GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE APRIL 18-20

AIPG will hold its Third Annual Governmental Affairs Conference in Washington, D.C., April 18th to the 20th. The Conference, which is expected to draw members from every section in the Country, will be headquartered at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel, 1143 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., in the District. Registration information has been mailed.

Primary purpose of the Conference is to personally educate Congress, its staff and key Federal agencies as to the goals, aims, and activities of AIPG; the value of geological information in their decision making; and, the importance of geology and geologists to the Nation.

Members are expected to arrive in Washington by Sunday afternoon, April 18th. A conference briefing for participants will be held at the Ramada Renaissance that evening from 6:00 to 7:00 P.M. Institute President M. O. Turner will welcome the group, as will Executive Director Vic Tannehill.

AIPG's 1982 Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman A. Gordon Everett will also speak briefly to attendees, as will the Institute's Legislative Counsel, James U. Hamersley and its newly appointed Washington Representative Russell G. Wayland.

Starting at 8:30 A.M. Monday April 19th conferences will attend a Conference session at the Washington Marriott on the 'how to' of successful governmental regulations for geologists. A panel made up of Tannehill, Everett, Hamersley and Wayland will give short prepared remarks on various aspects of the subject. Dr. Daniel N. Miller, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Interior-Energy and Minerals, will appear, and other top Government officials have also been invited. The audience will participate.

Lunch will be served at noon, at which time conferences will be joined by members of AIPG's Capitol Section and other guests from the D.C. Area. Featured luncheon speaker will be Robert Burford, Director of the Federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

That afternoon members will have the planned opportunity to personally meet with Congressmen, staff, and/or key Federal Agency personnel to make constructive input on important current issues as viewed by the Institute. Delegations of five to eight members will visit those officials whose activities could be impacted by geologists.

From 6:00 to 8:00 P.M. that evening at The International Club, the Institute will hold a cocktail party/reception for conference, other members, and invited guests from government. That is the Conference's final event. Participants will be free to return home Tuesday, April 20th.

INSTITUTE OPPOSES WATT WILDERNESS PLANS

In response to Secretary of the Interior James Watt's announcement proposing legislation to ban mineral and energy resource development of some 124 million acres of public lands for the next 18 years, M. O. Turner, President of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, stated: "At this time of serious shortages of strategic minerals, Secretary Watt's proposal to lock up these lands and their minerals represents a distinct threat to the national economy and military security of all Americans."

Turner, an independent geologist in San Antonio, said, "The U.S. Economy and National Security depend heavily upon foreign imports for at least 18 strategic minerals, many of which are known to be present in these vast federal lands. They should not be placed off limits to American industry and consumers as wilderness areas at least until a thorough assessment of their mineral potential has been determined."

As spokesman for the 4100 top professional geologists in the United States, Turner said, "certainly we are concerned about preservation of wilderness areas, but a balance must now be secured to maintain a sound national economy and the personal well being of all Americans. We suspect that Congress and the Administration may ignore our advice because of political or other pressures", Turner noted, "but everyone in this country should be aware of the threat to their life styles which the proposed action will subject them to."

Turner said, "Secretary Watt has also expressed similar concern for the nation by stating, 'right now the U.S. is vulnerable to a national resource attack or war.' Without reasonable access to explore these federal lands in search of deposits of critically short minerals we believe are present, the U.S. will remain even more vulnerable and increasingly more dependent on unreliable foreign sources if this legislation is enacted," Turner added.

Although complete details about the Secretary's proposals are not yet available, Turner also took issue with Secretary Watt's suggestion that these wilderness areas be made available for resource development only "during a period of national emergency." "This statement," Turner added, "simply ignores the real world problems of locating and producing minerals. The extended period of up to 12 and 15 years required for exploring, developing, producing and marketing mineral and energy resources nullifies any idea that un-evaluated public lands can be quickly inventoried and effectively utilized in case the President suddenly declares an emergency. Secretary Watt himself spoke against such a crisis-oriented approach in his recent confirmation hearings,"
FAREWELL TO A FRIEND
(Excerpted from “Oil & Gas Journal”)

Wallace E. Pratt (CPGS 734). Among the world’s oil finders the mere mention of his name is enough to evoke feelings of respect, awe, even reverence.

Few men in any field of endeavor have ever enjoyed such a towering reputation. His place in history, and in the heart of the industry, will still be secure long after time has dimmed the memory of those fortunate enough to have known him.

News of his death at age 96 last Christmas Day arrived with a special jolt.

Wallace Pratt “retired” in 1945. That was long before most of us embarked on careers that brought us into contact with him and the industry which he did so much to shape. But his contributions to the industry, the science of geology, and the nation did not end there.

As far as we could tell, his retirement meant only that he was no longer vice-president and a director of Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), an organization he joined in 1918 as the first geologist hired by Humble Oil & Refining Co. Although he severed his official connection with the company, he didn’t stop working. He began a long and equally illustrious career as a consultant.

And he didn’t stop thinking and writing about the mysteries of oil and gas exploration, which never lost their fascination for him.

When Wallace Pratt died, industry did indeed lose one of its giants. And we lost a friend.

Gene T. Kinney, Editor

NO NEW MINERALS LEGISLATION

William L. Shafer, principal minerals staff technical expert for the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, speaking January 12 before a luncheon sponsored by AIPG’s Legislative and Regulatory Committee in Washington DC, predicts 1982 will see no major new minerals legislation. Instead, he expects Congress to make only minor changes of a corrective nature to existing legislation of concern to the Interior Committee.

Shafer speaks from a background of some 17 years with the Committee. Earlier he was the top minerals man in the Bureau of Land Management.

Specifically he referred to the newly passed tar sands bill as a long-awaited Congressional accomplishment. He expects a continuing hangup over oil shale off-lease dumping. Geothermal Act amendments could pass when arguments about buffer zones around certain national parks are settled. The Oseola phosphate leasing program will probably be settled through condemnation.

Shafer was surprised that the President wants to turn the coal slurry problem over to the individual States. He thinks the inadvertent Capitan leasing hurt any chances for extension of the Wilderness Act 1983 deadline. He expects higher mineral royalties and improved royalty management to be legislated.

BUILDING HOUSES INSTITUTE’S NEW HOME

AIPG MOVES TO NEW OFFICE

Following 1982 Executive Committee action, AIPG has moved its offices from 622 Gardenia Court to new, larger leased quarters in the Arbor Place Building, 7828 Vance Drive, also in Northwest Denver. The Institute is retaining its mailing address of P.O. Box 957, Golden, CO 80402. The new phone number is (303) 431-0831.

The Institute’s quarters are on the ground floor, Suite 103, of Arbor Place. The building is located in an attractive new office park complex being developed south of 80th Street and east of Wadsworth Boulevard. With major highways I-25 and the Boulder Turnpike adjacent, and I-70 nearby, the new location is more convenient to suppliers, AIPG’s growing number of Colorado Section members in the Denver-Boulder area, and visiting members from around the Country.

The move, which was made March 1st, followed a year-long study of the Institute’s present and future office space needs initiated by last year’s Headquarters Advisory Committee and the ‘81 Executive Committee.

In addition to gaining a more efficient work area, additional storage space, much better parking, and an improved image, the new office also gives AIPG a multi-purpose conference room for Executive Committee meetings, national Committee meetings and other such activities. It’s new office provides the Institute with about one-third more space than it formerly had.

An attractive receptionist-secretarial office adjoins a combination general clerical room, mailing center and supply storage area. A small computer-word processing work center and the Executive Director’s office complete the layout, along with the conference room.

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY MAILED

AIPG’s 1982 Membership Directory, listing all Members and Associates in alphabetical order and by geographical location, at their address of record January 31st, was ready to be mailed in mid-March. The publication, somewhat revised and expanded as compared to past year’s, was produced by Executive Director Vic Tannehill and Institute Editor Dr. Russell R. Dutcher. The Directory, larger for ‘82 - and out two months earlier - is cross-indexed by Specialty Code.

Copies are being mailed to all Members, and Associates by Headquarters. Hundreds of copies of the new Directory will also be distributed to colleges and universities, libraries, Federal and State government agencies and business firms. It can also be purchased from Headquarters at $10.00 per copy, postpaid.
MEMBERSHIP GROWTH WHILE MAINTAINING HIGH STANDARDS

Your Institute's efforts to attract qualified geoscientists to the membership are successfully continuing, while at the same time our careful screening process maintains AIPG's traditional highest standards for acceptance.

Our forecast for 1982 is to gain 500 new members. With the advice, counsel and guidance of the Institute's exceptionally well constituted Membership Committee, chaired by Luke Fournier of Houston — and the hard work and dedication of our Executive Director Vic Tannehill and staff — I'm confident we will achieve that goal.

Plans to tell AIPG's story to the many well-qualified geologists who have not as yet joined are progressing. Direct mail campaigns are again being used to uncover serious prospects who can then be sent detailed membership information and personally be contacted by Section officials.

Promotional Efforts

We're hoping to obtain mailing lists of Registered Geologists from States that have registration/certification. We are getting, through our Sections, lists of members of area geological societies. And we'll get lists from "sister" national geological societies. We're getting the personnel list from the U. S. Forest Service. We have the list of college geology department heads. All will be contacted.

We will be preparing and placing ads in several AGI society publications soliciting AIPG membership applicants.

Another effective means of approaching prospects about AIPG membership is through having the Institute exhibit booth at geologic society meetings. This year Vic will have our AIPG display at these annual meetings:

June 27-July 1, American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), in Calgary
October 18-21, Geological Society of America (GSA), in New Orleans

Vic, Executive Committee members and Section officers will man our booth throughout these meetings to speak with prospects, hand out application packets, and encourage qualified men and women to join AIPG.

Revised Packet

A new revised membership application packet folio has been printed to satisfy the strong demand for them from Sections and from prospects answering our direct mail letters. Included in each packet is our application form, a copy of our AIPG Constitution and Bylaws as amended, and a cover letter.

In some cases Headquarters will include a copy of the names and addresses of members in a given State as an aid to applicants in locating potential sponsors.

Soon to be included will be an attractive new brochure describing the work of the Institute. This is being prepared to serve both as a membership promotional piece and for public relations.

Of course, all that we do helps membership. AIPG's public relations activities get our name before prospects; our education services can and will draw non-members who should be encouraged to join.

But by far the most effective membership recruiting tool we have is you. Nothing the Institute can do to promote membership is equal to you encouraging your fellow professionals who may not be members to join AIPG.

The Institute can, and should be, representative of the best of the geological profession. We have a way to go to achieve that, at least numerically. We've fallen behind. Our growth in recent years has not been proportionate to the growth in the total number of geologists. While our sister societies worked for and got many new members to strengthen their organizations and lend volume to their voices, AIPG's membership remained relatively flat.

That situation began to change for the better last year. We plan to continue the upward trend in membership this year. With your help and support the Institute will reach out and attract the quality and quantity we seek of top-notch professional men and women.

REGISTRATION STUDY UNDERWAY

In recent months Headquarters has been gathering copies of the statutes, regulations, forms and paperwork, applications, and renewal forms, from all states presently requiring the registration, certification, or licensing of "geologists."

Most of the contacted departments and bureaus have replied and have furnished AIPG the requested material. The institute has prepared a listing of their names, addresses and phones. Members may write for a free copy.

In addition, all AIPG Sections have been surveyed as to the status of pending or proposed registration legislation in their states. Most have responded. A summary of their replies is being prepared.

At its April 4, 1981, meeting, the Executive Committee adopted the following as official policy of the Institute:

1. AIPG neither encourages nor discourages state registration. The matter should be decided by the geologists within the affected state.

2. AIPG has not promulgated and will not promulgate the enactment of registration or licensing bills for geologists in any state. In some instances, individual state sections of AIPG have promulgated such bills, but only after having determined that such a bill in that state is in the best interests of the public welfare and is supported by a majority of the geologists in that state.

3. If a registration law is introduced in a state legislature, AIPG will strive to insure that:
   (a) the law would adequately protect both the public and the entire profession; and,
   (b) the law would provide ready reciprocity with other states.
OF PRICE AND PREJUDICE: THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Ivo Lucchitta U.S. Geological Survey, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001
David Schleicher U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado 80225
Patrick Cheney The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

Restlessly searching for power, comfort, and self-sufficiency, man has long tended to view himself as living in an open and endless system: he has conveniently banished the consequences of his actions to some other place, some future time. If this forest is cut, endless other forests wait over the hill; if the smoke becomes noxious, higher stacks will carry it away; if resources are depleted, new technologies will allow us to use lower-grade ores. For thousands of years, as long as people were limited in their power to change the environment, such an open-system philosophy was perfectly reasonable and indeed the only one that made sense. The point was to win whatever one could; the price was measured only in labor. Exhaustion of resources was beyond comprehension.

North Americans, with their boundless optimism, have been particularly susceptible to the philosophy of the open system. As the pioneers marched westward, there were always other mountains and other valleys when the present ones were played out. But when the pioneers reached the Pacific—the western Ocean—the system slammed shut. This closing was not perceived immediately, of course, because romantic ideas linger in death. Even today, many still believe that they live in the unfettered open system of the pioneers. But this is an illusion; the other place is here, the future time is now. The new perception was made finally and poignantly clear by the beautiful Apollo photographs of the Earth—a blush, ethereal, and very finite sphere lost in the darkness of space.

We must learn to cope with a new reality.

Limitations, tradeoffs, and price: these are the attributes of the new reality. In today’s closed system nothing is free, everything has a price. If I want this, I must expect to pay for it with that. To add here, I must take away there. There are no acquisitions, only exchanges.

And so the environmental problems confronting us always boil down to this question: Is the purchase worth the price? The answer is seldom clear, and the corresponding arguments are heated and often bitter. Much of the arguing is done from set positions. For the developer, only development will do. For the conservationist, any further development is the expression of sinister forces run amok. From each position contrary views are at best piffle, at worst treason.

Our problems are too important to be approached in this way. Our individual and national economic health, our environment, our strength, and even our ultimate survival are on the line. We cannot afford mistakes. We must have clarity and vision. Surely, the best way to make decisions is to be informed, to truly understand the full costs of any project: What is the gain? What is the price? Can the price be minimized? Only then can we tackle the final question: Is the purchase worth the price?

In 1969, the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91-190) formally acknowledged that wise decision making in a closed system requires full understanding of the price to be paid for any purchase. The Act requires that environmental impact statements (EIS’s) be prepared for proposed projects that would significantly affect the environment. The EIS’s are to focus on the effects—especially the adverse ones—of the project (its price), and, above all, on the means for minimizing those effects (driving the best bargain). EIS’s are not meant to be polemics: they are to be reasoned judgments of how proposed projects are likely to affect the future, and those judgments are to be built on the best available information. Thus, despite their imperfections, EIS’s are the best tool we have for making wise decisions and charting a safe course through our troubled times.

EIS’s are important, then, because they bear directly on our well-being as individuals and as a nation. In terms of their effect, EIS’s may well be more important than many of our beloved academic exercises. They should thus be viewed with approval and with enthusiasm. Yet we tend to view them with aversion, born of prejudice.

Our interest in working on EIS’s is dampened by the realization that by doing so we must pursue research topics not of our own choosing, draw conclusions in haste from sparse data, and give up our autonomy, our choice of associates. We must trade the esteem attached to research for the stigma attached to equally demanding EIS work, even if well done. We must live with the lingering suspicion that people assigned to EIS’s can do nothing else.

Many of us view the EIS process with legitimate cynicism: we have seen EIS’s used as a basis for delay or as a thin justification for a decision already made; in the EIS’s themselves, we have seen mindless encyclopedism, poor focus, sophomoric analysis, and thinly veiled bias. In consequence, EIS’s are generally held in low esteem. Too few people of talent contribute to their preparation; many of those do are frustrated by the mediocrity thrust on them by disenchanted co-workers and function only halfheartedly. All too often, the resulting product justifies the low esteem in which EIS’s are held. And so the cycle repeats and reinforces itself.

How can we break the cycle, reverse the trend?

First, we must keep clearly in mind the purpose of the EIS: to provide a lucid summary of a proposed project and its alternatives—and, most particularly, to the comparative costs of each alternative, so that the best alternative can be efficiently selected. That purpose is poorly served by the encyclopedism, obfuscation, and poor focus rampant in many EIS’s, which bury essential conclusions—or obscure their absence.

Second, and equally important, we must make EIS’s respectable. We must recognize (and some of us must take up) their challenge; and we must insist that the rewards for our contributions be commensurate with the importance of the task and the skills it requires. We must recognize that EIS’s offer the opportunity to sharpen scientific technique—by (continued on page 5)
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE CREATED

Order No. 3071 signed 1-19-82 by Secretary James G. Watt establishes a Minerals Management Service in the Department of the Interior reporting to a Minerals Management Board chaired by Under Secretary Donald P. Hodel. Other members of the Board are Assistant Secretary—Energy and Minerals Daniel N. Miller, Jr. (CGP 64) and the Assistant Secretary—Policy, Budget and Administration.

The Acting Director of the Minerals Management Service is Perry Pendley, who has been Deputy Assistant Secretary—Energy and Minerals. Earlier Pendley was a Congressional staffer.

The Minerals Management Service initially consists solely of the personnel and functions of the former Conservation Division of the U.S. Geological Survey. The Service will implement new policy and guidance developed by the Board as well as carry out the functions formerly assigned to the Conservation Division through the Director, Geological Survey. During 1982 the Board will consider restructuring the Minerals Management Service and its permanent disposition.

The new Service with a staff of over 2000, currently supervises the operations of mineral lessees on Federal and Indian lands and on the Outer Continental Shelf. It also evaluates lands to be offered for mineral leasing by the Bureau of Land Management, and it collects mineral royalties.

Among the top career managers of the new Service are Andrew V. Bailey (CGP 1583) and Robert L. Rioux (CGP 513).

MISSOURI DEFINES GEOLOGY

Missouri House Bill No. 1212 is an Act "Relating to the definition of the practice of geology." The bill was printed in December 1981, apparently at the time of introduction. It is a two-page document providing a definition of geology and geologists. It does not contain any requirements or procedures for registration or certification nor does it contain any penalties for failure to follow the bill. In a summary provided by a task force of Missouri geologists (contact person Lou Unfer (314)-651-2515), the Bill:

1) provides a definition of geology, the practice of geology, a geologist and a qualified or professional geologist; and
2) describes minimum education requirements for a geologist and experience requirements for a qualified or professional geologist.

The bill does not:
1) require the registration of geologists or other professional persons practicing geology,
2) restrict geologists from the general practice of geology in Missouri, or
3) require a payment of fees or expenditures of state funds.

GROVER E. MURRAY HONORED

Grover E. Murray (CGP 94) of Lubbock, Texas, has been named a 1982 recipient of Honorary Membership in the Society of Economic Paleontologist & Mineralogists (SEPM).

Medal and Honorary Membership recipients will be honored at the SEPM Awards Banquet in Calgary on Monday, June 28th.
SAMPSON HEADS AAPG COMMITTEE

R. E. Sampson, CPGS 4347, Vice President of Tricentrel United States, Inc. of Houston, has been appointed Chairman of the General Committee of Exploration Affairs of the American Petroleum Institute by Charles J. DiBona, the Institute’s president.

The General Committee on Exploration was established to encourage domestic petroleum industry exploration efforts.

Mr. Sampson has been a member of API’s General Committee on Exploration Affairs since its formation. He served as co-chairman and organizer of the Atlantic Coast offshore committee in 1972 and was chairman of the Onshore Exploration Committee from 1973 to 1976.

A native of Oklahoma, Mr. Sampson received his Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Engineering from the University of Oklahoma. Before joining Tricentrel United States, where he is in charge of operations in the southern part of the United States, he was a vice president in exploration and production management for Cities Service Company.

ASFE LOSS PREVENTION SEMINAR

Case histories of geotechnical engineering involvement with hazardous waste projects and effective strategies for ownership transfers will be the featured discussion topics at the forthcoming Association of Soil and Foundation Geotechnical Engineers (ASFE) loss prevention seminar and annual meeting, April 5-7, 1982, at the Radisson South Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

According to ASFE program committee chairman and president-elect John C. Regan (E. D’Appolonia Consulting Engineers, Inc.), “Hazardous waste projects comprise a new and extremely difficult market for consulting geotechnical engineers. The loss prevention seminar will concentrate on specific issues that increase liability exposures. Several of the prime concerns that will be addressed are contractual arrangements and language that can reduce potential liability occurrences, problems associated with revising contracts, employee safety and safety attire, starting and stopping points for geotechnical engineering involvement, quality assurance programs and exploration methods, among others.

Mr. Regan added that the second half of the loss prevention seminar will concentrate on strategies for soil and foundation engineering firm ownership transfers.

For more information and reservation materials, contact ASFE, 8811 Colesville Road, Suite 225, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910; 301/565-2733.

KENNETH C. BERESFORD DIES

The Oil Patch lost a good hand with the unexpected death of Kenneth Charles Beresford, CPGS 2825, a veteran Amoco Production Co. executive. He was vacationing in Conzumel, Mexico, when he suffered a heart attack after a snorkeling outing Feb. 19. He was 58 and had planned to retire from Amoco in August.

Beresford was born in Ames, Iowa, and attended Iowa State University, earning a degree in geology. He joined Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., a forerunner to Amoco, in 1948 as an oil-field scout. After working at company offices in Bismarck N.D., and Casper, he moved to Denver in 1963. At the time of his death, he was geologist for exploitation in the Denver region’s western division.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONFERENCE

The Pacific Northwest Metals and Minerals Conference will hold its annual convention at the Sheraton Hotel in Spokane, Washington on April 29, 30 and May 1, 1982. The theme of the conference is “Discovery ’82”, and the event is sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Sections of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, and by the American Society for Metals.

“Discovery ’82” will explore new horizons, opportunities and concepts for the mineral industry in 1982. Over 40 papers will be presented addressing the economics and geological setting of strategic minerals; the problems of shaft and small mining developments; the occurrence of precious metal deposits and the glamour of new discoveries; the changing governmental regulations facing the mining industry; and the advances in the aluminum casting technology.

Field trips are planned on the first day of the conference to several new mine and shaft development localities as well as aluminum fabricating sites in Washington, Idaho and Montana. Specific all-day trips are scheduled to visit the Troy copper-silver mine in Montana; the Mt. Tolman molybdenum project in Washington; new shafts in the Coeur d’Alene mining district of Idaho; and several aluminum casting and fabricating plants in Idaho and Spokane, Washington.

For more information relating to the conference please contact:

George Krempasky, Registration Chairman
U.S. Bureau of Mines
E. 360 Third Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99202
(509)456-5350

OIL & GAS BOOKLET CLOSE-OUT

The Institute publication “The U.S. Oil and Gas Industry Exploration and Development: Its Importance, What it Can Do, How to Make it Work Better” is now being offered at the close-out special price of $5.00 postpaid.

This publication, which was printed and released as an AIPG position paper in January, 1980, may be ordered from Headquarters. It is 8½ x 11", 30 pages, referenced, and includes color charts and diagrams.

WENGERT VISITING PROFESSOR

Dr. Sherman A. Wengert, CPGS 108, a former president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and a faculty member at the University of New Mexico for 29 years until his retirement in 1976, has been named as the UNM Visiting Distinguished Professor of Petroleum Geology for the 1982 spring semester. He was national editor for A.I.P.G. in 1965-66 and was state editor for New Mexico in 1967.

WASHINGTON SECTION MEETING

AIPG’s Executive Director Vic Tannehill will be featured speaker at a Washington Section dinner meeting March 27th. To be held at the Red Lion Inn, in Pasco, the Saturday evening affair is being arranged by Section President Will Thomas, Bainbridge Island, and Vice President Ted Price, Richland.

This organizational get-together will be a combination social and business meeting so that members and their spouses or guests can meet each other informally, and enjoys cocktails and a business dinner.
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR SCREENING BOARDS

PART ONE OF A SERIES

It is not an overstatement to say that the Screening Boards of the several State Sections of AIPG have as much responsibility for the future welfare and effectiveness of the Institute as do the members of the Advisory Board and the Executive Committee, for in the long run the welfare of the Institute will depend on the character and quality of its membership.

The following statement of the role and function of Screening Boards was prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee on Screening Reviews (most of the members of which had served on screening boards and the Executive Committee of the Institute) and was adopted by the Executive Committee as an official statement of policy and procedure for the guidance of all screening boards.

There can be no substitute for the diligence and sincerity of purpose which has become traditional among the Screening Boards of the Institute; it is hoped that these guidelines will make their duties and decisions less arduous and promote a greater uniformity of understanding and performance.

I. AUTHORITY OF THE SCREENING BOARD. The final authority for the acceptance or rejection of any applicant lies with the Executive Committee of the Institute. To assist them in their decisions the Executive Committee delegates the prime responsibility for investigation and recommendation to Screening Boards selected by the several Sections. While presumed to be representative of the viewpoint of the Section, the Screening Board reports solely to the Executive Committee and is responsible to the Institute as a whole, not to the local Section.

While the vote of the Screening Board, required by the Bylaws, is heavily relied upon by the Executive Committee, the "voting" function of the Screening Board is secondary to its "investigating" function. Not only is investigation necessary if the vote of the Screening Board is to be useful, but the Screening Board should submit such a report upon request, whenever it returns an application to the Executive Committee. Except when new questions arise following circulation of the applicant's name to the members of the Institute, it should be unnecessary for the Executive Committee to refer an application back to the Screening Board for further investigation.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE SCREENING BOARD. In addition to its responsibility to the Institute, the Screening Board also undertakes a heavy obligation to the general public. Their recommendation that an applicant be granted recognition as a Certified Professional Geological Scientist in effect constitutes a recommendation of the applicant as one who is fully competent and trustworthy in the practice of geology. Our ability to serve the public and our acceptance by the public is in large part dependent upon our maintenance of the reputation of the designation "CPGS".

Finally, but no less important, the Screening Board bears responsibility to the applicant. If the Institute continues its growth and influence in the geologic profession, and if CPGS status continues to gain acceptance as evidence of a level of professional competence, then membership in the Institute will be an important professional credential with significant economic and social consequences. To erroneously deny admission to the Institute is most unfair to the applicant. On the other hand, an overly generous attitude towards screening works an inequity on the present members of the Institute and on qualified applicants by diluting the value of their membership.

It is the responsibility of the Screening Board to make a thorough investigation of each application referred for its consideration, to conscientiously and objectively review the application and the results of their investigation, and to recommend acceptance or rejection considering the best interests of the Institute, and public, and the applicant.

III. PROCEDURES. The Screening Boards of the several Sections have the responsibility of organizing themselves in such a way as to perform their functions efficiently. Because of differences in size of geologic population, geographical distribution, and types of geologic endeavor, the specific procedural details of the various Sections may not be uniform. However, definite procedures should be established and should include the following points.

A. Communication. A single member of the Screening Board, usually its chairman, should receive all applications from Headquarters and should provide for their prompt circulation among other members of the Board. This should be followed up to insure that the application receives prompt attention and full investigation, and that the application, recommendation, and report of investigation are returned to Headquarters as promptly as is commensurate with thorough handling.

B. Investigators. Investigation of the applicant should be carried out by members, preferably two or more, who have the best opportunity to know both the applicant and his professional and personal contacts but who are not so close in personal friendship or business contact as to make objectivity difficult.

C. Review of the Application. Although each application will have been reviewed by the Headquarters staff to assure that the nominal requirements are met, each application also should be reviewed by the Screening Board. Questions to be answered might include: (1) Are there any deficiencies in the formal training of the applicant which may not have been evident to the Headquarters staff? (2) Is all the experience indicated fully professional in character? (See below.) (3) Are the Sponsors individuals who have had an adequate opportunity to evaluate the competency and conduct of the applicant? (4) Is there any question of the objectivity of the Sponsors due to personal friendship or business contact? The fact that a sponsor is personally close to the applicant is by no means derogatory in itself; however, a notation that this is the case may be most useful in the event the applicant's candidacy is contested.

D. Confirmation of Experience and Performance. Screening Board members should recognize that the applicant will invariably select as Sponsors those individuals from whom he or she is most certain of getting a good recommendation. They may not always be those who have had the best opportunity to evaluate the candidate's suitability nor should the "eminence" of a Sponsor preclude further investigation. Supplementary inquiries should always be made, preferably by personal or telephone interview, with colleagues and employers.

E. Investigation of Applicant's Character. Very often an applicant will be known to members of the Screening Board (continued on Page 8)
only in a professional sense. Further inquiry into the applicant's personal conduct may often be justified, but must be handled with much tact and without placing too much reliance on the opinion of any one individual.

F. Review of Investigation. Provision should be made for the Screening Board as a whole to review the results of the investigation of each applicant. If any deficiency or undesirable aspect has been noted, further investigation should be made to the fullest extent possible. The investigation and report of the Screening Board should be sufficiently complete to form a basis for this decision.

G. Recommendation to Accept or Reject. The whole Screening Board should be balloted on the question of applicant acceptance or rejection. Board members who may have served as Sponsors or be otherwise committed to the applicant should abstain. The results of the ballot should be noted on the application.

SUMMARY OF APPLICANTS AS OF FEBRUARY, 1982

Applications for Membership Start of Month 212

Applications received this month 24
Less: Applicants withdrawn/not approved -7
Less: Applicants approved during month -1

NET CHANGE 16

TOTAL APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP END OF MONTH 228

Status of Member Applicants on Hand
Incomplete/Special 2
Awaiting Sponsor letters 92
In hands of Screening Committee 73
Being reviewed by Officers 61
Held for Special Review 0

Applicants for Associate Start of Month 7

Applications received this month 8
Less: Applicants withdrawn/not approved 0
Less: Applicants approved during month 0

NET CHANGE 8

TOTAL APPLICANTS FOR ASSOCIATE END OF MONTH 15

Status of Associate Applicants on Hand
Incomplete/Special 0
Being reviewed by Officers 15

GRAND TOTAL OF APPLICANTS 243

H. Return of Application to Headquarters. As soon as the investigation and recommendation are complete, the file should be returned to Headquarters. It is particularly useful to include a full report of the investigation and deliberations of the Screening Board. There is no need to make the Executive Committee ask for information which it will obviously require to make an informed decision.

IV. SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES IN EVALUATION. A study of the screening procedures of the Institute has indicated that most of the difficulties occur in the evaluation of experience and character requirements and in the handling of objections or derogatory comments regarding applicants.

A. Quality of Experience. A wide diversity of opinion is apparent with regard to the quality of experience required by our Bylaws. Is the computer on a seismic crew practicing geology within the intent of our Bylaws? Is supervision of a soils-boring rig the practice of geology? Is experience restricted wholly to well-siting a fully professional practice? Is a geologist engaged primarily in sales of geologic equipment truly practicing as a geologist? Does an individual cease his "Geological" experience when promoted to an executive position, or when promoted laterally or diagonally to another department?

The number and variety of such problems is so great as to defy individual answers for each question. Rather, the experience of the applicant should be evaluated against the following criteria.

1. Does the employment claimed by the applicant require a substantial amount of geologic knowledge? Many soils-boring personnel and engineering technicians learn enough "geology" within a few weeks to perform the duties of "geologists" employed by some firms and agencies. The same is true of "well watching" in the petroleum industry. While such employment may contribute to the early stages of the development and experience of a geologist, they cannot be considered to represent full professional practice if they are the sole geologic experience of a person over a prolonged period of time.

2. Does the experience indicated require scientific judgment based on geologic principles? - A salesman for geologic instruments may use a great deal of geological knowledge in his contracts with potential customers. If he serves as a consultant or advisor in designing or recommending specific instrumentation systems, he may, in fact, be exercising geologic judgment; however, if his use and knowledge of geology is wholly to facilitate communication with his customers, the quality of his experience is suspect.

(to be continued)

Moving? 
...send AIPG your new address!

Name ____________________________
Street __________________________
City/State/Zip ____________________

Please allow up to six weeks for change to be effected. Only one change notification is necessary for all AIPG publications.

Thank You
FIRST IN A SERIES ON YOUR 1982 NATIONAL INSTITUTE COMMITTEES

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Luke Fournier, Chairman

Born and raised in Maine, Luke saw combat in the Pacific with the Navy during World War II. In 1950 he graduated from Colorado School of Mines as a Geological Engineer. He worked for Standard Oil of California and its part-subsidiary American Overseas Petroleum until 1966, in Utah, Nevada, Turkey and Libya. Later he worked with Sinclair in Peru, Roy M. Huffington in Bome, Arabian Gulf Exploration in eastern Libya. Since 1974 he has been with Texugulf Oil & Gas Co. in Pakistan and Houston. An active AIPG member since 1966, he is CPGS 1122 and is a registered Geologist in California and Maine. Luke has been a long-time supporter of membership recruitment serving the Texas Section in that capacity.

Charge

1. Periodically review membership categories and their respective requirements. Periodically analyze membership trends and statistics and attempt to develop conclusions as to reasons for gain or loss of members.
2. Give advice and counsel to the Executive Director in the conduct of the Institute's continuing campaign to recruit new members.
3. Encourage the appointment of Section Membership Committees and give them advice, counsel and assistance in carrying out activities.

Members

The Committee shall consist of seven members appointed for staggered three-year terms, no more than two of whom shall be residents of the same State. One shall be an Associate and one shall be on the faculty or a college or university.

Members now serving are: Cornelius K. Ham, Edward S. Ryan, John P. Walsh, Erwin Pesek, Gary F. Stewart, and Steven Stancel.

1982 Goals

1. Assist the Executive Director and Sections in achieving a net gain of 500 Members and 100 Associates for the year.
2. Review membership requirements and categories and make any recommendations for changes.
3. Review informational and promotional materials available for prospective members and make recommendations on such materials and on improved means of distribution.
4. Review membership application processing procedures.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Charles J. Mankin, Chairman

Charlie is Director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey; Executive Director, Energy Resources Center, The University of Oklahoma; and a Professor of Geology and Geophysics. He received his Bachelor's, Masters and PhD from the University of Texas between 1954 and 1958. He began teaching at the University of Oklahoma in 1959 and became Director of the Oklahoma Survey in 1967. In 1978 he was named Executive Director of Energy Resources Center at Oklahoma. Long active in Section and National AIPG affairs, Charlie also is a former vice chairman and present Chairman of the Board of Mineral and Energy Resources of the National Academy of Sciences and member of the Commission on Natural Resources of the NAS; and, former chairman for a study panel on U.S. and world resources and reserves of crude oil and natural gas.

Charge

Recommend and give advice and counsel on AIPG programs to inform the public on the various aspects of the professionalism of geology; maintain a list of qualified speakers who are available to appear before public or non-geological scientific groups; assist the Executive Committee and Executive Director in Public Relations on behalf of the Institute.

Members

Shall consist of fifteen members, each one third of which shall serve staggered three year terms. The Chairman shall serve for a full three year term. Appointments to the committee shall serve for a full three year term. Appointments to the committee shall recognize a nationwide geographical distribution, recognized status in the profession, and a record of active involvement in the public and/or political arena.


1982 Goals

1. To establish AIPG's presence on the national scene; to make known the existence and capabilities of the Institute and its members.
2. To inform the public, through appropriate media, about what constitutes geologically-sound public policy.
3. To reinforce the image of professionalism for geologists.
4. To publicly affirm the geologist as one who is environmentally sensitive.
5. To enhance the stature and prestige of AIPG professional certification among the public.

MARCH, 1982
HUI SCIENCE BUILDING OPENED IN HONG KONG

The University of Hong Kong has opened the Hui Oi Chow Science Building. The building is named after the father of Dr. Stephen S.F. Hui, a member of AIGP and a honorary graduate of the university, in recognition of a substantial donation which Dr. Hui made towards the cost of the building.

The five-story building houses the departments of botany, geography, geology, and zoology, and has teaching rooms, laboratories, offices, an animal house and a marine research aquarium. Following are excerpts from Dr. Hui’s remarks at the opening ceremonies:

As a geologist of many years’ standing, I would like to say something about the debt of gratitude which our world owes to the science of geology. Minerals have made our modern civilization. Without minerals nothing of the comforts of our twentieth century life would be possible. Now people take minerals for granted, although I except gold from this assertion. The world talks about the precious metals of gold, silver and platinum. Rarely however, does it talk about the less glamorous, but no-less important metals which include an ever growing list of depletion.

Importance of Tungsten

With exception of the base metals of iron, copper, tin, zinc, lead and mercury; the light metals of aluminum, magnesium and titanium and the platinum group metals of platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium and osmium; tungsten heads the list of strategic importance of the alloy metals, followed by manganese, chromium, molybdenum, nickel, cobalt, antimony, vanadium, columbium, tantalum and rare earth metals of scandium, vitrium and fifteen elements in the lanthanideseries.

Dependent on External Sources

Our civilization ultimately depend upon this impressive list of alloy metals which are relatively limited in reserves as minerals in the rocks of the earth’s crust. Remove the base of these metals and the standard of living is endangered. The world which has been built up since the war is a world of minerals.

Let us consider the United States from this point of view. The United States at present is nearly one hundred per cent dependent on external sources for a number of key metals. These include cobalt, manganese and chromium. A loss of its cobalt supplies would cost the U.S.A. dear and a cut-off in cobalt would reduce that nation’s technology output by about twenty-five per cent.

Now what is true for the U.S.A. is true for many other states also. Both superpowers and the humblest third-world countries are affected by a potential shortage of the top ten most essential base and alloy metals of our modern industrial civilization.

Quest for Minerals

In order to illustrate the importance of strategic mineral resources to a nation, please let me quote a passage from a recent article entitled “Cashing in on Strategic Minerals” by Jeffrey Kessler. He stated that “The top men of a powerful nation realize that if you can control a country’s resources, you can control its industrial sectors without firing a shot.”

Tomorrow’s geologists and geological engineers will have a heavy responsibility in their quest for new sources of minerals. I believe that it is important for more young men and women in Hong Kong to incline their interests towards the study of the earth.

I am pleased to hear that the Vice-Chancellor has drawn our attention to the academic needs in this direction and hope the Department of Geography and Geology will receive more and more financial supports or endowed trust funds from the people of Hong Kong or of any other places as well for establishing the necessary courses of advanced studies and researches in industrial geology, mineral and energy sources engineering, extractive metallurgy and material sciences.

One Mother Earth

Mr. Chancellor, we have but one Mother Earth in our planetary system. Fritter away its benefits and we lose the very base of our modern social order. The study of Earth Sciences is a study of vast significance; I have spent my life in merely touching its fringes.

In concluding, let me pause to pay a son’s tribute to the memory of his late father Hui Oi-chow. He was indeed a man both generous and modest, who found time in a busy life to support many worthy causes. This building, therefore, represents the tribute of a son to his father as well as a tribute to higher education.

Your Excellency, my family members and I are very happy to see the completion of the “Hui Oi-chow Science Building”; to thank all those concerned on this auspicious day and I trust, Sir, that it will benefit our people and our hopes for Hong Kong.

Thank You.
Dr. Stephen S. F. Hui
THE POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACT OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT UPON THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC MINERAL & FUELS RESOURCES

By A. Gordon Everett, Chairman, AIPG Governmental Affairs Committee

The Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended, (PL 95-95), will be before Congress for legislative reconsideration of its provisions, with pressures both for relaxing some existing requirements and for increasing the stringency of requirements (for example, an effort to control allegedly adverse effects of acid precipitation). As presently structured, the Clean Air Act is the most pervasive land use zoning act in the Nation, touching as it does upon both existing and future pollutant emissions from all lands, public and private, within the 50 states and the territories. Although pervasive, the Act is not a comprehensive land use act because it does not contain adequate balancing provisions to permit trade-offs for emissions from new facilities and, in some cases, from existing facilities. The net result is that such requirements as those of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) provisions can act as a major barrier to certain kinds of domestic resources development in such areas, such as in rough terrain or in near proximity to Congressionally-mandated Class I areas (national memorial parks and national wilderness areas in excess of 5,000 acres; international parks; and national parks in excess of 6,000 acres, in existence as of August 8, 1977, and such other areas as may be added by Congress or by the States under the procedures of the Act). The constraints imposed explicitly cover emissions of sulfur oxides and particulate matter at specified levels (some of which are close to or below the detection limits of present field monitoring equipment) and apply EPA and/or State review and limitations upon all other pollutants regulated by the Act. An enumerated list of 28 specified sources, including a number of energy, chemical, metallic ore, and industrial mineral basic processing and refining facilities, are regulated for all emissions of 100 tons or more per year. In addition, all other sources of 250 tons or more per year are also covered. To date, very few, if any, such facilities have been constrained by PSD requirements. However, as further development of domestic resources is attempted and Federal policies are announced and implemented to further such domestic resource production, conflicts between such development and PSD restrictions will rapidly develop. Exactly such a conflict will occur first and primarily in rugged terrain areas of the western U.S., particularly in association with attempts to develop public land resources in proximity to existing or proposed Class I areas. (PENDING before Congress are proposals for the addition of more acreage to Wilderness status - such additional acreage is subject to recategorization from Class II, which allows moderate well-controlled emissions, to Class I, essentially barring any new emissions).

An additional complication to PSD constraints is the possibility of new constraints imposed by provisions to alleviate problems from acid precipitation which can form, in part, from emissions of sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides. In addition to smelters for sulfide ores, which are declining rapidly in numbers in the U.S., treatment plants for the removal of sulfur from sour gas are apt to be severely constrained by PSD requirements in some areas, such as in the western Wyoming basins, the Overthrust Belt, West Texas and southeastern New Mexico in the area of the Carlsbad Caverns National Park and the Capitan Wilderness. Constraints may take the form of increased requirements for technology (perhaps exceeding that now technologically available), costs, restrictions on plant size (through put capacity) and/or on the location of the facility.

Sour gas (H2S-bearing natural gas) which is highly toxic, causes embrittlement and stress cracking of conventional steel piping, and is normally treated close to its source of production prior to sale for pipeline transmission. Recent discoveries on the western side of the Green River Basin and proposals for one to three new sour gas treatment plants in the vicinity of Big Piney and La Barge, Wyoming, will rapidly bring the PSD and acid rain issues to a head inasmuch as the proposed processing plant sites lie downwind of the Bridger and Fitzpatrick Wilderness Areas, located on the crest and west slope of the Wind River Range. At present, possible conflicts in the West Texas-Southeastern New Mexico sour gas area are being carefully ignored by all parties—private, federal, and state—but the potential for major problems with both existing sources and new development exists.

Conventional oil and gas may not escape entirely from PSD constraint because nitrogen oxide emissions from natural gas compressor stations and conventional diesel-powered drilling rigs with depth capabilities of 15,000 - 17,000 feet or more, were they to remain on location two years or more, can become constrained. It has become a concern of Champlin Oil that aggregations of conventional pumping units on normal 80 to 160 acre spacing can be constrained in some rough terrain settings. A number of oil operators in Kern County, California, have found that approval of tertiary recovery facilities has been curtailed by PSD provisions, a fact that bodes ill for tertiary recovery, heavy oil, and tar sands projects in other locations. Several years ago, it became apparent that PSD requirements may form the ultimate constraint on oil shale production, even ahead of water availability.

Only a small part of this picture of potential Clean Air Act constraint on domestic resource development has been explained to the Congress or the Administration by industry, in large part because the principal focus of the discussion of Clean Air Act amendments has been on existing rather than foreseeable future constraints imposed by the Act. In part, the effects will be to make domestic resource development projects more uncertain, to delay their approval, increase their costs, and, in the end, make domestic resources more expensive to produce than those available from less secure foreign sources. Even where control technology is available at greater than 99 per removal for all except one 3-hour or 12-hour period per year, the costs may be so high that they alone become a major deterrent to domestic resource development when mineral commodities must compete on an international basis of price.

AIPG's Governmental Affairs Committee is of the opinion that the future effect of these Clean Air Act provisions on western U.S. domestic resource development is inadequately understood by the Congress and the Administration and needs public discussion. Furthermore, the Clean Air Act, as a pervasive land use act, lacks adequate balancing authority such that resources development can be explicitly permitted where emissions may exceed PSD levels but be less than what is prohibited by primary (to protect public health) and secondary (to protect public welfare) ambient air quality standards. The Committee has recommended to the Executive Committee that AIPG prepare testimony on this subject and seek favorable congressional committees before which to present the testimony when consideration of the Clean Air Act is scheduled by the Congress.

MARCH, 1982
ILLINOIS—INDIANA SECTION MEETING

The Section will maintain tradition by holding a joint meeting of the Illinois-Indiana Section of AIPG with the North Central Section of AEG in West Lafayette, Indiana, April 28, 1982, the day preceding the April 29-30 meeting of the North-Central Section of GSA. If you think that travel costs are high here is an opportunity to get three meetings for the price of one!

Registration procedures and other details will be announced later, but the general timetable and theme for the meeting are set. The theme will be professional liability. Four speakers will address that subject in an afternoon technical session and the evening speaker will describe the Teton Dam failure—apparently the legal cases have been settled and all of the technical aspects of the case can now be discussed.

Exact times and meal costs are not yet set, but the meeting will tentatively include:

11 AM AIPG business meeting and luncheon
Afternoon Technical session on Professional Liability
Eugene Waggoner, Woodward & Clyde, and
Mary Bryant, formerly US EPA, now in private legal practice, “Liability in Engineering Practice”
Don Bauman, Dames & Moore, “Quality Assurance Program”
Ron Yarbrough, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, “Mine Subsidence and Liability”

6 PM Cocktail hour
7 PM Dinner
8 PM Walter Anderson, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, “Teton Dam Failure”

All of these events will be at the Ramada Inn on the north side of West Lafayette. Linda Dutcher is handling the AIPG’s side of the arrangements. MARK APRIL 28th ON YOUR CALENDAR AND WAIT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

WYOMING SECTION NEWS

At the recent monthly Section meeting, the members present decided that a quarterly Newsletter would be appropriate. Nearly one quarter of the total membership resides in areas as far away as 300 miles from Casper and in all four corners of the state. The best way to alert these individuals of local and pertinent news is by use of the newsletter. In addition, it will provide a forum for all of the members to inform the entire membership of new ideas and local problems which may affect the Wyoming residents and possibly the National organization.

Several Committee appointments were made by the Executive Board including the following:

Screening & Membership.................................John Pedry
Public Issues ..................................................Roy Guess
Natural Hazards ..............................................Gene George
Government Procedure ....................................Roger Ready

The above Chairmen have indicated that they would provide a periodic summary of their committee’s activity in the newsletter.

A Section dues increase from $5.00 to $10.00 per year was approved by the members in attendance. Several reasons were outlined for the increase: (1) It will provide funds to bring in outside speakers; (2) It will provide funds to defray part of the delegates’ expenses to the National AIPG meeting.

Donald F. Cardinal, Wyoming Section President, has sent out the 1982 AIPG Wyoming Section Directory. It’s great! Dick Ortiz is to be commended for a fine piece of work.

LOUISIANA SECTION ELECTIONS

PRESIDENT — BILL J. McGREEW, STONE OIL CORPORATION
VICE PRESIDENT — PHIL J. ANDREW, DYNAMIC EXPLORATION, INC.
SECRETARY-TREASURER — RALPH E. WHARTON, SOUTH LOUISIANA PRODUCTION, CO.
MEMBERSHIP — A.J. GAUDIN, TENNECO

The Section held a social-barbecue Thursday evening February 18th for members, their wives and prospective new members and their wives at the Schilling Beer Distributing facilities. A.J. Gaudin and Ralph Wharton handled arrangements. One of the major reasons for the barbecue was to do a little recruiting. Members were to bring an “eligible” guest.

It is time for the 1982 selection (election) of officers, and the Section needs some folks with time to run and serve.

UTAH SECTION HOLDS LUNCHEON

Featured speaker at the Utah Section’s regular monthly luncheon meeting in Salt Lake City Friday noon, February 12th, was the Institute’s Executive Director Vic Tannehill. He spoke to the more than 40 members in attendance on “AIPG: Past, Present and Future”.

During the business meeting, chaired by Section Vice President Larry Trimble, Members discussed plans to: (1) produce a “photo” membership directory by October 1982; and, (2) solicit contributions to be used for production of the directory, to purchase visual aids equipment and to build an endowment fund to aid appropriate members in attending necessary National AIPG meetings.

1982 AIPG ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 10-13, 1982
HUNTINGTON-SHERATON HOTEL
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
REPORT FROM THE NORTHEAST

From Section President Charlie Rich: Back in July, when we began to start feeling comfortable about our Section’s Fall Dinner Meeting arrangements, having collectively decided on an introduction to the world-renowned Lamont-Doherty Observatory, we could have hardly predicted the level of success we actually experienced. I want to especially thank Steve Maslansky, Program Chairman, and Dick Young, Ted Clark, and Nick Valkenburg for leading the various groups through the geochemistry, seismology, and core lab tours, etc., and seeing that we all found our way “out of the fog.”

Congratulations are in order for Angelo Tagliacozzo, who was recently elected to the AIPG National Executive Committee for 1982. As he came from the Northeast Section, we are all looking forward to Angelo’s active participation and the new improved communication ties that we may enjoy with some of the more distant sections.

The Spring meeting is in formulative planning stages, and any and all suggestions are welcomed. One of the topics for the upcoming Executive Committee meeting includes receiving and consolidating preliminary comments on the proposed New Jersey registration bill, currently drafted as a cooperative effort between the New Jersey Soil Scientists, Engineering Geologists, and Professional Geologists. Please contact any of your committee members and/or myself if you want to voice a position.

We have received numerous requests for membership application forms. Unless I miss my guess, it is possible that some of these applicants, fulfilling associate or full membership technical qualifications, may have some trouble finding a sufficient number of AIPG member sponsors. Any suggestions?

MICHIGAN SECTION ACTIVITIES

President George Gallup writes: I’d like to personally welcome our new Section members, and hope to meet you at a forthcoming Section meeting. I would also like to meet several of our current members that I have not yet met.

The Section was relatively active in 1981, and hopefully, will be more active in 1982. Our membership increased significantly in 1981, and with increased activity by the section we should experience a good growth in 1982.

We urge members who have not yet completed and returned a vitae sheet to do this right away. Our Section brochure, which should include information on all members of our Section, cannot be compiled until this is done.

Please return the completed sheets to:

George Gallup
1751 Boynton Drive
Lansing, MI 48917

Jeff Sutherland has volunteered to edit a Section newsletter. You are all encouraged to submit to Jeff articles, calendars of events, legislative happenings and any other news affecting our profession.

Let us know about your professional activities, including meetings and new and advancing developments in your areas of geological expertise and interest. If you see a pertinent legislation or regulatory item, or an article of general or specialty interest, pass it on for the Michigan Section Newsletter to:

Jeff Sutherland
WILLIAMS & WORKS
PO 6510
611 Cascade West Parkway
Grand Rapids, MI 49506

WHERE ARE THESE MEMBERS?

Mail from the Institute sent to the following members at their address of record has been returned without forwarding addresses. If you know where these members can now be reached, please advise Headquarters:

Richard W. Brown
Lawrence C. Fichtner
Clifton Q. Miller
Andrew E. Visocan
Ralph O. Woodward
Barbara E. Beynon

IN MEMORIAM . . .

STEPHEN E. COLLINS, CPGS 3510
Dallas, TX

RALPH MIGLIACCIO, CPGS 2105
Anchorage, AK

MARION F. CREECH, CPGS 2589
Falls Church, VA

KENNETH C. BERESFORD, CPGS 2825
Denver, CO
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

If any member has any recommendations, positive or negative, regarding the qualifications of any of these applicants, please mail your comments to Headquarters within 30 days. Your remarks will be held confidential within the Executive Committee and Screening Board of the Section. An asterisk indicates Associate.


*CONABOY, Michael W., 9 Greenway Plaza, Houston, TX 77046. Sponsors: R. Vance Hall, James Sikora, Chris Kravits.


DONAHUE, Jessie G., 6554 Northumberland St., Pittsburgh, PA 15217. Sponsors: Larry Woodfork, Reginald Briggs, Derek Tatlock, Tom Hambleton, Chris Kendall.


Hamm, Jack C., Route 1, Box 252, Collbran, CO 81624. Sponsors: Arthur Tipton, Eugene Pendery, David Stevens, Douglas Underhill, John Thamm.


KUBAL, Jerry E., P.O. Box 270389, Tampa, FL 33688. Sponsors: James Heraghty, Vincent Amy, Nathaniel Perlmuter, Daniel Spangler, Michael Brown.

LEWIS, Richard W., 1225 W. Main, Norman, OK 73069. Sponsors: John Fryberger, Robert Hall, Richard Jones, Steve Blake, Cameron Bryant.

LEWIS, Robert C., 1320 Glenaire, Casper, WY 82601. Sponsors: David Haddock, George Mowat, Ed Rehbein, Walt Olson, George Christiansen.


LYDAN, Travis Q., 9723 Copeland Drive, Manassas, VA 22110. Sponsors: Robert Weldin, Walter Wheeler, Dennis Kostick, Travis Hughes, John Dennison.

MOUTON, Floyd C., 6289 South Granada Drive, Salt Lake City, UT 84121. Sponsors: Lyle Hale, H. D. Harris, W. Don Quigley, Frank Turner, Keith Calderwood.


RUPPEL, Edward T., Box 1227, Evergreen, CO 80439. Sponsors: Ora Rostad, Reuben Ross, Steven Oriol, Sidney Groff, James Peterson.

STAAB, Robert F., 2118 W. Pinchot, Phoenix, AZ 85015. Sponsors: Jack Knight, William Speer, Peggy Williams, Margo Kent, Pete Canty.


NEW MEMBER

Take a minute to call and welcome this new member into the Institute. Invite him to become active in Section Affairs.

MILLER, Glenn R., CPGS 5126, Elizabeth, CO

THE PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST
PLAN OPPOSITION... from front page

noting that such hasty action could only lead to damage to the environment."

Turner said, "It's true that in the past actions withdrawing federal lands have been made on little or no information regarding mineral and energy assessment." He further noted, "Frequently, cursory, after-the-fact, superficial assessment surveys by Government Personnel have been used as the sole justification for withdrawal. At this particular time, however, we must have a thorough, in-depth evaluation of these lands and it must be based on three dimensional Geologic, Geochemical and Geophysical studies. These essentially important surveys can be completed without significant environmental damage", he stated, "but they cannot be completed without significant environmental damage", he stated, "but they cannot be accomplished from horseback or helicopters." Presently no motorized or other machinery of any kind is allowed on wilderness lands. Turner pointed out that the only reliable method to determine the presence of resource minerals is core-hole drilling. "This type of existing wilderness areas, but also in the additional 45 million areas also now being considered by congress for the wilderness designation. For Secretary Watt and the administration to make decisions of such enormous magnitude in the absence of sound scientific information and advice is both unwarranted and dangerous." Turner observed, "we believe Secretary Watt has been ill-advised."

"The best interests of all Americans would be better served", Turner said, "if these lands were instead released which would enable us to locate these essential minerals and secure our future economic and military needs rather than their being locked-up solely for the pleasure and enjoyment of future generations. We are now entering an 'either-or' situation requiring careful study and hard decisions. This was recognized by the current administration last year," Turner said. As spokesman for the American Institute of Professional Geologists, Turner stated that, "above all, the resolution of this serious crisis should not be further impaired by short term political considerations."

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**INSIGNIA ORDER FORM**

**□ IMPRESSION SEAL - STEEL**
- $26.00
- Steel die impression AIPG seal bearing name and certificate number. Positioned for:
  - right-hand side of paper
  - left-hand side of paper
  - bottom of page

**□ IMPRESSION SEAL - RUBBER**
- $11.50
- Rubber stamp of AIPG emblem bearing name and certificate number.

**□ MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE WALL PLAQUE (SMALL)**
- $29.00
- Walnut plaque for mounting your certificate of membership. Will fit 8½" x 11" certificates ONLY, protected under Plexiglas.

**□ MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE WALL PLAQUE (LARGE)**
- $37.50
- Walnut plaque for mounting your certificate of membership. Will fit older 10½" x 13" certificates ONLY, protected under Plexiglas.

**□ MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE**
- $5.50
- Certificate (Size 8½" x 11") reads American Institute of Professional Geologists - your name - and Certified Professional Geological Scientist number.

Original Certificate Date: ____________________________

I understand and agree that the AIPG certificate and seal insignia material I have ordered above shall remain the property of the Institute and shall be returned to the Institute upon termination of my membership.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>CPGS Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Name (Print) ________________________________

Street ________________________________ City ________________________________

State ________________________________ Zip ________________________________

MARCH, 1982

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□ ASSOCIATE CERTIFICATE $5.25
- Certificate (Size 8½" x 11") reads American Institute of Professional Geologists - your name - and Associate Affiliate number.

Affiliation Date: __________________________

□ AIPG DECALS $0.55
- AIPG emblem stick-on decal in color.

□ GOLD LAPEL PINS $14.00
- AIPG emblem in gold.

□ BRASS LAPEL PINS $5.75
- AIPG emblem in brass.

---

TOTAL $ ____

Prices Include Postage

Your check must accompany order.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT
M. O. Turner
2113 Alamo National Building
San Antonio, TX 78205
(512) 227-2321

VICE PRESIDENT
Dean Grafton
12531 Shepherd’s Ridge Drive
Houston, TX 77077
(713) 850-6162

SECRETARY-TREASURER
Gary E. Melickian
Dames & Moore
7101 Wisconsin Ave.
Washington, DC 20014
(301) 652-2215

EDITOR
Russell R. Dutcher
Department of Geology
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, IL 62901
(618) 453-3351

PRESIDENT-ELECT
Larry D. Woodfork
WV Geol. & Econ. Survey
P.O. Box 879
Morgantown, WV 26505
(304) 292-6331

ADVISORY BOARD
REPRESENTATIVES
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ARCO International Oil & Gas
515 South Flower, AP 3509
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(213) 668-5780

Edward C. Dapples
13035-98th Drive
Sun City, AZ 85351
(602) 977-3388

James F. Howard
Howard Consultants, Inc.
416 West 3rd Street
Owensboro, KY 42301
(602) 926-3775

Travis H. Hughes
Dept. of Geology & Geography
University of Alabama
P.O. Box 1945
University, AL 35486
(205) 348-5095

Angelo Tagliacozzo
900 W. 190th St.
New York, NY 10040
(212) 760-4631

Charles J. Worrel
2013 Alamo National Building
San Antonio, TX 78205
(512) 225-1516

AGI REPRESENTATIVE
John D. Haun
1238 County Road 23
Evergreen, CO 80439
(303) 279-0300

INTER-SOCIETY
ADVISORY GROUP
CHAIRMAN
Ernest K. Lehmann
1409 Willow Street
Minneapolis, MN 55403
(612) 871-6304

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Victor C. Tannehill
American Institute of Professional Geologists
P.O. Box 957
Golden, CO 80402
(303) 431-0851

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
James U. Hamersley
Attorney and Counselor at Law
1700 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 223-8200

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
Russell G. Wayland
4660 North 35th Street
Arlington, VA 22207
(703) 536-5184

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