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Ames Forestry Club

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the
Ames Forester
Fight for Survival
1913 70th Edition 1983
The
AMES FORESTER
1983
70th Edition

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## THE COVER

by Jenny Hammer

### ABOUT THE COVER

The mighty Iowa oak tree pictured on the cover represents a fight for survival. Somehow it managed to survive and grow, even though its roots could find no softer bed than a rock. This oak tree is symbolic of the struggles of everyday life. Specifically, this year's struggle for the continuation of the AMES FORESTER, and the plight of all foresters in their continuing struggle to find their niche in the forestry profession.
After 32 years of teaching in the Agronomy Department, the time has finally arrived for me to hang it up. Although it is with great regret that I retire, I am also looking forward to increased opportunities to travel and see additional soils and landscapes around the world. I have been battling physical difficulties for the last 15 years and my strength has decreased from the previous norm of more than twenty men to less than two. Another good reason to retire!

The first class I ever taught at Iowa State was foresters, and I remember with great fondness all of you progressively over the many years. To say that I have enjoyed my teaching activities immensely would be putting it mildly. Holy Bald Headed Cats—I have had the best of two worlds under the auspices of the Uplift Society. They actually paid me to do something which I so enjoyed doing.

I humbly appreciated the recognition afforded me at the Game Banquet on March 12. The plaques from the Forestry Club and the Forestry Staff, the Frudden Award, the deer skin bag full of lucre, the forestry shirt and special suspenders, the genuine Holy Bald Headed Cat, and especially the letters from many of you are all treasured. All I can say is thanks for everything!

My good wife and I plan on staying in Ames and I expect to be around the campus part of the time. I would be most happy to see you again and hope I have the opportunity to do so in the future.

Affectionately,

"Doc" Scholtes
We dedicate books, issues, and bridges to people we admire, or owe something to, or can profit from—one or the other—seldom all three. This is the exception. WAYNE H. SCHOLTES has left his mark on all of us, and we dedicate the 1983 Ames Forester to him as a token of appreciation for those gifts of student-oriented and good-humored effort unstintingly given.

But even recognizing that we enjoyed knowing the man and will miss him once the Spring of 1983 is past, there should sensibly be more to a dedication than just the acknowledgment of debt. Isn't there a model made animate in the Wayne Scholtes we know that makes us better people—foresters, soil scientists, citizens, men, women—than we would have been if we hadn't known him? If that is so, then the recent small shower of gifts, plaques, money, bald-headed cats, dedications and honors were all just fripperies. The real recognition and monument to him as a teacher resides in people, young and old, who turned out better than they might have done if they had not known him. If we consider that 1200 foresters graduated here since he started teaching Forest Soils in 1951 and that most of them had his course, then there are already a sizable number of dedicated "issues" walking about.

Wayne, the Midwesterner typical of most of us Iowa State foresters, was born in 1917 into the ordinary German-English working-class family where his father worked as a welder in Clinton, Iowa. It is no clearer to Wayne Scholtes than it is to most of us just when he decided to become a forester, but he graduated from high school in 1935 and came on to Iowa State that fall as a part of what would become the biggest graduating class in the first 35 years of Iowa State Forestry. Forty-five graduated in 1939, Wayne's year, and 63 in 1940. This number wasn't matched until 1949, 1950 and 1951 when 74, 100 and 73 graduated after WW II and that number hasn't been duplicated since. The life-long enthusiasm that Wayne has exhibited as a Forester-Agronomist may be accounted for by the fact that he was a student during the period of great emphasis on forests and soil conservation that was stimulated by the New Deal recovery programs of President Franklin Roosevelt and popularized in Iowa by the great cartoonist for the Des Moines Register, Ding Darling.

Wayne, known then not as Doc, nor Knocker, nor even The World's Greatest Soil Scientist, but as Tiger, went to Summer Camp at Mormon Lake, Arizona in 1936. There is a spring there that is still called Iowa State Spring on official Forest Service maps. During 1937 he worked as a field technician at the Hugo Sauer Nursery in Rhinelander, Wisconsin for the Lake States Forest Experiment Station. He also, as did many of us in those days, worked part-time at what is now the Iowa Conservation Commission nursery south of Ames. Looking back at the confidential records that we keep on all alumni, it is somewhat disconcerting to discover that the "Tiger", who has always spoken frankly of his great physical prowess, was given a "C" for Physical Vigor by his high school teacher and his counselor. (But then, I too, was another of those "100 pound weaklings" that furtively read Charles Atlas body building ads when I was in high school. What do high school teachers know? GWT)

After graduation in 1939 Wayne worked as a temporary with the Forest Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, then called the Indian Service, at the Red Lakes area in northern Minnesota. Then, perhaps at the encouragement of Prof. R. B. Thomson who had been at Iowa State before moving on to Duke University, Wayne received a scholarship to Duke where he earned his M.F. degree in Forest Soils in 1940. It was at this time that Francis X. Schussacher and T. S. Coile of forest mensuration and forest soils fame were at Duke. There is little doubt that the combination of nursery work at a Forest Experiment Station and graduate work at a school world-famous for quantification in forest soils provided the stimulus for Wayne to retain his interest in soil science during the long years of World War II in that hectic 1940 decade before his university teaching career began.

After graduating from Duke, Wayne returned to Iowa State College to begin work on his doctoral program. But this activity was, in turn, interrupted by permanent assignment in August, 1941 with the Soil Conservation Service as Junior Soil Scientist at Bedford, and then Shenandoah, following a special trip on June 19, 1941 to North
Dakota to marry Gladys Tofte. We can assume that the loess hills of southwestern Iowa made a sizable impression on Soil Scientist Scholtes and laid the groundwork for the many subsequent class trips taken to that unique-in-Iowa area.

From 1942 through 1945, Airman Scholtes served in the Army Air Corps as weather observer with the 19th Weather Squadron with most of the two-years of overseas duty being in Cairo, Egypt and a few months in Iran. After three-and-one-half years in the Army Air Corps, Wayne returned to Gladys and his first-born daughter, Beth Ann, in December of 1945 and took up his duties in the SCS in Red Oak as Soil Scientist.

By January 1, 1947, Wayne and his family had come to Ames with a transfer from SCS to the Bureau of Plant Industry. This gave him the opportunity to resume his course work and research toward his doctorate. Relatively few college professors set out to be teachers (often the trauma of a college education makes further consideration of a life in the classroom untenable) and so was it with Dr. (as of 1951) Scholtes. But continual exposure to university life at Ames perhaps swung the balance toward a university career.

Dean Louis Thompson has often commented that when he first heard Wayne's delivery at a Toastmaster's meeting it was evident to him that the man simply must become a teacher. Few have had reason to regret Dean Thompson's recommendation and Wayne Scholtes' decision to become a teacher. As a feature story in 1960, News of Iowa State put it, "He discovered at once that audiences--and this is particularly true of students--respond best when serious talks are laced with a bit of drama, an apt story or a moment of humor."

So many faculty members heard about the Scholtes style that there was some fear that the College of Agriculture would soon be made up of imitators of Wayne. But, of course, most soon discovered that, while imitation is a sincere form of flattery, there was more to it than throwing chalk, showing slides and calling students "knockers". Thankfully, the imitators soon desisted, but through the three decades of Scholtes teaching there has been a real awareness by students and teachers that sound teaching need not, and must not, be boring. It should be noted that not all students immediately realized that Wayne Scholtes was both highly competent and thoroughly serious about his subject matter. Many was the mid-term grade given to those who remembered the jokes but forgot what they illustrated.

Widely known as a teacher and widely respected as a soils expert, Wayne was called on to solve diverse questions in such matters as C14 dating of pre-glacial wood excavated from highway cuts, the aging of the Effigy Mounds in northeast Iowa by analyzing soil profile development, and tracing the origin of the loess-capped ridges or "pahas". His research and consultation and obvious gift for exposition brought him in contact with many specialists and added to an already extensive repertoire of illustrations that enlightened and occasionally bedazzled students.

For many years he was a director of Iowa State's Soil Science Institute and was simultaneously serving as featured lecturer at the Conservation Institutes and the National Science Institute at Northeast Missouri State College, the Life Science Institute at West Virginia University, and the Earth Science Institute at Iowa State. He was a visiting professor of agronomy at the University of Illinois (1958) and the University of Arizona (1966 and 1969). Since the beginning of this department's contact with the Trees for Tomorrow Camp at Eagle River, Wisconsin, Wayne has exposed the high school students from three states to the marvels of the soil and its science.

I have particular reason to be grateful for Wayne's diversity because he went to the 1953 Forestry Camp in Wyoming in my place so that I could finish the field research on my own doctorate. It was perhaps merely bad luck that a polluted irrigation ditch was temptingly present when Wayne and the entire class got thirsty one afternoon. It's certainly unfortunate that Wayne's most vivid recollection of that beautiful Medicine Bow country is "Camp Fever".

In the summer of 1962, Scholtes was a member of a team sent by Iowa State, under the auspices of the State Department, to Uruguay for three months to propose work plans for assistance in the agricultural development project in that country. He returned to Uruguay for two years with his family in 1963 as a soils specialist at the Faculties of Agronomy in Montevideo. It was in 1968 that he taught at the University of San Carlos in Guatemala in the first regional seminar for Central Americans. He was awarded the Diploma de Reconocimiento for his teaching and leadership. He returned there to teach a seminar in 1969 and was awarded a second diploma.

During this period of foreign service from 1963 on, Dr. Scholtes was exposed to the conflicting programs of an emerging socialist state. He came back to the U.S. filled with concerns for the changing attitudes in America. Over a two-year period he gave a speech entitled "Have I been Where You Are Going?"--not once, but over 200 times. It aroused a good deal of attention--favorable if heard by those of us of a conservative mind and less so by those of a more liberal bent. As the period of these talks coincided with the period of accelerating campus unrest and the radicalization of old standards, as predicted for the "greening of America", people began belatedly to recognize a deadly serious aspect of Wayne Scholtes that they had not seen before.
Honors have come to Wayne from the professional and academic community with appropriate regularity. He was twice named Professor of the Year in the College of Agriculture in 1961 and 1972, and in 1980 he received the Outstanding Teacher Award for the University. The university's most prestigious award was made in 1977 when he was given the permanent title of Distinguished Professor and the annual stipend that accompanies that honor. In 1965 he was elected to Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy and to Fellow of the Soil Science Society of America in 1976. Gamma Sigma Delta, the national agriculture honorary society, awarded him the Award of Merit in 1967. This was followed by the National Agronomic Education Award from the American Society of Agronomy in 1968. In this last year of Wayne's teaching career he was awarded the Frudden Award by the Iowa Society of American Foresters for his life-long contribution to forest soils and foresters. The impressive aspect of the various forms of recognition that have been given Wayne Scholtes is not so much the number of awards as the diversity. Perhaps even the diversity of awards, in turn, is not as impressive as the considerable span of time that the awards cover. Wayne seems to have "lit running" in his career as a teacher/scientist and kept up the pace throughout his entire career.

But to those of us who know Wayne as a professional colleague and contemporary, his greatest attribute is found in his personal bravery and an absolutely adamant refusal to accept the past 15 years of increasingly worsening health as a reason to diminish his output or to dim his devotion to teaching. His fight against Parkinson’s disease has been unrelenting and his domination of this debilitating disorder continues to be an example for all in contact with him. A gift of eloquence, good humor and intelligence must ultimately be regarded as just that—a gift. But courage, strength of spirit, conviction of what is right and the fortitude to do what is right are developed traits and it is for these less spectacular, less colorful things that two generations of forestry students can be proud to say, "I once had a class from the World's Greatest Soil Scientist—and I was smart enough to know that he was someone special."
Forestry professionals are feeling the crunch of the economy just like everyone else, perhaps, in the eyes of foresters, even more. Permanent employment is a hurdle which not all foresters can clear immediately after graduation. Even temporary employment, with pay at any rate, is an accomplishment to be envied. But, it is more important to remember in these "hard times," that foresters do have a purpose in society. It is important for us to hold on to our beliefs that professional foresters are needed to manage and utilize those complex organisms we know as trees. It is important to realize that the education we obtain yields more benefits than merely collateral for a job upon graduation. Perhaps the most comforting thought to remember is that we are not the only forestry students to go through "hard times."

In fact, in the 1939 issue of the AMES FORESTER, an article was published entitled "The Employment Problem in Forestry." It was written for foresters during times similar to the ones we are living in right now. So similar are they, that some excerpts from the article of 1939, by Roy B. Thomson, follow:

"The limited opportunities, temporarily, for employment of graduating foresters in the United States is a challenge both to students and to educators in the field of forestry. The profession itself will probably benefit as well as suffer from the situation. If the condition were analyzed, it would probably be found that the plight of prospective foresters is little different from that of recent graduates in other professions, but such a conclusion offers little consolation to those foresters who are unable to find work. They are principally interested in discovering ways to find a niche in their chosen profession. A few suggestions are offered hereafter, in the hope that zealous foresters might not become discouraged and that the profession might rescue a capable body of personnel whose loss would probably be keenly felt in the future.

Temporary unemployment among foresters may be explained simply by the familiar law of supply and demand. It can be overcome by two lines of action: (1) restriction of the number of new foresters being trained, and (2) creation of a greater demand for their services.

Students often ask why the forestry schools have not taken steps to solve the problem, and occasionally assume an attitude that if the schools undertake to educate foresters they should also guarantee their employment. Forestry is peculiarly appealing to many young men (and women) contemplating college entrance. The anticipation of a life in the out-of-doors is alluring to many high school graduates...and not a few forestry freshmen therefore believe forestry to consist of the nursing of individual trees and animals of the forest. Many students discover later that actual forestry is a more man-sized job and that most successful foresters find it impossible to spend a major share of their time in the field and are often confined in an office for extended periods.

In the face of such apparently dismal prospects, what measures should be taken to alleviate the situation? It is certain that the schools alone cannot solve the problem and that students must also help themselves. The action by forestry school administrators should probably follow lines similar to those already taken in individual instances, but the efforts should be more unified and more vigorous. The following suggestions are offered.

1. Modernize forestry curricula.
2. Standardize the general forestry curriculum.
3. Allow more specialization.
4. Strengthen graduate work.
5. Decrease the size of graduate scholarships and fellowships.
6. Continue efforts to raise standards and produce more capable men (and women).
7. Continue efforts to find new outlets for foresters.

More important, perhaps, than any action possible on the part of the forestry schools are the results that may be attained by students themselves. The final solution of the problem lies in the creation of a demand for the services of each individual graduate. No one is more capable of accomplishing this purpose than the individual himself. At the risk of being accused of "preaching," the following suggestions are offered to prospective foresters for what they might be worth in helping them to discover ways of improving their chances of obtaining employment:

1. A student should ascertain as early as possible what kind of work is expected of a forester; then he should determine by self-analysis whether he is fitted by temperament, inclination, and capability to do such work.
2. He should be apprised that his professors are not obligated to find him a position and that competition is increasing in all phases of forestry.
3. After a student has made the decision to remain in forestry, he
should do all in his power to maintain a high standard of scholastic attainment.

4. He should not become a slave to study, however. Discipline to improve his physical and personal qualities is just as important as mental discipline.

5. The prospective forester should study the field to determine as soon as possible if there is not some specialized phase for which he would be particularly qualified.

6. Upon graduation, foresters generally try to find employment rather than continue with graduate work. Such effort is to be recommended, apart from the prospect of earning money, for the opportunity it affords for gaining experience.

7. If a position cannot be found, or temporary employment terminates, serious consideration should be given to one or more years of graduate study. This is especially important if only a four-year course has been completed.

8. Foresters who are contemplating a career in research or teaching should take graduate work leading to advanced degrees.

The conclusion may be drawn, therefore, that the problems of employing foresters may be a serious one during the next two years, after which the situation will probably be relieved. Despite improvements which had been and will be made by the forestry schools, the fact will probably need to be faced (as in other professions) that some graduates will experience difficulty in obtaining jobs. Whether or not they will be successful depends finally upon their own efforts. The existence of a large number of employable foresters is almost certain to result in higher standards in the profession and, to remain in the running, a student should make every effort to raise his own standards during the training period. Good men (and women) are always in demand in any field."

"It was mid-January of that year that I walked into Dorothy Foley's office at the International Work and Study building on the Iowa State campus, inquiring about overseas summer jobs. Ms. Foley told me of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, an organization which exchanges American and Scandinavian college students for summer work in their areas of study. Five months later, after completing the application, being accepted, getting my passport and purchasing my ticket, I was on my way to Kloten, a small village nestled in the spruce/pine forest of south central Sweden. I was to work for Domanverket, the Swedish Forest Service."

Perhaps gaining practical job experience won't go quite as smoothly for the rest of us, but there are more job outlets than merely overseas, and with a lot of perseverance we will eventually find our niche in the forestry profession. For the moment, at least, we can find comfort (misery loves company) in knowing that these hard times are nothing new.

Karen Mahoney, Les Bender, and Jeff Prestemon gained valuable experience in forestry while working in foreign countries. Karen spent February to November of 1982 going to school at the University of Cape Town, South Africa. She went to school on a Rotary Foundation Undergraduate Scholarship. Les spent the summer of 1982 in Neckargemund, West Germany after being placed through the Summer Trainee Exchange Program (STEP). Jeff spent the summer of 1982 in Sweden. He explains how he got his job:
A Funny Peculiar Opportunity

By Steven E. Jungst

When I was a young boy, I used to spend almost all of my time during the summer with my dog, Jiggs. Jiggs was a Rat Terrier with one gimp leg that he acquired while doing battle with a pickup truck in the middle of a busy street. That incident didn’t deter his ambition to tangle with most anything I pointed him at, and consequently, he and I used to while away much of the summer “hunting snakes”. When we hunted them “for keeps,” I would put Jiggs on a long chain and walk him through a likely area. Whenever he saw a snake, he would grab it, and shake it until it didn’t resist anymore. Jiggs was almost never wrong about how many snakes it took to dispatch a snake, and sometimes we left quite a trail.

Occasionally, my goal was not to rid the world of snakes, but rather to collect a few live specimens for “study.” This required a short chain for Jiggs and quick action on my part. The dog, not appreciating the difference between hunting “for keeps” and collecting specimens, went about his job in the usual manner. However, once he grabbed a snake in his mouth, it was up to me to run the length of the short chain, leap on the dog’s back and extract the snake before Jiggs finished hunting “for keeps.”

On more than one occasion, my mother observed me hanging on to a snake’s tail while being thrashed around the pasture by a frenzied Rat Terrier, and on more than one occasion, she would comment afterwards, “Steven, you’re funny and I don’t mean funny ha, ha.” To her, most things were either funny ha, ha (comical) or funny peculiar (strange). Usually when she commented about me being funny peculiar, Jiggs would snicker in a knowing way and nod his head ever so slightly.

I have never asked my mother, but I suspect she might classify the rapid increase in the number of summer volunteer positions for students as funny peculiar. Certainly there is not much comical about paying for tuition, room and board, books, and an occasional pizza during the school year and then working for free during the summer.

One certainly can’t blame agencies for pushing the volunteer system. There has never been a lack of work to do in forestry, but there have, on occasions, been shortages of money to get the work done. Consequently, during the current budgetary squeeze, it isn’t really surprising that the idea of getting the work done at a very small cost (typically, volunteer positions provide a bunkhouse or a place to pitch a tent free of charge, and $8 to $16 a day for money to spend on food). All of what the volunteer announcements say is true, and much of it applies to forestry students at Iowa State. A typical announcement for a volunteer position might list the following benefits:

1. Professional training and experience in career discipline,
2. Official work experience that can count toward future employment with natural resource agencies,
3. The opportunity to work with experienced professionals,
4. The opportunity to see and explore scenic mountain, river and forest country, and
5. The opportunity to earn college credit while making a meaningful contribution to the preservation of forest lands.

The reasons that ISU forestry students have not leaped at such opportunities appear to be twofold. First, since the ISU Forestry Department has, for many years, required students to have this kind of experience before they can graduate, the benefits extolled are not new to students, but the idea of not getting paid is. Secondly, because of other curriculum requirements, there is no way for ISU students to earn college credit for the experience. It is true that almost all volunteer work does fulfill the requirement for summer experience, but that is simply a requirement that is checked off on the student’s senior requirement sheet and does not carry any actual credit.

The agency which provides the volunteer positions also suffers some disadvantages. Perhaps the most serious, but least obvious, is that only those students who can afford to go to school all winter and work without pay during the summer will volunteer. And, those students do not necessarily include the ones who could do the best job for the agency.

The picture is not completely black, however. During the spring of 1983, I have had more volunteer announcements come in than I can possibly fill. It is relatively easy for students to obtain work in the volunteer program, and as the announcements say, it is work experience than can count toward future employment. Last year, we had only a few students employed in volunteer positions. This year, at least two of them have been hired back in paying summer jobs. When that happens, I can find little fault with the volunteer program. Whether this practice becomes widespread remains to be seen.

We will continue to hope that agencies using volunteer programs will revert to paid employment as soon as possible for the benefit of all concerned. Until they do, students who can afford to volunteer will gain valuable experience and have a somewhat funny peculiar opportunity to demonstrate their abilities to potential future employers.
Opportunity Knocks — A Volunteer's Viewpoint

I spent the summer of 1982 working for the U.S.F.S. in the Dillon District of the Arapaho National Forest in Colorado as a volunteer in their intern program. As an intern, I seemed to have the best of two worlds. I was treated as any other seasonal employee—I worked the same number of hours, had a specific job duty, and underwent the same training (fire fighting, chainsaw maintenance and safety, visitor compliance)—while at the same time I was "free" to work with other specialists in the District, as time permitted. As a result, besides being intensely trained in the skills required by my job, I also acquired a general knowledge about the goals for the entire District which most other seasonal employees were not exposed to.

My job dealt with the management of the District's middle-country which is a relatively new area of management within the National Forest System. Middle country is that land outside the developed recreational areas and excludes any land designated as wilderness. This land is used for dispersed recreational activities such as hiking, horseback riding, camping, and the largest use, and certainly the one with the most impact—off-road vehicle use including snowmobiling and jeep touring.

As an intern, I was also given a project to work on throughout the summer. My particular project involved completing an inventory (by mapping) of the 4wd and jeep trails which existed in the district. Looking back, this was an incredible assignment as it included mining trails, logging roads, and remnants of the road system which once helped pull the wealth from the mountains in Summit County.

Overall, the intern program is a worthwhile one in that it allows projects to be completed which may otherwise have to be abandoned due to sub-adequate funding and/or personnel time constraints. As an example, I recently talked with the head forester for the Dispersed Recreation in the District, and he informed me that funds have been cut so drastically that the only middle country program they will have for this summer will be two interns and part-time supervision from last summer's supervisor who will be working in visitor compliance in the developed recreation areas. Those two interns have an incredible job cut out for them, but if it were not for them, the Forest Service would have no contact with the public that uses such a substantial part of the district's land area.

Being "hired" by the Forest Service as an intern is also good in that it gives pre-professionals the opportunity to experience being part of "the system." Being an intern as opposed to a paid employee, I was exposed to the same delights and frustrations which resulted from the size, strengths and weaknesses of the agency and its structure. The red tape, and the ways to get around it, are truly amazing. This opportunity gives the intern the chance to decide if working for the federal government (specifically, the Forest Service) is where they really want to be.

So everyone should be an intern, right? I didn't say that. I'm convinced that the program is mutually beneficial, both to the intern and the agency, but I get an uneasy feeling about students needing to "subsidize" the federal government. It irritates me that students need to work solely for an experience—after all, good work is good work. For now, however, the intern program is helping to keep public land management and the Forest Service out of trouble, and it seems to be the best answer.

When a forester has children, will those children be "chips off the old block," or wood shavings?!
What is a Tree?

by Greg Van Fosson

Although some non-woody plants like amaryllis or tulips may live ten years, they do not produce a stem or bole that continues to grow in height and diameter.

The third difference is the texture of the plant itself. As the name implies, woody plants are woody and fibrous. Most animals cannot eat woody plants except for the leaves. Non-woody plants, though, are soft and palatable and the entire plant can be eaten. Since a tree has a stem or bole, longevity, and a woody texture, I believe we can say that a tree is a woody plant. But a shrub also has these characteristics.

A shrub and a tree differ in two basic ways: the number of stems and the total plant height. A shrub, when full grown only has one stem. For instance, the burning bush shrub has 10 to 30 stems and the giant sequoia has just one. The difference in height between the two is astounding with the height of the burning bush only reaching 5 to 10 feet and the giant sequoia reaching up to 325 feet.

After some deep thinking and lengthy comparisons, I finally arrived at a definition of a tree. A mature tree is a living, woody plant that has a single stem or bole which grows each year in diameter and height.

Being a forester, I often get asked the question, "What kind of tree is that?" I usually don't have any trouble answering this question. But the other day I was asked to define what a tree is. When I began to answer, I suddenly realized that defining a tree isn't that simple. Before answering right away, I decided to think over the question. The following describes how I arrived at my definition of a tree.

Because trees have weight and occupy space, I believe we can all agree that trees are matter. But is a tree living matter or non-living matter? Living matter, as I learned in Biology 101, is made up of many cells. These cells, within the living matter, multiply and divide by a process called mitosis. This process gives living matter the ability to "grow" and reproduce itself. Animals and plants both grow and reproduce by this method. Non-living matter, however, does not have the ability to grow or reproduce. For example, rocks don't grow in size year after year, and I have never seen a rock reproduce itself. But as I stated earlier, living matter can be plant or animal. Since this is true, is a tree plant or animal?

Once again, if we think back to our basic biology, we would remember that animals move from place to place in search of their food. Plants, on the other hand, are stationary and require their food to come to them. We might also remember that animals and plants require oxygen and carbon dioxide respectively, but their requirements for the element oxygen and the compound carbon dioxide differ.

Animals breathe in oxygen and give off carbon dioxide, whereas plants take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. Hence, animals are dependent on plants for food and oxygen. With this in mind, I believe we can say a tree is a plant because a tree does not move around, does not breathe oxygen, and does not depend on animals to survive. But is a tree woody or non-woody?

A woody plant and a non-woody plant differ in three basic ways: top growth, age or longevity, and texture. Both the woody and non-woody plants produce top growth each year but with two differences. The top growth on a woody plant is called a stem or bole, and once stems are produced, they don't die back each year like a non-woody plant. Instead, they continue to grow in height and diameter. We all have seen evidence of this when we look at the growth rings of a tree or shrub. Another example is the grass in our lawns. Each spring and summer the grass in our lawns grows, but when fall and winter arrive the grass turns brown and dies.

The second difference is the age of the woody and non-woody plant. Woody plants (trees and shrubs) live from 10 to 30 years for aspen, to as old as 6,000 years for bristlecone pine. Non-woody plants (grasses), however, live from one year for annual weeds to three to five years for perennial grasses.
NEW STUDENT CHAPTERS
of 1982

The Role of SAF

by John C. Barber,
SAF Executive Vice-President

Membership in the Society of American Foresters is especially useful to students and recent graduates. A common cliche among jobhunters goes, "It's not what you know but who you know." I like to think that our profession, with its well-respected SAF accreditation of forestry programs, stresses education over contacts. But even in forestry, the people you know can make a big difference in your career.

Membership in SAF is one of the best places to meet high-level contacts you may not see when starting out. Participation in committees, working groups, and task forces offers a rare chance to show off your managerial abilities and to work as an equal with some of the leaders of the profession. Some of these leaders may end up as employer contacts for you.

Of course, SAF offers many direct benefits, such as a yearly free employment ad in the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY and a job placement service.

The monthly JOURNAL itself is especially valuable to someone starting out in the profession. Many recent grads, who find themselves caught up in the technical end of forestry at first, often give the JOURNAL little attention because the articles don't always apply directly to them. I think this is a big mistake for anyone who wants to rise quickly. First of all, it pays to know what's going on in other regions of the country. Chances are good that you won't remain in the region in which you were trained. Secondly, the JOURNAL offers a broad perspective of forestry, with a nationwide outlook on technical innovations, policies, and controversies. Any ambitious forester should use this material as special training for supervisory duties later. Provincial foresters do not make good supervisors. Lastly, there are few better places than the JOURNAL for getting a point across to the entire profession. The editors are anxious to see ideas for the popular back page "My Chance" column from students and recent grads.

The JOURNAL isn't the only place to keep up with the profession. SAF's Continuing Education Program recognizes members who attend technical programs—and tells the members' employers about their continuing achievements. And the SAF Regional Technical Conferences are among the best ways to catch up on new innovations. Also, benefits may be derived through attendance of an SAF National Convention, where thousands of foresters get together to learn ways to solve some of the most interesting problems.

So far, I've mostly mentioned personal benefits. But forestry counts on a large, active membership to foster foresters' conservation concerns. In the spring of 1983 the Society launched a nationwide information effort to strengthen the public's image of foresters. Ralph Waite, star of television's "The Waltons," appears on television, radio, and printed messages that have been distributed across the country. And SAF continues to be active, locally and nationally, in educating legislators and testifying on environmental policies and legislation.

Personal benefits, public efforts—All this is why SAF membership is important to every forester in the nation.

SAF Student Chapter

by Jerry Olson

L to R: Kristi Struchen, Amy Lippitt, Eric Johnson-Undergraduate representative, Reine Hildebrandt-Graduate representative, Annette Breuer, Gail Hall. 2nd row: Paul Reid, Clint Kyle, Mark Hammer, Jerry Olson-Chairman, Mike Norris, Mark McCulloch, Tim Morrow, Greg VanForestry.

In May, 1982, our student chapter of the Society of American Foresters was formed. Our first activity of the year was in September, when eighteen students attended the SAF National Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio. We were pleased to have one of the largest student turnouts of the schools that attended.

In November, an employment forum was held which included sessions on "Employment Opportunities in Forestry" and "Resume Writing and Interviewing Skills."

The highlight of our 1983 activities was when Bob Hass, Iowa SAF Chairman, presented the Iowa SAF student chapter with their official charter. The presentation was preceded by a delicious chili supper coordinated by Dr. Joe Colletti. Chairman Hass presented the charter immediately following a speech in which he stressed the importance of having a positive attitude.
Other activities during 1983 have been organization of the Iowa SAF Newsletter and elections of the 1983-84 executive committee.

In April, the Forestry Club, SAF, and FPRS planted 9,000 Scotch pine seedlings to establish a Christmas tree plantation for a private landowner. It was a great experience for all who participated, and an excellent fundraiser for the different groups.

L to R: Carol Duff, Pam Eggerss-Secretary/Treasurer, Theresa Gallery-Chairman-elect, Linda Haefner, Janet Beall, Anita Montag. 2nd Row: Jeff Prestemon, Mike Scanlon, Dave Wormley-Forestry Club representative, Jerry Olson-Chairman, Frank Gerken, John Browning, Pete Dowd.

The FPRS Student Chapter—
An Important Foundation for your future
by Arthur B. Brauner, FPRS Executive Vice-President

On behalf of the Executive Board and members of the Forest Products Research Society, I wish to extend our sincere congratulations to the students and faculty of the Iowa State Department of Forestry in this 70th year of publication of the AMES FORESTER.

We are certainly pleased that the 1982/83 academic year marks the founding of the Iowa State FPRS Student Chapter. I am convinced that the Iowa State students involved in utilization and product programs will find their involvement in FPRS a rewarding experience that will pave the way to numerous lifelong professional contacts.

The formation of the Iowa State Chapter brings the number of FPRS Student Chapters to 26, including 24 in the U.S., one in Canada, and one in New Zealand. Your Chapter has now joined a network of over 600 students who share the common interests of efficient utilization of wood and wood products.

There are many tangible benefits to be accrued through FPRS Student Chapter involvement. The unifying organizational structure provided by the Chapter encourages activities that individuals do not have the time or finances to support. Through monthly meetings the Chapter may host high quality speakers, create fund raising projects to raise money for travel to FPRS section and annual meetings, and plan numerous other activities that can further your professional, social, and academic goals.

The STUDENT NEWSLETTER offers the Chapter an opportunity to interchange ideas with students from all sectors of the U.S. and several other countries. "The Graduating Student Directory," published annually in the March issue of the FOREST PRODUCTS JOURNAL provides an invaluable link to potential employers.

These, and many other tangible benefits are in themselves ample justification for involvement in FPRS. However, the primary benefit, which is much less tangible, is the astounding network of contacts that FPRS opens to those who make the effort to avail themselves of the many FPRS programs and services. In my daily contact with members throughout the world, I am continually amazed at the breadth and depth of expertise embodied in the FPRS membership.

During your student membership years, the FPRS has made a commitment to provide you access to FPRS programs and services at very little cost. In fact, the student dues you currently pay do not even cover the basic cost of sending you the FOREST PRODUCTS JOURNAL. The underwriting of your dues during your student years is a sign of the interest that FPRS members have in assuring the injection of new and dynamic ideas into the FPRS network.

As in any pursuit in life, the returns you receive from your association with FPRS will be directly related to the efforts you expend. You have created a sound foundation in the formation of a Student Chapter and I hope each of you will continue throughout your professional careers to build upon this beginning foundation through continued active involvement in the FPRS programs.

FPRS Student Chapter

by Sharna Robinson

In October, 1982, a new student chapter of FPRS (Forest Products Research Society) was chartered here at ISU. The purpose of starting a new FPRS club in the Forestry Department is to bring together students with related interests. The FPRS chapter at ISU was developed to work together with the SAF student chapter and the Forestry Club to encourage student involvement with forestry-related activities.

Throughout the 1982-83 academic year, the FPRS chapter has been involved in many learning experiences. There were ten students that participated in the Midwest FPRS meeting held in Evanston, Illinois. The advancement of computer technology in forestry was the focus of the seminars held at the conference.

Craig Fischer, who is an old ISU alumni working with Masonite, was back from Laurel, Mississippi, for homecoming this year. He spoke to us about his work, gave us tips on practical classes to take,
and shared with us some ideas of future job prospects in forestry.

The chapter took field trips relating to forestry classes 487 and 481. Pella-Rollscreen (window sash and assembly factory) in Pella, Iowa was visited in conjunction with 487, while Consolidated Packaging (pulp and paper mill) in Ft. Madison, Iowa was visited for 481.

One of the chapter's major events of the year was a trip to Madison, Wisconsin on March 4 to visit the Forest Products Lab (FPL). A very impressive tour of the facilities was given, and then everyone had the opportunity to have an enjoyable lunch with the ISU alumni that work at the FPL.

In late April, as the last project of the year, the FPRS chapter worked in conjunction with the SAF chapter and the Forestry Club planting 9,000 seedlings.

L to R: Jeff Kern, Sharna Robinson, Randy Clark.
2nd Row: Pete Dowd, Amy Lippitt, Dr. Tom Quirk, Brian McGee, Karen Mahoney, Randy Reutzel, James Tadlock, Kent McDonald. 3rd Row: John Knoing-Assistant Director, Rick Johnson, Ron Jokerst, Dr. Bob Maeglin, Dr. Terry Highley, Dr. Floyd Manwiller.
"The forester's camp has come to be a regular feature in connection with the forestry courses of a number of educational institutions. Classroom instruction must be supplemented with field practice, and this can best be given in connection with a 'camp' where the students are located on or near the timber where the practical work is to be done." (Quote from the 1914 Ames Forester.)

As documented by the above quote and known by Iowa State University Forestry alumni, Summer Camp experience has long been a common denominator of Iowa State Foresters. When two or more of them meet, the conversation soon turns to camp experiences.

By David W. Countryman

"Going to the Sun" highway in Glacier National Park.

"Summer Camp 1982"

One experience that was not part of this year's camp, nor will it be part of future camps, is the "Summer Camp Truck" with its canvas top. This is the truck that past Summer Camp attendees remember as cold to ride in on crisp mountain mornings, as hot and dusty in the afternoons, as having the canvas top rolled up when it started to rain while traveling down the road, and as being furnished with fully unpadded planks for seats. The era of trucks at Summer Camp came to an end this year as the last truck was replaced by 15-passenger vans pulling trailers to haul camp gear. Nostalgia must make way for safety. Future students will never realize what they are missing.

With the new vans and a group of bright forestry students full of enthusiasm, we headed for Lubrecht Forest near Missoula, Montana. Lubrecht Forest is approximately 28,000 acres of Anaconda Timber Company land that is now owned by the University of Montana. It is located in the picturesque Blackfoot valley about 35 miles from Missoula. Comfortable, but not plush, accommodations consisted of student quarters in loggers' cabins heated with barrel stoves, V.I.P. cabins for staff quarters, messhall, library, and classroom.

Dick Schultz led the students through the intricacies of Montana Forest Ecology. For those who could walk fast enough to keep up, he covered dendrology, soils, habitat types, silviculture, and much more. By the end of his three-week stay, students could identify "Doug fur" and tell one kind of "dirt" from another.

Mon-lin Kuo made his debut at Iowa State Summer Camp as he opened the minds of foresters to the world of Wood Science. His course on wood utilization probed the various processes involved in converting logs to products. This course included many trips to see whole tree utilization, sawmills, a veneer and plywood plant, a paper plant, a glue factory, and a particleboard plant.

Steven Jungst enlightened students in the practical work of forest mensuration as they ran a traverse, cruised timber, and completed an inventory. By the end of camp, students were familiar with the tools of the trade (such as staff compass, clinometer, and chain), understood mapping procedures, knew the meaning of DBH, knew the length of their pace (roughly) and had learned of rain and field work.
In the Multiple Use-Operations course, David Countryman exposed students to some of the issues and organizations involved in forest management as the class toured Lubrecht Forest, Lindbergh Ranch, and other locations.

Our home for six weeks, old boxcars.

Glacier National Park, a U.S. Forest Service Ranger District, Burlington Northern lands, Forest Sciences Laboratory, Northern Forest Fire Research Lab, and the Smoke Jumper Center. The beauty of Glacier National Park seemed to offset the supper of beans and hot dogs and sleeping in crowded conditions on that two-day trip.

A three-day weekend over July 4th provided a break from studies and an opportunity for camping in the Bob Marshall, Scapegoat, or Bitterroot wilderness areas, trips to visit areas in nearby states, or relaxing and fishing around camp.

Laura Schilling, our camp cook, made sure that everyone was well fed. "One meat, one cheese, and all the peanut butter and jelly you can eat", KP duty, and long days without mail from home were all made more tolerable with Laura's good cooking.

Touring Louisiana Pacific.

At the close of camp, goodbyes were said and people who were strangers a few weeks earlier made arrangements to continue new friendships. Many of these friendships will continue for a lifetime.

As Camp Director, it was gratifying to observe that once again students had found that forestry is a profession that is inspiring to those who "take the work."

By Mark A. Black (J1 MC)

Man--

I keep you warm on freezing winter nights
I am your shade from scorching summer sun
The roof-joists of your house, your table's board
I am the bed in which you sleep at night
The wood of which your mighty ships are built
I am your pickaxe shaft, your cabin's door
The wood of both your cradle and your coffin
I am the bread of goodness, flower of beauty
Answer my prayer: DO NOT DESTROY ME...
ISU Hosts Conclave

by Gail Hall and Carl Mize.

Well, as usual, we didn’t win. But we did get 6th place (out of 10). That might not sound too good, but that’s the best we can recall having done.

In what you might ask? Well, Conclave, of course. You might not realize it, but the Forestry Club hosted the 31st Annual Midwestern Foresters Conclave on October 22-24, 1982 at the 4-H Camp near Madrid, Iowa (not Spain).

In all, there were about 200 students from Michigan State, Ohio State, Purdue, and Southern Illinois Universities, and the Universities of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin - Madison. Most everyone arrived Friday night to get acquainted, check out the accomodations, and anticipate the upcoming competition.

Saturday was one of those rare, beautiful fall days. The temperature was mild, the winds gentle, and the sky blue (like the picture on a Magnavox TV). Events started at 8:30 am with relatively few hitches (except that Gail Hall forgot the combination to the lock on the first aid kit, and Dr. Thomson could not find the course laid out for DBH estimation). However, the rest of the day went smoothly with Jeff Prestemon placing 3rd in wood identification, Randy Reutzel placing 4th in the one-man buck, and Mike Scanlon placing 2nd in the speed chop and 4th in the chain throw. All other Iowa Staters gave valiant, though less successful, efforts in such events as the tobacco spit, two-lady buck and two-man buck.

The bucking competition seemed to be the center of interest during the afternoon. However, the Missouri team didn’t give anyone much time to watch as a team member completed the one-man buck in only 28.3 seconds. Have you ever tried to cut a 10x10 inch oak cant with a big cross-cut saw?

The log role seemed to go on all day, as Frank Gerken and Les Bender, two ISU foresters, would attest after spending about thirty minutes on the course.

As a special attraction, Lee McMillen, owner of L & M Sales and Service, spent the day demonstrating the art of chainsaw carving as children of all ages watched in awe. He created mushroom stools, a box with a ball in it, and a beautifully sculptured owl. The latter of which he presented to the Forestry Club. Sadly, someone felt they deserved it more than us, so they took it. We hope the owl will migrate back to ISU one of these days.

The ISU team showed surprising dexterity at log surfing (the special event created and designed by the ISU team), where they came in dead last. How’s that for the home court advantage!

Fortunately, the match split event was over when Dr. Hall decided to take a few practice swings and broke the comb (The comb is used to measure how close the ax comes to the match. At the time that Dr. Hall was practicing, the comb was quite a ways from the match).
blue-grass band), telling tall stories about the day's events, consuming liquid refreshments, and generally enjoying the end of a most pleasant day. In all, many people did a whole lot of work to put on what most participants considered to be a "darn good conclave".

In the evening following a wonderful day of fun in the sun, the winners of the various events were honored. The University of Missouri was presented with the 1st place team prize, a Huskvarna chain saw, while the University of Wisconsin-Madison was presented with a toothless saw for placing last. Now let's observe a moment of silence for the famous bear skin. It has been given to the last place team for many years. And, having suffered through years of neglect and insult, it was burned with appropriate ceremony at the bonfire.

The rest of the day was passed listening and dancing to the Riverbottom Ramblers (a fine
Christmas Tree Sales

As Thanksgiving was approaching, many of us in the Club were rushing to get all those final items ready for the first week in December. That week when all members try out their luck at being a salesperson. That week when little kids' eyes light up as they help pick out that special one. That week when people begin to smile and forget about their troubles for a little while. That week of Christmas tree sales.

Christmas tree sales started this year in the month of September with the first order going to Merrillan, Wisconsin, for 275 trees. The remainder of the order for 250 trees went to Geneseo, Illinois, where we have been customers many years.

Advertising for the sales in the past had taken the form of fliers, posterboards, and newspaper ads placed in and around Ames. This year a new method was added. A visit to that crazy twosome and comely couple was paid by six Forestry Club members. Yes, Duane and Floppy entertained and helped promote our sales this year.

Even with Mother Nature's attempt to slow down sales, we still managed to sell every tree. In the process, we managed to sell a new high in profits with $2200, while still maintaining the lowest prices in town.

Looking back, I would like to extend a special thanks to all the workers for braving the weather and customers, and spending many hours of their time to sell Christmas trees this year. Also, thanks to Gail Hall and Les Miller for their donation of vehicles to transport the trees. Also, thanks to everybody who helped set up the sales this year. And last of all, thanks to that Wizard of Numbers for letting us establish him as the new "Sanford and Son" of Ames, our treasurer, Clint Kyhl.

A perfect day for tree sales?

Sure isn't much to this job - Is there guys?

Eric's motto: We will not be undersold!
"Welcome to the 1983 Forestry Club annual..." these were the opening words from Les Miller, this year’s MC at the Forestry Club Annual Wild Game Banquet. To those foresters who could attend the banquet, an inspirational feeling of professionalism was present from beginning to end.

Dave Wormley was the banquet chairman. He, along with Jay Eason, Les Miller, Tim Morrow, Mike Scanlon, Jon Sealine, Gerald King, Sr., Larry Tibbles and John Wormley donated game for the event. The game they provided, for the 141 guests who attended, included beaver, squirrel, pheasant, rabbit, duck, deer, trout, and buffalo.

The evening began with the recognition of Distinguished Professor of Agronomy, Dr. Wayne Scholtes. The awards that were given to Dr. Scholtes included the Frudden Award, which was given by the Iowa Society of American Foresters. He was also recognized by the Forestry Alumni, the Forestry Department, and the Forestry Club.

The next item on the agenda was the presentation of academic awards to the students. This year’s winners were: Forest Products Research Society Award - Tom Symonette and Brian McGee; Society of American Foresters Award - Jeff Prestemon; Iowa Hoo-Hoo Club Award - Sharna Robinson and Linda Haefner; Keith A. Bauer Award - Linda Haefner; John Milton Cone Award - Brian McGee and Maureen Connolly.

The Forestry Club and the Society of American Foresters recognized their 1982-83 executive members and incoming executive members for the 1983-84 year.

The Game Banquet would not be complete without the informal moments recognizing graduating seniors and our favorite teachers. This year two senior awards were given, with the first award going to the outstandingly average student and founder of Xi Sigma Mu, Greg Van Fosson. The second award went to Les Miller, who wished to gather some honey without permission from the bees. The most prestigious award of the evening, Favorite Teacher, was given to both Dr. Hall and Dr. Schultz. These two apparently tried to cross a stream in vans and found out the hard way that motor vehicles are not good swimmers. It also seems that Dr. Hall was found sleeping through one of Dr. Schultz’s classes that he found tiring.

Once again the Wild Game Banquet has passed, but its memory of professionalism remains. The Game Banquet represents a fun time to remember and honor forestry professionals of the past and of the future.
Just what is a VEISHEA Open House display supposed to represent? The Forestry Department at ISU feels the purpose of the Forestry Open House Display is to let people know what is going on in forestry, both at ISU and worldwide. We try to show all aspects of forestry in which the ISU Forestry Department is involved.

The display is the responsibility of the Forestry Club, whose members take the initiative to organize a display plan, dig through endless piles of university bureaucratic paperwork, and recruit workers to put the whole thing together.

There were many students involved in the 1982 display, "ISU Forestry--Flaming With Excellence." A variety of individuals were in charge of sections of the display, while other students were active in constructing the display, selling seedlings, being Woodsy and Smokey, and answering visitor questions. Many of the professors displayed their research to show the various ways in which they promote excellence in forestry. Forestry Club advisors Joe Colletti and Carl Mize and graduate student Reinee Hildebrandt made the display a success through their advice to all involved.

Overall, the 1982 VEISHEA Display was a lot of work, quite a bit of fun, and very worthwhile. We placed 2nd in the College of Agriculture. The first place display, Horticulture, went on to receive the best overall display award, so we know the competition was tough.

The 1983 Veishea Display is being co-chaired by Les Bender and Deb Knickrehm. This year they are trying to emphasize the theme "Forestry Continues to Excel," and also show the tradition of excellence as it is carried on into the future. The two new professional student chapters, SAF and FPRS, will be featured along with their related options. Other highlights include activities of: the Forestry Club, especially Conclave; Alpha Gamma Chapter of Xi Sigma Pi; Smokey and Woodsy Owl Headquarters; and students practicing forestry abroad. A computer presentation, photogrammetry display, research of various graduate students and faculty of the department, and some services of the Extension Service will also be in the display.

Along with the display, various hardwood and conifer seedlings will be sold. There will also be a special unit in the parade which will carry Smokey and Woodsy. When all is said and done, the Forestry Club hopes to do as well, if not better, than last year.
Alpha Gamma Chapter of Xi Sigma Pi is continuing its trend from being a purely academic honorary towards being an academic/service honorary.

Activities started this past year with the new initiates participating in a service day. Terese Walsh and Jerry Olson headed the service project which consisted of collecting Iowa native prairie seed from the Doolittle Prairie for the County Conservation Commission. The project was followed by an initiation ceremony and dinner at the Brown Bottle Restaurant.

On Friday, April 8, some members of Xi Sigma Pi traveled to the Valley West Mall in Des Moines to judge the Forestry Consortium Awards at the Hawkeye Science Fair. This year our selection for the top Forestry Consortium Award was also named as the outstanding exhibit at the fair.

This year's VEISHEA display was headed by Reinee Hildebrandt.

This year's recipient of the Keith A. Bauer Award was Linda Haefner. Also, our nominee for the national scholarship/citizenship award, Jeff Prestemon, was chosen to receive one of the scholarships.

A new organization got its unofficial start this year in the Forestry Department. Xi Sigma Mu was started humorously as an "honorary" fraternity for the "average" student. The members of the organization had a good time with it and enjoyed having a unique organization. Even though this unofficial organization will fade into the memories of a few crazy foresters, I hope the meaning will stay for a long time.

Xi Sigma Mu was started to honor those "average" students who often do not get recognition. Since college is a grade-oriented system, effort put forth, and often times, knowledge obtained in a classroom are not always reflected by the grades received.

Besides, the "average" student faces a difficulty that is not faced by other students. Teachers always put the average student's grade (w) on the board after handing back a test. This must be embarrassing to have your grade singled out and shown to everyone.

Although this is an average article, the concept of "average student" does not really exist. Everyone does bad in some things, and better in others. Besides, grades describe only one small facet of a student's school life. So, one cannot measure a student merely by the grades that a student receives. In short, this article and Xi Sigma Mu are dedicated to every student, not to be discouraged by average grades, but to excel in their diligence on obtaining the goal of education.
A Visit from the Chief

By Pam Eggerss

On February 25, 1983, our Forestry Department had the honor of having a visit from Max Peterson, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service. Chief Peterson spoke to society members and guests following a luncheon at Scheman Hall on the Iowa State campus. He spoke on the importance and application of computers to forestry in the future. This luncheon and speech preceded a computer workshop targeted to help resource managers understand computers and their application.

Earlier in the day, an openhouse was held so students could meet with Jim Brewer, forest supervisor on the Chippewa National Forest; Gene Hertel, State Forester; and Max Peterson. This gave forestry students a chance to visit with professionals involved in different areas of forestry. Students were able to ask questions and inquire about certain issues.

A lot of preparation went into this workshop and openhouse. A visit from the Chief is something that doesn't happen very often to a Forestry Department, so this will be remembered by many of us for some time to come.

Honorary Iowa State Foresters.

Trees

by Joyce Kilmer

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear,
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain,
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

The Great American Forest

by Rutherford Platt

"The American hardwood forest of history--the
domain of woodland Indians, the forest which was so
dangerous and unlivable in the eyes of the first
English settlers and which we call primeval
today--was in truth a luminous, youthful, supple
forest, new-born out of the Ice Age. In the
nobility and quality of its trees, bushes, vines,
and flowers, in the purity of lakes and streams; in
the abundance and color of its birds and fish and
in the personalities of its animals, no other
forest that ever grew on earth could be compared
with it."
A simple quiz to test your knowledge of wood products. Match the product on the left with its source on the right. Good luck!

Submitted by Randy Clark

1) Cinnamon
A. Sweet substance made by boiling down sap of a genus of N.E. trees.
2) Whiskey barrels
B. Made from thick, elastic bark of oaks in Spain and Portugal.
3) Vanillin
C. Sulfite spent liquor containing high amounts of carbohydrate.
4) Ethanol
D. Alkaline oxidation of softwood lignosulfonates
5) Cattle feed compone
E. Volatile, crystalline substance derived from an Asiatic Tree of the laurel family.
6) cola
F. Spice made from inner bark of an East Indies tree of the laurel family.
7) Allspice
G. Fine fibers formed by regenerated cellulose.
8) Camphor
H. Crystalline alkaloid extracted from the bark of cinchona trees; treatment of malaria.
9) Chickel
I. Distillates of softwoods.
10) Salicylic Acid
J. Tree whose fruit provides flavor & caffeine of many non-alcoholic beverages.
11) Coffee
K. Distillate of hardwoods.
12) Acetic Acid
L. An extract of willow bark; active ingredient of aspirin.
13) Cork
M. Wood containing tyloses (white oak).
14) Frankincense
N. Fragrant, bitter-tasting gum resin that had uses in ancient times.
15) Myrrh
O. Gum resin, burned as incense, from Asiatic and African trees of the balsam family.
16) Quine
P. Thin sheets formed by regenerated cellulose.
17) Syrup-Tree sugar
Q. Fermenting sulfite spent liquor with yeast, then use distillation; gasoline additive.
18) Turpentine & Resin
R. Seasoning made from dried fruit of a West Indies tree of the myrtle family.
19) Cellophane
S. Gum-like substance from the sap of the sapodilla tree.
20) Rayon
T. Drink made from roasted seeds of a tropical tree of the madder family.

How does your score compare:
17-20 Professional forester
13-16 Average forester
9-12 Need a few more forestry courses
0-8 The world can always use another dishwasher.

Dear Joe:

This is just a note to let you know that there is no better basic feasible solution.

In the matrix of life, we've not been able to arrive at the optimal solution. We're working toward artificial variable goals. We have no surplus! We need some slack, Joe! We are maximizing the probability of lowering our GPA, while minimizing our chances of employment. We've searched for the convex feasible region, and come up with an infinite number of variables. Our Cj-Zj values will always be positive!!!

This is the final tableau, Joe. From now on it's a dual to the finish!
We are indebted to all alumni who have expressed their support for the continuation of the AMES FORESTER. Without your generous contributions, the AMES FORESTER certainly would have died (or at least slept) this past year. Not only were donations welcomed, but the letters and notes of encouragement were also appreciated.

Here are some of the encouraging notes we received:

"Glad to get the note the other day and learn that the AMES FORESTER had been reinstated... I believe it would be a serious mistake not to continue the AMES FORESTER... Looking back to my days as alumni editor & circulation manager, I recall that there was not a great deal of interest among students... General feeling was it served a real purpose and should be continued. The tie it provided with the alumni was worth the effort... I'm surely pleased to see it going again."

"We all have to be willing to change to survive the pressures of the times, but I was glad to hear that the AMES FORESTER was a tradition worth preserving. For many of us scattered around the country...the AMES FORESTER and departmental letters are our main contact with 'our home for four years'."

"Am pleased to hear that the AMES FORESTER's rumor of death was not verified. Good luck. Hope you keep it going -- at least on a modest basis."

"Many thanks for your determination not to let the AMES FORESTER die! And congratulations to the Department of Forestry for having enrolled two students with your courage and energy. Hundreds of Iowa State foresters all over the country are indebted to you... Good Luck!"

"The AMES FORESTER was on the verge of discontinuance. It is the official organ of the Forestry Dept. and if canceled would cause a great loss in the interest of the alumni in years to come... Make every effort to retain the AMES FORESTER."

"I want to extend my personal thanks to both of you for your efforts in resurrecting a near dead yet worthwhile publication. Also, I am in full agreement with your planned adjustment in emphasis in relating to stronger student emphasis. Good Luck."

"Hurray for the women! What a shame it would be to cease publication of the FORESTER... We always look forward to the arrival of the new FORESTER... Good luck to all students, but especially those who are willing to support the effort required to maintain the fine tradition, the AMES FORESTER."

Co-editors

Terese Walsh

Pam Eggerss

Staff

Clint Kyle, Theresa Callery, Carol Duff, and all others who helped put this magazine together. A special thanks to all students and faculty who showed their support by purchasing an Ames Forester.
Forestry Staff

Dr. Joe P. Colletti, Assistant Professor of Forestry

Dr. David W. Countryman, Professor of Forestry

Richard R. Faltonson, Greenhouse Manager

Dr. Richard B. Hall, Professor of Forestry
Here's a thought from Dr. Hopkins, "If you really ever hate a man--give him a sawmill."

Dr. E. R. Hart, Associate Professor of Entomology

Dr. Paul N. Hinz, Professor of Statistics.

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Thomas Hillson, Lab Technician
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Dr. George W. Thomson, Professor of Forestry and Department Chairman

Dr. Paul H. Wray, Associate Professor of Forestry; Extension Forester

FAMOUS QUOTES

In an attempt to get a point across in Forestry 451, Dr. Colletti once used this detailed explanation, "We're kind of doing the same thing, but opposite."

It's amazing what computers can accomplish these days. Why, one day Dr. Colletti told his class, "If you type in a 3, it'll probably send mail to the president."

Forestry 454 is a class which requires a lot of effort. One day in an attempt to get his class motivated, Dr. Countryman used a suitable quote, "You'll never know how much of a shadow you can cast until you get up off your knees."

Deborah D. Pederson, Department Head Secretary
Holly A. Anderson, Undergraduate Advising Secretary
Rosalie A. Turner, Department Receptionist and Graduate Secretary
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Not pictured: Roger Hanna, Cheng Hsiang Lin, Greg Miller, George Mortensen, Francis Nwonwu, Glen Oren, Tom Permar, Kelley Peters.

L to R: Kin Coder, Terry Robison, Bill Yawney.

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L to R: Dennis Haugen, Gail Hall, Dave Sacks.

L to R: Young Woo Chun, Paul Winistorfer.


Not pictured: Beth Vanderpool Gunjal
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