faces and lighter brown subsoils grading into the light colored weathered impure limestone. (I saw no evidence of the red clays which so effectively trap so many nutrients.) This probably accounts for the lush appearance of the native plants and the crops. Possibly, these are the kinds of soil conditions on which sugarcane can be grown most successfully. If any nutrient shortage should be found in a village garden; it could be fertilized with fish; which are rich in all of the essential elements.

Conditions on the island of Beqa were more favorable for gardening mineralogically, if not topographically; with all of the soils being formed from relatively recent nutrient-rich basalt of volcanic origin. The inlet between Little Beqa and Big Beqa used for swimming appears to be a crater where Beqa Volcano had a blowout. The hills behind the village of Suliyaga are steeply eastward dipping basaltic breccias of a type common to explosive volcanoes. At present, the New Zealand government is conducting a soil survey in Fiji. It will be quite interesting to see whether this survey will document my observations.

Professionalism and State Societies

Professional Soil Scientists Association of California
Affiliated with American Registry of Certified Professionals in Agronomy, Crops, and Soils

The Eighth Annual Meeting of Professional Soil Scientists Association (PSSAC) was held at Fresno State Univ. on 29 Jan. 1982. Thirty-four members, associate members, and visitors were in attendance.

President John Twitchell called the meeting to order, followed by introductions and announcements.

The minutes of the Seventh Annual Meeting in San Luis Obispo were reported by Secretary Rudolph Ulrich in a letter dated 1 Apr. 1981. The minutes were accepted without being read or amended.

The election of officers was announced as follows:

Board of Directors, Northern Director (1982–1984)
Gerald Anderson, Forest Service, Redding
Jim Thayer, CH2M HILL, Redding

Secretary-Treasurer (1982–1983)
Rudolph Ulrich, Consultant, Walnut Creek