Government Regulatory Action Not Favored

Professional Self-Regulation Lauded by White House

Association executives gathered in Washington in October for a conference on professional and industry self-regulation co-sponsored by the American Society of Association Executives (ASAE) and the White House Office of Private Sector Initiatives.

In his keynote address to the conference, James C. Miller III, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, acknowledged that the government’s attitude toward self-regulation often appears schizophrenic, with various agencies alternately lauding and condemning associations’ efforts to police their membership. He noted, however, that he is a strong supporter of profession and industry self-regulation. Mr. Miller described two areas in which it is working well: certification programs and professional codes of ethics.

Douglas Ginsburg, Administrator for Information and Regulatory Affairs for the Office of Management and Budget, outlined the advantages of self-regulation programs. He pointed out that the boom in government regulation that occurred between 1977 and 1981 has slowed.

To continue that trend, he encouraged associations to work with the government to generate voluntary rules. Among his suggestions:

- Form a carefully balanced group to oversee your self-regulation program.

1985 Directory Being Prepared; Note Changes

Executive Director Vic Tannehill and 1985-86 Editor Gary Glass have begun preliminary production work on AIPG’s 1985 Directory. Format and content will be similar to the ‘84 publication, which was very well received by the Members and the general public alike.

Members are reminded that they must note any changes in their personal data printout (on their ‘85 dues bill) and return the form to Headquarters no later than January 25th if such changes are to be included in the 1985 Directory.

New Executive Committee Meets January 19th

The 1985 AIPG Executive Committee will hold its first meeting Saturday, January 19th in Phoenix, Arizona.

Among the important items on its agenda will be deciding upon the Institute’s goals and budget for the coming year.

The Executive Committee, which plans to hold its business meeting in the Phoenix Hilton Hotel, will get together for an informal social with members of the Arizona Section Saturday evening.

- Petition agencies for help in formulating industry or professional regulations in areas that you believe could be open to government regulation.
- Take programs you’ve developed to the appropriate agency--in many cases, they will adopt the standards for their own use.
- After your program has been in place for awhile, check to ensure that self-regulation is working in the public interest.

Another representative of the federal government was Carol Dinkins, Deputy Attorney General, who told participants: “The thrust of this Administration has been to ease government regulation, (but) if (there is) irresponsible action on the part of self-regulated industries or professions, the Department of Justice will not hesitate to get in the act. And if private efforts do not succeed, the government will be forced to develop more restrictive and intrusive regulations, and the Department of Justice will enforce them,” cautions Ms. Dinkins.

Section Officers for 1985 Announced

Some AIPG Sections have not as yet advised Headquarters of the results of their elections of officers for 1985. Those additional Sections (since last issue) that have reported the results of their voting are covered under Section News in this issue.

Section Presidents and Secretary-Treasurers are reminded— if they haven’t done so already—to please send results of their balloting for ’85 officers to Headquarters just as soon as possible.

Return Your Ballot—Be Sure to Vote!

The text of a number of proposed Constitution and By-laws amendments and a Business Reply return ballot were mailed to all Members late in October. If you haven’t done so already, please take the time now to read through the proposals and then mail in your vote.

The future of the Institute is at stake. Hopefully you will meet your obligation. Let’s make this a record for number of votes cast.

Your ballot must be received at Headquarters by December 30th to be counted.
Member Retention Important

AIPG does not concentrate so much on attracting new members that it forgets to keep the ones it already has. The cost of retaining a present member is much lower than the cost of getting someone new to join, considering the effort and expense. It is a lot easier and less expensive to make proper efforts to keep the members we already have.

The reason some societies suffer high attrition rates is related more to their failure to meet changing member needs with appropriate services than it is to the poor economy or other external problems.

AIPG understands the importance of learning about its members. How old are they? What exactly do they do? Why did they join in the first place? What do they want from the Institute? Executive Director Vic Tannehill is using this information to carry out active membership retention programs.

Members, too, need to be involved in member retention. A call from a member will often persuade someone to rejoin. Members can help keep other members in the Institute.

Some of the membership retention activities by Headquarters:

We keep an eye on member services. This forces us to re-examine what we do and assess each activity annually to determine if it is still worthwhile. Programs that are obsolete are a major cause of membership attrition in some societies.

We always promptly answer our mail and telephone calls. There is no substitute for giving members a quick response. We make certain our staff answers letters or phone calls the same day they are received.

We never stop reselling the value of AIPG membership. Members may forget about the value of Institute certification unless we remind them. We continually tell members what AIPG is doing for them...and for the public and the profession.

We respond to dropouts. If a person drops membership, we try to find out why, and we send a personalized letter or note urging him or her to reconsider and renew. Section people also follow-up.

Rejected Applicants' Rights to Review

It should be noted that AIPG's Bylaws Section 4-Admission to Membership B. Request for Review provide that: "Any applicant rejected in the screening and approval process may file a written request for review with the President and, thereupon, be given a hearing before the Executive Committee at its next scheduled meeting so that a review of the action previously taken may be conducted. The applicant may produce evidence and witnesses may be questioned concerning charges, if any, and a final decision be rendered."

Carsey to Receive Powers Medal

J. Ben Carsey, Sr., CPGS 1442, has been named recipient of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists’ Sidney Powers Memorial Medal for 1985, the year that will also mark the 60th anniversary of his highly successful career in the petroleum industry.

As winner of the Powers Award, Carsey is being recognized for his “distinguished and outstanding contributions to, and achievements in, petroleum geology.”

The medal is the Association’s highest award, established in 1943 and named for Sidney Powers, a founding member of AAPG and its 14th president. It will be presented in March at the annual AAPG convention in New Orleans.

Carsey is a consulting geologist in Houston. He served as AAPG President in 1967, as Vice President in 1961 and on the Matson Award Committee in 1962. He is a Trustee Associate of the AAPG Foundation.

This is not the first time Carsey has been recognized by his colleagues for his contributions to the profession. He was awarded Honorary Membership in AAPG, the Association’s second most distinguished award, in 1966.

Carsey worked 36 years with Humble Oil and Refining Co., now Exxon, starting as a field geologist in West Texas in 1925.

By 1926 he was district geologist in West Texas and was subsequently named division geologist when Humble organized its West Texas division in 1928.

In 1941 Carsey was transferred to Louisiana, where he organized the exploration department of the company’s Louisiana-Mississippi division. He served as division geologist there until 1946, when he was transferred to Houston as assistant chief geologist.

When Humble began organizing a division on the West Coast in 1948, Carsey was given charge of the project. Later that year he returned to Houston to assume the duties of chief geologist, a position he held until 1955, when he was promoted to exploration advisor. His work often took him to Alaska.

In 1961 Carsey took early retirement from Humble and entered into a consulting practice that he and his son, J. Ben Carsey Jr., continue to share today.

Paid Your 1985 Dues? Most Members Have

Headquarters is very pleased to report that an all-time high number of Members and Associates have already paid their 1985 dues.

Third notices will go out to those who do not pay their 1985 Institute dues by January 1st, the deadline date per AIPG’s Bylaws.

The computerized dues billing form, as usual, includes a printout of each Member or Associate’s personal data as they have given it to AIPG. You are asked to please fill in all blanks and mark any changes and/or corrections. Refer to the 1984 Directory for code numbers of Fields of Practice. Your data will be printed in the 1985 Directory as you give it.

Thanks to Hundreds of Committee Volunteers

The 1984 officers and Executive Committee have expressed their appreciation to the hundreds of Members who volunteered and served on the various Standing and Ad Hoc committees of the Institute this year. A great deal of good was accomplished, in large part due to their unselfish efforts on behalf of AIPG.
President-Elect Ernest K. Lehmann convened the 1984 Advisory Board Meeting at 8:05 A.M. on October 17, 1984, Americana Dutch Resort Hotel.

A roll call of sections by Executive Director Victor C. Tannenhill was answered by 17 section delegates.

Dan Miller (WY) moved to accept the minutes of the 1984 Advisory Board Meeting at Jackson Hole; seconded by Paul Moser (AL); motion carried.

Chairman Lehmann reminded delegates that business at this meeting would be confined to that of the 1984 Advisory Board.

A first item for discussion, presented by Bill MacQuown and Wallace Hagan (KY), concerned action by engineering groups within the National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE). Excerpts from the August 1984 issue of the Kentucky Engineer (APPENDIX "A") indicate resolutions made to the NSPE Board of Governors by the Illinois and Kentucky societies to "...call on the Federal Office of Surface Mining to change the provisions in their regulation to remove geologists and landscape architects as lead professionals where present in mine reclamation." Mr. MacQuown then read a resolution, prepared by the Kentucky Section of AIPG (copy attached) that strongly opposes the efforts of the NSPE to disqualify geologists as lead professionals where present OSM surface mining and reclamation regulations are concerned. Mr. MacQuown moved to recommend the resolution to the AIPG Executive Committee for consideration; seconded by Bobby Timmons (FL) and Alan Jacobs (PA); motion passed unanimously.

Several announcements were made. Norman Olson (Carolinas) explained that the Association of American State Geologists (AASG) has a 1985 Registration Committee comprised of Walt Anderson, Chairman (ME), Don Halvorsen (ND) and Olson (SC). AASG wants to interact with and complement AIPG aims concerning registration. Delegates from host sections to future AIPG Annual Meetings reiterated their separate invitations: Bill MacQuown for 1987 in Lexington, KY; Larry Anna for 1986 in Keystone, CO; and Jim Hoffman (MN-WI) for September 1985 in St. Paul.

Dick Young (Northeast) moved that Bobby Timmons be commended for all his efforts in arranging such a fine meeting. A full round of applause was given Mr. Timmons.

Stan Johnson (VA) announced the figures on registration under the new Virginia act: a total of 634 geologists from 42 states, 226 of whom are from Virginia (as of 10/1/84).

Chairman Lehmann spoke on registration status in Minnesota. An AIPG member in the legislature introduced a geologists' registration bill but strong opposition by engineers prevented the bill from even being referred to a committee. Mr. Hagan (KY) stated that engineers, mostly geotechnical people, opposed the Kentucky bill for geologists because the engineers felt that the geologists would take work away from them. John Gustavson (CO) said the AIPG policy on registration was suspended at the Jackson Hole meeting. He urged the 1985 Executive Committee to continue the 1983 policy; that is, to study our current policy, poll the membership and then make a decision. Chairman Lehmann then read the policy (as stated at the Jackson Hole meeting) which refers to the fact that AIPG will cooperate with individual state boards, and that AIPG opposes splintering of registration by sub-disciplines in the earth sciences.

Mr. Gustavson moved that the 1985 Executive Committee take immediate action, through a poll of the membership, to formulate and publicize a policy regarding state registration. Motion carried.

Mr. Gustavson suggested that AIPG become the focal point for those states that already have registration, and become a "home for registered geologists" so that in the future we won't see a counterpart to the NSPE called the "National Association for Registered Geologists." He asked, "How can AIPG be of service to those geologists already registered in their respective states?"

Ralph Weeks (AZ) said that, for a state such as Arizona with a long history of geologists' registration, AIPG can aid in helping add influence to the political process within the state.

Mr. Gustavson (CO) explained that approximately 13,000 geologists (total), 4,000 of whom are from Colorado, used the services of the USGS Map Distribution Center at Denver Federal Center during 1983. The USGS is planning to close the map center. Mr. Gustavson encouraged opposition by AIPG to the closing because numerous time delays for map customers will be incurred. Mr. Gustavson moved that the 1985 Executive Committee take all appropriate action to study and convince the USGS not to close the map sales and service in Denver. Motion carried.

James O'Brien (OK) alluded to his letter (APPENDIX "B") of October 2 concerning a 1983 Internal Revenue Service (IRS) ruling. IRS reversed its standing policy from 1933 stating now that overriding royalty interest (ORRI) is a taxable event. Mr. O'Brien moved that the 1984 Executive Committee consider the contents of the letter as an AIPG resolution; Mr. Hagan (KY) seconded; motion passed unanimously.

Dick Young (Northeast) encouraged updating and upgrading of experience requirements for the AIPG membership application. Mr. Young moved that the 1984 Advisory Board recommend to the 1985 Advisory Board and the Executive Committee to review and increase the experience requirement; seconded by Paul Moser (AL). Much discussion followed this motion. Mr. Gustavson stated that a similar motion was narrowly defeated last year by the Executive Committee. Dick Anderson (OH) asked Mr. Young for a specific number of years of experience to recommend adding to the experience requirement, but Mr. Young replied that that would be left to the judgement of the 1985 Executive Committee. Don Smith (TN) mentioned that in his section a problem: applicants, especially for Associate in AIPG, have been using sponsors from solely within their employer's firm. Mr. Young's motion carried, with one delegate dissenting and one abstaining.

Chairman Lehmann adjourned the meeting at 9:20 A.M.

Minutes of the 1985 Advisory Board Meeting
Walt Disney World, Florida
October 17, 1984

President-Elect for 1985, Travis H. Hughes, convened the 1985 Advisory Board Meeting at approximately 9:45 A.M. on October 17, 1984, Americana Dutch Resort Hotel.
A roll call of sections by Executive Director Victor C. Tannehill was answered by 14 delegates.

Chairman Hughes extended appreciation to Bobby Timmons and the Florida Section for a job well done on local arrangements for the 1984 Annual Meeting.

The first discussion item was presented by T. M. (Mike) Gurr, Florida Section, pertaining to composition of the program at AIPG annual meetings. Chairman Hughes recognized that, although Mr. Gurr was not the Florida delegate, the Board would hear his proposal. Mr. Gurr explained that, based upon past comparison, technical subjects draw more attendees than topics of a political or other non-technical nature to Florida Section meetings. He suggested adding more technical subjects (for example, hazardous wastes) at national AIPG meetings for both greater attendance and also better justification to employers as to time and expense in attending the meetings. Ralph Weeks (AZ) reinforced that reason stating that the Arizona Section had experienced triple, and even quadruple, normal attendance when “tech” subjects were put on the meeting program. Bobby Timmons (FL) moved that the 1985 Advisory Board recommend to the 1985 Executive Committee that greater emphasis be placed on technical issues, including (but not limited to) consultants’ workshops at national annual meetings; seconded by Mr. Weeks; motion passed unanimously.

Dr. James Hoffman (MN-WI) said that state government employees who are geoscientists but who do not meet the years-of-experience requirements for AIPG will be lost as our allies on state registration matters. The younger geologists in state government who are bright, alert and potential allies often get hired by private industry. Dr. Wallace Hagan replied that he favored Dr. Hoffman’s suggestion of a possible senior class of membership. (Executive Director Tannehill confirmed there is only now one class of membership, that is, Member. Associate Affiliate is not considered as a class of membership.) Mr. Robert Northcutt (OK) recommended that AIPG needed to be more specific in its definition of “geologist” and other terms. He suggested pursuing vigorously this task in 1985, even if we risk polarization of the membership. The concept of Associate Affiliate or some other related term (for example apprentice-in-training) should be redefined and made specific. We should get ourselves aligned with doctors, lawyers and engineers on this matter. Chairman Hughes then explained the purpose, over the past four or five years, of establishing the Associate Affiliate category. Mr. Ross Shipman (TX) said we should conduct our poll, but if members resign, as a result, we’ll have to live with that. We’ll have to “bite the bullet” and not waiver in our position.

Dick Young (Northeast) added that AIPG stands for quality within our profession. He moved that the 1985 AIPG Executive Committee give serious consideration to increasing the number of years of (work) experience required for membership in AIPG; seconded by John Gustavson (CO). Discussion: Ned Wehler (PA) said to increase the experience requirement to eight years does not mean the applicant will be a better geologist. Dr. Hagan (KY) agreed. Mr. Timmons (FL) explained that the number of years may not seem critical but we do need a criterion for measuring, and he said he personally regrets that AIPG dropped back from eight to five years as a requirement. Executive Director Tannehill stated that at the Executive Committee meeting, August 4, in Arvada it was proposed that the membership consider elimination of credit for advanced degrees as a substitute for work experience. Mr. Gustavson (CO) called for a rollcall vote. Chairman Hughes instructed Mr. Tannehill to record the votes on a roll call of delegates as follows:

For: Northeast, Carolinas, OK, CO, FL, OH, TN, TX, VA, WY. Against: AZ, KY, MN-WI, PA. The motion passed.

Mr. Gustavson (CO) moved that the 1985 Executive Committee take immediate action to formulate and publicize an AIPG policy on State registration through a poll of the membership; seconded by Mr. Northcutt (OK); motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Gustavson (CO) moved that the 1985 Executive Committee take all appropriate action to study and convince the USGS not to close the map sales and distribution service in Denver; seconded by Mr. Anderson (OH); motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Gustavson (CO) moved that the 1985 Executive Committee study the nature and effects of both national and state-level Geological Surveys becoming involved in direct consultation for the public. (Mr. Gustavson explained that objectivity is removed from Government geological agencies when they are asked to rule on, or present, an official position.) Mr. Young (Northeast) seconded the motion. Discussion: Messrs. Hagan (KY) and Shipman (TX) spoke for the motion.

Mr. Wayland (VA) said the USGS organic act prohibits any consultation by USGS employees. Mr. Mankin (OK) said no consulting is allowed within Oklahoma, and allowed outside Oklahoma only on a special basis. No fees are charged for geologic services, and although fees are assessed for lab analytical services, many of those are free. Motion passed with one dissenting vote.

Election of delegates to 1985 Executive Committee.

Chairman Hughes appointed Norman Olson (Carolinas) to serve as a teller (he was assisted by James O’Brien of Oklahoma).

Chairman Hughes explained the procedure for nominating and electing (by secret ballot) the four delegates. Those four nominees receiving the highest number of total votes win; that is, the election is a “one-time vote.” (An alternate suggestion of voting four separate times was not approved by the group.)

Mr. Hagan (KY) moved we adopt the present system; seconded by Mr. Smith (TN); motion passed. The nominees were as follows: Shipman (TX), Gustavson (CO), Young (Northeast)*, Timmons (FL), Northcutt (OK), Wehler (PA).

*Withdrew prior to group voting.

Mr. Hagan (KY) moved that nominations cease; seconded by Mr. Smith (TN). Chairman Hughes explained the responsibilities of Executive Committee members: meet quarterly during 1985; AIPG members who request travel funds will receive them to the best of AIPG’s ability; and there is a specific obligation to serve. The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. MacQuown (KY) moved that the 1985 Advisory Board endorse the motion of the 1984 Advisory Board relative to the NSPE action to try to exclude geologists from the Surface Mining Act. Motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Gustavson (CO) moved that the 1985 Executive Committee study and (amended words in italics) consider the reduction of dues now that the reserve fund goal has been attained (or nearly so). Ms. Newton (VA) suggested leaving the present dues structure unchanged. Mr. Gustavson explained that the national AIPG services per member, according to Colorado Section research, have gone down over the last five years. Mr. Shipman (TX) replied that AIPG dues, compared to other geoscience organizations, are a bargain. Chairman Hughes reminded the Board that the purpose of raising dues to the present level (for making the reserve fund solvent) has not been fully accomplished. Mr. Shipman suggested that the Colorado Section results be published in The Professional
Cost-Effective Recycling

Although Congress has passed a law stipulating that businesses generating as little as 100 kilograms (27 gallons) of hazardous waste a month must now keep extensive records and manifests tracking their wastes, the outcome could have been worse. Original legislation had included businesses producing as little as 25 kilograms monthly.

The Environmental Protection Agency and business groups plan an education program for newcomers on the hazardous waste issue. And businesses will be able to choose from several waste management options.

One popular method is landfill disposal. However, the measure would prohibit the dumping of organics and solvents—products that are used almost universally by large and small businesses.

Other choices include deep wells; high temperature incineration; chemical, physical or biological degradation; land farming, which is the injection of wastes near the surface of the land, and recycling.

Businesses that select recycling could reap several benefits.

- Recyclers would be responsible for keeping records.
- Small waste generators would be relieved of long-term liability and worry about improper handling or abandoned sites.
- Petroleum-based high-cost solvents could be cleaned up and re-used.
- Byproducts of recycling could be sold to new markets.
- Contamination extracted from hazardous wastes can be blended with other solvents and used as chemical fuel for blast furnaces and cement kilns.

IAH Elects Officers for 1985; Two From AIPG

M. Ramon Llamas was elected President of the International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH) during the IAH Genreal Assembly in Moscow on August 10, 1984. Dr. Llamas has Ph.D. degrees in Civil Engineering and in Geology. He worked for about 15 years with the Ministry of Public Works in Spain, and is currently Professor of Geodynamics at the Autonomous University of Madrid.

Hydrogeologists from the U.S.A. also took office at the 27th International Geological Congress in Moscow. Dr. John E. Moore of the U.S. Geological Survey was installed as Vice-President of IAH after having served as Chairman of the U.S. Committee of IAH. The new Chairman of the U.S. Committee is Dr. F. L. Doyle, CPGS 987, of the Department of the Interior. Vice-Chairman is Mr. Gerald Meyer, CPGS 723, of the USGS, and Dr. Eugene S. Simpson of the University of Arizona is Secretary-Treasurer.

IRS Announces Change in Reporting

Annual reporting requirements for employee retirement plans that benefit self-employed individuals have changed significantly for plan years beginning after Dec. 31, 1983, according to the Internal Revenue Service. These plans, frequently referred to as Keogh or H.R. 10 plans, now are required to file an annual return even if the only participants are owner/employees. This new requirement applies to both defined contribution and defined benefit plans.

All administrators of plans with fewer than 100 participants must now file either Form 5500-C, Return/Report of Employee Benefit Plan, or Form 500-R, Registration Statement of Employee Benefit Plan. Form 5500-K, Return/Report of Employee Benefit Plan for Sole Proprietorships and Partnerships is eliminated, says IRS.

Consumer Price Index Adjusts Tax

A new era in tax policy began with the announcement of September's Consumer Price Index. Starting in January, 1985, income taxes will be "indexed" to remove the "hidden tax" of inflation, which in the past has generated more tax revenues by pushing taxpayers into higher tax brackets.

With the September CPI now in hand, the Treasury Department calculates that the indexing factor for 1985 will be 4.1%. That means that the personal exemption for 1985 rises from $1,000 to $1,040, and the zero-bracket amount—formerly called the standard deduction—increases from $3,400 to $3,540 for married taxpayers and from $2,300 to $2,390 for singles.

Study Probes Values of American Managers

What character traits do managers look for and admire in their bosses, peers, and subordinates? In alphabetical order: broadmindedness, competence, cooperativeness, dependability, determination, fairness, imagination, intelligence, leadership, loyalty, maturity, sensitivity, straightforwardness, and supportiveness. Those are the findings of a study by management experts Barry Z. Posner and Warren H. Schmidt, sponsored by the American Management Associations, New York City. The study polled 6,000 American managers at top, middle, and supervisory levels.

DECEMBER, 1984
Federal Legislative and Regulatory Issues Reviewed

By Russ Wayland
AIPG Washington Representative

Final 98th Congress bill status. Bills passed included the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act amendment to control hazardous waste; wilderness bills adding 7.1 million acres in 21 states; further moratoriums on leasing off California and Massachusetts (but not Florida); and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act reauthorization. Bills that might have passed, but didn’t, include the Clean Water Act reauthorization. It passed the House 405-11 and died in the Senate for lack of time caused by debate over two New York sewage plants and two Alaskan pulp mills. It would have dealt, among other things, with “nonpoint sources” such as farm and street runoff. The Safe Drinking Water Act extension died in the Senate over standards and the discretion for EPA to set them, and over protecting groundwater. The Emergency Wetlands Resources Act died in a fight over jetties proposed for a barrier beach off North Carolina; it would have increased wetland purchases. The well publicized amendment of the Coastal Land Management Act to require consistency with state management plans before OCS leasing passed the Senate at the last minute but died in the House. Wilderness bills for Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Alabama were left for the 99th Congress. Many water resource construction projects were eliminated from the “continuing resolution” that funds the government when many agency appropriation bills were referred to the 99th Congress.

The role of the careerist in government. In a recent talk on his 30 years in government, Paul A. Volcker of the Federal Reserve Board observed that the number of politically appointed “policy” officials in executive branch agencies and the staff on the Hill have both increased enormously. One certain effect, he notes, has been to diminish the role of, and he suspects over time the average quality of, the professional long time civil servant. “My observation suggests that the well of talent and effectiveness in the civil service has not been fully replenished over the years. Too many of the best leave prematurely, and too few of the best are entering at the bottom. More political appointees are a perceived substitute, but that practice can be part of the problem.”

The ‘85 Interior appropriation bill. This bill did not pass the Senate before adjournment, but a review of the Senate Committee report on the differences of its bill from the House bill and the President’s budget is instructive:

a. Indian programs government-wide total $2 billion. In Interior the House bill includes a $5.4 million increase over budget for minerals and mining, bringing that total to $13.1 million. Half of the increase would be for the Ute Mountain tribe, and the rest would allow tribes or the Bureau to increase their contracting for expert assistance toward obtaining the best return from their mineral resources. The Senate agreed. The Indian water resources appropriation was held at budget, or $7.4 million.

b. BLM minerals programs totalling $82 million were held at budget by the House, with a small increase for coal leasing nearly offset by decreases for oil, gas and oil shale leasing. The “leasing for reserves” policy is to be disavowed for coal, making it unlikely that large regional coal lease sales will be required, particularly as much production will come from the preference—right leases finally being acted upon. The House wants the resource management planning process strengthened and accelerated so that all coal tracts eventually offered for lease will be included in comprehensive resource management plans (RMPs), not just in amendments to outdated management framework plans (MFPs). The House also wants Interior to reinstitute its drilling program and also in other ways to get more data about its coal resources. The Senate disagreed on this House recommendation, although it wants better coal leasing data and agreed on the overall budget level. For water management the House wanted an increase to BLM of $2.9 million for water inventory work to support state water rights adjudications and for water resource monitoring. The Senate also wanted an increase of the same amount over budget, but specifically to include implementation of BLM’s hazardous materials management program.

c. Bureau of Mine programs would be increased by the House from $118 million budget to $123 million, the increases going to mining technology and health and safety technology. No money is provided for mineral institutes by the budget or by the House. The Senate, however, would allow the Bureau $138 million, keeping the Bouceon, PA equipment test facility operating, increasing the strategic and critical materials program at the Idaho National Engineering laboratories, and increasing minerals assessment work in Alaska.

d. The Minerals Management Service budget was accepted without significant change by both the House and the Senate. The House recommendation for moratorium in OCS leasing off California and the northeast were called shortsighted and politically motivated in the Senate report.

e. Office of Surface Mining. Congress essentially agrees with the budget.

f. The Forest Service budget is handled with Interior’s, although the rest of the Agriculture budget is separate. Congress would increase the Forest Service watershed item about 13% above budget. The Senate would reduce the Forest Service minerals management item from $29 million budget to $26 million.

Deep Seabed Hard Minerals Resources Act. The act has been reauthorized for two more years. NOAA has recently issued Kennecott Consortium a license for exploring a site designated USA-4 in the Clarion-Clipperton fracture zone of the northeastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. Three other groups already had their exploration licenses. EPA has issued its NPDES governing discharges from vessels subject to the Act (49FR39442-39459).

Coastal management programs. NOAA has found the management programs of Louisiana, Delaware and Wisconsin satisfactory. Next to be evaluated are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Oregon and Washington. Findings are available from NOAA. Public meetings announced by the states being evaluated (49FR44661).

Wilderness bills. The forestland wilderness bills for California and Utah passed Congress recently at 2.3 million acres and 706,000 acres, respectively. Bills previously signed into law were for Arizona, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin. Idaho and Montana were in dispute in the House between the State delegates and Committee Chairman Seibering. Wyoming has 884,000 new wilderness acres in seven areas. Florida now has seven wilderness areas totalling 49,000 acres, and Virginia has 11 areas totalling 56,000 acres. Other new bills enacted for relatively small areas are for Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Pennsylvania and New Mexico.
DOE/DOI merger? Secretary Hodel now says that DOE no longer needs to be abolished or merged because of changes made within the department. He said further that if a major change is nevertheless to be forced, it should be a merger of DOE with Interior rather than Commerce because “so many of our energy issues mesh.”

Mineral Institutes. P.L. 98-409 reauthorizes the Mining and Mineral Resources and Reserve Institute program, now administered by the Bureau of Mines. However, the ’85 budget was disputed in Congress.

National Energy Policy. Public hearings toward the fifth biennial version of the NEP are scheduled by DOE for Seattle in 12-3-84; Los Angeles on 12-4-84; Washington D.C. on 12-5-84; Lincoln, NE on 12-6-84; Boston on 12-7-84; Cincinnati on 12-10-84; and Atlanta on 12-11-84.

A National Coal Council is being established by DOE to provide advice and services similar to those of the National Petroleum Council. The emphasis is on production, environment, marketing, R & D, and use, not on exploration (49FR44231). Secretary Hodel told the press he plans to expand its memberships from 23 people initially to 100 or 125 people later.

A proposed National Water Research Council. The National Water Alliance, a relatively new organization with strong sponsorship by leading congressional figures, industry, and non-profit organizations, has a boost from the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), and a draft bill. The bill would establish a National Water Research Council, a National Water Resources Planning Center, and a National Water Information Clearinghouse. The Council would be an independent agency consisting of ten members and a chairperson with authority to link appropriate existing water research and information dissemination efforts, to determine long term national facilities for studies, and to support studies by contracts or grants. The Council would comprise the Planning Center and the Clearinghouse, and it would hire their directors and determine their locations, facilities and budgets. The Center would do basic and applied research as well as correlate and link studies by others to avoid duplication.

The Clearinghouse would analyze and synthesize water resource information from a large range of sources, develop a retrieval system, integrate regional and state organizations into a Clearinghouse system, and support educational programs. The NWA executive director has explained that the USGS and other Interior agencies such as Bureau of Reclamation have fine research records within their defined missions, “but a national and independent perspective is critical for the general acceptance of the Center.”

Semiannual regulatory forecast. The 10-22-84 Federal Register contains over 1,000 pages listing (and very briefly describing) regulatory actions being developed. Among these, a number are of some interest to geologists. NOAA will be defining the term “directly affecting” in Section 307(c)(1) of the Coastal Time Management Act and will be proposing regulations for deep seabed commercial mining. The Forest Service will be reviewing existing regulations on locatable minerals.

DOE will propose guidelines for the performance requirements for a geologic repository system for high-level radioactive waste, and will revise the regulations on the coal loan guarantee program to encourage small producers of low-sulfur underground coal. The General Services Administration will be working on National Defense Stockpile disposal regulations. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be working on flood plain management criteria and will be reviewing existing policies for the administration of strategic and critical materials stockpiling. EPA is revising its effluent guidelines for offshore oil and gas, for placers and coal mining; is working on environmental protection standards for high, and for low-level radioactive waste; on restriction of land disposal of certain hazardous waste; on revision of standards for landfills; on groundwater protection; on review of groundwater monitoring regulations; and on review of regulations on visibility protection for federal Class I areas. The NRC will revise its uranium mill tailings regulations to conform with EPA groundwater protection standards, a program estimated to cost the industry a half billion dollars by the year 2000. NRC is also considering amending its rules on the disposal of high-level radioactive wastes in the saturated zone so that they may be equally applicable in the unsaturated zone. The Fish and Wildlife Service will be devising new rules to govern mining in the National Wildlife Refuge System; F & WS is withdrawing a rule that would have governed mining in the Yukon Flats and National Wildlife Monuments in Alaska, but is working on a regulation that would govern oil and gas leasing in Alaskan national wildlife refuges other than on the north slope. The Bureau of Indian Affairs will work toward combining rules on contracts for prospecting, mining, and oil and gas leasing for tribal and allotted lands; new rules will be proposed to authorize tribes to negotiate oil and gas development agreements rather than follow competitive procedures. The Bureau of Reclamation will propose regulations for mineral exploration and operations on its lands. BLM has many regulatory changes in mind, but most are recodifications or restatement for clarity. However, a rule on paleontology will provide procedures for the management of paleontological specimens on public lands. BLM oil shale leasing and operating regulations are to be established, replacing prototype leasing programs. The USGS will establish procedures for administering state water research institute grants under the Water Resources Research Act of 1984.

Joint ventures tax registration. The IRS has extensive new regulations on tax shelters requiring their registration, with exceptions that are not clear with respect to oil and gas explorations. The IPAA and 29 regional associations are seeking clarification. Meanwhile a rule-of-thumb might be that if oil and gas exploration is the chief occupation of all the participants, registration of a venture may not be necessary. But if some of the participants are dentists, etc., and if tax deductions over 5 years will exceed investment by more than 2 to 1, registration is required (49FR43640-43647; 49FR43714).

Land surveyor cross sections, maps and plans. In 1983 Congress modified the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to allow surveyors to prepare and certify such maps and plans. Earlier, only “a qualified registered professional engineer or professional geologist” could do so. Now the law reads “qualified registered professional engineer or geologist, or qualified registered professional land surveyor in any state which authorizes land surveyors to prepare and certify such maps or plans.” On 10-2-84, OSM published proposed regulations to implement the change in the law (49FR38958), and OSM has since then extended the date for comment to 12-3-84 (49FR43479).

Oil Production Cut Announced by OPEC

OPEC, moving to prop up falling oil prices in the face of the oil glut, flexed what little muscle is left in its weakening cartel and came up with a plan to cut overall production by 1.5 million barrels a day, to 16 million. Since some countries are already producing less than previous quotas, and others more, the effect of the new accord remains uncertain.
Research Study on Successful Minerals Consultants

By Janet E. Lamarre

Submitted to the University of Phoenix on October 21, 1982, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration.

ABSTRACT

Current statistics show that ninety percent (90%) of business failures are caused by the unsuitability of the entrepreneur himself. Other causes of failure are external market influences which are beyond his control.

The purpose of this research effort was three-fold: 1) to determine when the demand for minerals exploration consultants is highest relative to general economic trends and minerals exploration activity trends, 2) to determine those technical skills and personal characteristics necessary for success in the field of minerals exploration consulting, and 3) to determine those factors which prompt geologists to change careers, and an assessment of those expectations which have or have not been fulfilled as a result of such a career change.

Readily available government and industry statistics were investigated to determine the relationship between general economic trends and minerals exploration activity trends for the ten-year period 1970-1980.

Forty-six (46) companies whose exploration headquarters are in six western states and who employ the services of minerals exploration consultants and twenty-three (23) successful minerals exploration consultants residing in the Tucson, Arizona, area were selected to complete detailed questionnaires. Responses were received from thirty (30) companies and thirteen (13) minerals exploration consultants, and these questionnaires served as the data base for this study.

The responses to the questionnaires 1) provided a comparison of company use of consultants with the levels of minerals exploration consultants’ employment for the period 1970-1980, 2) provided a comparison of those technical skills and personal characteristics of consultants hired by companies with the technical skills and personal characteristics successful minerals exploration consultants feel are most important to their success, and 3) gave a determination of those factors which prompted successful minerals exploration consultants to enter the field of consulting, as well as an assessment of their expectations which have not been fulfilled.

The conclusions of this study provide guidance to any geoscientist interested in entering the field of minerals exploration consulting. The results indicate the following.

Market Considerations

Evidence was inconclusive as to when the demand for consultants is highest relative to general economic trends and/or exploration activity trends. However, results indicate a definite trend toward increased usage of consultants over the ten-year period and relative immunity to general economic and exploration activity trends.

Technical Skills and Personal Characteristics

Analyses of the company questionnaires indicate that companies seek consultants with specific geologic expertise, specific technical skills and a good track record.

Of first importance to companies is a consultant whose expertise is in a specific geologic environment, and secondly one whose expertise is in a variety of geologic environments. Technical skills required of consultants in order of their importance to companies are, those skills necessary to evaluate exploration projects and prospects, the ability to generate geologic ideas and concepts, those skills related to conducting field reconnaissance and project management.

Five most important (in that order) personal skills required by companies of the consultants they hire are: the ability to think conceptually and analytically, the ability to communicate both orally and in writing, technical knowledge, drive and decisiveness.

Questionnaires Analyzed

Analyses of the consultants’ questionnaires indicate that the successful minerals exploration consultant residing in the Tucson area has an average age of 52 years, is married and has children. He entered the field of consulting at an average age of 39 and has been a practicing minerals exploration consultant for 12 years. He has a B.S. or B.A. in geology, a master’s degree in geology and perhaps a Ph.D. The consultant spent an average of 14 years employed by the minerals industry before entering the field of consulting.

Prior to entering the field of consulting, the average consultant spent a larger percentage of his time working in a specific geologic environment. The remainder of his time was spent working in a variety of geologic environments. Most of his previous experience required those technical skills necessary to evaluate projects and prospects; somewhat less time was spent using those technical skills needed to conduct field reconnaissance and generative programs.

Personal characteristics viewed most important to their success as minerals exploration consultants (in their order of importance) are: oral and written communication skills, the ability to think conceptually and analytically, their knowledge of geologic technology, and equally their planning ability, human relations skills and perseverance.

Employment Patterns

Successful minerals exploration consultants are hired most often by major companies, less often by smaller companies, to evaluate projects/prospects; secondly, to conduct field reconnaissance; and then to generate geologic ideas and concepts.

Most of a consultant’s business is a result of referrals; repeat business and personal contact provide additional work. Only a small amount of work is by retainer. The typical consultant does little advertising.

Motivation and Job Satisfaction

Results of the study indicate that, although all consultants do not consider themselves entrepreneurs, they do share certain entrepreneurial characteristics:

1) consultants are more concerned about their independence then the need for security;

2) financial gain is not a driving force but most consultants have achieved financial reward;

3) consultants may be bored by the slow pace of a large company; they seek and achieve the opportunity to work in a variety of geologic environments;

4) consultants have more time to spend on geology; less of their time is spent on administrative/management duties, and

5) consultants seek and achieve the opportunity to generate and implement their own ideas.
ILLINOIS-INDIANA

The fall meeting of the Illinois-Indiana Section of AIPG was held on Tuesday, October 16, 1984, at the Holiday Inn East in Springfield, Illinois. Attendance was 23 persons which included 22 members and one interested non-member. For those of you unable to attend, you missed a good meeting. All three talks during the afternoon were quite interesting and they generated a fair amount of questions and discussion.

At the October meeting the following slate of officers for 1985 was presented and approved by acclamation: Marshal E. Daniel, President; Charles E. Wier, Vice President; and Myrna M. Killey, Secretary-Treasurer.

After many years of service, our newsletter editor Dave Gross has passed his responsibilities on. Dave's work has been invaluable to all of us in the section and I want to express our thanks to him for a job well done. Now that I have taken on this responsibility I hope that I will be able to continue to compile a newsletter that will be of value to all our section membership.

This newsletter is your newsletter, and so that I can give you the quality of newsletter that will be of use I need your help. Anything of interest that you think might be included in a newsletter, please send it to me.

Russ Jacobson, Editor

MISSOURI

The Section held its Annual Meeting at Drury Lodge, Springfield, Missouri, September 28th. Phillip C. Wicklein, President, opened the meeting, attended by 19 members. Each member was asked to describe what led to his decision to join AIPG. The majority of responses cited AIPG's standing as a professional organization to enhance public awareness of the profession.


Clayton Johnson reported the success of the spring meeting held April 14, 1984, on the University of Missouri—Columbia campus. He noted the large and enthusiastic attendance by students. The theme of the meeting was computer applications in geology with demonstrations of library reference search and preparation by Phil Wicklein and his personal computer of an isopach map under field exploration conditions.

Minutes of the September 23, 1983, meeting were read and approved.

Screening Board members were selected, with terms beginning November 1, 1984. Keith Wedge will serve as chairman, assisted by Phil Wicklein and Bob Laudon.

Clayton Johnson discussed retiree notices to national headquarters and Section finances.

The election of officers for 1985 was held with the following results:

President: Clayton Johnson
Vice-President: Bill Goshorn
Secretary-Treasurer: Bob Laudon

Louis Unfer moved and Helmer Turner seconded the election by acclamation.

Clayton Johnson opened discussions concerning the Section's Spring meeting next year. Suggestions were that the
Meeting might coincide with a February AAPG school, that the meeting might be held in the Kansas City area, and at Bob Laudon’s suggestion, that actual hands-on computer operations would have value. Discussions concluded that a visit by the AIPG’s national president or his designated representative might be in order since no officer has visited the Section for a number of years. Insights as to where AIPG was heading would be valuable. Johnson agreed to pursue inviting the national president.

Paul Hiltman alerted the Section membership to efforts soon to get underway by the Association of Engineering Geologists to use the state of Missouri and its geology education resources in a model study.

A discussion of best timing for the Spring meeting was held with the consensus favoring a late March or early April date, not conflicting with the April Geological Society of America regional meeting.

Bill Goshorn
Secretary-Treasurer

Virginia

I would like to take this opportunity to express the satisfaction that I have experienced as President of the Virginia Section. It has been both a real and a busy experience. The leadership elected for 1985 will keep the Section active and growing. The 1984 Executive Committee and all of its committees are to be commended by the Membership for their long hours of effort and sincere interest in Section activities. Because of these efforts, I am pleased to report that progress has been, is being, and will be made. I want to personally thank the Executive Committee and the Membership for all of the support that was given to me this year.

The 1984 Annual Meeting was held at Graves Mountain Lodge in Syria. More than 40 members and guests were present. The Executive Committee was very pleased that Vic and Pat Tannehill were able to attend.

For those who may not have heard the results of the election, your 1985 officers will be Elisabeth G. Newton, President; Arthur L. Russnow, Vice President; Kenneth K. Smallwood, Secretary; Donald W. Foss, Treasurer; Edgar W. Spencer and Edward L. Phillips, Councillors.

If you remember, there were several other items on which you requested to vote your opinion: the statement on the proposed mining of uranium was passed; the proposed $15.00 Section dues was passed; the 14 proposed changes in our Section constitution were also passed. Appropriate follow-up of these items is now in process of taking place. Our Constitution/Bylaws changes were ratified by the Executive Committee at the 1984 Annual Meeting held at Walt Disney World.

This year’s Section’s Annual Meeting was also the occasion where two of our members were given Certificates of Merit for their dedication and hard work and efforts on behalf of the Virginia Section. This year Ken Smallwood and Burrell Whitlow were recognized for their efforts. These are the first two such Certificates awarded by this Section. The last five Section Presidents were awarded the Presidential Certificate of Merit.

A reminder—if you are able to present lectures to university, college, or other groups on geologic topics, please contact Cullen Sherwood. Cullen will be the contact person if you would like to participate in this program (Speakers’ Bureau).

The Virginia Board of Geology as of October 1, 1984, has on record 634 certified geologists and 4 applications on hand to be reviewed. Of the 634 certified geologists, 402 are from out of state. Geologists from forty-two states have been certified by the Virginia Board of Geology.

At the November 3rd Executive Committee meeting, Virginia Beach was chosen as the tentative site of our Section’s 1985 annual meeting. The annual meeting will be held in August, 1985.

The Executive Committee recommends to the Membership the publication, “Minerals—Foundations of Society” by Ann Dorr. This extremely informative publication, published by the League of Women Voters of Montgomery County, Maryland, Inc., Memorial Library Fund, is available at $4.00 each plus $1.00 for postage and handling; bulk orders of 10 copies or more are $2.50 per copy. The address is: LWVMC Memorial Library Fund, 12216 Parklawn Drive, Suite 101, Rockville, MD 20852.

Stanley S. Johnson
President

Selling Membership Word-of-Mouth Vital

The Institute needs more word-of-mouth membership marketing efforts from its present members.

Membership in AIPG may be seen as a risky investment by potential members. It’s hard to prove in advance that membership is going to be beneficial. And some benefits are intangible. But, if a business or professional colleague testifies to the value of Institute membership, the investment seems less risky to a prospect.

Word-of-mouth marketing of AIPG membership isn’t just nice, it is necessary, essential and required. Ads in geologic publications, mailings of materials from Headquarters and distribution of brochures at meetings produce awareness and spur interest. Such efforts can result in prospects being identified and in Institute membership applications getting into their hands. But they rarely do the ultimate persuading and closing—usually a word-of-mouth recommendation from a prospect’s peer does that.

One way to use the word-of-mouth approach is for AIPG Sections to hold a prospective-member mixer at their next meeting. And don’t just throw the prospects into the group and let them sink or swim; try assigning a member host to each one to ensure that he or she is introduced to others.

Moving? Don’t forget to send AIPG your new address!
IN MEMORIAM...

Gordon Wesley "Buck" Gulmon, CPGS 33, of Natchez, Mississippi, an independent petroleum geologist, passed away in Natchez April 23, 1984.

Buck was born on October 20, 1913, in Sanborn, North Dakota. He received his Bachelor's degree in Geology from the University of North Dakota in 1937 and his Masters' degree in Geology from Texas A&M College in 1939.

He was married to the former Beverly Bushaw and they had one daughter, Mrs. Michael (Gretchen) Allred of Jackson, Mississippi. He is also survived by a sister, Mrs. Margaret Rustad of Foston, Minnesota, one brother, Ken Gulmon of Bismark, North Dakota, and three grandchildren, Jeff, Buck and Jennifer Allred.

He began his career as a geologist-geophysicist in 1939 working with Standard Oil, and later with other oil companies.

He moved to Natchez in 1947 and remained there as a prominent independent petroleum geologist. Much of his business was conducted in the name of Calto Oil Company, and later Germany-Gulmon Oil Company.

Buck Gulmon was a pioneer in the oil and gas industry in the Mississippi-Louisiana area. He was one of those who refused to admit that oil and gas could not be found profitably in this part of the country, and proved that it could. Throughout his career he earned the respect and admiration of others in the oil business. He served as President of the Mississippi-Louisiana Oil Association, Inc., was a member of the Independent Petroleum Association of America's Board of Directors, and a charter life member of the National Space Institute. He was Past-President of the Mississippi Section of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, and served on the Institute's National Executive Committee in 1969.

Numerous articles in the Oil and Gas Journal, Geophysics, and other oil and gas industry publications were authored by him.

He strongly supported the Mississippi Geological Survey, serving on its Board as Chairman, and was often found lobbying in the Mississippi Legislature on behalf of the Survey. In 1975, he received the Governor's Outstanding Mississippi Award. In 1977, he received the Mississippi Heart Association's Distinguished Service Award. In 1983, the Mississippi Senate honored Buck for his contribution to the petroleum business in the State.

The oil business was not Buck's only concern. Because of his love for words he was an avid reader and writer, and was a longtime member of the Board of Trustees of the Judge George W. Armstrong Library in Natchez, and served as its President for the past year. One of his last big projects was helping to raise funds for the purchase of a reference computer for the Library.

Other endeavors included being a member of the Board of Directors of Britton & Koontz First National Bank, a member of the Natchez-Adams County Chamber of Commerce's Board of Directors, and a member of the Natchez Trace Parkway Association of Mississippi's Board of Directors.

He was also a member of the Adams County Republican Executive Committee, the Mississippi Heart Association Board of Directors, the School Lands' Advisory Committee, the All American Wildcatters and a Board of Trustees' member and Past-Vice President of the Jefferson Military College.

Gulmon used his money wisely in support of his profession and of deserving programs and individuals. He made substantial contributions to the early support of the American Institute of Professional Geologists. He established the Gulmon Scholarship in Geology at Mississippi State University, and other science scholarships at Belhaven College, Delta State University, and Millsaps College. He was a member of the University of Mississippi Medical Center Section of the Society of Sigma Xi and is known to have made contributions to that scientific society.

Buck Gulmon's contribution to his profession, to the area in which he lived, and to the many people whose lives he affected were many. He will be sorely missed by geologists, the oil industry, Natchez and the Miss-Lou area, and many who never knew him but who will be profoundly affected by his life and work.

Joseph F. Fritz
Frederick F. Mellen
Armando T. Ricci, Jr.

Willard M. Cottrell, CPGS 4763, passed away October 7, 1984, in Houston, Texas, after an extended illness at age 59.

Willard graduated from the University of Southwest Louisiana in 1952. He worked for Cities Service Oil Company from 1956 to 1970 in Louisiana, and transferred to Houston in 1977. Since 1977 he has served as Technical Specialist Geologist in the Offshore District of Getty Oil Company.

He was also a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and Houston Geological Society. He is survived by his wife, Libby of Houston, Texas, and a son Charles of Lafayette, Louisiana.

Word has been received at Headquarters of the death of Delmer M. Woods, CPGS 4513. He was retired and lived in Midland, Texas.

Halbouty Hikes Support for Geology Chair

Michel T. Halbouty, CPGS 10, has increased his endowment for an academic chair in geology at Texas A&M University to $1.1 million, becoming the donor of the largest individually endowed academic chair at the university.

The Michel T. Halbouty Chair, originally endowed in 1981 with $500,000 from the Houston earth scientist and engineer, is held by Dr. Robert R. Berg, widely acclaimed geologist and former President of the American Institute of Professional Geologists. The announcement of Halbouty's new gift came October 27th during the dedication of a $7.1 million expansion of the Michel T. Halbouty Geosciences Building.

"The increase in the chair to $1.1 million identified it as one of the most outstanding chairs in geology in the United States. And it will afford Texas A&M the opportunity for expanded geological research. It will also assist the College of Geosciences to maintain its standard of excellence," Halbouty said.

Halbouty is a 1930 graduate of Texas A&M and has been designated one of the university's distinguished alumni.

Halbouty earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in engineering and geology at Texas A&M and received an honorary doctorate of engineering from Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology. A staunch supporter of his alma mater since graduation, Halbouty's generosity includes the giving of two scholarships in geology and petroleum engineering each year for more than 35 years, and funding of a President's Endowed Scholarship.

DECEMBER, 1984
Our Members Make the News...

Michael Epsman, CPGS 6252, has resigned as District Exploration Manager with Grace Petroleum Corp. and has opened offices at 515 Yazoo Street, Suite 206, Jackson, MS 39201, phone: (601) 948-5277. He will be primarily engaged in petroleum exploration and consulting, with emphasis on the Black Warrior, Mississippi Salt, and Appalachian Basins.

Wilferd W. Peak, CPGS 4230, Consulting Engineering Geologist from Sacramento, California, has been appointed by Governor George Deukmejian to California’s Seismic Safety Commission. Peak has just recently retired from the California Department of Water Resources after 36 years with that organization, 20 of which were spent in safety-related work as Chief Geologist for the Department’s Division of Safety of Dams. He has been a member of AIPG since 1978 and is currently a member of AIPG’s Governmental Affairs Committee.

The Seismic Safety Commission is California’s principal policy and advisory body on earthquakes on a State level. In addition to advising the Governor and the Legislature on all seismic matters, the Commission is charged with mitigating earthquake hazards and promoting quick recovery of a damaging earthquake strike anywhere in the State.

Dwain K. Butler, CPGS 4746, presented a paper entitled “Microgravimetric Techniques for Detection and Delineation of Subsurface Cavities” at the National Symposium and Workshops on Reclamation of Abandoned Mine Lands, held recently in Bismarck, North Dakota. The paper was selected as the Outstanding Technical Presentation in the category of Abandoned Mine Lands Site Investigations. Dr. Butler also participated in field demonstrations of gravity and resistivity techniques in one of the workshops. He is a research geophysicist at the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Phyllis M. Garman, CPGS 3228, has established her own consulting business, Garman Geologic Consulting, in Joelton, Tennessee (near Nashville). Areas of work for the business are hydrogeologic investigations for solid and hazardous wastes, ground-water contamination studies, and technical assistance in establishing ground-water monitoring systems. Ms. Garman was formerly employed with the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment. She is 1984 President of the Tennessee Section AIPG; Secretary-Treasurer of the Hydrogeology Division of The Geological Society of America; and, a member of the National Water Well Association Advisory Committee to Classify Hydrogeologic Settings.

Thomas Farmer, Jr., CPGS 6074, has joined the staff of Sergent, Hauskins & Beckwith Geotechnical Engineers, Inc., as Director of Hydrogeologic Services. He will supervise hydrogeologists and engineers involved in groundwater evaluations for waste disposal, mining, and industrial/commercial, municipal and power projects throughout the Western United States.

Dr. Farmer has over 20 years experience in geologic and hydrogeologic investigations for landfills, municipal water supplies, groundwater contamination, environmental assessment, mineral resource, aquifer characterization and hazardous waste projects. He served in a supervisory capacity dur-

ing investigations on EPA Superfund projects such as Love Canal near Niagara Falls, New York. He also conducted a study of peat mining for EPA Region II. He was technical Project Manager for the State of Wisconsin’s Zone of Saturated (ZOS) Landfills project.

In addition to developing and participating in numerous hazardous waste seminars, Dr. Farmer has authored or co-authored numerous reports on new waste disposal facility siting, groundwater contamination and evaluation.

Gold and Silver Handbook: On Geology, Exploration, Production, Economics of Large Tonnage, Low Grade Deposits is a comprehensive 217-page reference by Stanley W. Ivosevic, CPGS 4914. The book traces all phases of the development of these classes of gold and silver ore deposits commonly mined by open pit and processed by heap leaching from planning, through exploration or acquisition, into mining and metallurgy, to sale of mine product.

Published last January, Gold and Silver Handbook already is becoming adopted worldwide as a standard reference, training manual, and commercially-oriented text by the mining industry. The book may be obtained from S. W. Ivosevic, 207 World Savings Bank Building, 12211 West Alameda Parkway, Denver, Colorado 80228. Cost is $29.50 (U.S.) plus a shipping and handling charge of $3.25.

Report Says Nuclear Plants More Efficient

An Energy Department report on production expenses for electric plants again demonstrates nuclear plant efficiency. Steam electricity plants fueled by oil, gas and coal averaged a cost of 26.63 mills per kilowatt hour compared with 14.19 mills per kilowatt hour for nuclear steam-electric plants. The fuel costs share of production expenses was 87% or 23.97 mills for oil, gas and coal, and 42% or 5.93 mills for nuclear. 
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Applicants for membership must meet ALPG’s standards as 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 so far as necessary to process and make decisions on the applications.


BARBOUR, Richard, 1522 Stadium Avenue, Bronx, NY 10465. Sponsors: Alan M. Borko, Steven P. Maslansky, Angelo Tagliacozzo, David Kaplan, Glen Angell, Robert Muzer.


BURNS, John D., 39 Redden Road, Bluefield, WV 24701. Sponsors: Kenneth Drummond, Ron Mullinax, Marshall Miller, David Sturm, Floyd B. Wilcox.


GROUT, C. MacDonald, Jones Road, R.D. #3, Box 28, Gouverneur, NY 13642. Sponsors: Derek B. Tatlock, Severn P. Brown, C. Ervin Brown, William D. Lilley, James D. Carl.

HOKE, Steven J., 1951 Barrett Court, Henderson, KY 42420. Sponsors: Howard Lamkin, Dave Williams, Allan Williamson, Marc Silverman, Scott McGarvey.


*KENT, Adrian W., P. O. Box 2065, Cocoa, FL 32922. Sponsors: Ron Cleva, David W. Fisk, Richard W. Pratt.


MEEHAN, George M., 244 Baywood Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15228. Sponsors: Marshall S. Miller, Ron Mullenex, Dave O'Hara, Larry E. Peterson, James J. Kapnik.

NAZAR, Anna S., 2750 Broadway Avenue #1, Pittsburgh, PA 15216. Sponsors: Andrzei Nazar, Daniel Ghelfaif, Michael Forth, Ramesh Shah, Scott McDougall.


RIORDAN, Richard F., 2674 Robidoux Road, Sandy, UT 84092. Sponsors: John W. Tremaine, Lance P. Meade, Henry E. Bakkila, James M. Prudden, Ralph W. Marsden.


NEW MEMBERS

Take a minute to call and welcome these new members into the Institute. Invite those from your state to become active in Section affairs.

BRUEN, Michael P., CPGS 6739, Eagle River, AK
BUMA, Grant, CPGS 6733, Murray, UT
ELLIS, Trevor R., CPGS 6740, Denver, CO
HESS, George K., CPGS 6734, Shawnee, KS
LEWIS, Barney D., CPGS 6735, Idaho Falls, ID
LOHRENGEL II, Frederick C., CPGS 6736, Ephraim, UT
MENELEY, William A., CPGS 6741, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada
OBERNOLTE Jr., F.W., CPGS 6742, Littleton, CO
PRIESTLEY, Raymond D., CPGS 6737, Owasso, OK
ROG Jr., Stephen R., CPGS 6743, Anchorage, AK
ROWLEY, Claiborne K., CPGS 6744, Glenwood Springs, CO
SHERMAN, Linda B., CPGS 6745, Denver, CO
WARD, Gilbert R., CPGS 6738, Austin, TX
WINCENTSEN, Herbert B., CPGS 6746, Morrison, CO

*CHRISTIAN, Barbara S., A281, Mooresville, NC
*CUSACK, Thomas P., A282, Savannah, NY
*NELSON, Joel M., A283, Sand Springs, OK
*OSTMAN, Charles R., A284, Garrett, IN

Job Openings For Geologists

Assistant Curator, Department of Mineral Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY. Contact: Martin Prinz, Chairman Search Committee, Dept. of Mineral Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY 10024.

Quality Assurance Specialist, General Services Administration, Washington, DC, GS-11/12. Contact: Gloria Johnson, General Services Administration, 18th & F Streets, NW, Room 1100, Washington, DC 20405.

Staff Position Marine Geothermal Research, Woods Hole, MA. Contact: Personnel Manager, Box 54 P, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, MA 02543

Director, College of Geosciences, Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK. Contact: Francis G. Stith, Dean, College of Geosciences, Univ. of Oklahoma, 601 Elm Street, Room 438C, Norman, OK 73019.

Eminent Scholar in Science, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL. Contact: Ian Watson, Chairperson, Eminent Scholar Search Committee, Dept. of Geology, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33431-0991.
Office Workers Computer-Literate

Computers receive surprisingly high marks in an attitude survey conducted by The Omni Group, Ltd. for Exxon Office Systems. The survey, which contains 464 completed questionnaires from middle managers and 91 phone interviews with corporate computer specialists (usually from the data processing department), shows that most office workers already consider themselves computer-literate and are unafraid of working with computers.

Here are some notable findings:

- **Computer literacy has arrived.** Forty-nine percent of respondents already use and understand computers. An additional 39 percent, though they have not personally learned to use computers yet, understand how computers operate and what they can do. Only 12 percent of respondents consider themselves computer-illiterate.

- **People use computers frequently.** Seventy-eight percent of computer users use them daily; another 19 percent use them weekly.

- **Computers have no age barrier.** Contrary to pop-psychology notions that younger workers take to computers more easily than older co-workers, the study found that 54 percent of employees in both the 31-to-40 and 41-to-50 age ranges consider themselves computer-literate.

- **Big companies aren’t the only ones automating.** Computer literacy was nearly as widespread in companies of fewer than 500 employees (where 48 percent of employees are regular computer users) as in companies of more than 500 (where 51 percent use computers).

- **Computer training comes from many sources.** Only 28 percent of respondents received on-the-job computer training; 31 percent were self-taught.

- **Users like computers.** Eighty-two percent of computer users agreed with the statement, “Computers make my life easier.” The same percentage of users agreed that “computers are easy to use.” However, some negative attitudes persist. Sixteen percent of users (versus only ten percent of non-users) felt that “computers cause stress,” and 24 percent of users agreed that “computers seem dehumanizing.”

Lead Industries to Fight EPA Proposals

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposals to reduce lead in gasoline and eventually phase out leaded gasoline use have drawn fire from lead industry executives. Further reductions in lead use in gasoline could place one more burden on an already ailing lead industry, they say.

EPA’s proposals would reduce lead content in gasoline to 0.03 g/l (0.0035 oz per gal) no later than 1988. It also left open the possibility of a total ban on leaded gasoline by 1995. EPA estimates lead use in gasoline currently accounts for about 45 kt/a (50,000 stpy).

The Lead Industries Association has vowed to fight the proposed regulations, but an industry spokesman admitted that a victory would come in the form of “deferral of implementation of certain regulations,” not elimination. A spokesman for Ethyl Corp., a New York-based producer of anti-knock lead products, called any further reductions in gasoline lead use “unnecessary either from an economic or health standpoint,” and said the company would oppose them.

EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus said of the proposed regulations “Our goal, quite simply, is to eliminate environmental lead as a threat to human health.”

80/20 Decision-Making Ratio

When you’re stumped by the law of dimishing returns, consider the so-called 80/20 rule, a handy axiom for making everyday decisions. The rule, which is often noted by social scientists and market researchers, states that if a group of items is arranged in order of value, 80% of the total value will usually come from 20% of the items.

Examples: 80% of a supermarket’s profits are typically derived from sales of 20% of the store’s inventory; 80% of phone calls are placed by 20% of users; many charities get 80% of their donations from 20% of contributors; and 80% of citations in scientific literature are drawn from 20% of published papers.

There are numerous exceptions to the rule, of course. Two-fifths, not four-fifths, of the national income is divided among the wealthiest one-fifth of families. But the 80/20 ratio should apply to about 80% of your endeavors, observes Alan Lakein, author of How to Get Control of Your Time and Your Life (New American Library, $2.50). Lakein recommends making itemized lists of what you do in those activities to identify the most rewarding 20%. The remaining 80% should be postponed or disregarded, when possible, freeing you to devote more of your attention to the vital 20% of responsibilities.

The principle is mercifully well suited to shortening meetings, since 80% of the real business at hand could conceivably be addressed—and the meeting adjourned—in 20% of the time allotted.

A Course in Starting Your Own Business

Want to be your own boss but don’t know how to go about switching to a solo career? A new home study course from the American Institute of Small Business may help you get started.

“How to Set Up Your Own Small Business” includes tips on these subjects: where to locate your business, market research, how to finance your business, sales forecasting and budgeting, purchasing and finding supply sources, advertising and public relations, insurance needs, how to sell, legal needs—including the types of organizational structure—and basic bookkeeping.

The course covers a variety of information for a person planning to operate a business out of the home or in a more structured office setting. It is suitable for those individuals entering the business world full time or part time. The course is applicable to entrepreneurs starting from scratch as well as those purchasing an existing business.

Max Fallek, the Institute’s president, notes that the course “takes most of the risk out of setting up a small business.” He says it has been designed to eliminate the main reason people fail in business—a lack of managerial and business knowledge and experience—“by using simple, concise language anyone can follow.”

The course costs $295. For more information, contact the American Institute of Small Business, 9851 13th Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn. 55441. Phone: (612) 545-1984.
Year's Tax Changes Reviewed

At least two major changes in the tax law go into effect this year, which amounts to good news for taxpayers.

One change has to do with capital gains. The holding period for stock gains and losses as of June 22, 1984, is more than six months, instead of more than one year. Stocks bought on or after June 22nd require special scrutiny. If you have gainers, they will be eligible for capital gains tax treatment (maximum 20%) this year. More important, however, is how the shorter holding period affects any losses you may have on securities purchased after June 22nd. As far as the taxman is concerned, remember, short-term losses are worth twice as much as long-term losses. You can deduct short-term losses dollar-for-dollar, but long-term losses get you only 50 cents' worth of deduction for every dollar lost. The maximum amount you can deduct in securities losses, net of gains, for a given year is still the same, however—$3,000. Any more than that has to be carried into the following year or years. Moral: If you have losers in your portfolio bought after June 22nd, you might consider selling before year-end, before they mature into long-term losses.

A second big change has to do with Keogh contributions. If you are self-employed or receive any self-employment income (from consulting, for example), the news is good indeed.

As of this year, the maximum you can put into a defined contribution Keogh has been upped to 20% of net self-employment income, to a maximum of $30,000. So, if you net, say, $50,000 this year, you can now put $10,000 aside. Formerly, the limits were 15% of net earned income to a maximum of $15,000.

New Government “Groundwater” Publication

"Protecting the Nation's Groundwater from Contamination" is the title of a new government publication now available. This 252-page study focuses on existing contamination problems and gives a coherent technical foundation for understanding, integrating, analyzing, and interpreting information about the problems caused by groundwater contamination from a national policy perspective. Contamination of groundwater is the focus of public attention nationwide, it is being detected with increasing frequency, it has been detected in every State, and often near heavily populated areas, and it is linked to adverse health, economic, environmental, and social impacts.

All orders should be accompanied by a $7.50 check or money order made payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Payment may also be made by VISA or MasterCard. Please furnish expiration date.

AGU Changes Journal Title

The American Geophysical Union (AGU) has announced a change in the title of one of its Journals. The title of Reviews of Geophysics and Space Physics (RGSP) will be changed to Reviews of Geophysics beginning with Vol. 23, 1985 (ISSN 0755-1209).

The original title of the Journal was Reviews of Geophysics from 1963 to 1969 (Vols. 1-7). From 1970 to 1984 it was published as RGSP (Vols. 8-22).

Reviews of Geophysics will remain a quarterly and the new editor, Dr. J. R. Héritier, hopes to increase the number of hydrology, tectonics, seismology, and oceanography reviews in the next volumes.
News Notes for Professionals...

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS: Benefits offered to transferred employees are changing with the times, reports Equitable Relocation Management Corporation vice-president J. Dennis Brennan. He cites increasing popularity of: (1) expense-paid family home-finding visits to the new location; (2) payment of all moving-related costs, including such miscellaneous as household accessories and utility hook-up charges; (3) cost-of-living assistance payments for families moving to more expensive areas; (4) temporary living expenses while the family is in transit.

RECRUITING: Some findings of a Research & Forecasts, Inc. survey of 108 upper-level managers on human resource issues: Only 5% consider education most important in hiring, while 34% value job experience most and 48% simply say “character.”

COMPUTERS: The fastest way to learn to use a computer, according to Donald Woods, a partner in Touche Ross’s Milwaukee office, is “Two full days of total immersion in 100% hands-on experience” (Boardroom Reports, May 1, 1984). “You’ll get the basics in three or four hours. After that, you can work on applying your learning to familiar problems.”


HARD TIMES FOR SOFT COAL will continue despite recent amicable agreement between operators and United Mine Workers. American delegates to Japan seeking commitments for increased coal exports to that country returned “very disappointed” in lack of results. Standard & Poor’s predicts Australia will replace United States as world’s largest coal exporter within two years. The financial information firm sees U.S. coal exports dropping every year over the rest of the decade, stabilizing in 1990 at about 65 million tons annually, half 1981 peak. More bad news for U.S. mining companies: cheaper coal from Colombia is moving into the U.S. market.