Once an AIPG membership application is received at AIPG Headquarters, it begins a number of steps that usually result in the approval of another geologist for certification by AIPG. To answer one of the most frequently asked questions, "Why does it take so long for an application to be approved?", the following is a step-by-step guide to the processing of a membership application.

When the application is received at Headquarters it is checked to see if the applicant has met the minimum qualifications for membership as outlined in the Bylaws and whether or not the applicant is applying under special circumstances. The application is also checked to see whether or not the correct processing fee and dues have been submitted. The five sponsors listed on the application are asked to check that at least three of the five sponsors are members of the institute as required by the Bylaws. After these points have been checked and any deficiencies corrected by a letter to the applicant, letters to the sponsors are mailed out and the application is filed to await receipt of sponsor letters.

As can be seen from the above table, the greatest delays in the processing of an application result from sponsors not responding promptly and screening boards not acting promptly on applications sent for review.

Receipt of the five sponsor letters should take no longer than 30 days, but frequently takes 60 days or more. Awaiting receipt of a sponsor letter from just one sponsor often delays an application for weeks. During the 30-day period while the application is awaiting letters of sponsorship, the names of the applicants and sponsors are published on page 2 of "The Professional Geologist." This publication encourages the membership to review and comment on any application, either favorably or unfavorably. Member-ship-wide review of applicants guarantees that AIPG maintains its high standards for membership. Unfavorable comments are held in the strictest confidence by the Section Screening Board and the Executive Committee.

(continued on Page 3)
BUSINESS AFFAIRS OF THE INSTITUTE

Annual Meetings:

17th Annual Meeting - Mobile, Alabama
September 24 - 27, 1980
General Chairman: Jack H. Bryan
Headquarters Hotel: Hilton Inn-Mobile

Other Annual Meetings:

18th Annual Meeting - Williamsburg, Virginia
General Chairman: John Kent Kane II
19th Annual Meeting - Pasadena, California
October 13-16, 1982 (NOTE: DATES NOW SET)
General Chairman: Howard T. Anderson
20th Annual Meeting - Jackson, Wyoming
(DATES NOT SET AS YET)

*********

AIPG NATIONAL COMMITTEES

AGI Governing Board Representative
James R. Dunn

Annual Meetings Committee
A. Wayne Wood, Chairman
Awards Committee
Adolf U. Honkala, Chairman
Consultants Committee
Russell G. Slayback, Chairman
Employment Survey Committee
Wallace B. Howe, Chairman
Environmental Geology Committee
Paul Duhontelle, Chairman
Ethics Committee
Rudolph K. Hoagberg, Chairman
External Appointments Committee
Raymond C. Robak, Chairman

Headquarters Committee
Andrew G. Alpha
Jay G. Marks
M. Dean Kleinkopf
Historian
George W. White
Legal Action Committee
Fred L. Stead, Chairman

Legislative & Regulatory Committee
Russell Wayland, Chairman
William E. Cutfcliffe, Vice Chairman

Membership Committee
Susan Landon, Chairman

National Research Council Representative
Larry L. Sloss
Nominating Committee
Edward E. Rue, Chairman
Inter-Society Advisory Group
M. O. Turner, Chairman
Professional Guides Committee
Bob Paschal, Chairman

Public Affairs Committee
Randall T. Chew, III, Chairman
Registration Alert Committee
William E. Cutfcliffe, Chairman

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

ALMON, William R., IV; Houston, TX
G.E. Murray; R.R. Berg; D.K. Davies; R.L. Alford
F. Conselman

BOLGER, Robert C.; Littleton, CO
H.B. Montgomery; H.C. Mosher; D.B. Tait; S.H. Siddiqui; J.S. Long

BRUNSON, Terry Q.; Gainesville, FL
D. Spangler; L.K. Hawkins; S.B. Upchurch; R. Ceryak; M.D. Miffin

ELTZROTH, Elmore E.; Lansing, MI
R.P. Bissell; L. VanAlstine; R. Minning; D. Malott;
J. Sutherland

HAGAN, Wallace W.; Lexington, KY
P.M. Miles; W.C. MacQuoin; L.R. Ponsetto; J.A.
Simon; A.E. Smith

JOHNSON, Robert L.; Casper, WY
G.A. Jarre; R.J. Peterson; A.B. Bacho; A.R. Renfro
M.P. Dahill

KOSTICK, Dennis S.; Herndon, VA
G. Rabchevsky; E. Hoover; A.V. Bailey; T.J.
Rowland, Jr.; F. Siegel

PALMER, James E.; Charleston, IL
R.E. Bergstrom; W.H. Smith; R.R. Dutcher; R.H.
Howard; T.M. Kehn

SNYDER, Stephen M.; Harrisburg, PA
R.E. Wright; N.E. Wehler; C.G. Robertson; F.
Zercher; J. Reil; J. Peffer

WILLIS, Gregory A.; Jackson, MS
C. Spiers; P. Reeves; E. Boswell; M. York; J.A.
Chisholm

VAN DEN BARK, Edwin; Bartlesville, OK
A.W. Ball, Jr.; R.O. Dunban; O.D. Thomas; W.E.
Kennett; D.W. Buelow

If any Member has any recommendations, positive or
negative regarding the qualifications of any of the
above applicants, please mail your comments to General
Headquarters within 30 days. Your comments will be
held confidential within the Executive Committee and
Screening Board of the local Section.

NEW MEMBERS

COTTRELL, Willard M. #4763; Bellaire, TX
GARRISON, Ronald L. #4764; Iowa Falls, IA
HALL, Daniel W. #4765; Cross Plains, WI
HALL, Robert A. #4766; Topeka, KS
HATCHELL, William O. #4767; Santa Fe, NM
HENTHORNE, Jay G., Jr. #4768; Wooster, OH
McCLELLAN, Jack Love #4769; Roswell, NM
MEDINA, Armando #4770; Houston, TX
MITCHELL, Gary C. #4771; Arvada, CO
PINEL, Mark J. #4772; Denver, CO
SIOK, William J. #4773; Housatonic, MA
SMART, Burton, II #4774; Lafayette, LA
TRIMBLE, Larry M. #4775; Layton, UT
URASH, Robert N.M. #4776; Carmi, IL
VOYTEK, John E., Jr. #4777; Minneapolis, MN

Please take a moment and welcome these new members.
After all five sponsor letters have been received, the application is processed for microfilming and transmission to the Section Screening Board. The applications are microfilmed for storage and, in the event that an application is lost in the mail, the application can be replaced. The review by the Section Screening Board should take about 30 days, but that is a rare case. Most applications are kept by Screening Boards for four to six weeks and some are kept as long as six months. An application that remains with a Screening Board longer than six weeks usually has a problem and, therefore, additional time is warranted to resolve the problem. Headquarters does request that Screening Boards holding applications longer than six weeks notify Headquarters of the problem and give an estimation of when the problem will be resolved. Historically, procrastination on the part of individual Screening Board members constitutes the greatest delay in the Screening Board process. Screening Board Chairmen are responsible for the prompt review of all applications forwarded for screening.

When the application has received a recommendation from the Section Screening Board, it is forwarded to Headquarters. Headquarters then transmits completed applications to the three Reviewing Officers of the Executive Committee, the Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer and President-Elect. The review of the Reviewing Officers should take no longer than 30 days and frequently takes less. When the last Reviewing Officer has reviewed and signed the applications, they are forwarded back to Headquarters and the successful applicants are notified that their application for certification has been approved. At this time, approximately 5-6 months normally have passed from the time the application was initially submitted but, as you can see, the application has passed through many hands and passed many reviews. This process is what makes our certification program the true mark of a professional geologist.

**********

HEADQUARTERS CORNER
By Stuart P. Hughes
Executive Director

Next time you call Headquarters, an unfamiliar, but friendly and cheerful voice will answer the phone. The voice belongs to Mrs. Jean Smith and she is our new Secretary. Jean began her responsibilities officially on August 18, but had been assisting part-time for the prior two weeks.

AIPG is fortunate to have Jean on staff since she has five years experience in all phases of Association work. Jean and her husband, Lindy have four children.

Headquarters recently completed an updated guide on AIPG Section formation. The guide was reviewed by Art Brumton, Past Executive Director. The guide details required procedures and gives an example of Section By-laws. It also outlines helpful and time-saving suggestions when forming a new Section.

Approximately 90% of AIPG's income is from membership dues. The remaining amount comes from the Dues Support Program, interest on various accounts, application processing fees and other less productive sources. In comparison, other associations rely on membership dues for 50% - 60% of their total income. It is my belief that AIPG must use new methods to raise money to fully achieve its goals.

Some ideas applicable to Non-Profit Organizations are: Short Courses, Employment Referrals, Sale of Publications and Other Educational Materials and Advertising in our periodicals. The possible implementation by AIPG of these activities will be discussed at the Executive Committee Meeting in Mobile.

Until last month we had only one telephone line into Headquarters. The line was busy much of the time and an increasing number of complaints were made concerning callers being unable to reach us. The problem has been corrected by installing a two-line system.

In an effort to cut the cost of long distance calls, we will be switching to a private system. Comparative studies suggest a savings of 30% - 40% or approximately $100/month to AIPG.

Henry Neel, 1970 President of AIPG, wrote an article in TPG: 1970 - The Year To Be Heard. As he pointed out man had just set foot on the moon and brought back rock samples. This caught the attention of the world and put the spotlight on Geology. People had a tendency to view Geology in a favorable, even glorified light.

However, in the decade since, Geology has been associated with the shortages and high prices of gasoline and oil, the destructive failure of a dam in Idaho (despite Geologists' repeated warnings), the (killer) volcano, Mt. St. Helens and the constant threat of a major earthquake on the San Andreas fault.

What is obviously uncomprehended by the public is the fact that geological scientists provide the best hope for alleviating these problems. We have always had a deep interest in the natural environment. Unlike non-geological scientists, we realize the profound effect even the slightest geological alteration can make on an ecosystem and in many instances we can help minimize the damage. Unfortunately, it is the non-geological scientist interested in only one segment of the environment who has received most of the public's attention.

AIPG must spark public awareness of the importance of Geology in everyone's daily lives. A natural concept of the significance of Geology is essential in our struggle to effectively influence Federal and State Legislation. Decisions by our law makers must actively reflect the geologic facts of life.

Each member of AIPG has an obligation to be involved through participation in a Section Speakers Bureau by working on local and regional committees or by assisting legislators or any other of a host of ways in which we can make the public "aware".

These are not new thoughts, but they are essential and need reiteration. AIPG members must continually work to expand an appreciation of the value of Geology to the public.

**********

GEOLOGIC REFERENCE SERVICES
by
Russell G. Slayback, CPGS 2305

The advent of computer technology has brought a new dimension to literature search activities in geology and applied geologic sciences. Computer files, or data bases, can be broadly or narrowly defined but all offer rapid search and retrieval of bibliographic references by key words, topics or problem identifiers. The development of bibliographies data bases is still in its infancy, will no doubt grow widely in scope and already can be of immense help to the geologic scientist embarking on a research project or a consultant confronted by a new wrinkle to an old problem.
The Professional Geologist will periodically publish information about such reference services to assist members in keeping up to date on these valuable data sources. In this first attempt, we don't pretend to have a comprehensive list and would welcome comments to Headquarters about services of interest that we have missed.

GeoRef is a bibliographic database produced by the American Geological Institute, covering the geoscience literature of the world. The GeoRef computer-readable tapes contain more that 600,000 references, including references published in North America since 1961 and published elsewhere since 1967. AGI is currently adding references for North American from 1785 to 1960 and for other areas from 1933 to 1966. This should be completed, with the assistance of funding from the U. S. Geological Survey, by October 1981.

The entire contents of GeoRef can be searched in minutes, by computer, to produce a customized list of references. Searching is done via telephone, direct from your terminal. Costs are $75 per hour of connect time, $8 per hour for communications, and 20¢ per-reference printed off line and mailed to you. To begin searching, contact SDC Search Service, 2500 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, CA 90406. Their phone number is (800) 421-7229.

GeoRef can also be searched in its printed form, The Bibliography and Index of Geology. The references in this monthly publication are arranged into 29 fields of interest, to enable the geoscientist to quickly scan the references on his specialty. In each field of interest the references are grouped by document type, e.g. books, meetings, theses, and journal articles. Complete subject and author indexes are provided in each issue. This Bibliography, which can be found in most geoscience libraries, is available from the American Geological Institute at an annual subscription rate of $750.

For further information on GeoRef and the Bibliography, write GeoRef, American Geological Institute, Skyline Place One, 5202 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia 22041, or telephone (703) 379-2480. GeoRef has also added a toll-free number (800) 336-4764. This number is available to users in the continental United States outside of Virginia.

NTIS - The National Technical Information Service offers a variety of bibliographic services primarily in the field of environmental science. It publishes a weekly newsletter, at a cost of $80 per year, that consists of new-listing abstracts of government publications that can be purchased through NTIS in paper or microfiche form. They also offer already-published searches covering a wide range of topics.

The product of a new search is a list of report abstracts in a bound folder. Copies of the full papers or reports are available through the service at listed prices. A recent search on "Ground-Water Pollution by Chlorohydrocarbons" consisted of one hundred abstracts at a cost of about $100.

A customer catalog describing the system is available by calling (703) 557-4650, or writing to NTIS, Springfield, VA 22161.

NWMA LITSEARCH - The National Water Well Association provides an extensive reference system on ground-water and related topics. Specific requests will be responded to by telephone at no cost. For extensive literature searches, involving personnel or computer time, the cost is generally on the order of $20. NWMA has recently installed a computer tie-in to GeoRef that may be accessed at cost by NWMA members.

Litsearch information can be obtained at 614-846-WELL or by writing NWMA at 500 W. Wilson Bridge Road, Worthington, OH 43085.

GROUND WATER MODELING CLEARINGHOUSE - The Holcomb Research Institute has a computer reference file on over 320 ground-water models. Given a request for model listings for a given class or classes of problems, the system provides a listing of the characteristics of known models, reports on the degree of annotation and verification, the availability of a user manual, whether a model is in the public or private sector and how it can be obtained for use. Requests for searches cost $10 for handling plus postage and actual computer time charges. For further information, call 317-283-9555 or write the Holcomb Research Institute, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana 46208.

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ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERING GEOLOGISTS
POLICY STATEMENT ON DISPOSAL OF
HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Adopted by the Board of Directors
June 27, 1980

It is the position of the Association of Engineering Geologists that radioactive nuclear wastes can be safely isolated and disposed of by deep underground burial in secure geologic environments. The scientific and technical means to locate and define the boundaries of these environs and to achieve such safe disposal is well developed and increasing. Sufficient criteria have now been established to permit responsible selection of candidate sites. A sense of urgency regarding safe disposal of nuclear wastes prevails, and it can and must be satisfied.

The waste is dangerous over a long period of time, ad many people have been so conditioned in this concept that they tend to react emotionally rather than objectively when radioactive waste is mentioned. This has resulted in a call to cease construction of nuclear power plants and passage of laws to prohibit the disposal of nuclear waste.

Nuclear waste has been produced from civilian and military activity. This accumulated waste must be disposed of soon because temporary storage facilities are not designed for permanent separation of the waste from the biosphere.

One of the methods of isolation of the waste is deep burial in specially excavated spaces in structurally adequate bedrock where ground water is absent or will not return to the biosphere carrying with it waste materials and where erosion will not expose the waste during its radioactive lifetime. To these conditions is added a requirement for a location such that future societies will most probably never expose the waste inadvertently. The location and demonstration of the feasible, acceptable character of such sites is a geological problem. It can be solved by the investigative and analytical methods now available within the geological professions.

Repository sites should be strategically located, as far as geological and subsurface conditions permit, with respect to the regional distribution of nuclear facilities. Each site should be selected only on the basis of a progressive sequence of comprehensive investigations.

Primary considerations in the selection of each repository site must be long-term geological integrity (Continued on page five)
Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Waste
(Continued from page 4)

of the host rock through natural retardation of radio-
uclide travel and amenability to simple, proven, and
reliable methods of engineered design and construction.
Safe disposal sites can be found in several types of
rock. Technologies exist to ensure selection of dis-
posal sites in these geologic media which can provide
long-term integrity without harmful effects due to mi-
gration of radioactive materials to the biosphere.

Each disposal site should be selected and develop-
ed cooperatively by governmental entities, private in-
dustry and academic researchers. Full and open dis-
closure must be an integral part of the entire process
to assure the protection of the health, welfare and
safety of the public. The selection process should
proceed with all deliberate speed.

**********

AIPG's AISLE ACTIVITIES

Earlier this year President Dunn appointed me to
represent AIPG on the steering committee of AISLE
(An InterSociety Liaison Effort). AISLE is a consor-
tium of scientific and engineering societies which
provides access to sources of competence to assist state
congress. The primary mechanism used to accom-
plish that purpose is the AISLE conference.

An increasing number of public policy and legis-
lative issues deals with problems that have important
scientific, engineering, or technical considerations.
State legislators commonly have limited inhouse staff
resources with the appropriate expertise to provide
sufficient background information for the legislators
on many of the issues they are required to address.
For that reason, they often seek outside sources of infor-
mation and counsel. The appropriate state agencies are
one such source; special interest groups are another;
and the AISLE consortium provides what is hoped to be
an impartial and objective external source of informa-
tion and counsel.

An AISLE conference works something like this: A
state legislature (often its science advisor), aware of
the AISLE program and the resources available through
it, indicates an interest in co-hosting an AISLE con-
ference. The topics to be addressed reflect the cur-
cent concerns of the state. From the wide range of
expertise available in the national scientific and engi-
neering societies comprising AISLE, those with the
appropriate expertise and interest in being involved
meet together with the state legislators (usually at
the state capitol) in small individual workshop sessions
devoted to specific topics over a two or three-day
period.

AISLE has been in operation for a number of
years now, and several AISLE conferences have been
held. AIPG has been represented in some. The next
scheduled AISLE conference will be held in Virginia on
October 26-28, 1980. Some of the topics to be address-
ded have important geological considerations, e.g.,
water management, coastal zone management, nuclear
waste, toxic/hazardous waste, alternative energy
sources, and coal mine health and safety. AIPG candi-
dates for participation in the conference have been
nominated, and we will be involved.

I believe the AISLE program provides another
worthwhile opportunity for our involvement in public
policy, legislative, and regulatory issues at the state
level. I feel our involvement in AISLE is mutually
beneficial and should be pursued vigorously.

If you feel your state might be interested in an
AISLE conference, just let me know and I'll do what I
can as our representative on the steering committee
to get the ball rolling.

Larry D. Woodfork
AIPG Representative
AISLE Steering Committee

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PROFESSIONAL PARAGRAPHS

Frank Ludeman CPGS 1759 and Howard Urband
CPGS 4602, formerly of Wyoming Mineral Corpora-
tion are pleased to announce the formation of Explo-
ration and Development Associates, Inc., a Denver based
firm with offices in Kenedy, Texas and Miami, Arizona.
Art Tipton and Jim Jones, also former WMC
employees will be Regional Managers of the Texas
and Arizona offices respectively.

EDA will be available after August 1 for contract
exploration and development work, conventional solu-
tion mine evaluation and planning, and project manage-
ment.

The Kenedy, Texas office is located at 220 Young
Street, Kenedy, Texas 78119, telephone (512) 583-2001;
the Miami, Arizona office is located at Drawer Z, Miami,
Arizona 85539, telephone (602) 473-2468. The Denver
Headquarters of EDA is located at 3110 So. Wadsworth
Bld., Suite 301 Denver, CO 80227, telephone (303)
988-2971.

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ENERGY SYMPOSIA

Energy experts from around the world will gather
in Knoxville, Tennessee to identify and discuss critical
energy issues during an International Energy Symposia
Series that will be a part of the energy-themed 1982
World's Fair.

The Symposia are co-sponsored by the United
States Department of Energy, the International Energy
Agency in Paris, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and
the University of Tennessee.

The first Symposium will be held October 14-17
1980. The second will be held in June, 1981, and the
third in May, 1982, during the World's Fair, also
known as the Knoxville International Energy Exposition.
The three Symposia have the common theme
"Energy Productivity and Production". An interna-
tional committee of prominent energy authorities have
identified topics for the meetings, and world-renowned
speakers will participate.

Deputy Secretary of Energy John Sawhill is Chair-
man of the first Symposium.

Preliminary program participants include: M.
Sadli, Professor of Economics, the University of
Indonesia; Wolf Haefele, Deputy Director, Interna-
tional Institute of Applied Systems Analysis; Shem Arungu-
Olenbe, Senior Technical Officer, Conference on New
and Renewable Sources of Energy, the United Nations;
John Deutch, Professor of Chemistry, Massachusetts
Institute of Technology; Amory and L. Hunter Lovins,
Friends of the Earth; Hirom Tominaga, Professor of
Synthetic Chemistry, the University of Tokyo; Hans
H. Lansberg, Senior Fellow, Resources for the Future;
(Continued on page 7)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill No./Sponsor</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Previous Action</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>AIPG Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amend. 1684 to S 1637 Bumpers (D-AR)</td>
<td>Mandatory competitive leasing system for all onshore oil and gas lands. 5 yr. lease terms. Quarterly public nominations and sales.</td>
<td>Administration requested submission of S 1637</td>
<td>5-8 Senate Energy Comm. approved Amend. as substitute for S1637 by vote of 9-8</td>
<td>Close vote means bill will have rough time on floor Bumpers still leasing eager for floor test has requested scheduling of debate.</td>
<td>AIPG opposes competitive leasing provisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR 2743 Fuqua (D-FL)</td>
<td>Materials Policy Research Act -to provide a national policy for materials research &amp; devel.</td>
<td>Passed House 12-3-79</td>
<td>Science Subcommittee (Senate Commerce) to hold hearings</td>
<td>Administration opposes bill on grounds that such legislation is unnecessary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 493 Melcher (D-CA)</td>
<td>Deep Seabed Mining Act</td>
<td>Passed Senate 12-12-79</td>
<td>See above HR 2759</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H J Res. 573 Forsythe (R-NJ)</td>
<td>Joint resolution would direct the President to remove admin-istrative restrictions which impede or constrain the leasing of energy resources on public offshore and onshore lands</td>
<td></td>
<td>Senate version referred to Energy &amp; Nat. Res. Comm. On the House side, the resolution is in Agriculture, Merchant Marine, &amp; Inter. Comm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S J Res. 184 McClure (R-ID)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Action by Congress completed and bill sent to President</td>
<td>Conference likely to be troubled with controversial West Panther Creek area. Senate version designates the area as wilderness. House version would permit mining.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 2009 Church (D-ID)</td>
<td>Rare II/Central Idaho 2.2 million acres of wilderness</td>
<td>Passed Senate 11-20-79 Passed House 4-16-80 Conf. report cleared Senate 6/26, House 7/1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Environmentalists oppose release provision and pressing for more wilderness acreage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 2583 Domenici (R-NM)</td>
<td>New Mexico-designates 560,000 acres as wilderness. Contains release provision for areas not designated as wilderness.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parks Subcomm. (Senate Energy) hearings 5/29. Nothing further scheduled</td>
<td>Environmentalists oppose release provision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 2741 Armstrong (R-CO)</td>
<td>Colorado-designates 1.2 million acres of wilderness. Contains release provision</td>
<td>HR 5487 passed House 12/79. Designates 1.3 million acres as wilderness</td>
<td>Senate Energy top priority upon return from July adjournment</td>
<td>Compromise bill announced 6/30 would designate 1.4 million acres as wilderness, retain 700,000 acres for further study, and release 4.4 million acres for multi-use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 2123 Hart (D-CO)</td>
<td>Colorado-Classifies as wilderness 1.5 million acres.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Relatively noncontroversial bill supported by environmentalists. Administration also supports with exception of prov. dealing with phosphate leases located in Florida's Osceola National Forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR 5341 Chappell (D-FL)</td>
<td>Eastern wilderness bill. Would add 21 areas containing 130,000 acres to wilderness. Areas located in Florida, N. and S. Carolina, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana</td>
<td>Passed House 7/1</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Agriculture &amp; Energy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While some countries have been blessed with a greater abundance of mineral raw materials than others, and some nations have moved far along to depleting their rich, easily discovered mineral deposits, the fact is that the world is not really running out of mineral raw materials. There remain in the earth's crust both deeply hidden, high-grade deposits, as well as known low-grade deposits of vast dimensions waiting to be "harvested" by improved technology. These challenges are compounded by political barriers which so often prevent freedom of movement of mineral resources between have and havenot nations.

Yes, our country is a major consumer. Yes, we have challenges to face in order to sustain our standards of consumption. Those challenges call for achievements, not apologies.

Arthur A. Socolor

CONTINUING EDUCATION
Design and construction of tailings dams
Co-Sponsored by Colorado School of Mines
and Klohn Leonoff, Inc.
November 6-7, 1980

PURPOSE AND SCOPE:
The seminar will address the general problems of mill tailings disposal, as well as waste from oil sands and oil shale processing. Addressing both theory and current practices, the program provides the participants a working knowledge of the parameters affecting tailings dam design and construction.

For further information contact:
Director Continuing Education
Colorado School of Mines
Golden, CO 80401

WORKSHOP IN
GEOLOGICAL REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES
November 17-21, 1980
EROS DATA CENTER
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

PURPOSE: To introduce practicing geoscientists to the concept and utility of geological data bases that incorporate topographic, geographic, geophysical, geochemical, geological and remotely sensed data types.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: The course has been designed for geoscientists who are actively involved in mineral resource investigations. A working knowledge of geologic concepts and principles is assumed. Previous experience in the analysis and interpretation of geophysical data or geochemical data or remotely sensed data is required. A knowledge of computer processing techniques applied to geologic investigations is desirable.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The workshop will be an intensive four and one-half day session of lectures, discussions, and exercises concentrating on mineral resource applications of geological data bases including data base planning, implementation, and management. Library and data reference facilities will be available for use by participants.

LOCATION: Classes will be held at the EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

(Continued on page 8)
COST: Tuition for the workshop is US$400.00. The tuition cost covers all instruction and course materials. Tuition does not cover food and lodging while in attendance. Payment of the tuition will be required on the first day of the workshop. Federal employees should use "Optional Form 170" (Request, Authorization Agreement and Certification of Training). State agency personnel may issue a purchase order or appropriate obligating document. Private parties should submit a check or money order. All reimbursement forms, purchase orders, checks, etc., should be payable to: U.S. Geological Survey, EROS Data Center. Payments in cash cannot be accepted. For further information contact: Charles M. Trautwein Application Branch EROS Data Center Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57198

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Career opportunities in the 1980's will be very good for geophysicists - with demand exceeding supply, and good for geologists - with demand and supply about balanced, according to the Scientific Manpower Commission. They anticipate 600 openings a year for geophysicists, and 1700 openings a year for geologists.

THE PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST
An Official Publication of the American Institute of Professional Geologists

JAMES R. DUNN, President
WILLIAM A. NEWTON, Vice President
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-8-