

## PROFESSOR NORMAN HUDSON DSc

Professor Norman Hudson was the leading British soil conservationist. He brought to the profession a truly integrated approach combining physical sciences, engineering, agronomy, socio-economics and an awareness of political and institutional issues. He was a world leader in the 'new' approach to soil conservation begun in the 1980s. From having been responsible for leading dedicated soil conservation research in the Department of Soil Conservation in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the 1960s, he came, in his later years, to believe that soil conservation was best promoted through farmer participation and as a part of land husbandry.

Following service as a pilot in the Royal Air Force between 1942 and 1947, Norman graduated with a 1st class honours degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Birmingham in 1951 and then took employment in Rhodesia, first as a Conservation Engineer, then as a Research Engineer and Senior Research Engineer. He obtained an MSc from the University of Cape Town in 1964. He returned to the UK as Director of Studies in Soil Conservation at the National College of Agricultural Engineering at Silsoe. In 1975, following a merger of the College with Cranfield University, he became Professor of Field Engineering. In 1985, Cranfield awarded him a DSc. Among many other awards were the Order of the British Empire in 1993 and the Hugh Hammond Bennett Award in 1983.

Norman practised in many countries working for a whole range of international organisations and consultancy firms. He wrote *Soil Conservation* in 1971 which became a seminal text on the subject, went through three editions and was translated into Russian, Chinese and Spanish. Despite his international standing, he always had time for his colleagues to whom he was a continual source of encouragement, and his family, to whom he was a devoted husband, father and grandfather. His death from leukaemia on 25 November 1996 is a great loss. Our sympathies go to his wife, children and grandchildren.

## SECOND ESSC CONGRESS - A RANGE OF VIEWS

### Die erste Ansicht . . .

Am zweiten internationalen Kongress der Europäischen Gesellschaft zur Bodenerhaltung (ESSC), der in der Zeit vom 1. bis 7. September 1996 an der TU München in Weihenstephan stattfand, nahmen 130 Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer aus über 30 Ländern teil. Gemäß dem Generalthema "Entwicklung und Implementierung von Strategien zur Bodenerhaltung für eine nachhaltige Landnutzung" wurde neben der Bodenerosion als klassische Disziplin der ESSC großes Gewicht auf die Themen "Bodenkontamination", "Bodenstruktur" und "Bodenverbrauch" gelegt.

Über 60 Vorträge und 50 Poster sowie drei Exkursionen im Ingolstädter Raum, im Nationalpark "Berchtesgaden" in den nördlichen Kalkalpen und zum Versuchsgut Scheyern boten einen umfassenden Einblick in die Schwerpunkte der europäischen Forschung zur Bodenerhaltung, wobei erstmals auch die osteuropäischen Länder stark vertreten waren.

Die einzelnen Themenblöcke wurden jeweils durch einen einführenden Vortrag eingeleitet, der zentrale Probleme und Zusammenhänge im Überblick darstellte. In den anschließenden Kurzvorträgen wurden dann Einzelthemen behandelt. Neben regionalen Aspekten und prozessorientierten Experimenten standen die Modellierung sowie die Umsetzung von Forschungsergebnissen im Mittelpunkt. Weitere Schwerpunkte bildeten:

- im Bereich der Bodenerosion
  - nachhaltige Vermeidungsstrategien und die ökologischen Auswirkungen von Bodenerosion,
- im Bereich der Bodenkontamination
  - die Bodenversauerung und die Belastung von Böden mit Schwermetallen und Xenobiotika,

- im Bereich des Bodenverbrauchs
  - die Auswirkungen der Torf- und Lehmentnahme sowie die Überbauung und Versiegelung im urbanen Raum,
- im Bereich der Bodenverdichtung und Bodenstruktur
  - die Oberflächenverschlammung, die Bildung von Oberflächenkrusten, Rissen und Spalten sowie die Auswirkungen schwerer Maschinen und verschiedener Landnutzungen auf das Bodengefüge.

Dank der straffen Organisation und der Disziplin der Vortragenden war im Anschluß an die Referate ausreichend Zeit zur Diskussion.

Besonderes Gewicht wurde den Posterpräsentationen eingeräumt. Zu den Themen "Strategien zur Minimierung von Bodenerosion und deren ökologischen Auswirkungen", "Bodenverdichtung und Beeinträchtigung der Bodenstruktur" und "Bodenkontamination" fanden im Foyer des Hörsaalgebäudes ganztägig im Wechsel Posterausstellungen statt. Dank der großzügig bemessenen Kaffee- und Mittagspausen und einer jeweils einstündigen Posterdiskussion war viel Raum für ein eingehendes Studium der Poster und Gespräche mit den Autoren vorhanden.

Insgesamt gab das weitgefaßte Themenspektrum auf dieser Tagung Anlaß zu kontroversen Diskussionen und anregenden Gesprächen von Spezialisten verschiedenster Disziplinen. Im Mittelpunkt standen dabei ganzheitliche Forschungsansätze und Methoden in den Bereichen Bodendegradation, Bodenverbrauch und Bodenerhaltung. Einen Höhepunkt der Tagung bildete die ganztägige Exkursion zum Versuchsgut des FAM-Projektes in Scheyern im Tertiär hügelnd, welche am 4. September stattfand. Hier wurden von Mitarbeitern der Technischen Universität München und der Gesellschaft für Strahlenforschung an zehn Stationen zu den jeweiligen Problemfeldern Anschauungs- und intensive Diskussionsmöglichkeiten geboten.

Im Rahmen der abschließenden Plenardiskussion wurden der derzeitige Stand der Forschung und die Ergebnisse der Tagung zusammengefaßt und kritisch bewertet. Dabei wurde für jeden der drei Themenkomplexe zu folgenden Fragen Stellung genommen:

1. Ist der derzeitige Stand des Wissens ausreichend zur Lösung der Probleme?
2. In welchen Bereichen sind weitere Untersuchungen notwendig?
3. Gibt es ausreichende technische Möglichkeiten zur Umsetzung der Forschungsergebnisse?
4. Wo besteht noch Entwicklungsbedarf?
5. Wie ist die Akzeptanz von Gegenmaßnahmen bzw. das Problembewußtsein in der Bevölkerung?

Die Ergebnisse wurden im Anschluß an Entscheidungsträger und Vertreter aus der Politik weitergegeben. Gerade der letztgenannte Punkt soll in Zukunft weiter ausgebaut werden.

Ein besonderes Lob gebührt den Organisatoren und Helfern. Deren Einsatz und Mühe sowie der sehr gut durchdachte Ablauf der Tagung schuf die Möglichkeit zu anregenden Gesprächen und vielfältigen Kontakten zwischen den Teilnehmern und bildete den Rahmen für die herzliche Stimmung, die diese Tagung während der ganzen Woche geprägt hat.

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## La segundo vista . . .

El pasado mes de Septiembre, durante los días 1 al 7, tuvo lugar en el campus de Weihestephan de la Universidad Técnica de Munich el 2º Congreso Internacional de la ESSC. En él se contó con la participación de más de 180 investigadores de 36 países, siendo de señalar la creciente afluencia de participantes pertenecientes a países del este de Europa cuyas aportaciones fueron de gran interés.

Este segundo congreso de la ESSC llevó por título temático "Development and implementation of soil conservation strategies for sustainable land use" enfocándose hacia el desarrollo y aplicación de estrategias para la conservación del suelo de cara a obtener un desarrollo sostenible en su utilización. Las sesiones se dividieron en tres bloques temáticos:

- erosión del suelo y su efecto sobre el ecosistema
- contaminación
- compactación del suelo y deterioro estructural

En conjunto fueron presentadas 68 comunicaciones orales y 65 posters, cuya característica más remarcable fue su incidencia en el estudio de técnicas y métodos encaminados a reducir el deterioro del suelo y así, la degradación progresiva de los ecosistemas. Tuvieron un marcado interés las presentaciones acerca del uso de técnicas para evitar la Compactación del suelo, sobre el impacto de los contaminantes orgánicos e inorgánicos sobre la biología del suelo, y sobre los posibles usos del suelo encaminados a reducir los procesos de erosión.

Como corolario del congreso, el Prof. Dr. W.E.H. Blum coordinó la sesión final en la que se discutieron las conclusiones más importantes en base a los trabajos presentados y su posible trascendencia socio-económica. Estas conclusiones se centraban en los siguientes aspectos:

- deterioro de la estructura del suelo (compactación, pastoreo,

- cambio de usos del suelo, etc.)
- erosión
- contaminación
- desaparición de suelos agrícolas y forestales (consunción)

En cuanto al deterioro estructural del suelo, debe ser considerado en la profundidad del perfil, y su efecto no solo implica a las características físicas y químicas del suelo sino también a su productividad. Dentro de los factores incidentes en este deterioro, la compactación del suelo es uno de los más importantes y cuyo impacto en el subsuelo puede ser irreversible. Para paliar este fenómeno es necesario el desarrollo de nuevas tecnologías además de medidas de remediación, ya que su control es complejo y se agrava por la escasa colaboración por parte del agricultor.

Se puso de manifiesto que la erosión es un proceso ampliamente estudiado, que trasciende lo meramente medioambiental para ser ya un problema socio-económico que implica a los estamentos de toma de decisiones. No obstante, de aspectos puntuales (erosión en cultivos, abarrancamientos, efecto del deshielo, etc.) hay actualmente escasa información. La solución a este problema se ha de basar en la concienciación e información de la sociedad, y principalmente de los agricultores y de los políticos responsables de la toma de decisiones.

La contaminación del suelo es un problema que se relaciona en gran manera con el anterior, ya que se da el transporte de contaminantes tanto orgánicos como inorgánicos por la escorrentía y sedimentos producidos en los procesos de erosión. Esta relación ha sido poco estudiada así como el impacto de los contaminantes sobre la biota del suelo. También es necesario profundizar en aspectos tales como la acumulación de contaminantes en el suelo, las vías y mecanismos de remediación y la legislación a aplicar.

Se ha podido apreciar la falta de tecnología válida para la recuperación de zonas contaminadas, sobre todo en el caso de los contaminantes orgánicos. También se puso de manifiesto la necesidad

de clarificar términos como "suelo contaminado" y "lugar contaminado".

Finalmente, la sesión concluyó con la constatación del grave problema que presenta la pérdida progresiva de suelos de cultivo y naturales debido al incremento incontrolado de la expansión urbana e industrial. Este problema no es solamente cuantitativo, sino cualitativo con fuertes implicaciones socio-económicas. No obstante, su solución es posible aunque no sin la concienciación social y la implicación del estamento político de toma de decisiones.

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### **The third view . . .**

The Second Congress on "Development and Implementation of Soil Conservation Strategies for Sustainable Land Use" was held at the Technical University of Munich at Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany. Participants from forty countries had an enjoyable and academically rewarding week in Bavaria. We are extremely grateful to the Organising Committee and the hospitality of the Technical University for a successful Conference. From a European point of view, the location of this conference was ideal so that significant numbers of scientists from both western and eastern Europe were able to compare problems and transfer expertise.

The conference began with the Pre-Congress Tour of the Paar and Danube valleys, considering the development and implementation of soil conservation strategies for sustainable land use. Our first stop was in the hop-growing area of Hallertau, where problems of soil compaction and land contamination due to copper-based herbicides

occur. The effects are cumulative, due to continuous cultivation of hop gardens for over 20 years. Underseeding, planting of headlands and reduced cultivation methods have been used to minimise the problems. Next we visited a land consolidation project in Freinhausen. This is an interesting project, involving reorganisation of small farms into more efficient, economic units with full consideration of erosion risk and soil conservation measures. Our final stop was the Donaumoos, the largest fen area in southern Germany. Initially the area was a mire, with 6-m deep peat. Today 90 per cent of the Donaumoos is used for agriculture, changing the hydro-ecological habitats. Consequently peat wastage is a serious problem and recently, fenland restoration projects have been developed to decrease peat wastage.

On 2nd and 3rd September, a large number of papers were presented in the Technical University on three main topics:

- soil erosion and ecological side-effects,
- soil compaction and structure deterioration and
- soil contamination.

After two exhaustive days, the Mid-Congress Tour was a welcome change. A visit to the Scheyern Experimental Farm of the Munich Research Association for Agricultural Ecosystems (FAM) was arranged. The landscape of Upper Bavaria is characterised by intense farming with insufficient structural elements such as hedges, lynchets and buffer strips. This has led to compaction, erosion and soil over-fertilisation with attendant pollution of surface and ground waters and ecosystem impoverishment. The landscape has been redesigned at Scheyern with a dual cultivation system - integrated and organic farming - to minimise ecological hazards. Started in 1989, the project is designed to last 15 years. Using highly sophisticated instrumentation, the results of the integrated investigations are extremely interesting. With the development of organic farming in Europe, this agro-ecological research work will be very important. The results from Scheyern and FAM will be significant to the future development of European agriculture.

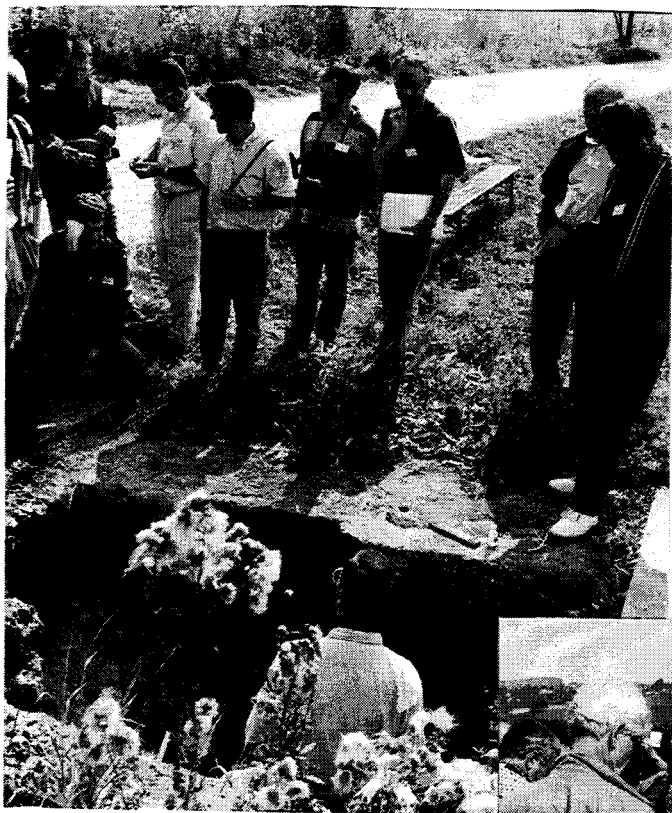


On 5th and 6th September, we returned to the University for another series of papers. Besides the oral papers, throughout the conference there were large numbers of excellent poster presentations which developed a great deal of interest. In the final stages of the Conference there were presentations, business meetings and a plenary session. Professor Chisci from Firenze, Italy was presented with an award for contributions to the study of soil erosion and conservation and Dr Baade from Jena, Germany was given the young scientist award. Professor Richter succeeded Professor Morgan as the new President of the Society. The Conference ended with the Post-Congress tour of the soil conservation measures in the alpine areas of south-east Bavaria.

The only real disappointment of the conference is the publication plan. Although there will be a special issue of *Soil Technology* for 18-20 papers, the remaining 100-120 papers will not be published. I am sure there would be general interest from participants in having the opportunity to examine these papers in more detail. I do not think it is too late to edit a conference proceedings, as many papers have already been produced.

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*Editor's Note: Do you agree with these views on publication? Should there always be a Conference Proceedings? Is it better to publish only the best papers in refereed journals? Let us know your views. A selection of letters on this topic will be published in a future Newsletter.*



*The excitement of soils analysis . . . .*

## **DER BUNDESVERBAND BODEN (BVB)**

Protection of soils is primarily not a scientific problem but an issue of translating scientific knowledge about soil protection into practical use and legislation. These tasks cannot be fulfilled by scientific societies which have to be open-minded, controversial in their opinion and which normally are not accepted by legal authorities. In addition to the German Soil Science Society (Deutsche Bodenkundliche Gesellschaft), a new association was therefore founded in Germany in June 1995. It is the Bundesverband Boden (BVB) (German Federal Soils Association). Its President is Professor Dr. R.Hüttl from the University in Cottbus and the Managing Director is Dr C.Bannick.

The main tasks of BVB are:

- representing the environmental aspects of soil in public, legal, technical and scientific practice
- development of standards (for soil protection, for experiences in soil science, for remediation procedures etc)
- education and examination in soil protection
- cooperation with national and international associations with corresponding interests.

The members of the BVB represent various disciplines (mostly agricultural engineers, geoscientists and biologists) and working areas (agriculture, forestry, regional planning, waste management, water management, archaeology and nature protection). They are mainly working at universities, administrative agencies, public research institutes or private companies, covering all aspects of soil protection, e.g. assessment of contamination in soils, remediation techniques, waste use, management of dredged soil materials, and utilisation of maps and other information sources for soil assessment and professional advice.

Several divisions, namely soil-related regulations, soil engineering, soil protection strategies, soil functions and hazards, and professional and

education, have been set up to coordinate activities within the BVB. The results of working groups and sections will be communicated in papers, statements, recommendations or guidelines. The new journal, *Bodenschutz* (published by Erich-Schmidt-Verlag, Berlin), will serve as a platform for the discussion between science and application and for the output of BVB work.

More information about BVB can be obtained from: Bundesverband Boden, Schildhornstrasse 73, D-12163, Berlin, Germany.

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*Editor's Note: The President of the ESSC is establishing contact with BVB to see whether there is any potential for joint activities. The first issue of Bodenschutz contains comment on the new German law on soil conservation which passed through the German government on 25 September 1996 and will be enacted after approval by the Bundestag and Bundesrat.*

## **SOIL CONSERVATION AND LAND POLICY IN ITALY: SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS**

Attention given to problems related to soil conservation and environmental quality in Italy has increased in recent decades. This is due not only to a greater awareness of such issues by the political parties in government which, over time, follow one another, but also, unfortunately, to an increase in environmental problems. These are of many different types.

The three main causes contributing to lower environmental and soil quality in Italy are:

- soil degradation (soil erosion, loss of soil fertility, desertification etc);
- environmental pollution linked to farming (pesticides, herbicides, animal sludges etc); and
- the pollution to which agriculture is subjected (animal sludge, industrial wastes etc).

These problems have different influences over the 1,300 km north-south length of the country, depending on local morphological, climatic and pedological characteristics. Moreover, the different levels of socio-economic development which characterise the various Italian regiones must be taken into account. As a consequence, environmental problems of the first type are particularly evident in the South and in Sardinia and Sicily whereas the regions of central Italy and, to a greater extent, the North are affected by problems of the second and third type.

The Italian Ministry of Agriculture, following the completion of the RAISA Project (advanced research for farming system innovation) in the 1980s, financed the PANDA Project (agricultural production for environmental conservation) in the 1990s. The aim of this Project is the development of sustainable agriculture based on farming systems which take care of problems of diminishing soil productivity, the loss of nutrients due to erosion, and soil and water contamination due to

pesticides and fertilisers.

The PANDA Project is divided into three sub-projects. The first is concerned with defining and mapping areas of particularly fragile soils. The second deals with the development of farming systems based on low inputs of energy and technology. The third is devoted to research on recycling organic wastes, undesirable elements, nitrogen and phosphorus.

The National Group for Hydrogeological Disaster Prevention (GNDCI), established by the National Research Council, works on many topics relevant to conservation, particularly hydrological data bases. A Data Server of GNDCI was set up to disseminate information on the research and technical activities carried out within the framework of GNDCI. The data base contains a list of publications of GNDCI and a historical and bibliographical archive on landslides and floods in Italy. It is maintained by the Institute for the Hydrogeological Protection in Central Italy. It is written in Italian and English and can be consulted on [WWW.IRPI.UNIPG.IT/](http://WWW.IRPI.UNIPG.IT/)

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## SOIL CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARY

The European Regional Conference of the International Association of Geomorphologists (IAG) was held in April in Budapest and Veszprém (Transdanubia). The paper and poster sessions included several presentations on soil erosion (chaired by Professor Gábor Mezősi). The topic of the excursion around Lake Balaton was Quaternary geology and geomorphology with some implications on soil development.

In September 1996 a Workshop in Soil Degradation Assessment (with the Application of Geographical Information Systems and Remote Sensing) was organised in Budapest at RISSAC (Research Institute of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry). The participants came from several countries including Italy, France, Hungary, Slovenia and Slovakia. The workshop focused mainly on the PHARE MERA Project. Within the frame of the workshop, the GIS Laboratory of RISSAC presented computer demonstrations.

Also in September 1996, Gödöllő University of Agronomy organised a one-day conference on Soil Conservation. The conference was part of the programme of the Exhibition of Agriculture and Food Industry (OMÉK) organised by the Ministry of Agriculture. The aim of the conference was to draw attention to the protection of arable land in Hungary. According to the 58th paragraph of law related to soil conservation, the aim of soil conservation is "the protection of soil fertility and quality as well as the prevention of its physical, chemical and biological deterioration. Soil conservation and protection are the mutual task of the state, the land user, the investor and the upkeepers". Contributions of the participants dealt with regional, global and, mainly, local aspects of soil conservation.

Another one-day conference at Gödöllő dealt with the problem of drought in the Carpathian Basin. The main conclusion of the conference was that, although the available meteorological time series are not sufficient to confirm the forecast of a net trend in aridification

for this area of Hungary and observations on the predictable impacts of the process are equally incomplete, farmers have to be prepared to fight droughts, perhaps getting ever more frequent, and agriculturalists have to be prepared to advise them. All the more so because periodical droughts are natural components of the continental climate prevailing in the area. In any case, investment in research aimed at paving the way for dealing with increased aridity seems to be justified and, in the long run, profitable. Agricultural practice has developed a series of measures against drought. They are concentrated on irrigation, selective breeding, consideration of the sensitivity of soils to drought when planning cultivation, nutrient supply, green crops, seed selection, optimal stem application and plant care. Proper fertilisation is also advised to promote the preservation of soil moisture. Potassium fertilizer should be applied in divided portions - one-third in autumn and two-thirds in spring.

The XVIIth Conference on the Meteorology of the Carpathians (14-18 October 1996) had some implications for soil conservation. Several contributions were concerned with the effect of climatic change on the environment including soils and soil water content.

The Vth Conference on Sustainable Development and the Protection of Agro-Environments took place in the Ministry of Agriculture, 6-8 November 1996.

Soil conservation training and teaching programmes are part of graduate and postgraduate education at the universities of agronomy and in the faculties of science (for geographers and geologists).

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## **THE "JAN DE PLOEY PRIZE" AWARD TO YOUNG SCIENTISTS**

In 1993, the Jan De Ploey Prize was established to further research in the field of process geomorphology.

The Prize is awarded every two years to a young scientist (under the age of 35 years) who has made a significant contribution to research in the field of geomorphological processes.

Previous prizewinners are: Dr R.Allison (University of Durham, UK) in 1993 and Dr Y.Le Bissonnais (INRA, Orléans, France) in 1995.

The Prize will be awarded for the third time at the Fourth Conference of the International Association of Geomorphologists to be held in Bologna, Italy, 28 August - 3 September 1997.

The recipient will be expected to deliver a memorial lecture at the Laboratory for Experimental Geomorphology, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium. The Prize will pay the expenses of the visit to Leuven and the residual sum may be used to support attendance at an appropriate international conference.

Nominations for the Prize should consist of a brief statement of research achievement and any supporting materials (curriculum vitae, list of publications), including a copy of at least one critical published paper.

Please send your nominations **before April 15, 1997** to the Jan De Ploey Prize Selection Committee, Laboratory for Experimental Geomorphology, K.U.Leuven, Redingenstraat 16, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium.

**ESSC COUNCIL MEETING**  
**3 September 1996 at Weihenstaphan**

**Present:** Prof. K.Auerswald, Prof. D.Gabriels, Prof. G.P.Glazunov, Dr. K.Helming, Dr. A.Kertész, Prof. M.S.Kuznetsov, Drs. F.J.P.M.Kwaad, Prof. R.P.C.Morgan, Prof. O.Nestroy, Prof. I.Pla Sentis, Prof. J.Poesen, Prof. G.Richter, Dr. J.L.Rubio, Dr. P.Schjønning, Dr. R.A.Shakesby, Prof. P.Skłodowski, Dr. D.Torri and Prof. H.Vogt.

1. The New Council adopted Dr K.Helming as a Council Member.
2. Prof. H.Vogt chaired the election in which the following candidates were proposed and elected:

Prof. G.Richter was elected President  
Dr. A.Kertész and Dr J.Rubio were elected Vice-Presidents  
Prof. J.Poesen was elected Secretary  
Dr. K.Helming was elected Treasurer.

These elected persons automatically become members of the Executive Committee. In addition, the following five persons were elected to serve on the Executive Committee:

Prof. G.P.Glazunov  
Prof. N.Misopolinos  
Prof. R.P.C.Morgan  
Prof. I.Pla Sentis  
Dr. D.Torri

Prof. R.P.C.Morgan was appointed as Editor-in-Chief of the ESSC Newsletter. He will be assisted by an editorial board consisting of Prof. K.Auerswald, Dr. J.Gallardo Díaz and Prof. H.Vogt.

3. The New Council discussed the membership contributions from the former "East European countries". Following a lively debate, the following were agreed:

1. For 1997, the membership of the ESSC for colleagues from former "East European countries" is free.

2. From January 1998, a reduced membership fee (proposal of DM 20 instead of DM 50) will be requested from members in Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia. However, investigations will first be made on the appropriate value of the reduced fee. Dr. A.Kertész will report on the opinion of his Hungarian colleagues and Prof. P.Skłodowski will seek the opinion of his Polish colleagues. Both Dr. Kertész and Prof. Skłodowski will inform the President of the outcome as soon as possible. Prof. Richter will send a questionnaire to Czech and Slovak colleagues.

3. In order to reduce mailing costs, the ESSC Newsletters for Russian colleagues (66 members) will be mailed in one package to Prof. Glazunov and Prof. Kuznetsov, who will then distribute them among the Russian members.

4. Prof. Richter will contact the Past-President (Prof. Morgan) to arrange a meeting on the most urgent ESSC issues. The President, Treasurer and Secretary will meet in Trier on 14 December 1996.

5. The next Executive Committee Meeting is scheduled for October 1997 at ZALF, Müncheberg.

**President: G.Richter**

**Secretary: J.Poesen**

*President's Note: In addition to the Executive Committee Meeting in Müncheberg, the next Council Meeting will also be held in Müncheberg from 17 to 19 October 1997. All Council Members have been informed.*

## **PUBLICATION AGREEMENT WITH CAB INTERNATIONAL**

At the General Assembly of the European Society for Soil Conservation, held at Freising-Weihenstephan on 3 September 1996, a request was made from the floor of the meeting to make the details of the Publication Agreement between the ESSC and CABI more widely known to members. The Agreement was signed on 19 February 1996 and announced in Newsletter 1/1996 (see page 25). The clauses of the Agreement are as follows:

1. The ESSC agrees to give CABI the first option on all ESSC publishing proposals for the duration of this agreement.
2. CABI will review each ESSC publishing proposal and will advise the ESSC of the terms of publication for each title. CABI reserves the right to turn down a proposal, in which case the ESSC will then be free to approach an alternative publisher about that proposal.
3. Individual contracts for the publication of each book will be drawn up between the ESSC and CABI. Payment to the ESSC for all books will be in the form of a royalty on net receipts and will be paid directly to the ESSC. Notification will be sent to the treasurer of the ESSC. The ESSC agrees to provide CABI with full bank details and to keep CABI informed of any change in the address or holder of the post of treasurer. It will be the responsibility of the ESSC to make whatever payment it deems appropriate to the author(s) or editor(s) of each book.
4. CABI agrees to promote all ESSC books published during this agreement in its annual books catalogue and will draw up individual marketing plans for each book published.
5. CABI agrees to draw up a design to be applied to all ESSC books. This design will be approved by the ESSC before use.

6. CABI agrees to pay the ESSC £300 upon completion of this letter of agreement. This sum is an advance against subsequent royalty payments to the ESSC. The ESSC agrees to use this sum towards supporting a publications officer who will act as the main point of liaison between ESSC and CABI.
7. This agreement is for 3 years from the date of completion in the first instance. Thereafter, either party is free to give one year's notice.
8. If either party fails to fulfil any of the provisions of this letter of agreement within two months of written notification of such failure, then this letter of agreement shall automatically be terminated.
9. This agreement shall be subject to and construed and interpreted according to the law of England.

The Agreement therefore provides an excellent opportunity for the Society to earn income from its publications. As stated in Newsletter 1/1996:

- Organisers of conferences, workshops and other activities will no longer have to search around for publishers. A publication possibility already exists.
- Working Groups will have a potential publication outlet for their activities.
- Any members of the Society who are considering writing or editing a book have a potential publication outlet.

Where Conference Organisers are not choosing to publish a book to represent the proceedings of the conference, the participants are still free to publish their papers in journals.

Although the size of the royalty is not stated in the agreement, discussions with CABI indicate that it will vary between 5 and 12 per

cent, depending on the expected market for the publication and the amount of editorial work carried out beforehand. The royalty will be higher if the manuscript is presented as edited camera-ready copy and lower if CABI have to do the copy-editing and typesetting. Depending on the facilities available to the author(s) or editor(s) to prepare camera-ready copy and edit the manuscript into good scientific English, a range of arrangements is possible. Similarly, the division of the royalty between the Society and the author(s) or editor(s) can be flexible, according to how much time the author(s) or editor(s) have to devote to the preparation and what costs are incurred.

The most likely publications which will arise out of the agreement are ventures proposed by you, members of the Society, outside of the Conference activities. Another source will be publications around themes of individual conference sessions rather than the whole meeting. Where publications are based on conferences or workshops, additional contributions may be invited to increase the scope of the work.

The Council has elected your Editor of the Newsletter as the Society's Publication Officer. I shall be pleased to advise any member of the Society about proposals for publication and help make them as exciting and attractive as possible to CABI.

I look forward to hearing from you. Remember too that CABI has extensive experience in electronic publication. If you do not want to write a book, how about contributing a CD ROM? Please contact me:

**Roy Morgan**  
**School of Agriculture, Food and Environment**  
**Cranfield University**  
**Silsoe Campus**  
**Silsoe**  
**Bedford MK45 4DT**  
**UK**

## NEW BOOKS

Bergsma, E., Charman, P., Gibbons, F., Hurni, H., Moldenhauer, W.C. and Panichapong, S. 1996. *Technology for soil erosion and conservation. Concepts, definitions and a multilingual list of terms for soil erosion and conservation in English, Spanish, French and German.* International Soils Reference and Information Centre, Wageningen. 325 pp.

Available from ISRIC, P.O.Box 353, 6700 AJ Wageningen, The Netherlands, NLFl. 20 + NLFl. 15 postage and packing by surface mail. Prepayment required, Eurocard/Mastercard accepted, airmail charges on request, pro-forma invoice on request.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), 1996. *L'aménagement des zones marneuses dans les bassins-versants des montagnes de l'Atlas Tellien semi-aride.* Schriftenreihe der GTZ No. 256, TZ-Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Rossdorf.

Kuznetsov, M.S. and Glazunov, G.P. 1996. *Soil erosion and conservation.* (In Russian). Moscow State University Publishing House, Moscow. 335 pp.

## NEW JOURNAL

*Land Husbandry. International Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*

Published half-yearly.

Enquiries to:

Editor-in-Chief, Journals Editorial Office - LH,  
Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.,  
66 Janpath, New Delhi 110 001, India  
Fax: ++91-11-371 3275  
e-mail: Oxford.publ@axcess.net.in

## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

- **16-18 May 1997 - WREMINSECO '97: Waste reduction and minimization for a sustainable ecology**

Sofiya, Bulgaria.

*Contact:* WREMINSECO '97, Marin R Mehandjiev, Scientific and Organising Secretary, P.O.Box 11, 1231 Sofiya, Bulgaria

tel: ++359-02-372350 fax: ++359-02-544686 / 884494 / 880380

- **16-21 June 1997 - Problems of anthropogenic soil formation**

V.V.Dokuchaev Soil Science Institute, Moscow, Russia

Post-conference tour: 22-24 June, Forest-steppe zone.

*Registration:* US\$ 250 (accompanying persons US\$ 100)

*Organisers:* Russian Society of Soil Science, Russian Academy of Sciences, ISSS Commission V

*Contact:* Dr V.D.Tonkonogov, Executive Secretary of the Organising Committee, V.V.Dokuchaev Soil Science Institute, Pyzhevskii per. 7, Moscow 109017, Russia

tel: ++7-095-230-80-52 fax: ++7-095-230-8042 / 231-5037

e-mail: sveta@agropc.msk.su

*Deadline for papers:* 1 February 1997

- **20-27 July 1997 - Modelling problems in soil science and landscape ecology**

Kursk, Russia

Post-symposium tour: 24-27 July, Kursk-Belgorod-Stariy Oskol-Talovaya-Voronezh

*Registration:* US\$ 230 (students US\$ 120).

*Organisers:* Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Russian Research Institute on Agronomy and Soil Erosion Control, Russian Society of Soil Science, Russian Academy of Sciences, Kursk City Committee on Ecology and Natural Resources, Kursk City Committee on Land Resources, ISSS Working Group MV

*Contact:* Dr I.I.Vassenev, Russian Research Institute on Agronomy and Soil Erosion Control, Karl Marx Street 70B, Kursk 305201, Russia

tel / fax: ++7-0712-331162



e-mail: agroec@rex.rosmail.com

• **24-25 July 1997 - Tillage translocation and tillage erosion**

Toronto, Canada

*Organisers:* Soil and Water Conservation Society, World Association of Soil and Water Conservation

*Contact:* David Lobb, Eastern Canada Soil and Water Conservation Centre, University of Moncton, RR#4 Grand Falls, New Brunswick E0J 1M0, Canada

tel: ++1-506-473-6570 fax: ++1-506-473-6579

e-mail: dlobb@cuslm.ca

Timothy Quine, Department of Geography, University of Exeter, Armory Building, Rennes Drive, Exeter EX4 4RJ, UK

tel: ++44-1392-263352 fax: ++44-1392-263305

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Gerard Govers, Laboratorium voor Experimentele Geomorfologie, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Redingenstraat 16, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium

tel: ++32-16-226920 fax: ++32-16-293307

e-mail: gerard.govers@geo.kuleuven.ac.be

[http://www.cuslm.ca/tillage\\_erosion/](http://www.cuslm.ca/tillage_erosion/)

• **25-26 July 1997 - Global challenges in ecosystem management in a watershed context**

Toronto, Canada

*Organisers:* Soil and Water Conservation Society, World Association of Soil and Water Conservation

*Contact:* Soil and Water Conservation Society, 7515 NE Ankeny Road, Ankeny, IA 50021-9764, USA

tel: ++1-515-289-2331 ext. 18 (Jennifer Pemble / 1-800-THE-SOIL (843-7645) fax: ++1-515-289-1227

e-mail swcs@swcs.org

<http://www.swcs.org>

*Deadline for offers of papers with abstracts (4 copies): 11 April 1997*

• **25-28 August 1997 - 14<sup>e</sup> Journées Réseau Erosion / 11<sup>e</sup> Congrès annuel AQSSS**

Québec, Canada

*Contact:* ORSTOM Réseau Erosion, BP 5045, Montpellier, 34032 France.

tel: ++33-04-67-416100 fax: ++33-04-67-416294

*Nous attendons pour le 15 Avril les titres de vos communications accompagnés des résumés*

• **16-19 September 1997 - Rangeland desertification**

Reykjavík, Iceland

*Organisers:* Icelandic Soil Conservation Service, Icelandic Agricultural Research Institute, Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture

*Contact:* Dr Olafur Arnalds, Agricultural Research Institute, Keldnaholt, 112 Reykjavík, Iceland

tel: ++354-577-1010 fax: ++354-577-1020

e-mail: ola@rala.is

http://www.RALA.IS/RADE

• **6-8 October 1997 - Experiences with soil erosion models**

Prague, Czech Republic

*Registration:* DM 300

*Organisers:* Department of Irrigation, Drainage and Landscape Engineering, Technical University of Prague (CVUT); Institute for Hydraulics and Rural Water Management, University of Agricultural Sciences, Vienna (BOKU)

*Contact:* Andreas Klik, Universität für Bodenkultur Wien, Muthgasse 18, A-1190 Wien, Austria.

tel: ++43-1-36006-5472 fax: ++43-1-36006-5499

e-mail: klik@mail.boku.ac.at

• **20-23 April 1998 - Headwater '98. Headwater control IV: hydrology, water resources and ecology in headwaters**

Merano, Italy

*Organisers:* European Academy Bolzano, Standing Committee on

Headwater Control, International Association of Hydrological Sciences  
*Contact:* Conference Secretariat, HeadWater'98, c/o European  
Academy, Weggensteinstraße 12/A, I-39100 Bolzano, Italy.  
tel: ++39-471-306111 fax: ++39-471-306099  
e-mail: HeadWater98@ms.sinfo.imterbusiness.it  
*Deadline for intention to present a paper: 28 February 1997*

• **17-21 May 1998 - ConSoil'98: Sixth international FZK/TNO  
conference on contaminated soil**

Edinburgh International Conference Centre, Edinburgh, UK  
*Organisers:* Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe (FZK), The Netherlands  
Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO) in cooperation  
with Scottish Enterprise

*Contact:* Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe GmbH, Projekt Schadstoff- und  
Abfallarme Verfahren (PSA), z.Hd.Frau B.Mathes, Postfach 3640, D-  
76021 Karlsruhe, Germany

tel: ++49-7247-82-3967 fax: ++49-7247-82-3949

e-mail: mathes@psa.fzk.de

<http://www.iai.fzk.de.soil98/>

**NEW BANK ACCOUNT**

**With the transfer of the Treasurer from Trier to Müncheberg, the  
ESSC has opened a new bank account.**

**Subscriptions and other payments to the Society should in future  
be made to:**

**Dr K.Helming, ESSC, Sparkasse Maerkisch-Oderland, BLZ  
17054040. Account No. 4000121338.**