areas in which the Bureau of Land Management is taking an active part. 
James J. Folks of S. C. S. is Party Chief; Walter Stone of B. L. M. is helping Jim. 
Paul Boden has moved from Dalhart, Texas toMovbridge, S. D. as GS-11 party chief. 
R. W. Jackson has worked with the following men who are writing soil survey reports: Rod Praetor (Bent Co, Colo.); Roy Larsen (Crowley Co., Colo); Bob Tomasu (Gray Co, Kans.); Vernon Hamilton (Wichita Co., Kans.) 
Mark Horsch (Pratt Co, Kans); Ivan Ratcliff (Harper Co., Kans.); Dick Coffey (Menard Co.,Texas); Tom Holder (Howard Co., Texas); Herb Stoner (Mitchell Co., Texas); Luther Geiger (Deaf Smith Co., Texas); Earl Blakeley (Hall Co., Texas); Lib Bowman (Phelps Co., Nebr.); Bob Pollock (Thayer Co., Nebr.); James Folks (Abezon Area, N. M.). 
Bob Accola, GS-11, of Colorado has just returned from a 3-month assignment in Nigeria. 

Billy D. Seay, Research Soil Scientist located at Lincoln, Nebraska, was in the field four days in April with these three Soil Scientists: 
Mark Horsch, located at Pratt, Kans. 
Ivan Radcliff, at Harper, Kansas 
Louie Dowd, at Harper, Kansas 

They were evaluating growth and survival of trees in shelterbelts in Pratt and Harper Counties, Kansas. 
The aim is to better predict the success or failure of windbreaks on different kinds of soil. Bob Lippert, Plant Materials Specialist from Manhattan, Kansas also assisted them in this study. 
The final correlation of Duel County, Nebraska was completed in April. The Party Chief was Ross Greenshield. The report is being written by Ed Sautter. 

NEWS FROM OKLAHOMA
John Allen, Soil Scientist Specialist, attended a six-weeks graduate level school on basic soil science at Oregon State University. John reports that it was a fine school, well worth the 18 hours a day that he worked while there. Henry Otsuki, Soil Correlator, attended the basic soil science course at Cornell University. He reports a good experience, but hints that a week's vacation would help him unwind from the fast pace. Effective July, 1963 he will be correlator for Oklahoma (formerly his territory included Kansas too). Southeastern Oklahoma has a soil-forest problem. Commercial pine grows well on several of the soils of McCurtain, Pushmatuha, Choctaw, and LeFlore counties. These same soils to the west and north do not support commercial pine growth. A. E. Ferben and W. J. Sauerwein (W-F Woodland Conservationists, Denver, Colorado) and Paul Lemmon, (Soil-Woodland Specialist, Washington, D. C.) will assist Oklahoma in April in planning future studies of this problem. 
The 1963 annual plan of soil survey operations for Oklahoma shows that 30 of the 77 counties have completed standard soil surveys. Six counties are scheduled for complete and final field reviews in 1963; and progress field reviews will be conducted in 14 counties. The Soil Conservation Service of Oklahoma commends the Extension Service for the plans to conduct a formal short course for county agents on use of published soil surveys. At the present time Oklahoma has 40 soil scientists. A further breakdown of these reveals that some 25 are party chiefs, GS-9; 7 are GS-11; 2 are GS-7 mappers; one is an area GS-11 soil scientist; 3 are GS-11 soil scientist specialists, each working on an assigned one-third of the state; one GS-12 is a correlator and the GS-13 is Bossman. 
Oklahoma is glad to get Louis Derr back after six weeks in Tunisia, N. Africa. This has been his second assignment to Africa, the first having been to Nigeria. 
Earl Nance