedrocks. It is significant that the Tertiary deposits on sufficiently high elevation were unscathed by the various glaciations which occurred in the Quaternary period.

The plains visited by the excursion can be divided into three levels: the Alberta Plain, the Saskatchewan Plain and the Manitoba Plain. The three plains are situated stepwise, where the lower level is referred to as the Manitoba Plain, the highest as the Alberta Plain. The Alberta Plain stretches from the Missouri Coteau to the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. The Manitoba plains are separated from the second level or the Saskatchewan plains by an eastfacing Cretaceous escarpment known as the Manitoba Escarpment. All the elevations throughout the Manitoba Plain are less than 305 meters above sea-level, and on the Saskatchewan Plain between 305–610 meters. The Alberta Plain has towards its western border an elevation nearly 800 meters above the sea-level.

Nearly all the waters in the major rivers of the plains (North- and South Saskatchewan, Churchill, Red River, Red Deer River) have their source in the Cordilleran Region. They form more than 2500 kilometers of continuous waterway.

The climate of the plains is suitable for the growing of all dryland crops that are typical to the prairie region.

The soils of the plains are also typical for the prairie regions. They show a large variation depending on differences in the climatic conditions on the various parts of the plains on one side, and in the elevation and geographical conditions on the other side. The groundwater conditions (depth and mineralization of groundwater) exercise a



significant effect on the soil forming processes. That is one reason why different salt-affected, mainly Solonetz type soils are very frequent on the plains. The hydrological conditions of the plains – the occurrence of lakes and of places with stagnation of water – also effect the formation of hydromorphic soils, frequently with pronounced effects of salts.

On the first day of the tour, the participants visited the town of Vegreville, the Agriculture Canada Research Station, and the Solonetzic Soils Research Unit. The station, directed by R. R. Cairns, has carried out remarkable studies on Solonetz and Solod soils of Alberta, including the investigation of their genesis, their properties and the methods for amelioration and agricultural utilization. The Solonetz soils are widespread and impede the effective utilization of about 8–12 million hectares in the heart of Western Canada. The Solonetzic soils of this territory all have typical columnar structures and, consequently, poor water-physical properties. The salt accumulation comes from underground layers which are frequently saline and alkali. Nevertheless, the top layers of Solonetz soils have mainly neutral or slightly acid reaction; at different depths the soils contain remarkable amounts of gypsum. This is the reason why the amelioration of soils by deep-plowing and subsoil-layering is effective, as shown by the results of the experimental station. These measures, together with the addition of chemical amendments as gypsum, calcium-nitrate and magnesium nitrate, and sometimes calcium-carbonate, make the reclamation of Solonetzic soils of the area possible, and turn them into land suitable for agricultural production.

The Solonetz soils of the area are frequently solodized and they contain remarkable amounts of magnesium ions, both in soluble and exchangeable form.

In Saskatchewan, the participants of the tour observed the oil fields near Lloydminster and found Solonetzic Black soils on shale-modified glacial till deposits in Marshall at an elevation of 640 meters. Profiles of Calcareous Black soils and Orthic Black soils

were demonstrated, provoking discussions among the participants on the origin of the soils and on the similarities and differences between the black coloured Canadian soils and the Chernozem soils of Europe.

On the third day of this tour the dominant soils of the region remained the Chernozemic type. The colour of this type of soil was more brownish than that of the formerly mentioned soils, and its humus content was somewhat lower than that of the black-coloured variants.

The area and the soils were very typical for the territories suitable for grain production. The farms, elevators and other objects visited were proof of the most productive and most known wheat growing areas of the world. The environmental conditions of the region permit to increase the production of grains for the future by the introduction of intensive agricultural methods.

At the end of the third day of the excursion, the participants arrived at Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, and got briefly acquainted with the city. They visited the Museum, where they gained a good insight of the geological and ethnical history of the country. The expositions gave information as background to the field trip.

During the second part of the tour – from Regina to the Manitoba border – a Dark Brown Solonchic soil was demonstrated on a pasture land at Radville, Saskatchewan. This soil was similar to other Solonchic soils of the Canadian Plains. Its poor water-physical properties do not make its utilization as arable land effective, and the opinion of the participants, as well as of the local experts, was that it should be utilized for pasture in the future too. This soil, differently from the Vegreville type, is named Dark Brown Solonchic or Solonchic soil. The name indicates its lower humus and nutrient content, as well as the more arid conditions of formation, compared to the Solonchic soils observed previously during the excursion.

In Manitoba, a very interesting soil sequence or catena was demonstrated, where the participants familiarized themselves with Rego Black and Luvic Humic Gleysols of the area. This catena shows that even small differences in elevation may influence considerably the formation of different soil types.

On the last day of the excursion, at Roland, Manitoba, Orthic Black and Gleyed Rego Black soils were observed. Their classification, as well as the possibilities of utilization and their agricultural evaluation were discussed. Particular attention was paid to the effectiveness of fertilization on these soils.

Besides the demonstration of profiles and the landscape, the participants visited farms and had the opportunity to meet the farmers and discuss problems related to the utilization of their lands and the methods of agricultural use of their soils. Seed growing-, grain-, and mixed-production farms were visited and the participants exchanged their opinions with the Canadian farmers, who's diligency, hard work and knowledge gained respect and sympathy from all of us.

The staff at the Faculty in Saskatoon and Brandon, offering their hospitality to the participants of the tour, organized dinner on the second and fourth evening of the excursion, resp. The professional discussions and friendly atmosphere enjoyed on both evenings will remain long-lasting memories.

The local experts representing the Soil Survey and Universities of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, who acted as guides of the tour, were excellent both in professional and human respects. During the tour, we had a good chance to learn about Canada, the country: its natural beauty and richness; the people: their kindness, hard work and great achievements.

I. Szabolcs
Budapest, Hungary

THE NEWLY ELECTED HONORARY MEMBERS OF ISSS
LES MEMBRES HONORAIRES DE L'AISS NOUVELLEMENT ELUS
DIE NEUGEWÄHLTEN EHRENMITGLIEDER DER IBG

Georges Barbier (France)

Les travaux de Georges Barbier ont constitué un apport déterminant dans trois domaines de recherches :

Celles sur la fumure phosphatés et potassique des sols domaine dans lequel Monsieur Barbier a acquis une réputation internationale. Son 'introduction à l'étude des phosphates du sol', au VI^e Congrès de l'A.I.S.S., en 1956, à Paris entemoigne. On doit même le considérer comme un précurseur dans l'application des techniques isotopiques à l'étude des équilibres de fixation et de libération des ions phosphoriques et potassium dans le sol.

La mise au point de divers éléments fertilisants du sol : des bilans de l'azote en culture intensive, et des bilans humiques dans des exploitations agricoles sans élevage. De même, Monsieur Barbier a-t-il étudié les conséquences physiologiques de certains déséquilibres cationiques dans les solutions nutritives.

Des recherches sur l'accumulation dans le sol et les cultures d'éléments radioactifs de longue période provenant de la fission de l'uranium : strontium et caesium.

Monsieur Barbier fut le Directeur de Recherches à l'Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique. Il est Membre titulaire de l'Académie d'Agriculture de France en 1957 (Section Sciences physicochimiques), Président honoraire de l'Association Française pour l'Etude du sol, et a contribué en 1924 à la fondation de l'Association Internationale de la Science du Sol.

Vladimir Ignatieff (Canada)

Vladimir Ignatieff was born in Kiev, Russia. He obtained his B.Sc. degree from Wye Agriculture College in London, England. He immigrated to Canada, worked on farms in Quebec and Northern Alberta, and began his Master's Degree program in 1930. He obtained his M.Sc. in Soil Science in 1932 from the University of Alberta and his Ph.D. in Biochemistry in 1935 from the University of Toronto. He joined the staff of the University of Alberta as a Lecturer in the Dept. of Soil Science in 1936 and did research work on sulphur deficient Gray Wooded Soils, as well as on forms of iron in Gleizolics.

Dr. Ignatieff was a member of the support staff at the Quebec Conference where the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was created in 1945. He later joined FAO, working first in Washington and then in Rome until his retirement in 1970. For 20 years Dr. Ignatieff played a leading role in the work of F.A.O.'s Land and Water Use Division. He prepared the first and successive editions of 'Efficient Use of Fertilizers', a widely spread FAO publication.

Throughout his association with FAO Dr. Ignatieff has been a strong promoter of co-operation between the I.S.S.S. and the International Organizations of the U.N. system. He has contributed to the reconstitution of the I.S.S.S. after World War II.

Dr. Ignatieff is a member of many societies including the Agricultural Institute of Canada, the Canadian Physiological Society, the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Canadian Hunger Foundation, and others. In the fall of 1975 he was the recipient of an honorary 'Doctor of Science of Agriculture and Food' degree from Laval University.

Yoshiaki Ishizuka (Japan)

Yoshiaki Ishizuka graduated in 1929 from the Hokkaido Imperial University, Japan. In 1945 he received his Ph.D. in Agriculture from that same University, of which he is presently a professor Emeritus.

Since the early years at Hokkaido University he studied plant nutrition, which led to outstanding publications on the nutritional physiology on wheat. He also worked on soil surveys and studies on improvement technologies for lands to be reclaimed for agriculture in Japan. For his outstanding work on the physiological studies of the rice plant, he was awarded the Prize of Japanese Agricultural Research Institute in 1967 and also the Academy of Science of Japan in 1975. His work has greatly contributed to establishing high yielding lowland rice in Japan and other rice-growing countries. During 1970–1975 he served as Director of Food and Fertilizer Technology Centre of ASOAC and has also served as Trustee of the International Rice Research Institute and the International Vegetable Research and Development Centre.

Dr. Ishizuka was President of the Society of the Science of Soil and Manure, Japan, of which he is now an honorary member. He was Chairman of Commission IV of the International Society of Soil Science from 1964–1968, and has served on numerous occasions on international assignments.

Lucian Krolikowski (Poland)

Lucian Krolikowski completed his education in the field of forestry at the Faculty of Forestry of the Poznan University (Poland) in 1930. He obtained the doctor's degree in siloicultural science in 1935. He initiated an extensive research on the influence of mineral fertilization and calcification on the growth of forest stands on poor sandy soils. This publication brought in essentially new elements into the problem of forest soil productivity and recultivation. In 1948 he became the first head of the Department for Afforestation at the Institute of Forestry. In 1960 he founded the Department of Soil Science and Fertilization at the same Institute in Warsaw and managed it until his retirement in 1969.

Prof. L. Krolikowski is the founder of the Polish Soil Science Society, which was created in 1936. In 1946 he became the Society's Secretary-General, in 1957 its Vice-President, and in 1961 its President, which position he holds till now. Since his retirement he has devoted all his efforts and experience to the Polish Soil Science Society. He took active part in the Congresses of the I.S.S.S. in Paris (1956) and in Bucarest (1964), and has been a strong promoter of international co-operation between the Polish Soil Science Society and other national Soil Science Societies.

He has been granted highest awards and honours in Poland for his scientific and organizational achievements and is a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Leandro Vettori (Brazil)

Leandro Vettori is an Agricultural Industrial Chemist from the Superior School of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, Brazil. He has completed his training through various specialization courses in the U.S.A.

Mr. Vettori contributed considerably to the development of soil testing methods in his country and to the study of soil fertility in tropical regions. The applications of his work led to the setting up of standard soil testing laboratories in Brazil and in other developing countries. This work received recognition in 1966 through an award of the International Soil Testing Association.

Mr. Vettori served on many commissions and workshops for the regulation of the commerce of fertilizers and correctives; for land capability evaluation; and for co-ordination of the national program of soil analysis in Brazil. He has been closely associated with a number of international technical assistance programmes in his country.

Mr. Vettori is a founding member of the Brazilian Society of Soil Science, created in 1947, and which has grown to an active association of 900 members. He served as President of his National Society from 1957–1959.

**NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES
NOUVELLES DES ASSOCIATIONS NATIONALES
BERICHTE DER NATIONALEN GESELLSCHAFTEN**

Canadian Society of Soil Science

In view of the recent Edmonton Congress, the following two new publications in which the Canadian Society of Soil Science has played a role may be of interest to ISSS members.

- a) 'Manual on Soil sampling and Methods of Analysis' edited by J. A. McKeague. Available in either French or English from Canadian Society of Soil Science, Suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5H4. The price is \$10.00 (Canadian).
- b) 'The Geosciences in Canada, 1977 – Annual Report and Review of Soil Science'. Available from the Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E8. The price is \$3.50 in Canada and \$4.20 outside Canada.

For further information contact: G. C. Topp, Land Resource Research Institute Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1a 0C6 Canada.

Australian Society of Soil Science

On July 1, 1978, a new federal Council has been elected to run the Australian Society of Soil Science Incorporated for the period 1978–1980:

President:	Mr. P. E. V. Charman, Royal Exchange
Vice-President:	Dr. K. G. Tiller, Glen Osmond
Treasurer:	Mr. R. Hicks, Royal Exchange
Secretary:	Mr. B. S. C. Wood, Department of Soil Science, The University of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006
Editor of 'Soil News':	Mr. G. J. Hamilton, Soil Conservation Service, P.O. Box 249, Cowra, N.S.W. 2794

Dr. K. Norrish was the 1977 recipient of the J. A. Prescott Medal Award for Soil Science, which is made annually for outstanding contributions to Soil Science. Beginning in 1978 a second annual award will be made, to a scientist under 35 years of age on the basis of published work.

Polish Society of Soil Science

A new Committee was elected at the Society Meeting held in April 6, 1978 in Warsaw. It will serve for the period 1978–1982. The officers are:

President-Elect:	Prof. Dr. L. Królikowski
Vice-President:	Prof. Dr. B. Dobrzański
Vice-President:	Prof. Dr. S. Kowaliński
Secretary:	Prof. Dr. A. Kabata-Pendias
Treasurer:	Dr. A. Sapek, Doc.

Address: Prof. Dr. A. Kabata-Pendias, Secretary, Polskie Towarzystwo Glebonawcze, Zarząd Główny, ul Wiśniowa 61, 02-520 Warszawa, Poland.

The program of meetings for 1979 includes several symposia within the Commissions. General Conferences of the Society will be following:

– Conference on 'Humus and moor of forest soils', to be held in Bydgoszcz in May 1979.

Information: Prof. Dr. Z. Prusinkiewicz, M. Copernicus University, ul Sienkiewicza 30/32, 87–100 Torun.

– Meeting of the Polish Society of Soil Science, to be held in Lublin, 4–7 Sept. 1979.

Information: Doc. Dr. H. Domzal, Agricultural University, ul. Króla Leszczyńskiego 7, 20–069 Lublin.

Soil Science Society of Nigeria

The 1978 Annual Conference of the S.S.S.N. was held at the University of Calabar, from Monday, 18 September to Friday, 22 September, 1978.

The following were elected to hold office for the period 1978–1980.

President;	Dr. D. O. Ataga, Benin City
Vice President;	Dr. I. Unamba-Oparah, Nsukka
Secretary;	Dr. W. O. Enwezor, Nsukka
Assist. Secretary;	Dr. C. C. Mba (Miss), Nsukka
Treasurer;	Dr. A. A. Agboola, Ibadan
Editor-in-Chief;	Dr. R. A. Sobulo, Ibadan
Executive Members;	Mr. B. S. K. Onweluzo, and Dr. M. C. Igboke, Ibadan

Address: Dr. W. O. Enwezor, Dept. of Soil Science, Univ. of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria.

New Zealand Society of Soil Science

At the 1978 Annual General Meeting of the Society, the following officers and members of the Council were elected for a two year period:

President;	Dr. W. M. H. Saunders, Hamilton
Vice-President;	Prof. J. K. Syers, Palmerston North
Past President;	Dr. M. L. Leamy, Lower Hutt
Secretary;	Dr. R. Lee, Lower Hutt
Treasurer;	Dr. R. J. Furkert, Lower Hutt
Council:	Mr. P. J. Tonkin, Lincoln College
	Mr. C. G. Vuncetich, Wellington
	Dr. C. W. Childs, Lower Hutt
	Mr. A. H. Nordmeyer, Christchurch
	Mr. L. C. Blakemore, Lower Hutt
	Dr. Josephine A. Springett, Palmerston North

Address: Dr. R. Lee, Soil Bureau, Private Bag, Lower Hutt, New Zealand.

Sociedade Brasileira de Ciência do Solo

The 13th Brazilian meeting on soil fertility took place from 10 to 14th July 1978 in Goiânia. There were 270 participants and 29 scientific papers were presented. Field trips were made to Goiânia, Goiás, Caldas Novas and Pousada do Rio Quente.

Recommendations were adopted to the effect that the Brazilian Society, jointly with other relevant institutions, a) promote legislation with a view to create, install and ensure the functioning of a central Laboratory of soil analysis for fertility purposes. b) coordinate the uniformisation of methods of soil analysis for fertility purposes at the various existing national soil analysis laboratories.

An additional regional centre of the Society was created at the meeting encompassing the Central-Western area of the country (Goiás, Mato, Grosso, Distrito Federal). The 1st Brazilian meeting on classification, correlation and land suitability interpretation of soils took place in Rio de Janeiro from 1st to 8th August, 1978, with 72 participants.

The first part of the meeting concentrated on the reasons and purposes of these new kind of meetings, and discussions on the legend of the soils of Rio de Janeiro State, with attention to the concepts on the soil classes used, the methodology of interpretation for agricultural suitability including irrigation, and the use of soil information systems.

The second part consisted of a field excursion through the State, with examination of soils representative for the legenda units.

The 1st Brazilian symposium on remote sensing was held from 27th to 29th November 1978 in São José dos Campos in São Paulo State.

Address: Dr. Jose M. A. S. Valadares, Secretário Executivo, Sociedade Brasileira de Ciência do Solo, Caixa Postal 28, 13100 Campinas – SP, Brazil.

Netherlands Society of Soil Science

The 83th Scientific Meeting of the Netherlands Society was held on 22th November 1978 in Wageningen. The subject of the meeting was 'Soil Survey in a Developing Country'. It was organized by Ir. R. P. H. P. van der Schans (Neth. Soil Survey Institute, STIBOKA) and Dr.*Ir. W. G. Sombroek (formerly Kenya Soil Survey). About 200 dutch soil scientists attended.

Address: Ir. J. C. Pape, Secretary, Nederlandse Bodemkundige Vereniging, c/o STI-BOKA, P.O. Box 98, Wageningen, Holland.

Malaysian Society of Soil Science

At the 7th Annual General Meeting of the Society the following were elected office-bearers for the 1978/79 session:

President:	Mr. Chew Poh Soon	Committee Members:
Vice Presidents:		Dr. E. Pushparajah
(Peninsular Malaysia):	Dr. S. Paramanathan	Mr. B. Gopinathan
(Sabah):	Mr. Kong Hon Nyen	Mr. Wong Chow Bin
(Sarawak):	Mr. Lim Chin Pang	Mr. Zainal Yusoff
Hon. Secretary:	Mr. Khoo Kay Thye	Mr. Chan Huen Yin
Ass. Hon. Secretary:	Mr. Han Siew King	Mr. Moktaruddin Ab. Manan
Hon. Treasurer:	Mr. Chin Siew Lock	Mr. Yew Foong Keong
		Mr. Amiruddin Hussein
		Mr. Ong Tee San

Two important publications have recently become available:

Pushparajah, E., 1977 Proceedings of the conference on chemistry and fertility of tropical soils, Malaysian Soc. Soil Sci. 300 p., US\$14.00 (Malaysian Society of Soil Science, c/o Highlands Research Unit, P.O. Box 209, Klang, Selangor, Malaysia).

Contains articles on a wide range of subjects, with emphasis on the soil conditions and agriculture of Malaysia.

Pushparajah, E., 1978 Proceedings of the international conference on classification and management of tropical soils (CLAMATROPS), Aug. 1977. Malaysian Soc. Soil Sci., 850 p. US\$33.00.

These proceedings cover a wide range of subjects with welcome attention to practical applications. Presented papers as well as conference discussions are included.

8th National Congress of the Soil Science Society of Southern Africa

The Soil Science Society of Southern Africa celebrated the Silver Jubilee of its foundation this year and its 8th Congress was held at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa on July 10-14, 1978. The theme of the Congress was 'Advances in Soil Science in Southern Africa 1963-1978'. Dr. Roy Simonson, former Director of Soil Classification and Correlation of the U.S.D.A. presented the opening address entitled 'Soil Survey and soil classification in the United States'. In keeping with the theme of the Congress seven invited speakers presented review papers dealing with advances in research within the various divisions (commissions) of Soil Science in Southern Africa at the Congress. In addition 30 papers were presented covering various fields of Soil Science. A total of 100 delegates attended the Congress. The proceedings of the Congress will be published early next year.

At the following new office bearers were appointed:

President	: Prof. J. M. de Villiers	Members:	Prof. M. C. Laker
Vice President	: Dr. C. N. MacVicar		Prof. E. Verster
Secretary/Treasurer	: Dr. R. O. Barnard		Dr. A. L. du Pisani
			Dr. P. M. Grant

Address: Dr. R. O. Barnard, 1821 Pretoria 0001, South Africa

Activities of the ISSS Subcommittee 'A' on Salt-Affected Soils, over the period 1974-1978

The Subcommittee organized three Meetings during this period:

1. The Subcommittee, in cooperation with FAO, convened an expert consultation on prognosis of salinity and alkalinity. The meeting took place at FAO Rome, from 3-6 June 1975. The objective of the panel was to lay the basis for the preparation of guidelines for predicting salinity and alkalinity hazards which develop with irrigation projects. A draft of these guidelines was presented on the next meeting of the Subcommittee in Texas, USA, in 1976. The papers presented at the consultation and its recommendations were published in the form of a FAO Soils Bulletin (No 35).
2. An International Salinity Conference was held in Texas Technical University, Lubbock, Texas, USA, from 16 to 20 August 1976, under the sponsorship of the Subcommittee, jointly with the Soil Science Society of America (SSSA), the New Mexico State University, the Texas A.M. University, the US Environmental Protection Agency, and the US Salinity Laboratory. The purpose of the Conference was to focus international attention on problems in the use of saline water for irrigation and on predicting the impact of irrigation on soil salinity and on the salinity of irrigation return flows. The meeting also offered an opportunity to discuss 'Guidelines for Prognosis and Monitoring of Salinity and Sodicity' prepared by FAO, and to review the draft maps on Salt Affected soils of Africa and other continents as prepared by the Subcommittee. The Conference was attended by 91 participants from 19 countries and from FAO and Unesco. The Conference was followed by two field trips to institutions and experiment stations. The proceedings of this Conference were published.
3. A special Meeting was organized jointly with the Alberta Dryland Saline Seep Committee and the Subcommittee during the 11th ISSS Congress (Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, 1978) on the problems of Dryland-Saline-Seep. The purpose of the Meeting was to provide an overview of the saline seep problem and to discuss control measures. About 30 papers were presented during the Meeting on the extent, nature, chemistry and hydrogeology of saline seepage as well as on its practical consequences, the problems and results of its control (drainage, salt tolerance, amendments, re-cropping, etc. The submitted papers were edited by H. S. A. Van de Pluym and published before the Congress, as separate Proceedings.

During the Joint Meeting of Commissions I, IV, V and VI on Savannah Soils of the Sub-Humid and Semi-Arid Regions of Africa and their Management (NOV. 20 to Dec. 14, 1975, Ghana) Prof. G. Aubert of France presented the advanced version of the Map of Salt Affected Soils of Africa.

This Subcommittee has been entrusted with the preparation of a world map of salt affected soils at scale 1 : 5.000.000. A book was published jointly by Martinus Nijhoff - the Hague and the Research Institute for Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences - Budapest, in 1974: 'Salt Affected Soils in Europe', including a 1:5.000.000 scale map of salt affected soils in Europe, and a 1 : 500.000 scale map of salt affected soils in Hungary. The publication is the outcome of an international cooperation of soil scientists from different European countries. The profile descriptions included in the explanatory text and the criteria proposed for the subdivision of salt affected soils provide a basis for the transfer of information and experiences within the framework of a global inventory of soils resources.

I. Szabolcs
Chairman Subcommittee A

ISSS Working Group on Paleopedology

A cooperation of the ISSS with the INQUA Commission on Paleopedology was suggested and formally approved at the 11th ISSS Congress in Edmonton. The two Societies have cooperated previously in sponsoring jointly the Amsterdam Symposium (1970) and the volume on Paleopedology (Yaalon, 1971).

The INQUA Paleopedology Commission meets regularly during INQUA Congresses (next one August 1982 in Moscow, USSR) for scientific sessions and business meetings. Between congresses it carries on the work mainly through its several working groups which have formulated for themselves specific aims and purposes. The subgroup on the Origin and Nature of Paleosols has formulated criteria for the recognition of paleosols. A subgroup on Soil Stratigraphy is aiming at establishing a guide or code of soil stratigraphy. A subgroup on Dating of Paleosols aims to develop guidelines for the dating of soils and paleosols. A subgroup Applied Paleopedology has been engaged in collecting information on the use of paleosols in various countries. The commission also arranged for the publication of a Bibliography on Paleopedology, containing 2300 entries (Ruellan, 1974); a supplement volume is planned for 1981. It is now working on the preparation of a Paleopedology Handbook under the editorship of J. B. Dalrymple, and has started to issue a Newsletter. Officers for the period 1977-1982 are: President - Prof. D. H. Yaalon, Jerusalem, Israel; Vice-President - Dr. J. B. Dalrymple, Reading, U.K.; and Secretary, Dr. K. W. G. Valentine, Vancouver, B.C.

In order to avoid the duplication of efforts it was decided that the INQUA Paleopedology Commission will be recognized and act simultaneously as a ISSS Working Group. ISSS members wishing to cooperate actively with the group as regional correspondents or who have specific suggestions for future activities are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Dr. K. W. G. Valentine, Agriculture Canada, 6660 N.W. Marine Dv., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

Calcrete and paleosols

At the International Congress on Sedimentology

Pedologists, geomorphologists and geologists attended a 1½ day Symposium on Calcrete, organized within the framework of the International Congress on Sedimentology, held July 9-14, 1978, in Jerusalem, Israel.

Altogether 22 papers and posters on calcrete processes and interactions, on rates of formation and morphology, and on paleocalcrete were presented. Calcretes are being increasingly recognized in ancient geological formations and used for environmental interpretations. Some are also of economic significance.

This was probably the first time that a significant number of pedologists and geologists, actively engaged in calcrete research, joined in discussing problems of terminology, modes of formation and interpretation of calcretes. Isotopic composition, biogenetic control and micromorphological structures of calcretes were also discussed at this highly successful and well attended interdisciplinary meeting. It is planned to publish selected papers from the Calcrete Symposium in book form.

On a post-congress excursion, Israeli calcrete on chalk and eolianites, and nodular calcic horizons in loess were examined.

The inclusion of a significant number of papers on various aspects of soil formation and paleosols, the effect of man on erosional processes, and other responses to soil-slope relationships was another characteristic of this IAS Congress. It is intended to continue this interdisciplinary approach to soils and sediments also at the next IAS Congress, to be held August 1982 in Canada.

D. H. Yaalon
Chairman, ISSS Working Group PP

First Organizational Meeting of a ISSS Working Group on Desertification

An organizational meeting of a working group on desertification was held at Edmonton, Canada, on 21 June 1978, on the occasion of the 11th Congress of the ISSS, being convened by Prof. B. Rozanov, member of the ISSS, representative of the United Nations Environment Programme at the Congress. Prof. B. Rozanov served as a chairman and the secretary of the meeting.

The following functions of a working group of the ISSS on desertification were supported by the meeting:

- a. to collect and evaluate the existing knowledge of the processes of soil degradation related to desertification;
- b. to study soil losses due to desertification;
- c. to study soil processes leading to and resulting from desertification;
- d. to assist in international exchange of information on soil problems related to desertification;
- e. to participate in the activities of the international institutions of the United Nations system in the area of soils in relation to desertification;
- f. to participate, at the national and international levels, in the implementation of the relevant parts of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, particularly in the development of appropriate anti-desertification technologies of integrated soil management and the appropriate anti-desertification land-use planning and management.

The following tentative programme of work of the group was approved by the meeting:

- a. establishment of working contacts and relationships with the interested members of the ISSS and organizations concerned;
- b. preparation of a bibliography on soils of arid and surrounding areas subject to desertification;
- c. development of methodology of compilation of a Desertification Map of the World;
- d. preparation of regional reviews and a world overview on soil degradation due to desertification;
- e. convening two seminars/workshops during the years 1979–1982 on the Desertification Map of the World and the problems of soil degradation due to desertification.

B. Rozanov
Secretary of ISSS Working Group DS

Symposium on 'Soil as a site factor for forests of temperate and cool zones'

Zvolen – Brno, Czechoslovakia, 5–10 September, 1977

The meeting, organized by Working Group on Forest Soils of the ISSS (Commission V) was hosted by the High School of Forestry in Zvolen. About 60 participants from 14 countries attended.

About 40 papers divided in two main thematic groups were presented at the Meeting. The first group was related to problems of soil genesis and classification and to the dynamics of soil solution, soil temperature and soil moisture, as well as to biological activity of forest soils. In the second group of papers the appraisal of productivity of forest soils, as well as harmful effects of man's activity were considered. For both thematic groups introductory reports were prepared.

After 3 days of session the post-symposium tour was organized in the area Zvolen-Brno, through Tatra and Fatra mountains. Over 15 soil profiles, representing most

typical Middle-European forest soils were discussed, with an emphasis on genesis and classification and their impact on soil productivity and environmental protection. A very interesting point of this tour was the experimental field in Raec, where a complex monitoring of different processes in one representative forest ecosystem is being performed.

Both the symposium and the tour were very well organized and the Organizing Committee headed by prof. Šaly who was elected to be the chairman of the Working Group for the next term, obtained a sincere appreciation of all participants. The Working Group decided to continue its activity, organizing meetings focussed to individual specific problems of forest soils.

All papers have been published in two books of proceedings and they are available from: Department of Soil Science and Geology, University College of Forestry and Wood Technology, 960 53 Zvolen, CSR.

M. Cirić
Past Chairman, ISSS Commission V

REFERENCE SOIL SAMPLES

Through a cooperative effort of the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology, and the Land Resource Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, four reference soil samples for elemental analysis have been certified for: Si, Al, Fe, Mn, Ti, Ca, Mg, K, P, Ni, Zn, Cu, Cr, Pb, Hg, Sr, Ba, and V. Preliminary data are also available for more than 20 other elements.

These soil samples are: Regosolic clay, SO-1; Podzolic B horizon, SO-2; Calcareous C horizon, SO-3; and Chernozemic A horizon, SO-4. Samples are available at \$50.00 per 200-g bottle from: Coordinator, Canadian Certified Reference Materials Project, c/o Mineral Sciences Laboratories, Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology, 555 Booth Street, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0G1. Cheques, bank drafts or money orders should be made payable to the Receiver General for Canada.

ÉCHANTILLONS MODÈLES DE SOLS

Suite à la collaboration du Centre Canadien de la Technologie des minéraux et de l'Énergie et de l'Institut de Recherche sur les Terres, Agriculture Canada, quatre échantillons modèles de sols, pour fin d'analyse élémental sont certifiés pour: Si, Al, Fe, Mn, Ti, Ca, Mg, K, P, Ni, Zn, Cu, Cr, Pb, Hg, Sr, Ba et V. Des données premières (non confirmées) sont aussi disponibles pour quelques 20 autres éléments.

Ces échantillons de sols sont: horizon argileux régosolique, SO-1; horizon B podzologique, SO-2; horizon C calcaire, SO-3; et horizon A chernozémique, SO-4. On peut s'en procurer dans des bouteilles de 200 g. au prix de \$50.00 l'unité en s'adressant au coordonnateur du Project Canadien des Matériaux de Référence a/s Laboratoires des Sciences Minérales, Centre Canadien de la Technologie des Minéraux et de l'Énergie, 555 rue Booth, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0G1. Chèques, traites de banque ou mandats de poste doivent être adressés au Receveur Général du Canada.

**MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIA
REUNIONS, CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIUMS
TAGUNGEN, KONFERENZEN, SYMPOSIEN
1979**

Symposium on Water in Agriculture in Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, 16 and 17 March, 1979.

Information: Secretariat Malaysian Society of Soil Science, c/o Highlands Research Unit, P.O. Box 2009, Klang, Selangor, Malaysia.

Veranstaltungen der Deutschen Bodenkundlichen Gesellschaft.

– Gemeinsamen Sitzung der Kommissionen I und VII in Hannover, 23 März, 1979. Thema: 'Mineralogische Aspekte bodenmechanischer Erscheinungen'.

Auskunft: Prof. Dr. H. Graf von Reichenbach, Institut für Bodenkunde der Universität Hannover, Herrenhäuser Str. 2, 3000 Hannover 21, Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

– Jahrestagung der D.B.G. in Freiburg/Br., 9–15 September 1979. Thema: 'Bodenentwicklung und Landnutzung in Mittelgebirge und Vorland', mit Exkursionen in die Schweiz und nach Frankreich.

Auskunft: D.B.G., Von Sieboldstr. 4, 3400 Göttingen, Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

The Mineral Nutrition and Storage Disorders of Temperate Tree Fruits, symposium organized by the International Society of Horticulture Science, East Malling, U.K., April 1979.

Information: Dr. D. Atkinson, East Malling Research Station, Maidstone, Kent ME19 6BJ, U.K.

The Characteristics of Soils of the Humid Tropics and their Potential for Intensified Crop Production, joint meeting of the British Society of Soil Science and the Royal Geographical Society at Kensington Gore, London, 10 and 11 April 1979.

Information: Dr. D. V. Crawford, University of Nottingham, School of Agriculture, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough LE12 5RD, U.K.

13th International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 23-27 April 1979.

Information: Dr. J. J. Cook, Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, P.O. Box 8618, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107, U.S.A.

Conference on Environmental Management of Agricultural Watersheds, April 23-27, 1979, Smolenice, Czechoslovakia, organized by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analyses (I.I.A.S.A.).

Information: Prof. Dr. O. F. Vasiliev, I.I.A.S.A., 2361 Laxenburg, Austria.

9th International Congress of Agricultural Engineering, East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A., July 8-13, 1979.

Information: Prof. C. M. Hansen, C.I.G.R. Congress Coordinator, 113B Agricultural Engineering Building, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, U.S.A.

11th International Congress of the International Union of Biochemistry (I.U.B.), Toronto, Canada, 8–14 July 1979.

Information: Secretary General I.U.B., Biochemistry – U.M.E.D., P.O. Box 520875, Miami, Florida 33152, U.S.A.

United Nations Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, July 1979.

Information: F.A.O., Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy.

17th Congress of the Brazilian Society of Soil Science, Manaus, 8-13 July 1979.

Information: Jose M. A. S. Valadares, C.P. 28, 13.100 Campinas, S.P., Brazil.

Seventh International Colloquium on Soil Zoology: 'The Role of Soil Organisms in Reclamation of Disturbed Lands', Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A., July 1979 (ISSS Commission III).

Information: Prof. Dr. E. A. Paul, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N, O.W.O., Canada.

71st Annual Meeting A.S.A.: 'Agronomy: Solving Problems, Serving People', Fort Collins, Colorado, U.S.A.; 5-10 August, 1979.

Information: American Society of Agronomy, 677 South Segoe Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53711, U.S.A.

International Symposium on 'The Impact of Intensive Harvesting on Forest Nutrient Cycling', Syracuse, New York, 13-16 August 1979.

Information: Dr. A. L. Leaf, Program Chairman, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210, U.S.A.

United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979.

Information: U.N.C.S.T.D. Secretariat, Room DC-1148, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

4th International Symposium on Environmental Biochemistry, under the theme 'Evolving Ecosystems', Canberra, Australia, 26-31 August 1979.

Information: Australian Academy of Science, P.O. Box 783, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601 Australia.

7th International Symposium 'Humus et Planta', Agricultural University, Prague, 26 August-2 September 1979.

Information: Ing. J. Damaska, Research Institutes of Crop Production V.U.R.V., 16106 Ruzyně, Prague, C.S.S.R.

14th Pacific Science Congress, Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R., 20 August-5 September 1979.

Information: Organizing Committee of the 14th Pacific Science Congress, 44 Vavilov Str., V-333 Moscow, 117333, U.S.S.R.

8th Technical Conference on Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control, Phoenix, Arizona, U.S.A., September 1979.

Information: U.S. Committee on Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control, P.O. Box 15326, Denver, Colorado 80215, U.S.A.

8th International Congress of Biometeorology, Tel Aviv, Israel, 9-15 September 1979. Theme: 'Effects of Climate and Weather on Plants'.

8th Conference of the International Soil Tillage Research Organization (I.S.T.R.O.), Stuttgart-Hohenheim, Federal Republic of Germany, 10-14 September 1979.

Information: Dr. G. Kahnt, Institut für Pflanzenbau, Universität Hohenheim, D-7000 Stuttgart 70, Federal Republic of Germany.

Workshop on the Stability of Spruce Forest Ecosystems, Brno, Czechoslovakia, September 1979 (ISSS Working Group FS, in cooperation with Unesco-MAB and IUFRO).

Information: Dr. E. Klimo, Faculty of Freshy, University of Agriculture, 37 Lesnicka, Brno, Czechoslovakia.

SOIL ENVIRONMENT AND FERTILITY MANAGEMENT IN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

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Proceedings of the ISSS Colloquy on the applications of remote sensing in Soil Science, Rome, 31st August-9th September 1977. 29 articles, numerous illustrations, bibliography, 391 pages. Edited by M. C. Girard (E and F).

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