Programs and leaflets explained the project and methods of taking soil samples. "The local priest gave such enthusiastic support that he was jokingly accused of preaching soil as well as soul improvement", John T. Murdock, current chief of party, reported. Wayne R. Kussow and his Brazilian associates were suddenly deluged with more than 3,000 soil samples; half the farmers had seized the opportunity and responded with an average of three samples. By working almost around the clock for 20 days, the soil analysts were able to recommend the amounts of lime and fertilizer needed for each, and the farmers are now getting their loans. "We hope to prove that it isn't necessary to wait until the social and educational system changes", Bird concluded.

"Like much of the work they are doing, the fruits of the Ibiruba experiment will be more evident with the vantage point of several years, yet even now the enthusiasm and new spirit of their Brazilian colleagues and students and the farmers encourages and rewards the Wisconsin advisers."

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NEW PEDOLOGY-GEOLoGY-GEOGRApHy COMMITTEE MEETS

On January 10 and 11, 1967 a new committee on liaison between the disciplines of soil science, geology and geography met at the O'Hare Inn near Chicago. In attendance were O. W. Bidwell (Chm., Kansas State U.), John C. Frye (Ill. state geologist), Richard Goldthwait (Chm., Dept. Geology at Ohio State U.), E. P. Whiteside (Prof. of soil science, Michigan State U.), James Thorp (Professor-emeritus of soil science and geology at Earlham College), F. D. Hole (soil survey leader, Univ. of Wis.), David Simonett (Prof. of geography at Univ. of Kans.), and Gerald M. Richmond (geologist, U.S.G.S., Denver). This committee grew out of field trips and meetings held in August, 1965,