Lehmann, Mankin, Anderson Elected 1984 Officers

Ernest K. Lehmann, CPGS 583, President of Ernest K. Lehmann and Associates, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been voted 1984 President-Elect of the American Institute of Professional Geologists. His opponent in balloting for the position was Gary E. Melickian, CPGS 1700, a Partner in Dames & Moore, Bethesda, Maryland. Lehmann will serve as 1985 President of the Institute.

In other election results announced August 26th, Charles J. Mankin, CPGS 1415, Director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, Norman, Oklahoma, has been voted 1984 Vice-President of the Institute. Mankin won over Elisabeth (Guerry) Newton, Staff Advisor-Fluid Minerals Leasing Division, Bureau of Land Management, McLean, Virginia.

Elected to a two-year term as 1984-85 Secretary-Treasurer of the Institute was Richard J. Anderson, CPGS 1391, an independent consulting geologist in Columbus, Ohio. He won over Bruce M.

Barron, CPGS 929, in the voting for that office. Barron is a consulting geologist in Santa Ana, California.

Lehmann, Mankin and Anderson will team with AIPG 1984 President Dean Grafton, a corporate geologist from Houston, Texas and Editor Ken Weaver, Director of the Maryland Geological Survey, to complete the Institute’s officer slate for next year.

Institute Names 1983 Award Winners

The Institute has named 1983 recipients of its Ben H. Parker Memorial Medal and Martin Van Couvering Memorial Award, as well as the first Member to receive its newly-created AIPG Public Service Award. John D. Haun, CPGS 136, a professor at Colorado School of Mines and consultant, Evergreen, Colorado has received the Parker Medal; and William A. Newton, CPGS 8, retired corporate executive, Littleton, Colorado, has been presented the Van Couvering Award.

The Parker Medal was established by AIPG’s Executive Committee in August, 1961, in posthumous honor of one of the truly great leaders of the profession of geology. The Medal is awarded to individuals who have given “outstanding service to the profession.”

The Van Couvering Award was established by the Institute in 1979 in posthumous honor of another great leader of the geological profession. The award is presented to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to AIPG.

Arthur O. Spaulding, CPGS 29, an association executive, Pasadena, California, has been given the first Institute Public Service Award. This new honor is given in recognition of “outstanding contributions to the public good” by a Member.

Colorado to be Site of ‘86 Annual Meeting

The Executive Committee at its quarterly meeting July 23rd in Morgantown accepted the offer of the Colorado Section to host the Institute’s 1986 Annual Meeting, date and site to be determined.

Appreciation was expressed to John B. Gustavson and Colorado Section President James Muhm for their efforts and for those of the Section on behalf of AIPG in handling local arrangements for this ‘86 event. The 1984 AIPG Annual Meeting will be held at Americana’s Dutch Resort Hotel, Walt Disney World Village, Lake Buena Vista, Orlando, Florida, October 17th through the 20th.

The 1985 AIPG Annual Meetings is scheduled for September 17th through the 21st, at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota.
1984 Executive Committee Organizes

One Member of the 1984 Advisory Board was to be elected to a one-year term (1984) on the AIPG Executive Committee at the Board’s meeting in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, September 7th. The two-year terms of Travis Hughes, Charles J. Worrell and Angelo Tagliacozzo on the Executive Committee expire at the end of 1983.

Serving the second year in 1984 of their two-year terms as Advisory Board Representatives on the Executive Committee will be William A. Adent, John B. Gustavson and Bobby J. Timmons.

Those four representatives of the Advisory Board will join the carryover officers and the three newly-elected officers on next year’s AIPG Executive Committee. Its makeup will be completed in coming months after the naming by ‘84 AIPG President-Elect Dean Grafton of the 1984 Chairman of the InterSociety Advisory Group (ISAG), and the naming by the American Geological Institute’s 1984 President of the AGI Representative. Both those individuals also will serve on the Institute’s 1984 Executive Committee.

AIPG Events at SME-AIME and GSA

AIPG will hold special get-togethers for its members and guests attending the SME-AIME and GSA meetings. National Officers are scheduled to speak. The Salt Lake City meeting luncheon will be held Thursday, October 20th, in Salon H of the Marriott Hotel. It will start with a cash bar at 11:30 A.M. Lunch will be served at 12:15 P.M. and the meeting will adjourn by 1:30 P.M. Tickets will be on sale at the Institute’s booth at the meeting. Reservations are not required and you can pay at the door.

At GSA in Indianapolis, Institute Members in attendance are urged to be at their special breakfast to be held Tuesday, November 1st, in the Celebration A Room of the Hyatt Regency Hotel. The meeting is set for 7:30 A.M. Again, tickets will be available at the AIPG exhibit booth, or pay at the breakfast. Reservations aren’t required.

Executive Committee Member Contributions

All Members should realize that Executive Committee representatives put in many hours of work and incur personal expense on behalf of all in carrying out their duties and obligations. Everyone should be aware that those serving on the Executive Committee are paid nothing for their work. The cost of being at meetings is borne by the individual. His or her only reimbursement is for roundtrip air fare or auto mileage.

Executive Committee members are making a considerable personal contribution of time and money. Each must attend four meetings a year. Meetings are held quarterly, Winter, Spring, Summer, and Fall, in cities around the Country and generally require at least a two day stay.

Foundation Gifts Progress Report

Donations, gifts and grants received so far this year by The A.I.P.G. Foundation have amounted to $4,106, bringing the total contributions to the organization since its inception in 1981 to a little under $25,000.

Your consideration is sincerely requested – remember, all contributions are tax deductible. Contributions and pledges can be sent to: The A.I.P.G. Foundation, c/o Executive Director Victor C. Tannehill, 7828 Vance Drive – Suite 103, Arvada, Colorado 80003.

Finances “On Target” for Year as Directed

Executive Secretary Vic Tannehill reports that the Institute's August 31, 1983, Balance Sheet and Income and Expense Statement both look good. He notes that "bottom line" AIPG's preliminary unaudited operations for the year are better than forecast, and that the Institute should "break even" for 1983 with expenses not exceeding income, as mandated by this year's Executive Committee.

Exhibit at AAPG-Gulf Coast Meeting

The Institute will have a booth and its display at the Gulf Coast Section meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists at Jackson, Mississippi, October 26th through the 28th. Executive Director Vic Tannehill, President Larry D. Woodfork and members of the AIPG Executive Committee will be representing the Institute there.
Certificates of Merit Awarded to Thirteen

The award of Certificates of Merit to 13 deserving Members were announced by AIPG President Dr. Larry D. Woodfork at the Institute’s Annual Meeting in Jackson Hole. These Certificates are given to individuals who have performed exceptionally well and who have made an outstanding contribution to AIPG. The awards were presented at the Annual Business Luncheon August 9th. They are inscribed: “For Dedicated and Meritorious Service to the Institute.”

The following Members were honored:

Recipient                          For
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GENE R. GEORGE                     Outstanding performance as General Chairman of the 1983 Annual Meeting.
DONALD F. CARDINAL                  Outstanding performance as Program Chairman of the 1983 Annual meeting.
L. LUKE FOURNIER                   Outstanding performance as Chairman of the Membership Committee 1983
ELISABETH G. NEWTON                Outstanding performance as Chairman of the External Appointments Committee 1983
RUSSELL G. WAYLAND                 Outstanding performance as AIPG Washington Representative 1983
RANDELL T. CHEW II                 Outstanding contributions to the Institute
WILLIAM H. PARK                    Outstanding contributions to the Institute
TRAVIS H. HUGHES                   Outstanding contributions to the Institute
BOBBY J. TIMMONS                   Outstanding contributions to the Institute
DEREK B. TATLOCK                   Outstanding contributions to the Institute
ALLEN F. AGNEW                     Outstanding contributions to the Institute
ROSS L. SHIPMAN                    Outstanding contributions to the Institute
GARY E. MELICKIAN                  Outstanding contributions to the Institute

1984 Dues Bills Set to Go Out

Your statement for 1984 AIPG dues will be mailed to you shortly. National Headquarters is now preparing the invoice forms following Executive Committee action.

National dues for next year for Members have been set at $75. Associate dues for 1984 will be $45, while Retiree dues will remain $15. Section dues, which are additional for Members and Associates, but not Retirees, have been set by the various Sections and are published elsewhere in this issue of the TPG.

The dues billing form will, as usual, include a printout of each individual's personal data as it appears on AIPG's records. You are asked to please fill in all blanks and mark any changes. Refer to the Directory for code numbers of Fields of Practice. This information will be printed in the 1984 Directory.

Payment of your 1984 dues to AIPG made before December 31, 1983, can of course, be taken as a business expense deduction.

Membership Growth Continues for AIPG

According to membership statistics compiled by Headquarters, AIPG continues to receive a near-record number of Member and Associate applications this year. The Institute’s 1983 year-to-date totals are close to last year’s record pace at this same point.

National Membership Chairman Luke Fournier attributes this upsurge in Institute applications to recent direct mailings from Headquarters and AIPG booths at geologic society meetings. And present Members are personally encouraging other well-qualified and experienced geologists to join AIPG.

A number of former AIPG Members who had either resigned from the Institute or been suspended for non-payment of dues have been reinstated.

Former Members who request reinstatement during the same calendar year they were dropped can be reinstated by paying a $20 late fee plus National and Section dues for that year. Those who were suspended or resigned in good standing in prior years can reinstate with payment of a $50 fee plus applicable National and Section annual dues.

Notes that dues monies submitted with applications for AIPG membership or Associate affiliation are held in a suspense account. If the application is rejected those dues are refunded, but not the $20 non-refundable application fee. Upon approval of an application, dues held in suspense for that applicant are credited for the year in which the person was accepted. Since the Institute’s extremely thorough membership screening and peer review process can seldom be completed in less than nine months, that means dues remitted now with applications will be credited to 1984.

Section Dues to be Set by Next Month

All Section Presidents and Treasurers have been reminded that they must advise Executive Director Vic Tannehill in writing by October 1st of any change for 1984 in their annual Section dues. According to AIPG’s Bylaws ARTICLE XII. FINANCES:

Section 5 - Section Dues

Annual Section dues shall be due and payable with the annual dues of the Institute. On or before October 1 of each year, a Section shall submit written notification of its annual dues to Institute Headquarters...

This year Section dues collected from Members and Associates were remitted back to the Sections by Headquarters April 10th, just ten days after the 83 Member payment cutoff date. That marked the earliest date ever that Sections were paid their amounts owed from annual dues monies received at the National office. Tannehill credited the Institute’s computerized accounting system for the fast return.

A complete listing of 1984 Section dues will be included in the October TPG.

"Retiree" Classification Reminder

A reminder: The AIPG Executive Committee last year formally and officially established the dues paying classification of “Retiree” for those Members over 65 who have belonged to AIPG for ten or more years and who are now no longer practicing geology professionally fulltime.

A $15 annual “Retiree” National dues rate was in effect for 1983 for those entitled to it. Sections waive Section dues for “Retirees.”

The 1984 National dues for “Retirees” are about to be set. If you are 65 or older, now “retired” from fulltime professional geology – and if you have belonged to AIPG for at least ten years – please write Headquarters to request “Retiree” status if you have not done so already.
Screening Boards Busy

AIPG Screening Boards in our 37 Sections around the Country continue to be very busy evaluating the qualifications of a near-record number of applicants.

A July 31st report from Headquarters showed a grand total of 297 Member and Associate applicants being processed. Of that number, 13 were incomplete, and 98 were awaiting sponsor letters. The files of 76 were in the hands of Section Screening Boards. The Institute’s reviewing officers, the Secretary-Treasurer, Vice President, and President-Elect, who must each give their final approval, are also faced with quite an applicant file workload. Eighty-seven individuals were under their review.

Since mid-1981, the Institute has achieved a reduction of unnecessary membership application processing time. Average processing time has been dropped from twelve months to ten months. This has largely been the result of putting more responsibility on the applicant for getting his or her Sponsor letters in sooner, Headquarters following up more often with Applicants and their Sponsors; and prompter action on the part of most Section Screening Boards.

The three steps in and current time frame for application processing:

1. **SPONSOR LETTERS IN (Ninety days)** – Applications are acknowledged the day there are received. Headquarters immediately writes to Sponsors asking for a letter giving their full and candid comments on the applicant’s qualifications. They are urged to respond at once. Headquarters follows up regularly with both the Sponsors and the applicant, whose responsibility it is to secure these recommendations.

2. **SCREENING BOARD RECOMMENDATION (Ninety days)** – After all required Sponsor letters are received, the application is mailed to the Section Screening Board Chairman for Board review and a recommendation. When this is completed they then mail it back to Headquarters.

3. **DECISION BY NATIONAL REVIEWING OFFICERS (One hundred twenty days)** – Headquarters records the Screening Board’s action and the application then begins the rounds of the three reviewing National officers for their acceptance or rejection. The application comes back to Headquarters, the applicant is advised. That completes the normal process.

Members May Use “CPG” Designation

After analyzing the informal expression of opinion by Members and the legal opinion of the Institute’s attorney, the officers have decided not to propose that the Institute amend its Constitution and Bylaws to revert to “Certified Professional Geologist” (CPG) from the present “Certified Professional Geological Scientist” (CPGS) designation.

However, although AIPG is not currently issuing CPG and Certified Professional Geologist certifications, the continuing use by its older members of the CPG designation, the CPG certificate and the CPG metal seal embosser or rubber stamp is permitted. The Institute maintains its trademark rights to the CPG designation. Even though AIPG has converted to issuing the “CPGS” and “Certified Professional Geological Scientist” certifications titles, it has not abandoned its earlier rights in “CPG” and “Certified Professional Geologist.” Older members may still use these designations in outward representations to the public under full authority of AIPG, but only according to the standards set by AIPG.

Older Members may order replacement copies of their certificates (if they so desire) or their metal or rubber seals bearing the CPG and Certified Professional Geologist designations. Members using the CPG designation are, of course, subject to the same standards set for the “CPGS.”

AIPG Washington Seminars Again Held

Your Institute planned and carried out another series of seminars on the GEOLcIC ASPECTS OF SELECTED ISSUES PENDING IN CONGRESS August 15th, 22nd and 29th in Washington, D.C.

Under the direction of AIPG’s Washington Representative Russell G. Wayland, the seminars were conducted with the cooperation of Institute members in the Capitol Section, our national Governmental Affairs Committee and AIPG’s Legislative Counsel James U. Hamersley. The sessions, which drew enthusiastic participants, were held at 3:00 P.M. on Monday afternoons in the Hearing Room of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Room SD-366, Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Two or three member geologists expert on the subject met face-to-face with interested Congressional staff members from the many House and Senate Committees dealing directly or indirectly with the subjects.

The presentations were:

**August 15 — “Ground Water Hydrology.”** Aided by a new AIPG illustrated brochure, geologists expert in ground water occurrence, movement, overdraft and contamination will explain the fundamentals and attempt to answer all types of questions on hydrologic and geologic aspects of current issues.

**August 22 — “Hazardous Waste Sites and Siting.”** Most existing disposal sites have no effective barriers to subsequent migration. Geologists will discuss how sites may be characterized, how the risks can be assessed, how geology is involved in remedial work, and problems of monitoring any subsequent failures.

**August 29 — “Strategic Minerals.”** Geologists expert in mineral occurrences will explain the geologic reasons for the United States’ deficiency in a number of minerals vital to our security and economy. They will also discuss the nature of some of the mineral deposits that certain other nations are fortunate to possess.

AIPG has no purpose in offering these seminars other than to improve the professional application of geology for the good of the general public, and to assure proper geological input to the law making and rule making processes.

Reminder On “Third Party” Inquiries

A reminder to readers: Headquarters staff are not permitted, by Institute policy, to discuss details of a Membership or Associate affiliate applicant’s case with anyone other than: (1) the applicant; (2) the Section Screening Board; or, (3) reviewing National officers or members of the Executive Committee.

“Third party” inquiries to the National Office by phone or letter about how an applicant’s file is progressing can only be answered by staff personnel in general terms, limited to a statement as to the present status. Under no circumstances can “third parties” be given any information about an applicant’s case that has not already been received by the applicant.

Applicants are promptly advised in writing by Headquarters (usually the same day) as their file progresses through the steps of AIPG’s rigid screening procedure. Sponsors in particular are asked not to call or write Headquarters but rather to contact the applicant, if they must, regarding developments in the individual’s case.
Letter On Registration

To The Editor:

Re: The letter of Mr. Roy Guess on "Registration" appearing in the July issue of TPG.

There are several flaws in his reasoning. Among the most glaring is his insistence that geology is what he calls a "science" and therefore cannot be subject to registration. The very first paragraph of AIGP's Code of Ethics says it is also a profession. AIGP is not supposed to be a scientific society; it is an institute for professionals - that's what the "P" stands for in the title.

He now wants a new society to fill the need for a "publicized" and "legally recognized" class of geologists whose attributes are above question. That is precisely what AIGP was founded to be twenty years ago, and now for the past twenty years has attempted to establish, with debatable success. Another AIGP seems silly.

What some of our short-sighted, egocentric colleagues fail to recognize is that registration is not for the purpose of "regulating" them, but for protecting them and the public against non-geologists passing as geologists, who do need regulation. The last boom showed the door to be wide open for the phonies not legally identifiable as such. Obstructionism and obscurantism by the good guys have played into their hands.

Frank B. Conselman CPG #4

Second Registration Conference Held

The second (Western) AIGP Registration Conference was held in San Francisco September 1st at the Hyatt Burlingame Hotel. State geological registration board administrators from Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, California and Arizona had been invited to attend.

The first such meeting sponsored by the Institute for Eastern State Registration Board personnel was held in Washington, D.C. last May.

The Institute's national committee on State Affairs and Regis-

station chaired by John B. Gustavson conducted the conference.

Welcoming remarks were delivered by AIGP President Larry D. Woodfork. Status reports from each state and an update on pending registration/certification/licensing legislation were given.

The Conference also included discussion of reciprocity.

Official AIGP Position on Registration

The AIGP Executive Committee at its quarterly meeting on April 30, 1983 in Washington, D.C. adopted the following official policy of the Institute with regard to registration of geologists.

1. AIGP neither encourages nor discourages state registration. The matter should be decided by the geologists within the affected state. The AIGP will support its state Sections in matters of registration subject to the polled desires of a majority of the AIGP members in that Section.

2. If a registration law is introduced in a state legislature, AIGP will strive to ensure 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.

3. AIGP endorses and will actively provide support to existing state registration/certification boards towards providing uniform registration/certification requirements with the goal of providing comity, allowing temporary work under observance of absolute minimal administrative procedures in a registration/certification state by geologists registered/certified in another state.

4. AIGP endorses the long-term objective that AIGP certification should become equally recognized along with specific state registration/certification.

5. AIGP is opposed to the "splintering" of the profession of geology in matters of registration: that is the division of geology into subdisciplines for the purpose of excluding certain sub-disciplines from registration.

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SEPTEMBER, 1983
Federal Legislative and Regulatory Issues Reviewed

By Russ Wayland
Washington Representative

Congress’s Own Bureaucracy – Over 38,000 people are on the legislative branch payroll. Half are assigned to Congress and the rest are in legislative agencies like the General Printing Office, the Library of Congress, and the General Counting Office. The payroll is up 25 percent in numbers since 1970. The total cost for the legislative branch this year is $1.5 billion.

The Legislative Veto – The Supreme Court recently struck the legislative veto down, thereby nullifying parts of a number of laws. Included are some on strategic mineral stockpiling, on the 1956 Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, on 1973 amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act, on the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) organic act of 1976, on the OCS Lands Act amendments of 1978, and on the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978. However, Congress can strike back through the appropriations process, through laws more specific on the intent of Congress, or by providing that the Executive cannot do something without first getting Congressional approval. So, there will be no great rush of Executive initiatives invoking Congressional retaliation.

Congressional Fun and Games – The latest in this category is evidence that, after a Committee markup, someone re-wrote a bill, expecting it to slip by a House vote with the tampering unnoticed. This ploy is said not to be unique.

The Grace Commission – The President’s Private Sector Survey on Cost Control headed by Peter Grace has surveyed government costs and come up with 98 pounds of reports, making 2,236 recommendations. A summary report is due in September. One recommendation is to sell excess public lands. Another is to charge more for government publications. One of Grace’s personal conclusions is that Congress intervenes too much in Executive management in pursuit of its Congressional mandates, thereby depriving managers of needed incentive to manage efficiently. Accordingly he blames Congress for most of the waste.

Environmental Activism – A column in the June issue of Mining Engineering by F. T. Davis makes the following observation: “The National Wildlife Federation recently conducted a poll of a number of its members on what was presented as the positions of the Secretary of the Interior on a number of issues. They reported that members rejected the majority of those positions held by the Secretary. A close examination of those positions demonstrated that they had not been addressed by the Secretary, or did not present his position, or had no relation to existing laws. Actually, the few positions that the Secretary had taken, among those presented in the poll, were supported overwhelmingly by the people polled.”

Hazardous Wastes – The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act is likely to be amended to cover more small businesses and to limit land disposal of particularly dangerous wastes (HR 2867 and S 757). Both industry and environmental groups favor a bill (HR 3129) that would replace the existing superfund fee on petrochemical feedstocks with a fee on land disposal of hazardous wastes. EPA is concerned about possible unrealistic deadlines in the bills. The Senate committee is moving toward the tougher provisions of the House bill, with floor action likely in September.

Non-Point Water Pollution – Both houses of Congress are toying with amendments to the Clean Water Act to control water pollution caused by runoff from farmlands and city streets. The Conservation Foundation recently told a Senate Committee that non-point sources account for 80 percent of the nitrogen and 50 percent of the phosphorous entering rivers. Opponents to additional legislation note that areawide waste water management planning programs were established under existing law and can be used. In either event, a new regulatory program is envisaged, perhaps with 50/50 funding and state enforcement.

Ground Water – EPA has a Groundwater Task Force that will report this fall, Ruckelshaus says. The House recently passed HR 71 that authorizes a special study on groundwater recharge by Interior in cooperation with 8 western states.

Wyoming Wilderness – This year’s House bill involves 635,000 acres, 36 percent more acreage than the ’82 bill, and it does not release undesignated lands until the year 2000. A similar bill (S 5543) passed the Senate in April, but Congressmen Seiberling considers it too lax to pass the House. Already designated as wilderness in Wyoming are 2.2 million acres. The administration supports the House bill (HR 1568).

The Irish Wilderness, Missouri – S 64 passed the Senate in April but is being fought in the House. The 17,500 acre area is said by St. Joe Minerals Corp. to have potential for lead and zinc; an application for a permit to mine would cover 320 acres. Congressman Emerson (R-MO) is considering an amendment to designate the area as a national recreation area rather than as a wilderness, thus permitting mining.

Arizona Wilderness – S 1611 and HR 3562 would designate 400,000 acres of BLM and National Forest lands along the Utah border as wilderness.

Regulating the Professions – A compromise is said to have been reached between the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the American Medical Association (AMA). It is now part of HR 2970. It retains authority of the FTC over commercial and business acts of professionals, but prohibits the FTC from invalidating state laws which are concerned with the training, education, or experience requirements for the “licensure” of professionals. Tasks and duties performed by professionals which are related to their specialized training are also not subject to FTC authority.

Strategic Minerals – The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee held its third oversight hearing on strategic minerals issues July 22, focusing on politically unstable countries in southern Africa. Further hearings are planned for this year. Senator McClure has a bill (S 1093) that would prescribe a new method for determining the quantity of any material to be stockpiled. It would be based strictly on national emergency needs, not on revenue raising. Key considerations would be dependency on and vulnerability of imports. Classes A, B, and C would require 3, 2, and 1 years supply, respectively.

Defense Industrial Base Revitalization – HR 2782, which authorizes loan and price guarantees and purchase agreements for new mineral projects, plus training and scientific equipment, was reported by two House committees in May. It would also extend the Defense Production Act for 3 years beyond its present expiration date of 9-30-83. To date the House has taken no further action.

“Hazardous Waste” Publication Progressing

The Institute’s “Hazardous Waste” position paper publication, written by an Ad Hoc Committee Chairied by Ben Wilmoth, is being readied for printing.

Other members of the Committee, who have now completed their work: Jeffrey Hynes, Ronald Landon, John Mullen, Herbert Eagon, Peter Lessing, Paul DuMontelle, Harry LeGrand, Albert LaSala, Serge Gonzales, Ted Clark, Richard Proctor, Dick Benson, Mike Arndt, Harry Crouse, Mike Brazie, Dave Joho, John Hawley, Don Malone, Bill Cutcliffe, and William P. Wagner.

Possible illustrations, graphs and charts are now being sought. Printing price quotations are expected to be asked for next month. The “Hazardous Waste” booklet could be available by December.
Reply Received...

Dear Dr. Woodfork:

Secretary Watt has asked me to respond to your recent letter calling attention to the availability of geologists qualified to fill vacancies in key positions in the Department of the Interior.

As the largest single employer of earth scientists in the Federal Government, the Department has a long tradition of seeking out qualified candidates in the geosciences for key roles in program administration as well as senior-level positions in scientific research.

At the present time, there are some 70 Physical Science Administrator positions and upwards of 200 other program manager or administrator positions at the Senior Executive Service level located throughout the Department. Many of these positions, particularly in bureaus such as the Minerals Management Service, Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement, and the Geological Survey are filled by geologists, geophysicists, geohydrologists, and other professionals with training and experience in the earth sciences. In addition, of some 30 executive-level senior scientist positions authorized for the Department, 23 are occupied by earth scientists.

It is my understanding that the AIPG is now on the mailing list to receive copies of vacancy announcements for key positions issued by the Geological Survey and the Minerals Management Service. We will recommend to the Office of Personnel that other bureaus and offices be asked to include the AIPG on their recruitment source lists as well.

As in the past, we will be pleased to have the cooperation of the AIPG in filling key scientific administrator and other positions particularly when experience and training in the earth sciences is a prerequisite.

Thank you for your continued interest in the Department. We sincerely appreciate the very important contribution the AIPG has made and continues to make in the furtherance of science.

Sincerely,

Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Energy and Minerals

Supreme Court Asked to Reverse Decision

A brief filed recently by the Western Oil and Gas Association and 10 petroleum companies asks the Supreme Court of the United States to overturn decisions by two lower courts and rule that Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas lease sales need not be consistent with programs operated by states under the Coastal Zone Management Act.

In arguing against application of the “Federal consistency” provisions of the CZM Act to OCS lease sales, WOGA and the companies said the lower courts’ decision would “undermine” legislation, enacted in 1953, which gave the Federal government “proprietary control over the soil and seabed of the OCS outside the coastal zone.”

The brief also contended that neither the OCS Lands Act nor the CZM Act permit a state coastal program to “constrain the Secretary of the Interior’s selection of OCS tracts for leasing” and that “policy considerations do not support” the lower courts’ rulings.

“Application of the CZM Act to OCS leasing would erect substantial litigation impediments to the development of OCS energy resources,” the brief said, “thus contravening the basic purpose of the 1978 OCS lands Act amendments to promote the swift, orderly and efficient exploitation of the oil and gas resources of the OCS.”

The case started in April 1981 when the state of California and several environmental organizations asked a U.S. District Court to enjoin the leasing of 34 tracts in the northern Santa Maria Basin adjacent to central California in OCS Sale 53 on grounds that such leasing would be inconsistent with the state’s coastal zone management program.

The court allowed the sale to go forward, but impounded high bids received on 19 of the disputed tracts and subsequently ruled in favor of California. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals later upheld this part of the District Court’s opinion but modified it by holding that OCS lease sales must be consistent.

States Appreciate Surveys According to Report

According to a report in Geotimes, publication of The American Geological Institute, financial support for state geological surveys has increased steadily for the last several years, Wally Howe, Missouri state geologist and statistician for the Association of American State Geologists, recently reported. In 1982, state revenues provided $71,046,383, compared with the 1978 figure of $41,462,924.

In some states and in some years, money came also from other sources, so that the total amount available in 1982 was $102,049,033, more than an 11-fold increase over 1958, when the total was $8,242,568. That increase shows greater understanding and appreciation by state legislatures and other bodies of the importance of geologic resources and expertise to economic and industrial growth. Federal money made available to state surveys in grants likewise increased from $7,340,930 in 1978 to at last $17,539,666. (Several states not included would probably account for $7,000,000 more.)

The growth in size of the state surveys is also significant: In 1958, professional employees numbered 652, and in 1982, 1,477. In the same period, the number of non-professional employees rose from 381 to 1,429.

State surveys carry out some activities in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey under cost-sharing programs. The largest of these is in water resources, and the states’ share of this activity has grown from $886,520 in 1958 to $5,554,619 in 1982. In geology and mineral-resources programs, the states’ share grew in the same period from $197,660 to $1,124,528. The increased need for both topographic and panometric mapping was reflected in the period 1958-82 by an increase in joint-fund money for that purpose from $431,100 to $1,226,294.
Running a College Without Professors Innovative

By Dr. Maynard M. Stephens
Director of Special Programs
Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana

Nearly every university is plagued with the problem of not having an ideally adequate teaching staff. It is almost impossible to have a perfect match between the demands of desired courses and having the right persons available to teach them. It is certain that department heads are challenged to meet standards of excellence in all of the courses required to prepare the undergraduate engineer or geologist for industry. At times, a staff member is placed the position of having to teach courses totally outside of his field of training or expertise.

The writer has had experience in three universities in three totally separate types of programs. In the mid-thirties at Pennsylvania State University, the Petroleum Extension Service was expanded and developed to include petroleum production, natural gas engineering, and refining. These courses were designed for men who had either little or no college education.

For the most part, an average education of second year high school was about it. Yet, these men were caught in an industry that was ever changing and becoming more and more technical. In order to maintain their jobs, it was necessary for the State to create an educational upgrading system so that these employees could cope with the rapidly changing technology. This program was a non-credit program and taught at night in many cities of Pennsylvania. The writer hired qualified engineers to teach the courses during the winter months. The classes met two nights a week, two hours a night for 120 hours a semester. Each teacher was carefully selected. All teachers were college graduates, most had graduate degrees, and many had been teachers before going into the industry. Most of the teachers in the system took great pride in their efforts, and although they were paid, most accepted the job as a service to their fellow workers.

The second scenario occurred in an undergraduate program in Geology. While Dean of Physical Sciences at Mid-Western University at Wichita Falls, Texas, the writer found himself with a great influx of students after the Korean war, but with a very limited budget to meet the demand. Geology and petroleum engineering was taught by the writer and two other staff members handling an enrollment in the major field of geology of 265 students plus the usual freshmen, sophomore physical science students—about 350 total students. It is obviously impossible to have expertise in paleontology, petrology, mineralogy, mineral economics, structural geology, stratigraphy, geomorphology and field geology, in such a small staff. It was fortunate that the university was located in an independent oil center. A large number of companies, petroleum engineers, and independent geologists lived in the community. Local Chapters of the Geological Society and Society of Petroleum Engineers were enlisted to find suitable teachers to augment the small staff available at the university. Classes were taught at night for the convenience of the instructors, but as it turned out, it was also for the convenience for many of the older working students who were encouraged to come back to school to finish up their degrees.

Situation three is in a graduate program in Petroleum Engineering. The writer is presently Director of Special Programs for the School of Engineering at Tulane University. One of the major assignments is to head-up the Petroleum Engineering graduate degree program. This entire program serves from 150 to 200 graduate students and is done exclusively with adjunct teachers outside of courses taught by the Director. Thirty-four courses are offered in the program. Tulane, located in the New Orleans area, is in reach of many scientists, practicing engineers, and geologists. The current staff consists of ten instructors, all employed by an oil or a petroleum consulting firm. Each one is a practicing specialist in the specific field he is teaching. Most have a Master’s degree and three have Doctorates. All have been experienced teachers in the past and all are dedicated men anxious to share their experience and knowledge with the young graduate students. Here again, all courses are at night. This program attracts working engineers as students as well as making it possible for the practicing engineer to teach on a part-time basis.

The three programs mentioned above, although differing from each other, still basically have the concept of using part-time but well experienced and trained teachers. It is fortunate that with a few exceptions it is possible to find persons who are at heart dedicated teachers, but because of financial necessity, have to work in industry to maintain their family’s life style. The part-time teaching job gives these people an outlet for their desire to teach, adds something to their income, and brings to the students the real world of engineering and geology as it is practiced.

There is a further value in the above system. It is found that local technical societies often take pride in cooperating in the development of programs in the university, giving guidance to the staff as to course content and “real world” application.

How often one has heard the department Head saying “I would like to teach that course, but I do not have the staff to do it,” it can be done with adjunct teachers. The above plan cannot be expected to work in all areas, but usually, where geology is taught, there is a local industry requiring the services of this profession. There is little excuse for a department being understaffed for lack of knowledgeable instructors. Further, the cost of the adjunct teacher, who is paid on a per course basis, is usually less than full-time staff that have the “perks” added to their salaries. The adjunct professors can bring prestige to the school, increase industry’s interest in the program, and make it possible to expand a geological or engineering department. The program generates community interest when industry is coupled with it.

Technical Training for Tomorrow’s Managers

It’s no secret that the United States’ supremacy as a technical innovator has been severely challenged by Japan and other nations. One reason, says Dr. William Hamilton of the University of Pennsylvania, is that most American managers have been trained in non-technological specialties and don’t like to deal with technological topics and decisions.

“We have seen a real change in the nature of American management,” says Hamilton. “After World War II it was still commonplace in American technically-based industry to have technically trained managers, people who came up through research and development or manufacturing. The engineering degree was very common at the high levels of American industry. But in the last 25 years the phenomenon of professional business education—the MBA—has really taken root.” For the past several decades most top-level managers have been trained in finance, marketing, and law because those were the biggest problem areas facing business at the time.

But now companies are finding themselves insufficiently staffed with scientists and technical experts. Surveys show that managers are generally uncomfortable with science technology and delegate technical decisions to others—engineers who may lack the management know-how to make the technology work for the company. Entire companies have gone under due to a failure to “jump” technologies.
COLORADO

The Colorado Legislature passed the following bill on June 13, 1973
HB-1574. Concerning geology and providing for geologic information.

Article 3
Geology
51-3-1. Definition. (1) as used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:
(2) “Geologist” means a person engaged in the practice of geology.
(3) “Geology” means the science which treats of the earth in general; the earth’s processes and its history; investigation of the earth’s crust and the rocks and other materials which compose it; and the applied science of utilizing knowledge of the earth’s history, processes, constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases and other materials for the use of mankind.
(4) (a) “Professional geologist” is a person who is (b) a graduate of an institution of higher education which is accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency with a minimum of thirty semester (forty-five quarter) hours of undergraduate or graduate work in a field of geology and whose post-baccalaureate training has been in the field of geology with a specific record of an additional five years of geological experience to include no more than two years of graduate work.

51-3-2. Reports containing geologic information. Any report required by law or rule and regulation and prepared as a result of or based on a geologic study or on geologic data, or which contains information relating to geology as defined in (3), and which is to be presented to or is prepared for any state agency, political subdivision of the state, or recognized state or local board or commission, shall be prepared or approved by a professional geologist as defined in (4).

Section 2. Effective date. This act shall take effect July 1, 1973.

Section 3. Safety clause. The General Assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this Act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety.

Moving?
... don’t forget to send AIPG your new address!

Name
Organization
Street
City/State/Zip
New phone numbers
Office ( )
Home ( )

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

SEPTMBRE, 1983

TPG Needs Section News

During the first eight months of this year, Editor Ken Weaver notes that the following Sections submitted no news items for publication in “The Professional Geologist”:

- Alaska
- Missouri
- Carolinas
- Montana
- Dakotas
- Oregon
- Idaho
- Tennessee
- Iowa-Nebraska
- Utah
- Kansas
- Virginia
- Minnesota-Wisconsin
- Washington

All Sections are encouraged to send in items of news for the TPG and to produce and mail their members a Section Newsletter on a periodic basis. Such publications may be plain or fancy, but all can be interesting and informative. They can do a good job – thanks to their respective volunteer editors – of communicating news about the Institute locally.

To help the timely flow of information between Sections, AIPG Headquarters continues its Central Newsletter Exchange Program. Under this arrangement, all Sections that produce Newsletters send 40 copies of each issue to the Institute office for sharing with the Presidents of other Sections around the Country.

Maberry Heads Continuing Education


John, who assumed that chairmanship earlier this year, is a native of Sayre, Oklahoma. He did his undergraduate work at the University of Colorado and received a Master’s Degree in Geology from the Colorado School of Mines.

With the U.S.G.S. since 1961, John has held a variety of Survey posts, including Staff Geologist, Engineering Geology and Land Resource Programs, 1974-76; and, Program Coordinator, Energy Lands Program, 1977-82.

John is also a member of the Geological Society of America (Fellow), International Association of Engineering Geology, Colorado Scientific Society and Geological Society of Washington (DC).

1984 AIPG Annual Meeting Committee Being Formed

Bobby J. Timmons, General Chairman of next year’s AIPG Annual Meeting, set for October 17th through the 19th at the Dutch Resort Inn/Disney World, Orlando, Florida, will soon announce the appointment of his various Committee Chairmen.

Members of the host Florida Section will serve as Vice Chairman, Program Chairman, Arrangements Chairman, Socal Activities Chairman, and Registration.

The Committee will meet as a group sometime after the first of the year to settle details, decide on the program, schedule events and determine meeting room needs.

Checklists and planning ideas to assist the ‘84 Local Committee are being prepared by the Jackson Hole contingent.
Our Members Make the News...

Frank W. Osterwald, CPGS 953, was awarded the Department of Interior's prestigious Meritorious Service Award at ceremonies in Denver on June 29, 1983. Osterwald, a Research Geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey and a veteran of 31 years' service with USGS, was cited for his outstanding contributions in engineering geology, especially on how geologic factors control coal-mine deformation, on his pioneering research in geology of coal mine bumps and subsidience, and his work in the geology of mineral deposits, particularly in uranium. The observations and results achieved by Osterwald during his investigations in the Book Cliffs of Utah and Colorado, and in the western Powder River Basin of Wyoming, have been used extensively by mining companies in planning mine development.

Before coming to USGS, Osterwald was Professor of Geology at the University of Wyoming. His early publications on the geology of the Bighorn Mountains, the minerals and mineral provinces of Wyoming, and on the nature of the Rocky Mountain foreland sparked both interest in exploration and further research by later scientists. Osterwald has retired from USGS, and he and his geologist wife Becky live in Lakewood, CO, where they concentrate on the photography and geology of narrow-gauge railway routes.

The History of the Earth Sciences Society has dedicated v. 2, n. 1 (1983) of its journal, Earth sciences history to George W. White, CPGS 238, University of Illinois (emeritus), Urbana, long a leader in the study of the history of geology. White began to pursue that interest as a faculty member at Ohio State University, which he left in 1947 to join the Department of Geology at Urbana. There, his expertise and interest were enlisted to help build up the geology section of the history of science collection at the university's library. Eventually, he became head of the department, a position he relinquished in 1965. The geology library there is now renowned for its holdings in early publications and classics. Dr. White held various AIGP posts, including that of Historian. The journal's preface notes, "Without George White's long and energetic interest in the history of Earth sciences, it is unlikely that either the society or this journal would have existed."

Carl Supp, CPGS 709, died after a long illness at his home in Baltimore. Carl had a distinguished concern as a consulting geologist and engineer. He was a registered engineer in Maryland as well as a member of AIGP. Carl was a fellow of the Geological Society of America and was active in AIGP for a number of years, having served as the first Screening Committee Chairman in Maryland. Carl was fond of minerals and had a large personal collection; he also designed, cut and polished semi-precious and precious gemstones.

Harold H. Sullwold, CPGS 196, has recently published a book of cartoons about a character he created—"Andy Cline." Sullwold, a consulting geologist from Carpinteria, California, has published individual cartoons in the Pacific Petroleum Geologist and other geological publications since 1948. This is the first time they are available as a collected set.

Copies of the book are available from Sullwold, 560 Concha Loma Drive, Carpinteria, California 93013 at a cost of $5.00.

David Speidel, CPGS 6145, of Queens College in Flushing, NY, reports that City University has started a new PhD program, as of September 1982 in Earth and Environmental Sciences. The new program will concentrate in areas of general geology and geochemistry. For information, contact Dave at 212-520-7276.

Robert C. Freas, CPGS 2673, has been elected Program Chairman for the Industrial Minerals Division of AIME for 1983-84. Bob has also been promoted to Director of Research and Corporate Development for Limestone Products Corp, Sparta, NJ.

Andrew Diefendorf, CPGS 3598, of Thomsen Associates in Syracuse was recently elected Vice-President of the New York State Association of Conservation Commissions.

Sid Fox, CPGS 2300, of Leggette, Brashears & Graham is serving as Chairman of the Philadelphia-New York Section of AEG. Sid is coordinating the LBG activity for Williams Pipe Line Company in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Oklahoma.

David W. Miller, CPGS 1757, of Geraghty & Miller, is serving as Chairman of the Ground Water Technology Division of the National Water Well Association.

Charles G. Groat, CPGS 2774, state geologist and director of the Louisiana Geological Survey, Baton Rouge, has been appointed assistant to the secretary of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

The Eastern and Rocky Mountain sections of the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists have elected Susan M. Landon, CPGS 4591, Amoco Production Company, Denver, treasurer for 1983-84.

Paul A. Catacosinos, CPGS 6100, formerly Vice-President, Exploration, Rom Energy Corp., Birmingham, Mich., has moved to Delta College (Mich.), University Center.

Haig Kasabach, CPGS 1461, of the NJ Geological Survey, reports that Administrative Order NO. 35 of NJDEP merges the Bureau of Ground Water Management with the Geological Survey, thereby making the NJ Geological Survey a viable entity again. This is in preparation for embarking on an ambitious new mapping and ground water program funded by the 1981 Water Board.
Applications Received

Applicants for membership must meet AIPG’s standards set forth in its Constitution on education, experience and competence, and personal integrity, and for Associate status, the same except for experience. If any member has any factual information as to any applicant’s qualifications in regard to these standards, whether that information might be positive or negative, please mail that information to Headquarters within thirty (30) days. This information will be circulated only as far as necessary to process and make decisions on the applications.

* ABEL, Thomas David, 4512 Holder Court, Lakeland, FL 33803. Sponsors: Michael E. Zellers, John P. Bunch, Burton Amoutree.


DUBOIS, Susan M., DuBois Geotechnical Services, Inc., P.O. Box 9, Rhinelander, WI 54501. Sponsors: Lois Ongle, Claudia Stone, Frank Wilson, Stan Keith, Don Nichols, Marc Shar.

FLLER, Richard Howard, 11946 Gardenglen Drive, Houston, TX 77707. Sponsors: John Fryberger, Richard Jones, Richard W. Lewis, James Kohler, Everett A. Jenne.


*GOMES, Patricia M., 284 Coffie Hi-1 Road, Hawthorne, NJ 07646. Sponsors: Dan C. Buzea, G. Sidney Fox, Russell G. Slayback.

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HASKINS, Roger Allen, 12304 Cedarwood Court, Woodbridge, VA 22192. Sponsors: Fredric B. Mullin, Lawrence M. Austin, Donald W. Wirth, James E. Carlat, Jean Vuilland.


*Lowe II, Philip C., 347 North 10th Street, Allentown, PA 18102. Sponsors: James F. Villaume, Dennis F. Unites, Lane D. Schultz.


SEPTEMBER, 1983


*PANIGHAHI, Bijay K., P.O. Box 42039, Philadelphia, PA 19101. Sponsors: Albert J. Depman, Dennis J. Mohan, Edward Doheny.

*POLOOCK, Clifford Ralph, 8483 Honey Lane, Canton, MI 48187. Sponsors: Christopher C. Mathewson, Gary A. Robbins, Melvin C. Schroeder.


SHERMAN, Greg D., 2700 Youngfield #105, Lakewood, CO 80215. Sponsors: Claudia True, Mike Drigs, Jeff Hynes, Rick Stefavic, Jim Snider.


TETREAU, Thomas E., CDM, One Center Plaza, Boston, MA 02108. Sponsors: Charles G. Doll, Ward S. Motts, Charles A. Baskerville, Ralph E. Preble, Paul Williams.


Court Upholds Restrictive Membership Policy

A district court has ruled that the American Academy of Periodontology can restrict its active membership to those who practice only periodontology. The ruling was in response to a suit filed by a dentist who claimed that denying him regular membership because he did not practice periodontology exclusively hurt his practice and violated antitrust law. In finding for the defendant, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia said that AAP’s rules do not violate antitrust laws because they do not fix prices, create territorial restrictions, contain convenants not to compete, or in any way restrict the plaintiff from performing the work he desires. Observers believe the case provides important guidelines for the establishment and administration of similar specialty membership designations by other associations.

This is the metal embossing die (left) and the rubber stamp (right) available to members bearing the AIPG seal, the member's name, and his or her CPGS number. The items are available from Headquarters, $30 postpaid for the metal die and $11.50 postpaid for rubber stamp.
“Out of the Ashes Will Come an Army of the People...”

(From editorial by Jay H. Lehr in Ground Water Monitoring Review)

America has finally reached its tolerance level for the indiscriminant, ignorant and wrong-headed manner by which it has disposed of its industrial waste these past 40 years. We have by no means reached our health limit. Despite all the scaremongering stories of oozing gunk generating disease, chromosomal damage and potential death, no one has yet died and few are seriously ill. Without exception, these stories are vastly exaggerated, intended to sell news rather than to educate. Though truthfully not intended to serve mankind at its highest level, the media have served the public well in a manner for which we will all one day be very grateful.

The media have for the past three years, like it or not, rubbed our noses in the awful mess we have created, drawing our attention to it by striking fear into our hearts for the very future of mankind.

Were it not for these headline grabbers in print, on the airwaves and video screens, we could have turned our attention to more mundane affairs of the nation. But we were forced to look, and in so looking, there are few left among us who cannot be easily rallied to oppose the continuation of our past stupidity. There are few among us not willing to join ranks of those who would work to reverse the past through calculated though costly efforts to remedy the mess we have created.

In the late 70's the effort to focus public attention on America's hazardous waste problem was advancing at a slow but steady pace. Awareness was increasing without a tidal wave of hysteria; probably a healthy but not overwhelming effective approach to a serious problem. It is a problem that offers a certain luxury of time to identify its solution since ground-water pollution is persistent but glacial in movement.

Then along came Reagan and his propensity to fill EPA not with talented environmentalists or even honest, intelligent people. The Reagan wrecking crew took over with one single-minded purpose: to turn the tables on the environmental types and give the sheparding of our air, water and land back to industry. The folly of this idiocy was never more apparent than in the confusion which developed among industrial giants who were not overjoyed with the change. Industry was confused by these tactics which could have no long-range chance of permanence. Industry has learned to understand the relationship with its environment and its responsibilities to the neighbors who share the same space. But with mixed signals from the "new" EPA in a poor economy it had little choice but to put its money where it was more certain of results. Two terrible years followed...or did they?

Anne Gorsuch’s acid reign of terror (as her staff now affectionately calls it) served to coalesce the nation as never before behind the once fuzzy agenda of Carter’s “old” EPA. Her arrogance rallied an entire nation behind a drive to eliminate the past sin of hazardous waste disposal and to begin a new routine for safe elimination or storage of future wastes.

Though little environmental improvement was accomplished during the first two years of the Reagan presidency, it may have been a small price to pay for the position in which we now find ourselves. There is now no opposition to launching a new and massive effort to end careless waste disposal.

I have confidence in the future because I have been to the mountain and met our Mohammed. William Ruckelshaus will lead America out of the garbage pits of our past into a clean and safe future. It will take 10 to 20 years and he will be long gone before the voyage nears completion. But Ruckelshaus will lead us in a direction that will not be significantly altered by any future misguided bureaucratic repetition of our plight of the past two years. The people will simply not stand for it and the politicians will never so badly misjudge the mood of the people again.

Ruckelshaus appeared recently on Cable News Network’s Freeman Report, proving himself to be the most knowledgeable, articulate and level-headed environmental general for which the nation could ever hope.

His technical recognition of present facts and future plans for solving acid rain, hazardous waste disposal, municipal waste disposal, toxic waste dump removal and the supporting research programs necessary to achieve the desired results was nothing short of brilliant. He inspired confidence among his viewers on this call-in television show as he will without doubt inspire his 10,000-strong work force at EPA. He has either stayed abreast of all the major scientific and environmental issues of importance during his recent tenure in industry or he has prepared himself superbly in the months since his nomination while he waited in the wings for his confirmation.

Ruckelshaus is a man for all seasons, upon whom history has prepared a role for which he is amazingly well-suited. After a tumultuous two years it appears everything has worked out for the best. Gorsuch, Lavelle and the rest of the Reagan wrecking crew, with the help of the overreaction of the crisis-oriented media, have brought into focus the nation’s energy and resolved its uncertain desires as never would have been possible under the mediocre leadership which we commonly encounter in our bureaucracy.

Out of the ashes will come an army of the people, supporting a host of reasonable regulatory programs led by a brilliant general of consummate skill. The media have done their work with the doom and gloom scenario; now it’s time for them to implore readers, listeners and viewers to waste no further energy on despair. Americans must support the efforts of those more pragmatic souls among us who, having heard enough of the problems, moved on to the solutions. The technology of remedial cleanup of waste from an earlier day is available now.

The technology to solve our problems was on display at the Third National Symposium on Aquifer Restoration and Ground Water Monitoring held in late May by the National Water Well Association in Columbus, Ohio. Nearly 500 of the nation’s leading hydrogeologists and hazardous waste experts described the state-of-the-art.

It is likely that not a single minute of our misspent past has been for naught. Together we shall cleanse our environment of the errors of the past.

Wyoming Has Largest Coal Mines

Nine of the nation’s 25 largest coal mines – including the two largest – are in Wyoming, according to data issued by the Wyoming Coal Information Committee.

No. 1 on the list is the Black Thunder Mine, owned by Thunder Basin Coal Co. The surface mine produced 16.8 million tons of coal in 1982. Second on the list is the AMAX Coal Co.’s Belle Ayr Mine, also a surface operation, that produced 15.2 million tons of coal last year.

Other Wyoming mines are: Kerr-McGee Coal Corp.’s Jacobs Ranch Mine, 10.5 million tons, No. 5; AMAX Coal’s Eagle Butte Mine, 9.1 million tons, No. 8; Carter Mining Co.’s Rawhide Mine, 8.2 million tons, No. 9; Sundeco Coal Co.’s Cordero Mine, 7.7 million tons, No. 10; Bridger Coal Co.’s Jim Bridger Mine, 6.1 million tons, No. 13; Carter Mining’s Caballo Mine, 5.5 million tons, No. 14; and Black Butte Coal Co.’s Black Butte Mine, 4.8 million tons, No. 19.

All the Wyoming mines are surface operations. In fact, except for mines in Illinois and Virginia, all the coal mines on the top 25 list are in the West or Southwest.
A Letter on Professionalism

To The Editor:

While my membership in A.I.P.G. is pending, I have enjoyed receiving monthly copies of "The Professional Geologist." In consideration of the issues and attitudes which affect us all as professional geologists, there is one particular area of concern which I feel warrants some discussion. I speak from personal experience as a 33 year old petroleum geologist.

During the late '70s and early '80's, rampant inflation and economic recession kept major companies transferring of geologists to a minimum. In short, moving an employee became an expensive proposition. Whereas an earlier generation of geologists were trained in numerous geoprovinces, many of my colleagues careers developed in a rather limited geographical area. This tended to cause early specialization for some geologists with a complete understanding of only a narrow spectrum of structural styles, depositional settings and petroleum occurrences in general.

Becoming specialized as a "Gulf-Coast, Mid-Continent or Overthrust" geologist has advantages and disadvantages. The advantages are obvious; the more experience you have in a given area, the greater is your marketability and the higher is the salary you command.

The disadvantage lies in how some of our prospective employers view us. They prefer not to hire an "Overthrust" geologist to work in the Gulf Coast or vice-versa. The evidence is obvious in all of the classified ads. No longer is educational background and industry experience sufficient as a prerequisite to employment. Today, specific basin experience is required!

My question is how do we overcome the lack of confidence our prospective employers have in our ability to adapt? Theoretically, the reason for their reluctance to hire a geologist to work an area new to him resides in their need for immediate productivity. Yet at a time when industry activity has slackened considerably, and an employer could give a geologist time to "get his feet on the ground," job opportunities are scarce.

As I await certification as a professional geologist in both A.A.P.G. and A.I.P.G., I can't help but think of the paradox of being considered a well-educated, experienced professional by my peers, and yet in some respects a novice by certain potential employers.

It seems to me the term "professional" connotes not only education and integrity but ability as well. Our company presidents, vice presidents and exploration managers need to understand this. I believe diversification of work experiences is the single most important factor in stimulating a geologist's creativity and development of the "complete" explorationist. Those who fail to realize this by their actions are creating a generation of geological robots.

I sincerely hope we can convince others besides ourselves that professionalism and certification constitute something more than a plaque on the wall.

Sincerely,
Daniel Morganelli

Denied Institute's Mark, Firm Files Antitrust Suit

Consolidated Metal Products, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has filed an antitrust suit against the American Petroleum Institute, Washington, charging that one of the institute's standard-setting panels illegally withheld approval of the company's new product. Also named in the $14-million treble-damage suit are three member companies whose representatives served on the panel.

Consolidated Metal Products, Inc., had requested a license to use the API monogram on a new piece of oil-drilling equipment.

AGI Geoscience Student Report Issued

Manpower, like the weather, is much talked about but few do anything about it. However, Nick Claudy - known mainly for his work as editor of AGI's annual Directory of geoscience departments - recently finished an annual study of student enrollment in geoscience departments. Among his findings: Of the 560 degree-granting departments in the United States and Canada, 478 returned his questionnaires...For 1982-83, the total number of geoscience students at all levels in the U.S. was 47,301, or 6.4% more than the year before. Male enrollment rose 6.7%; female, 5.5%...The U.S. had 36,893 undergraduate majors (up 7.4%), 7,511 master's candidates (up 2.2%), and 2,897 Ph.D candidates (up 5%). Of the total geoscience enrollment, geology accounted for 34,884 (74%). In earth-science teaching, enrollment rose for the first time in 9 years, by 3.5%. Degrees totaled 9,586 (1.8% more men, 3.5% more women). Bachelor candidates were up by 5.4%; masters down by 7.2%; doctors down by 3.9%...The total for minority students rose from 1,224 to 1,240, up 1.3%. American Indians and Native Alaskans rose 113.5%, and Asians and Pacific Islanders 18.6%. But Hispanic numbers fell 3.4% and American Blacks 17.1%...Only 202 degrees were awarded to members of minority groups, meaning even more trouble ahead for companies and schools concerned with equal-opportunity quotas...

In Canada, the total geoscience enrollment, 7,163, was about 15% of the U.S. total. Canadian enrollment rose 10.6% (11.1% more men, 8.4% more women). In geology, enrollment was 5,344, up 9.7%; undergrads were up by 10.4%, masters by 5.6%, and doctors down by 6.1%. Canadian schools awarded 1,065 geoscience degrees, up 8.3%...This survey was the 12th and final one made by the Institute for the U.S. Geological Survey - which will not authorize a survey for next year. However, playing catch-up is very hard work, and so we're looking for ways to continue even a minimum survey, perhaps in conjunction with work on the Directory of geoscience departments.

Average U.S. Pay Hike of 6.8% Expected

Salaried American workers are getting pay raises this year averaging 6.8 percent, and they can look forward to 6.6 percent increases next year, according to a survey just released.

The survey by Sibson &Co., a compensation consulting firm, indicated that despite the economic upturn, companies are not returning to the high level salary budgets of previous years and are projecting 1984 budgets at a similar level to 1983.

According to the survey, employees will realize a "real earnings gain" in 1983 of approximately 3.3 percent due to the low estimated rate of inflation. The estimated 1983 gain is less than the real earnings gain of 5.3 percent in 1982.

According to James Mitchell, a principal in the Sibson firm, a survey a year ago indicated companies had planned to give employee pay raises of 7.6 percent this year. But the current survey indicates that in reacting to the downturn in the economy, companies reduced their original budgets by one full percentage point.

Mitchell said a growing number of companies are seeking ways to cut payroll costs while encouraging employees to be more productive and many have placed greater emphasis on variable compensation, such as bonuses.

Companies in durable goods manufacturing, including steel, machinery and automotive equipment, gave employees the smallest wage increases in 1983, 5.1 percent, and planned the smallest for 1984, 5.8 percent.

The service industries, including financial institutions, banks and insurance companies and high technology companies, gave employees the largest increases, 6.5 percent to 7.5 percent, and planned the largest increases in 1984, 6.6 percent to 7 percent.
American Institute of Professional Geologists
PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY ("ERRORS AND OMISSIONS") INSURANCE
(Please complete and return to Headquarters.)

1. Name of Proposed Insured: ____________________________________________
   Address: ____________________________________________________________
   Address: ____________________________________________________________
   City/State/Zip: _______________________________________________________
   Telephone: __________________________________________________________

2. Please indicate limits of liability ($500 deductible) applied for: Limits: $300,000 $500,000 $1,000,000
   More than $1,000,000 (specify amount) $ ____________________________

3. Are you a: CORPORATION PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
   PARTNERSHIP SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP
   JOINT VENTURE

   Number of Employees:
   Professional Geologists _______________________
   Others ________________________________

4. Have any claims, suits or demands for arbitration been made against your firm, its predecessor(s) or any past or present principal, partner, officer or director? YES NO

5. Do you presently have similar professional liability insurance? YES NO
   If YES, complete the following:
   Company
   Limits (Dollar coverage) $ ____________________________
   Is it on _____ CLAIMS MADE or _____ OCCURRENCE basis? (Check one)
   If on CLAIMS MADE, specify retroactive date of coverage desired

6. Do you presently have general liability insurance coverage? YES NO
   If YES, complete the following:
   Company
   Limits $ ____________________________

7. List the States and/or Countries in which you operate.
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

8. What is the approximate annual dollar volume of your business? $ ____________________________

9. If more than 50% of your revenues for the past twelve months have been derived from a single client or contract, please specify the client and describe services rendered:
   Client: __________________________________________________________
   Services Rendered: ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

10. Briefly describe the geologic services you render to clients:
    ________________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________

11. AIPG Specialty Codes: _______ _______
    (Primary/Secondary/Tertiary)

Warranty: I warrant that I understand and accept the Notice below and that the information contained herein is true and that it shall be the basis of the Policy of Insurance and deemed incorporated therein, should the insurer evidence its acceptance of this application by issuance of a Policy.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE: __________________________________________ DATE __________________
TITLE: _____________________________________________________________

The policy for which application is being made is limited to Only Those Claims That are First Made Against The Insured while the Policy is in force.
New AGI Charter Approved

The Governing Board of the American Geological Institute (AGI), of which AIPG is a member, approved a new Constitution and By-laws and elected officers at a meeting April 21st in Dallas. The new Charter provides for a somewhat larger Executive Committee with more power to set Institute policy; under it, committee members will be chosen by the member-society representatives.

Also, the Board elected Edd R. Turner, Kerrville, Texas, as vice-president (and president-elect) and Wann Langston Jr., University of Texas, Austin, as secretary-treasurer.

AIPG was represented at AGI's Dallas board meeting by M. O. Turner. Turner is the Institute's appointed regular representative to the AGI Board.

AEG to Alter Code of Ethics

The Association of Engineering Geologists (AEG) reports that the investigation by the United States Department of Justice, Antitrust Division is nearly over. AEG President Richard W. Galster in the Association's latest newsletter commented "Some alteration of our Code of Ethics and Code Guidelines will be agreed on with the consent of the Board and input from the Professional Practice and Ethics Committee. This activity is expected later this summer and will probably result in a consent decree."

AAPG Elects 1984-85 Officers

The American Association of Petroleum Geologists has elected these officers for 1984-85: President, Ted L. Bear, independent, Fillmore, California; Vice-President, Robert D. Cowdrey, CPGS 517, Petroleum Inc., Wichita, Kansas; Secretary, James A. Giggis, CPGS 1783, consultant, Dallas, Texas; and Editor Richard Steinmetz, Amoco Production Company, New Orleans. Bruce O. Tohill, CPGS 3389, Denver, was elected Chairman of the House of Delegates at AAPG's annual convention this year in Dallas.
Books of Interest to Geologists

BUSINESS AGREEMENTS: A Complete Guide to Oral and Written Contracts. John J. McGonagle. Chilton, 1982. 274 pages $27.50. On any given day, a businessperson can enter into legally binding agreements without even knowing it. He may also think that he has established such an agreement when he has not actually done so. McGonagle, an attorney and management consultant, provides a reference guide and sourcebook, with sample language and sample agreements, to help the non-lawyer create acceptable business agreements. The author proceeds step-by-step through the process of entering an agreement, drafting it, reading and interpreting it, and dealing with disputes. A "remedies" section covers breach of contract situations, explaining the implications of such options as small claims court or major litigation. Checklists and forms relevant to common situations appear throughout the book, and the appendix includes a glossary of frequently used terms and a list of references and guides.

FEDfind, by Richard D'Aleo, 1982, ICUC Press, P.O. Box 1447, Springfield, VA 22151. 362 pgs. $9.95. If you're confused about which government agency publishes what information, look in FEDfind. Its 16 chapters describe what publications and services-some of them free-are available from each branch of government, the Government Printing Office, and other private and government information sources.


REUTERS GLOSSARY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL TERMS. Coward-McCann, 1983. 215 pages. $13.95. Specialized definitions of terms used in international banking, shipping, brokerage, trading, and business management.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF GEOLOGY. Ronald W. Tank, Lawrence University, Plenum Publishing Corporation, 1983. 596 pages, illustrations. $19.50 paper. Examining how law and legal institutions relate to geography, three significant topics are reviewed: water rights, mineral law, and surficial processes. The author presents an introduction to basic principles and theories for each topic and includes case histories. This self-contained text may be read profitably and selectively by students of law and geology, geological engineers, planners, policy makers, and attorneys who want to know more about the legal aspects of geology.

Hydrolevel Case Could Cost Engineers $2.5 Million-Plus

A federal appeals court has recasted the damages in the case of Hydrolevel v. the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and dropped the award from $7.5 million to $3.3 million. The appeal is the most recent action in an eight-year legal battle involving antitrust violations by two members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York City. Hydrolevel Corporation has already received $800,000 in compensation from the two companies accused of writing a standard damaging to Hydrolevel’s marketing of an automatic boiler-cutoff device. On top of the $2.5 million, ASME will be required to cover Hydrolevel’s court costs. The society has not yet decided whether to appeal.