ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION

February 1985 Newsletter

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* - mailed to members only

Message from President Indorante

Preparations are now being made for ISCA's 10th Annual Meeting on Saturday, March 16th. Along with dinner and a short business meeting, we will have a program featuring Dr. Francis Hole and Bruce Putman. Check the reservation form for details.

Two of the objectives of ISCA are to promote our profession and to promote the wise utilization and conservation of Illinois soil resource. In keeping with these objectives ISCA has sent out invitations to individuals in education, government, and the private sector who also have an interest in our goals. The program should be interesting and informative and we hope to have a good turn out. Please make reservations for you and your spouse as soon as possible.

In order to speed up the business portion of the meeting I am asking members with new or old business to please let me know by mail or phone if you want to be included on the agenda. The agenda will still be open during the meeting but the above procedure would be very helpful.

The Constitution and By-Laws Committee and the Executive Council spent many hours going over the Constitution and By-Laws to update and clear up various sections. The Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds affirmative vote of eligible voters present at any Annual Meeting, and the By-Laws may be amended by a one-half affirmative vote. In order to speed up the process of considering these changes at the Annual Meeting I am asking members to read over the proposed changes and to mail any objections, changes, or additions to me before the Annual Meeting for the considered changes, but the discussion time will be limited. Please bring your copy of the proposed changes to the meeting. The agenda for the Annual Meeting is long and we would like to speed things up by asking for comments ahead of time. See you March 16th.

Council Meeting News 1-12-85

The council and committee chairmen met at SCS State Office. The meeting was long and many items were discussed. Much time was devoted to proposed changes to the Constitution and By-Laws. Other discussions included committee reports,

invitations to special guests to our meetings, ISCA membership in the National Association of Conservations Districts and the National Wildlife Federation, picking a state soil, ISCA participation in the next ASA meeting in Chicago, history of the Illinois Soil Survey, honorary membership in the ISCA, and support for soil judging contests.

Council reaffirmed the policy of paying the subscription fee for the Soil Survey Horizons for all full and associate members in good standing. This means that if you pay $17.50 to the ISCA for dues before the Annual Meeting each year, you will receive a free subscription to SSH. Delinquent members will be dropped from the subscription list. The subscription fee is up to $10.00 this year which makes it a real bargain to belong to the ISCA. Do not mail renewals to ASA. Contact Wiley Scott if you have any questions.

Wildlife Week Materials Available

You can celebrate National Wildlife Week, March 17-23, "SOIL--We Can't Grow Without It" with the Wildlife Week kit which includes two colorful posters, an educator's guide full of activity ideas for grades K-12, 36 stamps and a special overhead transparency. The Wildlife Week kits are available free of charge while supplies last. To receive a kit or theme poster write to: National Wildlife Federation, Department NWW85, 1412 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Look for public service announcements with Eddie Albert and one of the Muppets, Rowlf the Dog, who co-chair National Wildlife Week 1985.

The new filmstrip and slide/tape program, "SOIL--We Can't Grow Without It," is also available. Magnificent slides of wildlife and stunning landscapes help illustrate the full scope of the soil issue. The program includes 80 full-color slides, a 15-minute professionally recorded program and an educator's guide full of soil appreciation activities. To order the program, send $26.95 for the SOIL: Slide/Tape Show (#79398) or $24.95 for the SOIL: Filmstrip/Tape Show (#79395) to National Wildlife Federation, Department 183, 1412 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

If you would like a copy of the articles about soil from pages 15-22 of this issue, they are available as a reprint--free in single copies and 50¢ for additional copies. Write to National Wildlife Federation, Educational Servicing, 1412 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Submitted by Mark Bramstedt.

Calendar of Geological Activities

April 20 Geological Science Field Trip. Marion County area. Free, drive own car, bring lunch, meet at Salem High School, Route 37 North at 8 a.m.

April 27 Geological Society of America Field Trip. Visit type section of Wedron Formation and two other stops. See the latest work on glacial deposits and correlations problems. Ride bus for $25.00 if registered for meetings at N.I.U. DeKalb, 4/25-26/85 ($25.00 registration fee; students $10.00). Thursday and Friday meetings (15-30 minute papers) will have

multiple sessions on glacial history and deposits, and geomorphology.

You can tag along free, on your own, if you show up at Wedron, (Illinois) Quarry at 8:30 A.M. Contact Leon Follmer for more information.

May 18 Geological Science Field Trip. Driftless area of Illinois. Free, drive own car, bring lunch, meet at Elizabeth High School, on west side of town at 8:a.m.

May 17-19 Midwest Friends of the Pleistocene Annual Field Conference. Geological and pedological record of the early Wisconsinan in the Rockford, Illinois area. Registration at 7:p.m. on 17th at Howard Johnson's south side of Rockford, fee of about $40.00, includes bus ride, guidebook, some meals, no lodging. Terminates about Sunday noon. Contact Leon Follmer for more information.

Last minute registration permitted but you risk tagging along on your own.

ANNUAL MEETING PLANS

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Soil Classifiers Association will be held Saturday, March 16, 1985 at the Holiday Inn in Bloomington. The Holiday Inn is located at the junction of Veterans Parkway and SR9.

Dinner will be at 11:30 a.m. followed by a program and business meeting. ım will be presented by two guest speakers. Dr. Francis D. Hole, E :ofessor of Soil Science and Geography at the University of Wiscons :esent a "Conversation with the Soil." The second speaker, B ın, graduate student in pedology at the University of Illinois w ıs his research project on loess characteristics along the Missis .ey.

Reservations must be received by February 27, 1985. Please fill out the following form and send it to Tonie Endres, Program Chairperson. If necessary, reservations can be made by contacting Tonie by phone:

Work 618/548-6468
Home 618/548-4633

* * *BALLOT* * *

President-Elect (vote for one)

☐ Mark Bramstedt

☐ Donald Wallace

Vice-Presedent (vote for one)

☐ Dale Calsyn

☐ Tonie Endres

Return in a separate, sealed envelope plainly marked "BALLOT" to:

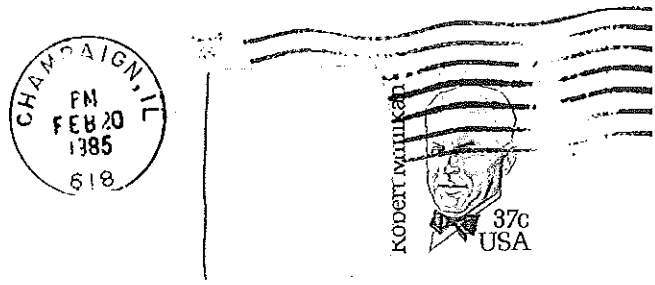
Scott Martin
415 S. Hamilton
Monticello, IL 61856

John Doll
802 Park Lane
Champaign, IL 61820

or

Present ballot to John Doll prior to the vote count at the annual meeting on March 16, 1985.

Leon R. Follmer
ISCA News Ed.
1208 W. William
Champaign, IL 61821



ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION

May 1985 Newsletter

Newsletter Contents

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Annual Meeting News

The 10th Annual Meeting was held March 16, 1985, at the Holiday Inn, Bloomington, Illinois. President Sam Indorante opened the business meeting with 58 members and guests in attendance. Secretary Scott Martin and Treasurer Wiley Scott read their reports. On 3/16/85 the treasury had a balance of $4212.58.

Committee Reports:

Constitution and By-Laws - Carl Wacker, Chairman, presented a fully developed evaluation and a set of proposals on revision of the Constitution and By-Laws. The proposals were printed in the February Newsletter. Procedural matters were explained in detail. (See following article for summary of the results.)

Ethics, Registration and Membership - Bob Darmody, Chairman, reported that 18 new members had joined in the last year, including 3 students.

Nominations - John Doll, Chairman, explained the nominations for President-elect were Mark Bramstedt and Don Wallace, and for Vice-President were Dale Calsyn and Tonie Endres.

Public Relations and Education - Bill Kresnor, Chairman, presented the new brochure explaining the purpose and objections of the ISCA.

Finance - Dave Rahe, Chairman, explained the new ISCA budget. The projection is a decline in the treasury balance but no change in dues is needed at this time. Estimated expenses for 1985 is $1955.00 compared to $1350 income.

Newsletters - Leon Follmer, Chairman, reported that 3 newsletters were sent out last year to an average of about 130 people.

Program - Tony Endres, Chairperson, reviewed the programs of the past year and encouraged members to submit photographs to the Newsletter. She recommended that a group picture of the members at the annual meeting be made available to all to promote "team spirit" and help members to get to know one another. Steve Zwicker will host the summer meeting this year in Bureau County.

In other business, Bob Darmody read two motions prepared by John Alexander to nominate Russell Odell and Lindo Bartelli for Honorary Full Membership. Jack Paschke made a motion that was approved to set up a committee to choose a "state soil." Earl Voss announced that George Walker passed away in March.

Following the business meeting two speakers presented a program. Bruce Putman discussed his thesis research on soils in loess of northwestern Illinois south of Rock Island. Professor Francis Hole from the University of Wisconsin presented his renown lecture on a "Conversation with the Soil."

At the end of the meeting, John Doll announced the results of the election:

Mark Bramstedt - President-Elect
Tonie Endres - Vice President

President Indorante passed the gavel to incoming President Mike Lilly. President Lilly announced the appointment of the following committee chairmen:

Constitution and By-Laws - Charles Love
Ethics, Certification and Membership - Richard Sims
Public Relations - Bruce Putman
Newsletter - Roger Windhorn
Program - Cliff Miles

Constitution and By-Laws Changes

The February 1985 Newsletter listed suggested changes in our Constitution and By-Laws. These changes dealt primarily with updating classes of membership, clarification of who approves committee members, how to handle a tie vote for election of officers, a change in the timing and content of the first Newsletter, and allowing for Constitution and By-Laws changes at a special meeting as well as at our Annual Meeting. These changes were approved and will be incorporated into the Constitution and By-Laws. The details are available on request.

Message from President Mike Lilly

The ISCA recently celebrated its 10th Anniversary. During those 10 years we have grown in many ways. We are now affiliated with ARCPACS. Our certification program is very successful and our membership has steadily increased. It is important that we share our success story with others. If we don't tell others about our organization, it's certain that no one else will. When was the last time you told someone about ISCA

As most of you know, the SSSA Annual Meetings will be held in Chicago during December. It may be some time before Illinois will be the host state again. We should grasp the opportunity to attend these meetings while they are at our "back door." In addition to CEU's for ARCPACS maintenance, the mettings provide an atmosphere for the exchange of ideas and information between professionals. They are also an excellent way to stay abreast of the latest developments and technology in our profession. ISCA is arranging to have a booth at the meetings. Now is the time to make plans to attend.

Public Relation and Education News

Two news articles were submitted to Soil Survey Horizons and one article was submitted to Illinois Agri-News. These articles described ISCA and our activities. The committee hopes that this practice can be maintained, if not expanded to include additional media.

ISCA continued funding ½ of the 2nd place award ($35) in the experienced division of the U. of I. Field and Furrow Club local soil judging contest.

ISCA continued funding the Burton W. Ray Scholarship Award ($50 cash, personal plaque, awardee's name engraved on permanent plaque, one-year student membership, one-year subscription to Soil Survey Horizons).

ISCA donated $100 to the U. of I. soil judging team to help defray their travel costs. (This $100 is traditionally given to the ISCA President to help cover expenses to attend the American Society of Agronomy annual meeting. The President did not attend this meeting in 1984. The Executive Council voted to donate that $100 to the soil judging team.)

Notes from your Newsletter Committee

We've all heard this before, but it is so true! "The Newsletter is only as good as the information submitted!" Our membership is made up of individuals from the southern tip of the State to the Metropolitan area of Chicago. I know there are lots of interesting things happening out there that are of interest to us all. Please let us know! Maybe you are working on a special project, made some significant soil "discovery," read a good scientific book or article, attended an especially interesting seminar - let us know! Maybe you have run across an example of good planning decisions based on soil information, hired some new people, know of an upcoming scientific workshop or field day - let us know!

If everyone in our organization wrote one article this year, we would have more than enough information for 3 or 4 educational Newsletters this year. Lets tell others how exciting soil science can be!

Newsletter Committee Members for 1985: Leon Follmer, Bill Kresnor, John Tandarich, and Roger Windhorn. Send all information to them, preferably in a condition ready for publication.

Honorary Members

Two long time members of our association, Dr. Russell Odell and Dr. Lindo Bartelli, have been granted Honorary Membership in the Illinois Soil Classifiers Association at the Annual Meeting. It is only fitting that such esteemed soil scientists be granted this honor given by our Association. Following are brief resumés of some of their accomplishments and contributions in the field of soil science.

Dr. Russell T. Odell

Dr. Odell is a native of Illinois and received his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Illinois. While at the University he was in charge of their Soil Survey program. He taught the Soil Survey course for many years and served as advisor for a large number of graduate students. One of his early contributions was the development of methods of assessing soil productivity of individual soils. These productivity indexes are now the primary basis for equilization of rural tax assessment in Illinois.

Dr. Odell has also been involved in international soil science and has served in Tanzania, Zambia, Egypt, Sudan, Zaire, Haiti, Nepal, and Pakistan. He also served two 2-year tours of duty in Sierra Leone at Njala University College as Chief of Party of the USAID Farm.

Dr. Lindo J. Bartelli

Dr. Bartelli is a native of Michigan and received both his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Michigan State University. In the Mid 1950s he came to Illinois as SCS State Soil Scientist. While he was here, he received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Illinois. His Ph.D. Thesis was a classic in recognizing and determining the nature and genesis of a special "B" horizon called a "beta B" that develops at the interface of calcareous gravelly, parent material and the overlying leached finer textured amterial. He also contributed much to the early work and thinking going into soil toxonomy, and contributed much to the early development of the Universal Soil Loss Equation.

He next served as Director of the Southern Soil Correlation Unit for USCS in Georgia and Texas. He was then appointed National Director of Soil Interpretations for the SCS in Washington, D.C. He retired from SCS in the 1970s and presently lives in Houghton, Michigan.

SOIL STEWARDSHIP WEEK

The 1985 Soil Stewardship Week will be May 12-19, 1985. This 50th anniversary year of Soil and Water Conservation movement presents a special opportunity to reach out with the soil stewardship message.

Purpose of Soil Stewardship Week is to create a larger awareness of our responsibilities for stewardship of the natural resources that sustain us all. Stewardship observances can also draw the public's attention to local resource problems and efforts being made in the community to help solve them. (Reprinted from March 21, 1985 SCS Current Developments.)

Soil erosion reducing food output capability

Worldwide soil erosion is removing topsoil from the planet's croplands at a rate estimated to be 25.4 billion tons per year, according to a new report from Worldwatch Institute called "Soil Erosion: Quiet Crisis in the World Economy." This is faster than topsoil is generated, so that it is being depleted worldwide 0.7% each year, the report estimates.

"In effect, the world is mining much of its cropland, treating it as a depletable resource, not unlike oil," the report says. The long-term effect is to reduce the soil's organic matter, damage its structural characteristics, and diminish its ability to retain nutrients. The immediate effects are subtle and, in the short term, can be masked by use of chemical fertilizers, the report says. Eventually, however, excessive soil loss leads to lower land productivity or higher food production costs. Studies in the U.S. corn belt indicate that each inch of topsoil lost reduces average yields 6%.

Although estimates of soil loss in many developing countries are not very reliable, data from the "big four" food producers—the U.S., Soviet Union, India, and China—which together have 52% of the world's cropland, show they are losing some 13.2 billion tons of topsoil per year. In the U.S., which has some of the best data on soil erosion, 44% of cropland is losing topsoil faster than it is being replaced by natural soil production.

The changes in agricultural practices necessary to check soil erosion must be implemented by farmers, but governments must play a major role if the problem is to be corrected, the study says. First they need to make an inventory of soil losses so that national cost-benefit calculations can be made. Then, because erosion-producing practices usually are more profitable than conservation in the short term, governments will need to provide incentives for farmers to abandon short-term profits for longer-term productivity. "During times of surplus, the U.S. government spends huge sums encouraging farmers to withold land from production," the study points out. "Unfortunately, no effort has been made to ensure that the most erosive land is set aside."

Copies of the study are available for $4.00 from Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. □

October 1, 1984 C&EN

NEW ISCA MEMBERS

William A. Ebert, County Soil Scientist with the Bureau Soil Survey, Princeton. Born in Stevens Point, Wisconsin. B.S. in Soil Science from the University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point. Present duties: Soil mapping.

Laura L. Craft, County Soil Scientist with the Vermilion County Soil Survey, Danville. Born in Kankakee, Illinois. B.S. in Agronomy from the University of Illinois, Urbana. Present duties: Soil mapping.

Words of Wit by Amorphous J. Colloid, III

(Reprinted from Soil Survey Horizons, 1982, v. 23, no. 3, p. 32)

An Engineer is a man who
Knows a great deal about
Very little, and who goes
Along learning more and
More about less and less
Until finally he knows
Practically everything
About nothing.

A Soil Scientist, on the
Other hand, is a man who
Knows very little about
Many things and keeps
Learning less and less
About more and more, until
He knows practically
Nothing about everything.

A Soil Conservationist
Starts out knowing
Everything about everything
But ends up knowing
Nothing about anything, due
To his association with
Engineers and Soil
Scientists.

Dear Members:

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Soil Classifiers Association e held Saturday, March 17, 1984, at the House of Hunan Restaurant, 3025 Lane, Decatur, Illinois. See map on program for location.

The meeting will begin at 11:30 a.m., with a buffet lunch that will -- followed by a program and a business meeting. The program will be presented by Penny Severns, a Council person on the City Council of Decatur. Her topic will address physical and political problems facing water supply needs for the City of Decatur.

Please make your reservations as soon as possible before March 5th. Fill out the following form and send to Tonie Endres. If you must change your plans, please contact John Doll if you cannot reach Tonie.

ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION

August 1985 Newsletter

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Summer Meeting Plans

The ISCA will be holding its summer meeting on September 21, beginning at 11:30 a.m. The picnic will be held at City-County Park which is approximately one mile north of the town of Princeton on IL 26 or 0.8 mi north of the intersection of IL 26 and I-80. The park entrance is right off IL 26 on the east side of the highway (see attached map). The park has excellent picnic and recreational facilities and we encourage all members and their families to attend.

This year's field tour will cover the soils and geology of the type section for the Malden Till which is located a short distance from the park. (Malden South Section, SW, SE, SE, 5-16N-10E, Bureau County, is described by Willman and Frye, 1970, ISGS Bul. 94.) The Malden Till and its loess covering are the parent materials for many soils in north-central Illinois. The program will include an examination of soil cores from the surrounding landscape and an investigation of the exposure containing the Malden Till.

For those attending the field trip the Princeton area has much to offer for a Saturday outing. There are many antique, gift, and china shops in Princeton and many fine resturants in the area. Princeton is the site of the Red Covered Bridge and the Historic Lovejoy Homestead. The Lovejoy home was one of the most important stations on the Underground Railroad in Illinois. Also located in Princeton is the Bureau County Historical Museum which covers the early history of the county.

Information and maps will be available at the meeting for those who want to do some site seeing. We hope to have a good crowd. See you September 21!

Illinois Soil Monolith on Way to Europe

This past spring Illinois made a unique contribution to the international knowledge of soil science. A special monolith of Cisne silt loam was collected for permanent display at the International Soil Reference Information Center or ISRIC (formerly the International Soil Museum) at Wageningen, Netherlands. A cooperative effort involving the Soil Conservation Service, the University of Illinois, and Jasper County led to the successful collection of the sample.

On May 21 the sampling team assembled at the type location of the Cisne series--fine, montmorillonitic, mesic Mollic Albaqualfs. The type location is at the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station field just outside of Newton in Jasper County. The sampling team consisted of Dave Cremeens, graduate student and Soil Lab Supervisor, and Bob Darmody, Assistant Professor of Agronomy, both with the University of Illinois. Rounding out the sampling team were Mark Bramstedt, Bryan Fitch, Bill Kreznor, and Roger Risley respresenting the Jasper County Soil Survey.

A large pit had been excavated with a backhoe in order to allow several of the team to work at the same time. A column of soil approximately 12 inches wide, 4 inches deep, and 60 inches in height was sculpted from the pit face. A plywood box of near identical inside dimension was then placed over the soil column and braced against the pit walls. Next, the fourth side or rear of the soil column was dug out from the pit face. This was done vertically in stages from top to bottom about 18 inches at a time. After the upper increment was dug out a strip of cloth was wrapped around and over the open end of the box and tied off. This would prevent the soil column from falling out of the box. The lower 18-inch increments were similarly excavated and wrapped in mummy fashion until all but the lower 12 inches of the soil column was completed. At this point the remainder of the soil column was carefully excavated free of the pit face and the braces were removed. The boxed soil column was then pushed away from the pit face to a horizontal position in the pit. The cloth wrappings were cut and removed. The soil column was further sculpted to remove excess soil material in order that the box could be sealed for shipment to Europe. The boxed sample was then carried "coffin-style" out of the pit.

The sampling crew also collected samples of each horizon for physical and chemical analysis, and undisturbed clods for bulk density determination. The National Soil Survey Laboratory will perform the analyses and forward the results to Wageningen.

The staff of the ISRIC will prepare the display monolith from the boxed soil column. Also exhibited will be photomicrographs of soil features and photographs of the Cisne soil landscape.

The Cisne monolith will join about 30 other monoliths from the United States representing a variety of soil taxa. Still, it will be the only sample from Illinois currently exhibited at the ISRIC. This and other qualities of Cisne silt loam (which will not be listed here) would certainly merit consideration of this soil as our State Soil. (Submitted by Bill Kresnor)

Not Enough Basics at Ag Schools

According to one agronomist, most universities are not educating tomorrow's agronomists and agricultural researchers the way they should; they aren't emphasizing the sciences enough.

"I've talked to students who graduate and find that every place they go they are told they aren't trained well enought to get a job," says Joe Jones, professor emeritus of plant and soil science at Southern Illinois University.

"Agriculture is both an art and a science," Jones says. "The art of agriculture can be picked up on the job, in the field, or during internships. It's the science we should teach at universities.

"Practical experience in working with a technician in the field can teach someone what to do, but not why to do it or the theory behind it. You don't learn physics and chemistry in the field; you learn them in physics and chemistry courses."

Jones says there is a great difference between knowing something and understanding it. "I know that men walked on the moon, but I don't necessarily understand what it took to get them there and exactly how they did it."

Knowledge of the basics in physical and biological sciences, in addition to knowledge of crops and soils, will allow the scientiest to be able to solve new and complex problems, Jones says.

"From the 1960's to the late 1970's our curricula have become more and more lenient. We gave students greater freedom in choosing their courses. Allowing studients to choose courses they like is not all bad, but we need to maintain a core of courses that will guarantee that students are trained the way industry or other people want them to be.

"We have improved our curricula tremendously in that respect since the late 1970's but not enough."

Jones, who was selected as one of the top soil conservation teachers in the nation in 1983, also leveled complaints at some employers. Some do not require a level of professionalism that he would like to see.

"A biology major can be a district conservationist for a soil and water conservation district," he says. "But you don't see many agronomists or soil scientists being hired as wildlife biologists." (Reprinted from Crops and Soils, 1/85)

Politics--A Distinct Obligation

Many of us in the past have thought that because we are in a scientific occupation we are beyond or exempt from political activity. This past year has proven this thought to be untrue. The current Administration has proposed drastic cuts in funding for the Soil Conservation Service and other

scientific and academic organizations. It appears that the SCS has escaped any major reduction of funds for Fiscal Year 1986. But, because most of us depend on funds from local, state, or federal agencies and because the Preamble of the ISCA Constitution states that it is a distinct obligation of the Soil Classifier to promote the sound utilization and conservation of soils, we need to be aware of on-going political activities. We need to voice our concerns and opinions to those who are responsible not only for funding, but also to those who are responsible for enacting legislation that directly affects soils. (Our up-coming proposal for a State Soil of Illinois is an example.) We also need to be aware and voice our opinions on issues that have an indirect effect on soils such as: toxic waste disposal, wetland protection, farm legislation, and "Sodbuster" bills. We, as individuals, can influence decisions of our legislators by writing letters, using the telephone, sending telegrams, or by personal meetings. The simplest method is letter writing. The National Wildlife Federation in their publication "Making Congress Work for Our Environment" gives the following suggestions for writing to your congressman.

1. Use your own words and your own stationery. A hand written letter is fine as long as it is legible.

2. Be concise. A one-page letter is long enough and has a better chance of being read than a two- or three-page letter.

3. Try to write more than one sentence, however. Explain how the issue will directly affect your life, or the people and resources in your area.

4. Identify the subject clearly. Try to refer to legislation by its bill number or its popular name, such as "Superfund."

5. Discuss only one issue in each letter.

6. Ask the legislator to do something specific, such as vote for a particular bill, request hearings, or co-sponsor a bill.

7. Ask for a reply.

8. Do not use form letters, photocopies, carbons, post cards, or petitions. They have on-tenth the impact of a personal letter.

9. Don't mention your membership in ISCA or any other organizaiton, unless you are writing as an officer of that organization. The legislator usually knows where an organization stands. They want to know where you stand as one of their consituents.

10. Don't be unnecessarily critical, insluting, or threatening. Negative letters may do more harm than good.

11. Be sure to include your return address and make a copy of your letter. You may want to write again on the same issue or refer to your letter when you receive a reply.

It only takes a few minutes to write a letter and it can make a difference. After all, the legislators want to be re-elected and your vote counts. (Submitted by Mark Bramstedt)

Selection Process for a State Soil

Listed below are the criteria that the members of the ad-hoc "Committee to Select a State Soil of Illinois" have agreed upon.

1. Since Illinois is the "Prairie State" the state soil should reflect the prairie influence. (Mollisol or, at least, Mollic subgroup)

2. The soil should be highly productive to represent Illinois' agriculture. It should be "Prime Farmland."

3. The soil should be extensive in Illinois.

4. The soil should have originated in Illinois and Illinois should have the type location.

5. The soil should have a firm classification and be supported by lab data.

6. The soil should have a history of mapping and classification and have been in use for a long period. (35 years was suggested)

7. The soil name must be easily recognized, spelled, and pronounced and relatively well-known by the non-soil scientist (farmers, realtors, land appraisers, etc.) as well as the soil scientist.

8. The soil should reflect, in some way, the major parent materials in Illinois--loess.

Other criteria that the Committee is considering are:

1. The soil should be interesting morphologically and genetically.

2. The soil should have formed in loess and till to recognize the two major parent materials in the state.

3. The soil should have formed in loess and Illinoian-age till since this age till better represents the state of Illinois than Wisconsinan-age till. (by name and extent)

4. The soil should be well or moderately well drained so that it is well suited to engineering uses to represent urban areas.

5. The soil should have multi-use qualities (ag, woodland, recreation, engineering).

6. Soils with special studies, national, or international recognition should be considered.

7. Somewhat poor or poorly drained soils fit the concept of flat, wet prairie for which Illinois is known.

If anyone has other suggestions for criteria for a state soil, send them to Mark Bramstedt, Roger Windhorn, John Alexander, or Jack Paschke (members of the Committee to Select a State Soil of Illinois).

New Soil Book

SOIL LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS by Francis D. Hole and James B. Campbell

An excellent reference of the concepts of soil landscape analysis and the application of those concepts to characterize soil patterns. For orders and infromation contact a local bookstore or the publisher:

Rowman and Allenheld
81 Adams Drive
Totawa, NJ 07512

Marion County Soil Survey--Water Table Study

A study of annual water table fluctuations in five difference soil types in Marion County was initiated in the spring of 1985. The purpose of the study is threefold: 1) to evaluate soil drainage conditions in relation to morphological soil features, 2) to verify the toxonomic classification assigned to several soil types in Marion County, and 3) to assist the soil survey project in defining the soils legend for the county.

The soil types selected for the study include the following:

Darmstadt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Hoyleton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Richview silt loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes
Tamalco silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Representative pedons were selected for each of the five study soils. Two piezometers were installed at each site. The access holes were cored with a truck-mounted power auger using a 2-inch diameter probe and were located approximately six feet apart at each site. The soil properties of the pedons sampled were described in accordance with standard procedures and terminology (Soil Survey Staff, 1951, 1981).

The piezometers consisted of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe fitted at one end with male adapters and threaded PVC caps. The pipes are 1-1/2 inch diameter (schedule 40, outside dia. 1.9 in., inside dia. 1.6 in.).

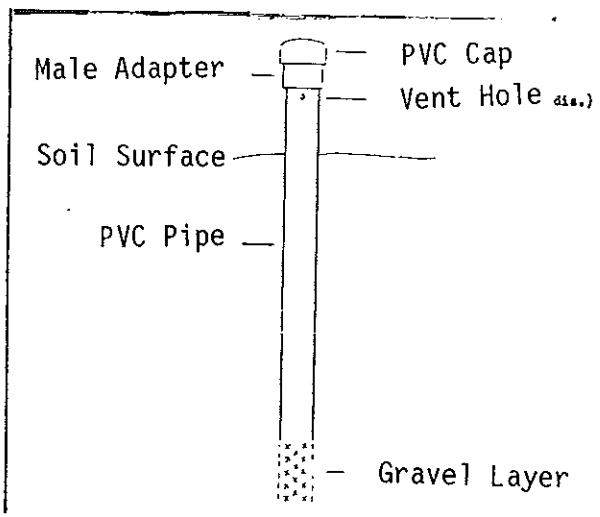


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of piezometer used to observe water table depths. Diagram is not drawn to scale.

Water table depths are being measured directly with a steel measuring tape. The readings are taken at least once a month; biweekly readings are taken during the wetter months when a water table is detected within the piezometer. Data will be collected until the summer of 1987, providing at least two years of water table measurements.

For additional information contact: Marion County Soil Survey
1404 East Main
Salem, IL 62881

REFERENCES

Soil Survey Staff. 1951. Soil survey manual. USDA Handb. 18. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Soil Survey Staff. 1981. Soil survey manual. Examination and description of soils in the field (Chapter 4). Issue 1, Directive 430-V-SSM, May 1981. USDA-Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

(Submitted by Tonie J. Endres, Soil Scientist-SCS and Vice President-ISCA)

Chicago ASA Display

The Illinois Soil Classifiers Association will have a booth and display at the upcoming American Society of Agronomy meeting in Chicago. These sessions will run from December 2nd through December 6th. Would you be able to help set up or take down the display? Are you going to attend the sessions and be willing to work in the booth for half a day or a few hours? Do you have any ideas or suggestions as to content of the display? If so, please contact Mike Lilly or Sam Indorante.

News from Members

Berry Weiss and Walt Parks conducted a two-day soil-sewage seminar in late May with Dana Grantham and Dr. Joe Jones at Southern Illinois University. There were 28 sanitarians that attended the meeting from as far north as Champaign. The sessions consisted of lectures and classroom-type discussions as well as field experience in identifying potential soil problems. Response was excellent! Good job in educating the public in the proper use of soils! (Submitted by Roger Windhorn)

Ode to Corn

June arrives, you're on the scene
Standing there, so foul and green.
Knee-high, waist-high, sometimes taller
Makes me want to scream and holler.

God, I hate it, makes me mourn.
Corn, corn, horrible corn.

Walking the fields, getting scratched
Arms and legs and face all matched
With myriad lines of pale red
Oh, I should have stayed in bed.

God, I hate it, makes me mourn.
Corn, corn, horrible corn.

Looking at the stuff all day
Makes me want to stop and say,
"Though you may laugh and you may score,
The road to hell is paved with corn!"

(written by M. Horn, dedicated to soil scientists throughout the Midwest)

ARCPACS Facts

Areas of Certification:

40%	CP Agronomist
11%	CP Crop Scientist/Specialist
47%	CP Soil Scientist/Specialist
2%	CP Soil Classification

Areas of Employment:[1]

ASA	ARCPACS	
21.0%	34.5%	Government
34.0%	26.8%	University/College
22.0%	32.9%	Industry/Consulting/Business
4.0%	2.6%	Foundation/Institute/Association
16.0%	0.1%	Student (MS and Ph.D. Candidates)
1.0%	1.0%	Farmer/Grower/Rancher
2.0%	1.8%	Other

ASA Membership Profile Statistics:[2]

54.8%	have been members for less than 10 years
53.0%	hold doctorate degrees
94.5%	men
5.5%	women[3]

The five largest Divisions in the society are:

C-1	Crop Breeding, Genetics and Cytology
S-4	Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition
S-5	Soil Genesis, Morphology and Classification
C-2	Crop Physiology and Metabolism
C-3	Crop Ecology, Production and Management

[1] Registry Statistics as of 11/12/84.
[2] ASA statistics as of 6/23/84.
[3] 95.5% of the women have been members for less than 10 years.

Oregon Soil Scientists Activity--ARCPACS

The following letter was received from Jean MacCubbin to help spread professionalism in the area soil science.

August 26, 1983

To All Oregon County Commissioners:

Honorable Members,

In the state of Oregon, many professionals (such as Engineers, Sanitarians, Geologists, and Surveyors) are registered by the state. Registration acts as certification that individuals are indeed qualified professionals. This is not the case for Soil Scientists. There is no Board of Registration for Soil Scientists.

The Oregon Society of Soil Scientists (OSSS) recognizes that this may cause difficulties for county governments in distinguishing a qualified Soil Scientist from one who claims to be a Soil Scientist, but is not, in fact, qualified.

OSSS would like to inform you that there is a national certification of professionals in Soil Science. The American Registry of Certified Professionals in Agronomy, Crops, and Soils (ARCPACS) maintains a listing of qualified individuals. There are three categories of professionals in soils recognized by ARCPACS: Soil Scientist, Soil Specialist, and Soil Classifier. To qualify for any of the three categories one must possess a broad background in Soil Science; specified college-level education, as well as experience. An on-going program of professional training and improvement is also required. All persons certified by ARCPACS are subject to a strict code of ethics. Any direct inquiry of ARCPACS should be addressed to:

*Dr. Martin D. Openshaw, CPAg/SS
Director, ARCPACS
677 South Segoe Road
Madison, WI 53711

Soil Scientists who are employed by the federal government must meet rigid, educational standards in order to qualify for their professional position. Therefore, many do not feel the need to apply for certification through ARCPACS, even though they could qualify.

Your county, no doubt, is concerned that technical engineering work is done by qualified firms and individuals. Similarly, studies of soil geographic distribution, inherent behavior and properties of soil and soil interpretations for various land uses should be done by qualified firms and individuals. ARCPACS certification of Soils assures possession of knowledge and skills necessary to present the proper product, in terms of technical reports and/or testimony. Please inform all county departments, commissions, boards, and committees that may receive technical soils information for decision-making purposes, of the contents of this letter.

If you need any information from OSSS, addresses are provided below.

Alan C. Terrell, CRSS
OSSS President
2083 SW Burdette
Roseburg, OR 97470

David Maurer, CPSS
OSSS Past President
2220 Capital Avenue
Medford, OR 97504

*Since 1983, Jean M. MacCubbin has replaced Martin Openshaw as ARCPACS Director/Coordinator.

Soil Poem Shared

On April 12, more than forty farm women and lady landowners gathered outside of Clinton for a special meeting and to hear speakers on conservation related subjects.

The featured speaker, Mrs. Rosemary Eppley of Wabash, Indiana, spoke on the need to reduce stress not only on the farm family but also on the soil upon which we depend.

I have had so many requests for a poem Mrs Eppley shared with us that day, that I decided to have it included in this column. Written by P.R. Hayward, the poem is reprinted below:

"I AM THE SOIL"

I that speak am the Soil.

I was ground out in the churning mills of the mountains.

I was carried in the hands of the ice movement of the ages.

The rush of rivers bore me to your feet.

I have been chiselled by the ceaseless drip, drip of the rain.

I have absorbed the dead vegetation of the centuries.

Thus, I rested here, waiting your coming ... your soil.

At the touch of your hands my buried wealth leaps to life.

Beneath your fingers my impulse to feed with world is satisfied.

Stirred by your skill and blessed by your patience, I give of myself to your security.

Through the years I stamp myself upon your spirit.

Close to me and from me you were born.

Upon me you play and work and suffer.

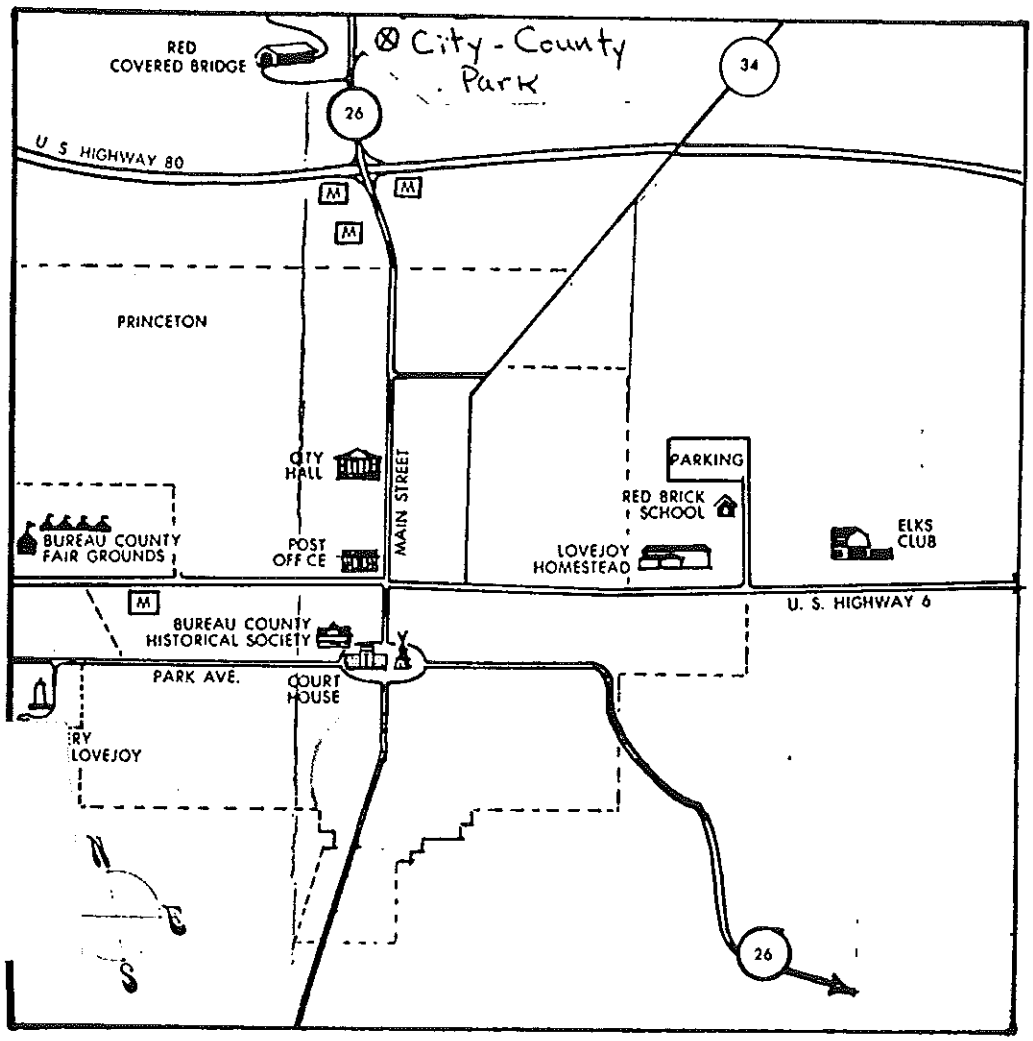
Near to my waiting arms you will lay yourself down for the last time.

Then, into my heart, to mingle with me at the end, you will come for the long sleep after your busy day of life.

For "dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return."

I am the Soil.

Map to Location of ISCA Summer Meeting



Access to the park is easy, The entrance is ~0.8 of a mile north of the intersection of I-80 and IL 26. The entrance is on the east side of the highway. After you enter the park stay to the right until you reach the picnic pavillion.

ILLINOIS SOIL CLASSIFIERS ASSOCIATION

November 1985 Newsletter

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State Soil Progress

After determining the criteria for the "State Soil of Illinois," the "Committee to Select a State Soil of Illinois" decided to solicit the membership of ISCA for nominations. Any member may make a nomination. The nominated soil should meet and address the 8 criteria previously printed in the August "Newsletter" and reprinted below. (Refer to the August "Newsletter" for other criteria to consider.) The first two soils that have been nominated are Saybrook (by J. Paschke) and Cisne (by W. Kreznor). Nominations and supporting information should be sent to J. Alexander, M. Bramstedt, J. Paschke, or R. Windhorn (members of the Committee to Select a State Soil of Illinois).

State Soil Criteria

1. The soil should be a Mollisol or in the Mollic subgroup.
2. The soil should be highly productive and be "Prime Farmland."
3. The soil should be extensive in Illinois.
4. The soil should have originated in Illinois and Illinois should have the type location.
5. The soil should have firm classification and be supported by lab data.
6. The soil should have a history of mapping and classification and have been in use for a long period--35 years or more.
7. The soil name must be easily recognized, spelled, and pronounced. It should be well known by the non-soil scientist (farmers, realtors etc.) as well as the soil scientist.
8. The soil should reflect, in some way, the major parent material in Illinois--loess.

Nomination of Saybrook Silt Loam for State Soil of Illinois

Illinois is known throughout the world as the "Prairie State." The Saybrook soil typifies the Illinois prairies. It is a distinct, fine-silty, mixed, mesic Typic Argiudoll.

Saybrook silt loam is one of the most productive soils in the state. Average yields are around 150 bushels of corn per acre. High yields are accomplished without artificial drainage, irrigation, special rotations, or extensive erosion control practices. It is a class one grade A soil. Farm sales in Saybrook soil areas bring very high agriculture land prices.

Saybrook silt loam is very extensive in northern and central Illinois. It has significant acreage in more counties of Illinois than any other Typic Argiudolls.

The Saybrook soils were first mapped in Illinois as "Brown Silt Loam on Calcareous Till." This descriptive name was used until the late 1930's. Saybrook was in the original list of Illinois soils with place names. It was first mapped as Saybrook in the Le Roy Erosion Control Project that was located in Ford and McLean Counties. Saybrook silt loam was listed on the first Soil Conservation Service, Illinois Soil Legend that was printed in 1941. In all early legends it was described as a Prairie Soil, loess over calcareous loam galcial till. Saybrook has been a very will known soil in Illinois for almost 50 years. The type location for Saybrook is now located in Kane County.

Loess and glacial till are the primary parent materials of Illinois soils. Saybrook silt loam is a product of both. It is described as having 20 to 40 inches of loess over calcareous glacial till. It has a mollic epipedon of 10 to 20 inches. (Submitted by John Paschke.)

Nomination of Cisne Silt Loam for State Soil of Illinois

Cisne silt loam reflects the prairie heritage of our state. It occupies the former broad, flat, poorly drained grasslands that once covered must of Illinois.

Cisne silt loam is mapped on over 970,000 acres of Illinois in 24 southern counties. The type location of Cisne silt loam is in Jasper County at the former University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station field in Newton. Over the years, Cisne silt loam has been the subject of research involving sodium-affected soils and soil productivity at this location.

The evolution of the central concept of the Cisne series can be seen as a reflection of the evolution of the soil survey. What we now call Cisne silt loam was first described in a soil survey report (University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station Soil Report No. 1: Clay County Soils, March 1911) as Soil No. 330--Gray Silt Loam on Tight Clay. This mapping unit included several soils similar to and associated with Cisne silt loam as it is mapped today. The University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station Soil Report No. 48: Effingham County Soils (February 1931) was the first soil report which separated these similar and associated soils, assigning each of them a soil number which they carry to this day; 2--Gray Silt Loam on Tight Clay (Cisne); 3--Gray Silt Loam on Orange Mottled Tight Clay (Hoyleton); 4--Yellowish Gray Silt Loam on Orange Mottled Tight Clay (Richview). The name Cisne Silt Loam on Orange Mottled Tight Clay (Richview). The name Cisne Silt Loam first appeared in a published soil survey report in June 1933 (University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station Soil Report No. 55: Jackson County Soils). This was the first report to use the current geographical nomenclature for soil type names. The Cisne Series was officially established in Washington County in 1927.

The Cisne series is quite interesting, morphologically. It classifies as a member of the Mollic Albaqualfs, fine, montmorillonitic, mesic. It is an Alfisol with a dark-colored surface horizon. It contains as albic horizon which forms an abrupt boundary with a clayey argillic horizon. Cisne silt loam formed in moderately thick Peoria Loess and the underlying Illinoian glacial drift. A Sangamon Soil (a paleosol), formed in the glacial drift, often comprises the lower part of Cisne silt loam.

As Illinois is among our nation's leaders in agriculture, it is fitting that our State Soil have significant agricultural use. The vast majority of Cisne silt loam is used for cultivated crops, hay land, and pasture. By no means is Cisne silt loam the most productive soil in Illinois. But it does well where properly managed and it qualifies as Prime Farmland where drained. It is a familiar name to those involved in agribusiness in southern Illinois, because it is the soil to which most other southern Illinois soils are compared. Also, the Illinois Department of Revenue uses the average productivity index of Cisne silt loam when calculating the equalized assessed value of the Predominant Soil Class of farmlands.

Recently, Cisne silt loam achieved international recognition. A soil monolith and laboratory samples were collected at the type location in Jasper County. The monolith and other data will be placed on permanent display at the International Soil Reference Information Center (the former International Soil Museum) in Wageningen, The Netherlands. It would be appropriate for the State of Illinois to recognize this event by establishing Cisne silt loam as State Soil. (Submitted by Bill Kresnor.)

Jasper County Soil Survey Completed

The Jasper County Soil Survey celebrated the completion of their field mapping with a Final Acre Ceremony on November 12 at the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station field near Newton. Rain threatened to spoil the activities, but the clouds held back (much to the relief of the survey crew). ISCA member Earl Voss was among the dignitaries who mapped the final acre (Cisne silt loam) with a "gold" probe.

The only other published soil report of Jasper County was the June 1940 University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station Soil Report #68. It provided a good general insight of the parent materials and indicated whether the soil was light or dark colored. The cooperative agreement for the modern survey was signed in May 1981 and acceleration of field mapping began in October 1982. Under the terms of the agreement, mapping of the 316,800 acres was to be accomplished by December 31, 1985 by a crew of four soil scientists (2 SCS & 2 Co.). Those that served on the crew, their tenure, and current status are listed below.

Soil Scientist	Tenure	Status
Currie, Bruce SCS Survey Leader	August-November 1982	Survey Leader Wayne County
Simcox, Brad Co. SS	October 1982-January 1984	SCS-D.C. Warren Coounty
Kreznor, Bill SCS--ISCA member	November 1982-October 1985	U of I grad student
Bramstedt, Mark SCS Survey Leader-- ISCA member	January 1983-present	Survey Leader Jasper County
Fitch, Bryan Co. SS	February 1983-present	SIU grad student in January 1986
Risley, Roger Co. SS-ISCA member	March 1984-present	Crawford County Soil Survey

ISCA Summer Meeting

The 10th Annual Summer Meeting was a success in spite of the cool, wet weather on 9/21/85. The first annual texture guessing contest was held and experience showed through. The winner was Wiley Scott with Sims and Voss coming in close behind. Some complaints were aired about the lumpy mixtures but evenso those with experience with dry correlation samples did well.

Following the picnic and contest those willing to brave the elements went to the type section for the Malden Till and saw a 50-foot exposure of glacial deposits, and listened to discussions on soils, taxonomy and glacial history of the area. The Bureau County boys built a bridge to cross the creek so that the office boys could reach the exposure. (See picture on next page.)

Next ISCA Annual Meeting

The date tentatively set for the next ISCA Annual Meeting is March 15, 1986. Please mark this on your calendars and keep it open. More details will follow in the next newsletter.

Address Changes

Please send any address changes to Scott Martin, Secretary-ISCA, 415 S. Hamilton, Monticello, IL 61856. If you wait until the dues notice you may miss some important news.

Words of Wisdon on Being a Professional

The following was submitted by Sam Indorante from the Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Field and Furrow Club at the University of Illinois, presented by Werner Nelson, Potash and Phosphate Institute:

I have listed some of the important aspects in being a professional from my standpoint--not that I am perfect, but to indicate what I look for in competent and effective people.

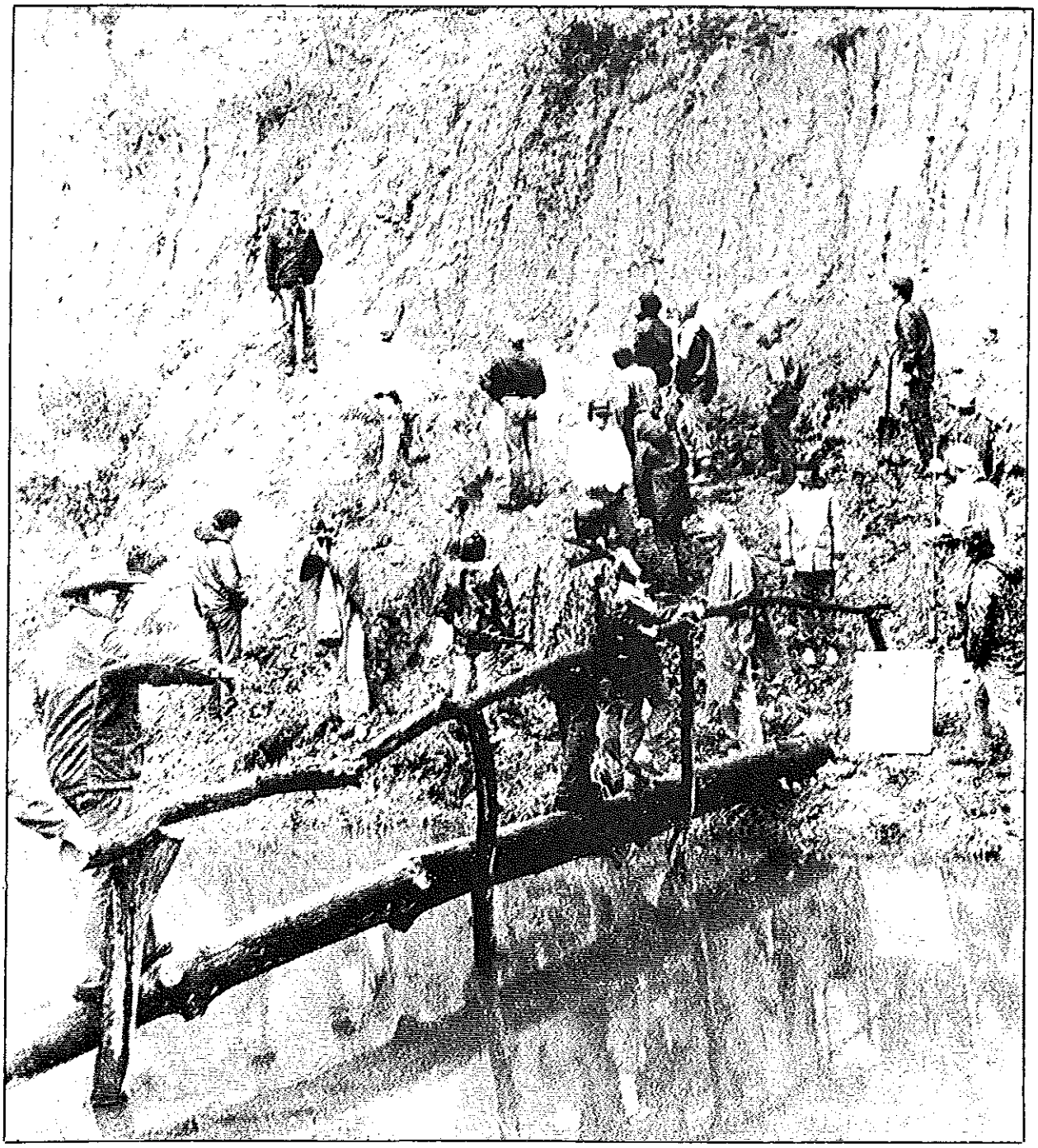
1. Have a position I feel was made for me.

2. Have a positive attitude toward myself, my work and others.

3. Am enthusiastic. This is a first step in getting the job done and selling yourself. Look forward to going to work each day. Have a since of urgency.

4. Am happy. Enjoy my work even more than when I first joined PPI. Like people. People first have to like me before we can work together.

5. Establish priorities, in work, in recreation. A person who has his desk and/or office stacked up is probably not working to his capability and is not organized. Must decide what to do first. Prepare a do list. Set goals. Distinguish between potential and realizable potential.



Soil scientists from throughout Illir ois walk across a log bridge to view the differernt layers of geological material along East Bureau Creek Saturday afternoon. This site is in Selby Township of Bureau County about a mile south of Interstate 80.

Illinois soil scientists tour local creek

PRINCETON — A tour of the East Bureau Creek area about seven miles northeast of Princeton highlighted the annual fall meeting of the Illinois Soil Classifiers Association Saturday afternoon.

Following a picnic at City County Park north of Princeton, 30 soil scientists from throughout Illinois studied the different layers of geological material in the East Bureau Creek valley and the soils that are formed in these different layers.

Members of the soil survey staff in Bureau and Putnam counties sponsored the tour. They include Steven Zwicker, Sam Indorante, Mike Walcyzinski, Kim Kroeger and Tom Fredericksen, all of Princeton. Dr. Leon Follmer of Champaign represented the Illinois State Geological Survey.

The ISCA is an organization of 75 professional soil scientists who work for universities, local, state and federal governments, industries and private firms.

The association's main goals are the establishment and maintenance of high professional standards, informing the public of the importance of the study of soils and promoting the wise use of soil resources in Illinois.

La Salle-Peru News-Tribune, Sept. 23rd, 1985

6. Never stop learning. Receive many periodicals, page through them about as soon as they come in.
7. Ask questions. Can't understand people who are not interested in the other person, what he is doing. "What are you concentrationg on?" "What is big in your life this week?"
8. Keep in mind I am a salesman of ideas but not oversell. Try to be a catalyst.
9. Try to prepare talks well and practice them. Prepare for a specific audience. Educate and motivate. Dress so as not to detract.
10. Write and rewrite in order to be concise. Use subheadings. Keep it short.
11. Have co-workers edit my writeups. Someone will catch an error, add a new idea.
12. Do most difficult tasks in morning--am most creative then. If writing something, think about it for a few days. Keep a file or a list of ideas to be included.
13. If possible do not put down a task until I am through with it.
14. Discuss or tackle the most difficult thing first.
15. Got good training. Went from Illinois to Ohio State.
16. Got broad experience--Midwest to Idaho to North Carolina to Midwest.
17. Think big. An important part of PPI activities is maximum yield research and maximum economic yields for the farmer.
18. Am honest in my evaluation to co-workers, superiors. Try to state a constructive criticism in a nice way.
19. Do not hesitate to give credit. There is no end to what can be done if I give credit freely.
20. Try to see the other person's point of view or position.
21. Got involved in professional societies. Was President of SSSA and ASA, Board member for CAST representing ASA, President of Indiana Plant Food and Agr Chemicals Association, etc.
22. Say my name when I meet someone. This often saves embarrassment for both parties.
23. Get to know young scientists in my profession and others. Show an interest in their work. Encourage them.
24. Plan ahead, make appointments and be on time. Would be lost without my little book. Offer to meet someone in his office to discuss issues. He is important!
25. Am involved in photography--prepare slides, take unusual shots. Think of what I can shoot which might make a point.
26. Travel to see what other people are doing and exchange ideas.

27. Get out in the field to see what the problems really are. One does not learn a lot behind the desk or in meeting rooms. Top farmers are top teachers. Emphasize farmer profits and energy efficiency.

28. Always send thank-you notes for courtesies. Answer letters promptly.

29. Learned how to introduce speakers properly. It can make them or break them. "Without further ado" is grossly misused.

30. Do not lose my temper. With honest differences of opinion, exchanges are good.

31. Can learn something from anyone--be it the university president, the janitor, the college professor, the fertilizer dealer, the student, or the farmer. Respect people without regard for profession.

32. Married a person who understands my dedication to my profession.

33. Recognize the worth in each person. Build on a person's strong points. Build co-workers. Don't cut off creativity. Hire people with sharper tools than mine.

34. Offer constructive criticism in a gentle manner. See some field trials or efforts that are so poorly done they are a waste of time.

35. Got involved in Christian activities. Have been about everything in two churches except President of Women's Union and the minister. Gave the lay sermon to commemorate the bicentennial on July 4, 1976. Have had a real physical and spiritual miracle in my life that last thirteen years. Have a real peace.

36. Learned to relax, sharper the next morning, self-discipline.

37. Don't bore people with a list of details. They might forget what I am trying to get across.

38. Make the bigger decisions by listing prose and cons. Do not trust to luck.

39. Remember professional people who influenced my life.

40. What is best for the farmer is best for the industry. Integrity.

Newcommers to ISCA

Gloria Westphal is a county soil scientist for the De Witt County Soil Survey. She received a B.S. degree in Plant and Soil Science from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Illinois . She would eventually enjoy working in strip mine reclamation or in soil testing. To here, ISCA offered an opportunity to meet and to exchange ideas with other soil scientists, soil conservationists, etc. Gloria enjoys camping and hiking and lives in Illiopolis with her husband Ray. She is originally from Libertyville, Illinois.

Mark McNamara is originally from Hastings, Minnesota. He is currently a county soil scientist for the De Witt County Soil Survey. Mark received a B.S. degree in Conservation and Biology from the University of Wisconsin at River Falls, Wisconsin. Mark would like to pursue a challenging career in wildlife biology. He joined ISCA to

meet with others, perhaps with more experience, from which he could learn. Mark enjoys hunting, fishing, and baseball. He currently lives in Bloomington, Illinois.

Martha Schlieper is a county soil scientist in the Pike County Soil Survey. She is originally from Pearl, Illinois. Martha received a B.S. degree in General Agriculture from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Illinois. She enjoys horseback riding and hunting, along with farming.

Patty Cook received a B.S. degree in Resource Management from the University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point. She worked as a county soil scientist in Pike County until recently and is currently serving as Resource Conservationist in Boone County, Illinois. Patty is originally from Memomonee Falls, Wisconsin and enjoys knitting.

Certification and Membership in ISCA

Several times during the past year we have received letters from members of ISCA who are confused over certification and membership in ISCA and what exactly their dues ($17.50) pay for. The following excerpt was written by Dave Rahe and Bob Darmody and appeared in a prior newsletter. Words in parentheses are added for clarification because of recent constitution/By-law changes.

A Full Member (Member) of ISCA meets the minimum Federal Civil Service Requirements for a soil scientist. In addition, 2 to 4 years of experience in mapping and classifying soils depending on education is required for Full Membership. Associate Members lack the experience of Full Members (Members). Student Members are undergraduate or graduate students pursuing an approved cirriculum. Honorary Members are elected by the members. Affiliate Members do not meet the requirements for associate membership. Additional membership categories include Out-of-State Members and Retired Members. The ethics, registration (certification), and membership committee determine membership status (and thus the amount of dues to pay. Most currently pay $17.50 per year, which, if submitted by the first of January, also entitles them to a year's subscription to Soil Survey Horizons). All classes of members may attend meetings and take part in the discussion of business matters. Only Full Members (Members) and Associate Members may vote. Only Full Members (Members) may hold an office.

Early efforts of ISCA involved a drive for a state registration program similar to that which some other professions have. ISCA was not successful in establishing a state registration system. In order to provide professional credibility to our membership, a certification program was established.

The Certification Board is appointed by the president in staggered terms. The Board administers the Certification program independently from the ISCA Council, membership committee, or any other ISCA committee. Education and experience standards are similar to the requirements for full membership. In addition, the applicant must be actively involved in soil classification and continue to be active and a written and/or oral examination must be passed by new applicants. In order to be certified and remain certified the soil classifier must also be a member in good standing in ISCA and be current in all fees for certification and membership. (The current fee for yearly certification is $5.00. You now may submit your certification fee with the ISCA dues. As an example, a Full Member (Member), that is certified with ISCA would pay an annual fee of $17.50 + 5.00. When the certification procedure was first set up by ISCA, full members at that time who wished to apply were "grandfathered" into the certification program and did not take an exam.)

We hope this explanation has cleared up some of the more common questions about membership and certification within ISCA. Complete rules are available in the Constitution and By-Laws of ISCA and complete standards for certification are also available on request. (Submitted by Roger Windhorn.)