Comments on National Mineral and Materials Policy

By Ernest K. Lehmann, CPGS 583

Presented June 26, 1984, before the House Subcommittee on Mining, Washington, DC.

The American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG) is honored to be able to present the following comments and suggestions with respect to the proposed National Mineral and Materials Policy Act of 1983 (H.R. 3717) introduced by Representative Marriott. Since the Institute represents a broad spectrum of professional geologists, it is uniquely qualified to speak to some of the issues addressed by this important legislation.

The Institute is an organization of over 4500 professional earth scientists from all parts of the U.S. Members of AIPG are engaged in metallic, industrial, geothermal resources, the coal industry, ground-water resources, and engineering geology. The members of AIPG come from industry, federal, state and local government, colleges, universities, and research institutions. The Institute deals with the professional concerns of geologists, and as part of these concerns it addresses matters of public policy.

The Institute supports the thrust of Representative Marriott's bill. We believe that the measures proposed will provide a useful focus for implementation of a more cohesive U.S. minerals policy.

In commenting on H.R. 3717, we would particularly like to focus on TITLE I - FINDINGS AND PURPOSES and TITLE III - MINERAL AND MATERIAL AVAILABILITY. We feel that these are the areas of our membership's competence and our organization's main concern.

After commenting specifically on these two Titles, we would like to offer the rationale for our comments.

REGARDING TITLE I. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES:

The Institute specifically agrees that:

- The continuity of a strong healthy domestic industrial base, specifically a fuel and non-fuel minerals industry, is essential to national economic prosperity and critical to the national security.
- The United States currently lacks the known reserves from which to produce certain strategic and critical minerals that are essential to that economic prosperity and to the national security.
- The identification of potential recoverable deposits of all minerals, including strategic and critical minerals, is dependent on the continuing advancement of the geological sciences and on the advancement of exploration techniques.
- Government, as it relates to minerals, is most effective and serves the nation best in the area of basic geologic and exploration research and in geologic and geophysical regional mapping and reconnaissance, whereas the private sector is best suited to do the work required for the discovery and detailed exploration and development of mineral deposits.
- The private sector is effectively prohibited or discouraged from mineral exploration and development by de facto and de jure withdrawals from mineral entry of about 40% of the nation's on-shore federal public domain; withdrawn lands include many acres of considerable prospective mineral wealth.

Therefore, we generally support the purposes of the act, especially insofar as they encourage exploration and development of domestic mineral resources and promote increased knowledge of the nation's mineral potential, and promote research on exploration methods and extraction and recovery technology.

REGARDING TITLE III - MINERAL AND MATERIAL AVAILABILITY:

The Institute specifically supports:

- Section 301(b) in that it confirms, continues, and strengthens the traditional role of the U.S. Geological Survey in assessing the geology and mineral resources of the nation and especially of the federal lands and, with the U.S. Bureau of Mines, in fostering research on exploration theory and methodology.
- Sections 301(c), (d), and (e) in that they focus the attention of the Department of the Interior on those minerals that are critical to the national defense and to the national prosperity, and in that they direct the Secretary to focus on those lands from which private enterprise has been effectively excluded.
- Section 302 in that it reinforces the traditional mission of the U.S. Bureau of Mines in its research and data collection roles.

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

As background and rationale for our support of this legislation, we offer a summary of observations on the interrelationship of strategic and critical minerals with the

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Letters to the Editor

Information about State registration requirements that has appeared in recent issues of The Professional Geologist is useful and helpful. However, further explanation of the "Update" (TPG, February 1984) provided by John Gustavson is desirable.

The Delaware State Board of Registration of Geologists welcomed AIPG's initiative in arranging meetings with State boards of registration through Mr. Gustavson's Committee on State Affairs and Registration. We discussed Delaware's procedures at great length during the meeting held at Washington, D.C. in April, 1983. Several points emphasized there should be repeated in light of the published "Update."

"Reciprocity" is a somewhat misleading term in that it is used in different ways by different groups. Other terminology may be required to avoid conflict with concepts of State sovereignty. But this should not be interpreted, especially in the case of Delaware, as a reluctance to join with others to permit mutual recognition of qualified geologists.

Delaware has been a leader in promoting possibilities for practice by registrants in other States. The Delaware Geologists Registration Act was modified in 1978 to enhance this possibility. Board regulations for implementation have been in effect since August 9, 1979. The Board has repeatedly initiated contacts throughout the profession on this topic.

Review Statement of Institute Purposes

It is good for the Members of AIPG—or any organization for that matter—to periodically be reminded of and encouraged to review the purposes for which the group was formed, and continues to exist. Members should also evaluate the organization's progress towards its stated goals, judging the degree to which it is accomplishing them. Similarly, Members should decide whether or not the passage of time, changing circumstances, and the organization's evolution have brought about the need to amend its stated purposes.

According to AIPG's Constitution Article II. Statement of Purposes, these are the Institute's goals:

- To strengthen the geological sciences as a profession with all reasonable actions;
- To establish professional qualifications for, and to evaluate continuously the ethical conduct of geological scientists;
- Further, the Institute shall establish ethical standards to protect the public and geological sciences from non-professional practices;
- Shall monitor governmental and other activities affecting the geological sciences; and,
- Shall communicate with the public.

Our last general meeting devoted to the subject was held in January, 1983. It was poorly attended. We have tendered procedures for mutual recognition under our law to all other States having registration requirements. That none have accepted is not due to lack of initiative here.

In considering qualifications, Delaware emphasizes the performance records of its applicants. Competent and ethical performance proven over a period of years is considered a more significant qualification than academic performance on an examination which in any case is documented by educational institutions. Therefore, in Delaware an examination is offered only as an option to applicants who wish to demonstrate their abilities by that means in partial substitution for the experience requirement. The Board then can, in fact, give consideration to other indications of professional capability such as AIPG membership.

That AIPG membership itself cannot be granted official status was demonstrated in Delaware more than fifteen (15) years ago by experience with the AIPG "Model Law". Although some members of AIPG may find it regrettable, advice at that time was that a State may not be able to surrender sovereign power to a private organization nor require membership in a private organization as a condition to practice a profession.

As Mr. Gustavson's "Update" properly urges, concerned geologists should seek full information about registration directly from those States where it is required. The Delaware State Board of Registration of Geologists appreciates AIPG's cooperative efforts and will continue to work with the Institute, other States, and all geologists concerned with registration matters.

Very truly yours,

DELAWARE STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF GEOLOGISTS

By Emil Onuschak, Jr.
Chairman

TO THE EDITOR:

I am writing to correct two points in your column, "Update on Registration" on page 3 of the February, 1984 issue of The Professional Geologist.

First, California will not grant reciprocal registration to a geologist registered in Idaho unless the applicant passed a written examination in order to be registered in Idaho. Those registered in Idaho under the grandfather clause are not given reciprocity.

Second, Oregon will grant registration without examination under Section 672.595 which states, "A person who holds a certificate of registration to engage in the practice of geology, or a certificate of specialization, issued to him by a proper authority of a state, territory, or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia having licensing requirements comparable to Oregon, and who, in the opinion of the board otherwise meets the requirements of ORS 672.505 to 672.705 may upon application be registered without further examination." Apparently, Oregon recognizes registration in California and Idaho, but I understand they do not reciprocate.

Comments on California Law

The California law (Sec. 7847) provided for issuance of a certificate of registration without written examination to persons "holding an equivalent certificate of registration as a
geologist...when the applicant’s qualifications meet the other requirements of this chapter and the rules established by the board.” (specific Section for geologists is 7847.5).

On September 15, 1982, the California Board adopted a motion to require every applicant to pass an examination. In January, 1983, they modified the motion to state that, “the board will process applications under Sections 7847.5 and 7847.6 until those sections are repealed by the legislature.” This modification was apparently necessary to avoid a position contrary to the law until that part of the law was repealed.

To the best of my knowledge, no applicant’s request for registration under Section 7847.5 after September, 1982, was granted regardless of qualifications. I understand that the law providing for such registration has been repealed.

General Comments

The proliferation of boards for registration of professional geologists, state by state, can and will have a long-term adverse effect upon mineral exploration in these United (disunited?) States unless registration states make provision for reasonable reciprocity which recognizes experience and ethics.

There are many geologists concerned with mineral exploration who have spent, or may spend, most of their career working for a company or a government agency such as the U.S.G.S. and, therefore, are not required to register as professional geologists in any of the registration states. When such individuals decide to retire, they must now take a written test in states such as California in order to legally practice geology as a consultant in that state, no matter how much experience they have! Lack of provision for registration on the basis of a lifetime record of accomplishment with sound, ethical behavior is absurd and insulting. Lack of such provision tends to support those critics of registration who contend that the policy of registration was formulated not for the protection of the public, but primarily to limit competition from out-of-state geologists. The inflexible requirement of a written test in order to be registered causes many geologists retired from companies to conclude that the time and expense required to travel to another state to take a written test is not worth it when weighed against the probable consulting fees that might be obtained. It is not the lack of knowledge that deters such people.

In mineral exploration, ideas gleaned by experience in various parts of the world may be successfully and profitably applied elsewhere, perhaps thousands of miles away. Legal elimination of experienced, ethical mineral exploration geologists from the pool available for consulting work in mineral exploration will, in the long run, slow down mineral discoveries in the registration states (without reciprocity) and tend to make the available pool of consultants more provincial.

For the reasons given above, restrictive registration laws, such as California’s, may even be in conflict with the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 (Public Law No. 91-631) which states that, “...it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government in the national interest to foster and encourage private enterprise in (1) the development of economically sound and stable domestic mining, minerals, metal and mineral reclamation industries...”. Similarly, there may be a conflict with the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, Sections 3 (4) and (6); 4 (2) (A).

Ora H. Rostad, CPGS 1869

JULY, 1984

evolution of exploration technology and the problems related to mineral exploration and development on the federal lands.


Minerals provide the building blocks of all modern society, whether industrial or post-industrial, and the importance of the non-fuel minerals has been well documented. Each American uses over 18,000 pounds—9 tons—of non-fuel minerals each year.

In 1983, these basic raw materials had a mine-mouth value of $21 billion dollars which, when added to $4 billion of recycled materials, $4 billion of imports, and $215 billion of value added by processing and importing processed materials, produced a value of $244 billion worth of materials of mineral origin, about 5% of the U.S. Gross National Product. The importance of the $21 billion primary extractive minerals industry, though small in size (0.7% of GNP), must be judged in this larger context of added value. These materials, along with agricultural products and energy, supply the basic framework of our society.

The availability of mineral supply is thus critical to the national prospect in time of peace and, because of its essential nature, to the national security in times of both peace and war.

2. Dependence on Imports.

Though the United States is splendidly endowed with a variety of mineral deposits, it is nevertheless heavily dependent on foreign imports for a large number of highly critical minerals. We believe the chief reasons for dependence on foreign imports to be economic, institutional, and policy-related factors, all of almost equal importance.

Moreover, public policy over much of the last thirty years has acted as a disincentive to mineral exploration and development. Such policy disincentives have included increasing withdrawals of public lands from mineral entry, and complex, lengthy, and costly environmental regulations and procedures.

Many of the most critical minerals, for example, tungsten, tin, chrome, cobalt, etc., occur as relatively small deposits requiring extraction by labor-intensive methods; this circumstance favors those deposits which are located in countries with a low-cost labor supply and little environmental or social regulation or protection. Further, the proliferation of state-owned mining enterprises and the policies of international financial institutions result in the production of many minerals and metals that are, for political and economic reasons internal to the producing countries, subsidized, driving down world prices and making potential U.S. production uneconomic.

Truly geographic factors are less vital. We have not as yet discovered within the United States economic deposits that could supply a significant portion of the nation’s needs for nickel, cobalt, chromium, tin, diamonds, and many other materials. More will be said on this below.

3. The Strategic Nature of Minerals.

Many mineral materials are vital to the national defense and insofar as the U.S. supply of these commodities is subject to interruption by competition in the world market, by political developments in the supplying countries, or by direct armed intervention, these critical materials become strategic. For example, cobalt is a vital component of the superalloys necessary to build jet engines. Chromium is an alloying agent for corrosion-resistant steels, without which large segments of...

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Orlando, Here We Come For 1984 Annual Meeting!

Now that you've decided that you just can't miss the 1984 AIPG Annual Meeting in Orlando, Florida, we thought that we'd let you in on what to expect and what to be prepared for. Expect warm sunshine and friendly people and be prepared for the time of your life!

Orlando and Central Florida will win you over with its average annual temperature of 72°F and its balmy evening weather. October is probably the most perfect month of the year as far as weather is concerned and it is no coincidence that we picked October for the meeting. We want you to have enjoyable weather for your visit to Central Florida. However, even in October the Florida sun can be fierce, so bring along a hat (or pick one up in the Walt Disney Village shopping plaza). Evening breezes may be slightly cool, so a lightweight sweater should also be on your packing list.

Our ice-breaker sternwheeler cocktail party will be informal; slacks and shirts for the men and skirts or slacks with blouses for the women would be appropriate. Children should be dressed comfortably. The luau scheduled for Thursday evening will be in the Hawaiian tradition and if you have Hawaiian print shirts or muumus, or even grass skirts, please feel free to wear them. Otherwise, casual dress would be appropriate. The luau is poolside, so you might want a light sweater for after the sun goes down. Speaking of poolside, don't forget your swimming suit for those afternoon dips in the pool!

Getting to the 21st Annual Meeting should pose no problems whether you are flying into Orlando's beautiful, new $300 million airport which serves 20 regularly scheduled airlines, or whether you are driving in on one of Florida's four major Interstate systems or our own turnpike systems. There is airport bus service from the airport to the hotel (no complimentary service) or rental cars available at the airport. The Dutch Resort Hotel has ample parking and once you are at the hotel, there is complimentary bus service from the hotel's front door to both EPCOT and Disney World every half hour. And when you need to return to the hotel from one of the Disney attractions, just catch a returning bus and it will take you back to the hotel--FREE--for as many times as you want to make the trip!

Area attractions abound in this Central Florida playland with Disney's imagination and vision leading the list. The acronym EPCOT stands for Environmental Prototype Community of Tomorrow. Disney had originally envisioned it as a total community where people would live and work in the future. However, the prospect of a fish bowl existence was not appealing so the plans were revised and EPCOT is what it is today; a source of wonder, information, amazement and fun! It is divided into two parts; Future World and World Showcase. And it is no joke that it will take you several days to see all of it. Future World contains the educational exhibits such as the Bell System's "Spaceship Earth," General Motors' "The World of Motion," Kodak's "The World of Imagination" and Exxon's "The Universe of Energy" (highly recommended as an example of geology and its application in the everyday world). The World Showcase exposes a wide world of culture and familiar buildings such as the Eiffel Tower, a Mayan pyramid and a Japanese pagoda (inside the pagoda they show a Circle-Vision 360 presentation on Japan which you will not want to miss!). The World Showcase also hosts one of the larger collections of restaurants in Central Florida. You can dine on fettuccine at Alfredo's The Original of Rome or munch on Mexican delights in the Mayan pyramid. Words of advice: Make your dining reservation early (first thing in the morning) using the computerized telephone network at EPCOT; plan on doing a lot of walking as EPCOT is located on 600 acres and things are spread out; and be patient, the lines may look long, but Disney does a wonderful job of moving them along and in no time you are inside the exhibit.

Through the arched entrances at Walt Disney World are the pathways into the lands of yesterday, tomorrow and fantasy. Each attraction in the park is themed to a different era in its architecture, landscaping, music and shops. The attractions are Main Street, USA; Adventureland; Frontierland; Liberty Square; Fantasyland; and Tomorrowland. There are also parades, famous Disney characters, musical surprises, and 20 themed restaurants to round out your Disney World experience.

Several other attractions worth seeing are Sea World; Rosie O'Grady's in Church Street Station; Cypress Gardens (excellent water skiing show); Busch Gardens in Tampa and Weeki Wachee (city of live mermaids). There is an abundance of information in the hotel lobby regarding these attractions and there is assistance available to arrange a side trip to any of these attractions.

For your leisure hours, Orlando offers 25 golf courses open to the public (100 miles of fairways), 750 tennis courts, and the Atlantic Ocean is an hour's drive away at Daytona Beach. Tee times and match times should be arranged in advance. An extensive listing of golf courses appears in the Central Florida Leisure Guide in your hotel room.

We hope that you will join us for the 21st Annual Meeting of the AIPG in Orlando, Florida; we promise you'll have a good time. Watch the mail in early to mid-August for registration materials and pre-register early as we expect a record-breaking turnout for this meeting!

1984 Annual Meeting Committee

Minerals Are Society's Foundation, Says LWV

The League of Women Voters, recognizing that too few Americans are aware of the vital contribution minerals make to our society, has published a 56-page booklet titled "Minerals—Foundations of Society." It was coordinated and written by Ann Dorr from the Montgomery County, MD, chapter. The narrative, written in nontechnical language, gives an overview of mineral resources—what they are, where they are, what they are used for and how they are made available.

The book is well researched and documented, bringing together information on geology and development of mineral resources with physical and governmental restraints and an international view of the U.S. minerals position. It's not flashy, but it is highly informative with enough charts, graphs and pictures to make the text more understandable. Liberal use was made of government publications for resource material, but put into a context appropriate for the layman. A glossary defines technical terms.

The book is available from League of Women Voters of Montgomery County, MD, Inc., 12216 Parklawn Dr., Rockville, MD 20852, 301/984-9585. Single copies are $4, plus $1 for postage and handling.
Reflections on Professionalism in Geology...

By Richard M. Foose, CPGS 439

Ask an AIPG member what he/she thinks is the most important aspect of membership in the Society. Very likely it will have something to do with the recognition by peers and others in the geologic profession and with "professionalism". That would be my own response. I would like to think that all of our members have aspired to the achievement of professional accomplishment, that they have professional attitudes, and have conducted their business and their interpersonal associations with the highest possible professionalism.

What does that mean? Do all our members think of the same things when talking about being "professional"? About some things I think there would be nearly unanimous agreement. Most would certainly subscribe to the expectation of the qualities of honesty and integrity among our fellow members. Most, I believe, would subscribe to the expectation that every AIPG member has become master of extensive substantive knowledge about geology or one of the sub-disciplines in the geological sciences and has also gained demonstrated experience in those fields.

But now I think that there might be widespread disagreement among our "professional" friends and peers—both members and non-members of AIPG—concerning the adequacy of an individual's knowledge and/or experience. Certainly I have heard strongly held views expressed concerning the need for "proof", for "examinations", for "licensing", for some stamp of conformity and acceptance that says it's all right to call that person a "professional" but not another. Some of the arguments are persuasive; never more so than when the finger is properly pointed so as to expose a charlatan or an incompetent.

Indeed, I think it is possible and correct for AIPG or any other professional organization to establish truly minimal requirements regarding evidence of mastery of substantive knowledge in the geological sciences.

But the ice gets "thin" at this point. Who is going to say how many and what specific courses should be required in the academic background of a future professional? And who is able to evaluate the quality or the extent of the experience that the maturing young "professional" has enjoyed. Will it be an individual; will it be an AIPG committee; will it be Industry? Will it be Government?

Strong as our individual views might be, I think most would concede that there are no simple answers and that establishing conformable requirements might demand a level of wisdom not easily to be found within our society.

Although such a goal might not be achievable, I dare to suggest there are some things all of us can do to help improve the level of professionalism in AIPG. From a vantage point that has involved 45 years as a geologist in state and federal government, in industry as a consultant, and in academia, I have come to appreciate the remarkable diversity of academic and experiential backgrounds of my fellow geologists. I would not change that! And I shudder to think that some might try to make all others conform. Would they have us subscribe to the same level of mediocrity, protectionism, and "old-school-tie camaraderie" that has successfully been achieved by several well known professional associations in this country?

What can we do to improve our professionalism? We can keep the spirit of inquiry. We can insist that young geologists recognize that ours is a dynamic science within which it is possible to raise new and, as yet, unanswered questions. We can challenge our friends, our peers, and ourselves to always seek the best answer to problems and not to succumb either to the arrogance or the dullness of those who automatically have "the right answer" or "the only answer". We can—and should—challenge Academia (where the embryonic professional is born), Industry, and Government all to examine their own practices and customs so as to insure that the attitudes and the practices of professionalism are rewarded and that those who have become "comfortable", or "secure", or who no longer are willing or able to phrase the fundamental questions are not rewarded. Within my own professional lifetime I have been privileged to observe, even to participate in, some exciting changes in the geological sciences. For example, there has been a vast improvement in the ability to quantify our observations of the earth and there have emerged highly useful concepts that serve to unify widely scattered data about the earth. These achievements have resulted from unusual acts of professionalism by those willing to ask tough questions and to seek hard-to-find answers. And all too often it required acts of courage to fly in the face of comfortable or "pat" answers that no longer were adequate.

Professionalism is an attitude; it is a frame of mind. Let us all encourage it wherever and whenever we can. And let us shun all attempts to confine or restrict it.
Federal Legislative and Regulatory Issues Reviewed

By Russ Wayland
AIPG Washington Representative

All-competitive oil and gas leasing. The Office of Management and Budget recommended all-competitive oil and gas leasing on public lands in a letter of 4-16-84 to Secretary Clark. Interior had been favoring tightening the simultaneous oil and gas leasing program by requiring advance rental payments. Thus OMB agrees with S. 381 (Bumpers).

USGS Circular on EEZ minerals. Circular 929 is a 308-page report of the symposium of November 1983 at Reston, VA, on “a national program for the assessment and development of the mineral resources of the United States Exclusive Economic Zone.”

Deep seabed mining exploration licenses. NOAA now proposes to issue licenses to the Kennecott Consortium, to Ocean Management, Inc., to Ocean Minerals Company, and to Ocean Mining Associations for exploration in specified areas of the Clarion-Clipperton Fracture Zone, northeastern Pacific Ocean. A public hearing will be held July 3 in Washington, DC. The applications and the draft EIS will be available for comment. (49FR20359)

Natural gas well category determinations. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has published an updated list of state and federal jurisdictional agencies to be used when filing for well category determinations under the Natural Gas Policy Act, Sec. 503(c). The determinations govern whether a new gas well comes under Secs. 102, 103, 107 or 108 of the Act. This determines the price ceiling for the gas. (49FR20733)

More National Natural Landmarks. The National Park Service is proposing designating the following areas: Sand Ridge Wildflower Preserve, Kern County, CA; Burney Falls, Shasta County, CA; St. Anthony Sand Dunes, 27,670 acres in Idaho; Marengo Cave, Crawford County, Indiana; Loess Hills, 7,740 acres in the Missouri River Bluffs, Iowa; No. 5 Bog and Jack Pine Stand, 1,841 acres in northwestern Maine; Porcupine Mountains, 47,671 acres west of White Pine, Michigan; and Flat Creek National Area and 40 Acre Rock northeast of Columbia, SC. Federal agencies must take these designations into account. (49FR19906)

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The Fish and Wildlife Service has published the complete texts of nine proposed plans for oil and gas “exploration” on the coastal plain portion of the refuge. Seismic surveys and drilling are excluded. (49FR16852-16879)

Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge, CO. Over 3,000 acres in Jackson County have been added to this refuge, closing the area to surface entry and mining for 40 years. (49FR19654)

Leasing regulations for sodium, potassium and phosphate minerals. Revised final regulations for these minerals, plus sulphur, asphalt and gilsonite, were published by BLM 4-25-84 (49FR17892-17905). The terms “valuable deposit” and “chiefly valuable” are redefined, and many former provisions of 43CFR, Part 3500 are changed.

Federal coal under private surface. BLM’s Canon City District, CO, must consider amending its management framework plan (MFP) because a coal company wants a lease on 1800 acres of federal coal under private surface. Preliminary application of “unsuitability” criteria indicates that subsurface mining may be suitable. A plan amendment/environmental assessment document will now be prepared. (49FR18186)

BLM Resource Management Plan Activity. A draft RMP and EIS are available at Shoshone, ID, for the 1,179,000 acre Monument area in southeastern Idaho. Included are six proposed wilderness study areas covering 154,000 acres and four small ACECs. Comments are due by 8-9-84. (49FR19741)

The draft RMP/EIS on the Picance Basin, CO, is available for written comment until about 7-27-84. It includes alternatives for a long-term oil shale leasing program. Twelve areas analyzed for special management treatment are summarized in 49FR18181-18183. Single copies of the RMP/EIS are available at BLM in Craig or Denver.

A draft RMP/EIS on the San Juan—San Miguel planning area, CO, is open for written comment until 7-28-84. Eight wilderness study areas encompass 102,000 of the 994,000 acres in the planning area. Another 156 acres are proposed for ACEC designation. Four hearings in late June are scheduled. (49FR17822)

The RMP/EIS on the Hollister planning area, California, is available. It proposes, among other things, to designate the 18,000 Panoche Hills area as an ACEC for protection of paleontological resources. Also, it would designate the 30,000 acre Clear Creek area as an ACEC for asbestos hazard, critical watershed concerns, unique soils, and hobby gem and mineral values. A 30-day protest period ended 5-15-84. (49FR14590)

California Desert District. Four areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC) totaling about 20,000 acres are proposed. The plans, maps, and restrictions on access or use may be seen at the Ridgecrest BLM office. (49FR19899)

BLM wilderness study area. A draft EIS is available on the Bitter Creek wilderness study area, Valley County, MT. Written comments are due at the Lewistown District by 7-20-84. (49FR16850)

District Advisory Council (DAC) activities. The Craig DAC, CO, meets 6-12-84 to discuss two RMPs and socioeconomic issues related to mineral development. The meeting is open. (49FR19903)

The Albuquerque DAC, NM, meets 6-5-84 to discuss two RMPs.

The Las Cruces DAC, NM, meets 5-24-84 to consider the Havre-Great Falls RMP, mineral issues, and other matters. (49FR15653)

Coal exploration program participation. Participation is invited in Getty Mining Company’s drilling of 4,700 acres near Sycamore, UT. (49FR19909)

Fortune Magazine Article Suggests
The Middle Class May Be Dropping Out

According to Fortune magazine, the broad middle class—those families with income between $15,000 and $35,000—is rapidly disappearing. In 1973, the middle class represented 51 percent of the United States families; last year that figure dropped to 44 percent.

Bureau of Labor statistics indicate that families in the extremes of the earnings spectrum—those making below $15,000 or more than $35,000—will grow. The explanation, says Fortune, lies in the upheaval in employment patterns. More jobs are being created in the low-paying service and trade sectors, particularly in the health, business services, finance, and hospitality industries.
**Areawide Leasing Invalid: White**

Gov. Mark White of Texas has written to Interior Secretary William Clark advising him that he has reviewed the “evidence” in affidavits prepared by two leading economists on the changeover by the department from the nomination process to areawide leasing. The Governor said the affidavits indicate that “none of the excuses used to justify areawide leasing have any validity.” Gov. White’s letter followed a May 15 telegram to President Reagan which “underscored the urgency” of his request that the administration “abandon the areawide leasing approach announced for Sale 84 in the Western Gulf of Mexico in July.”

“The evidence is overwhelming that areawide leasing itself, as a concept and as implemented, is a deterrent to competition. That conclusion is fundamentally irreconcilable with your department’s continued claim that competition will assure the receipt of fair market value even under areawide leasing. That cannot be the result, because areawide leasing destroys competition,” the Governor wrote to Secretary Clark.

“I can understand experimentation with areawide leasing; I cannot understand why Interior insists on continuing a program which has been repeatedly demonstrated to be contrary to the best interests of the country. Areawide leasing does not expedite the exploration and development of the OCS; it only expedites the leasing of the OCS at discount rates. There is a major difference,” Gov. White said.

“The Texas record on development of domestic energy sources is clear, and we do not lightly raise the possibility of even a temporary delay of a few months in the national leasing schedule. Our concerns are serious and well-founded.”

**Coastal Zone ’85 Meeting in Baltimore**

A multidisciplinary conference for professionals, citizens and decision-makers to exchange information and views on coastal zone management and ocean resource issues titled Coastal Zone ’85 will be held at the Baltimore Hilton, Baltimore, MD, July 30-August 4.

The overall conference theme will be the celebration of the “Year of the Ocean,” which spans 1984-85. “A wide range of activities nationwide will focus attention on ocean affairs and foster a better understanding of America’s ocean heritage and the importance of ocean resources to our future,” the announcement says.

The conference is being sponsored by the American Shore & Beach Preservation Association, Coastal Zone Foundation, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and American Society of Civil Engineers.

**New Minerals Office Set Up at Commerce**

The most recent reorganization of the Commerce Department has centralized all major industries into seven sectors. A new Office of Metals, Minerals and Commodities, headed by longterm Commerce employee James M. Owens, is part of the new Basic Industries sector. Owens has responsibility for nonferrous metals, iron and steel and primary commodities.

The Office of Strategic Resources, headed by Robert Wilson, is located elsewhere in the department and is not part of the new reorganization.

A department spokesman said both groups are working toward obtaining a higher profile for the minerals industry in the Executive Branch and improving the mining industry’s international competitive position.

**Clark Dedicates Wilderness Area**

Secretary of the Interior William Clark has dedicated Bear Trap Canyon in southwestern Montana as the first Wilderness area to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The 6,000-acre Bear Trap Canyon is part of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area designation signed into Public Law Oct. 31, 1981.

Secretary Clark also announced at the dedication that the BLM had released final environmental impact statements for four additional public land areas considered by BLM to be suitable for Wilderness designation. These areas, which comprise 382,000 acres, are: Great Rift, ID; Humbug Spires, MT; Powderhorn, CO; and, Scab Creek, WY.

“There will be a 30-day waiting period, through July 1, for any additional public comments before a decision will be made on whether or not to formally submit ‘suitable recommendations’ to the President,” the Secretary said.

**Guide to Data on Scientists and Engineers**

The Scientific Manpower Commission and the National Science Foundation have published a Guide to Data on Scientists and Engineers. Such a “roadmap” for locating specific data on these populations has never before been available.

The 288-page guide consists of three indexes (bibliographic, by field and by year) to data collected by 49 publishers and published in about 170 publications or series of publications.

The Bibliographic Index is organized alphabetically by publisher, with the name, address and telephone number of a contact given for each. Detailed descriptions of manpower surveys and of data on scientists and engineers in each publication since 1973 are given.

The Field and Year of Data indexes are in the form of a matrix listing data characteristics vertically and publication numbers from the Bibliographic Index horizontally for 26 individual science and engineering fields and ten individual years. These indexes provide a quick summary of all available published data characteristics for that field or year.

Copies of the Guide may be obtained from the Scientific Manpower Commission, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue., N.W., Washington D.C. 20036 or from the Division of Science Resources Studies, NSF, 1800 G Street, NW, Washington D.C. 20550.

**Mich. Groundwater Contamination Conference**

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources, the Civil Engineering Department at Michigan State University, Michigan Section American Society of Civil Engineers, and U.S. Geological Survey will sponsor a two-day conference on groundwater contamination in East Lansing, October 29-30.

The Conference, titled “Methods for Evaluation of Groundwater Contamination Sites”, is to be held at the Kellogg Center for Continuing Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

Featured speakers will include John Cherry, University of Waterloo and Mary Anderson, University of Wisconsin. Additional speakers will be from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Geological Survey, Michigan State University and University of Michigan.

For more information contact: David A. Hamilton, State of Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Hydrologic Studies, Water Management Division, Stevens T. Mason Building, Box 30028, Lansing, MI 48909, phone (517) 373-0208.
American industry would have serious production problems. Bauxite is the essential raw material for the production of aluminum. Each of these commodities is produced chiefly in areas of potential political unrest, is subject to extreme international competition, and must be transported across sea lanes subject to hostile intervention.

4. Reducing the Reliance on Imports.

No discussion of strategic and critical materials is complete without some discussion of the stockpile. There is no doubt that, for the short term, an adequate national stockpile, managed so that neither quality nor quantity of the material stocks becomes outdated, is the most rational and probably lowest-cost solution for responding to short-term crisis. It does not, however, follow that the stockpile is the best long-term solution to import dependence.

A viable active private-sector minerals industry, constantly adapting the quality and quantity of its product to the marketplace, constitutes a living, self-managing stockpile. It also obviates the temptation to use the stockpile for short-term political considerations as opposed to national defense needs.

However, any effort to increase domestic production must recognize certain inherent characteristics of mineral resources and supply.

In part, the United State’s dependence on foreign imports is due to the fact that, no matter how richly endowed geologically, the nation lacks the geologic environments within which conventional sources of certain strategic and critical minerals and metals are known to occur. In part we lack deposits because we have examined only a very thin and superficial slice of the earth’s crust, and our search has been inhibited by a barren blanket of geologically younger materials and by the oceans. Thus it follows that if through inventive and creative research we can identify geologic environments which may be host to “unconventional” deposits of critical materials, if we can improve our methods of search to allow us to look deeper and to more readily penetrate the obscuring blanket, if we can improve our ability to process currently uneconomic or low-grade materials, if we can cut costs of mining and producing, if we can produce in a manner both economically and environmentally acceptable, then we may be able to increase our domestic mineral resource base and reduce our import dependence.

The single most important factor in exploration leading to the discovery of new sources of supply, either conventional or unconventional, is access to land on which to explore. The federal government owns one third of the nation’s land; the states own additional large areas. Clearly, policies that restrict access to these large tracts reduce the chances of discovering new supplies. H.R. 3717 begins to address this need in that it provides for a method of limited exploration of the 40% of federal lands that have been withdrawn.

H.R. 3717 also addresses the reality of mineral exploration, and thereby may help to reduce import dependence, by recognizing that geology is an evolving science, that new theories and concepts as well as new exploration tools allow the profession to look again at areas already explored and make significant new discoveries. That this can be done if the theory, the financial means, and the land are available can be readily demonstrated. To name just a few examples:

- Geologic concepts and diligent exploration led to the discovery in 1967 of significant and probably economic deposits of platinum-group metals in the Stillwater Complex in Montana. This discovery is expected to reduce by 6% to 10% the almost total U.S. dependence on imports for these critical metals.
- Improved exploration methodology and changing geologic concepts have lead to the discovery of one major and several smaller copper-zinc deposits in Wisconsin that could, if these deposits are developed and smelting capacity increased, substantially reduce U.S. dependence on imported zinc metal supplies.
- Changing concepts and technology have led to recent interest on the part of industry in the possibility of domestic diamond production. No commercial deposits have yet been found, but hitherto unexplored areas are being searched.

The original wilderness legislation failed to recognize the reality of evolving geologic concepts. It provided for an assessment of wilderness areas in only a cursory manner and placed a finite time on private exploration in wilderness set-asides. Since geology is not static but evolving, some mechanism for re-evaluation of these areas seems wise public policy. H.R. 3717 addresses this problem.

Even though we believe the American mineral industry to be the best “stockpile” from which to draw supplies in a national emergency, any plan to utilize inactive or undiscovered resources must recognize the long time frame that is required to go from the inception of exploration, to discovery, to development, and finally to production. Each step is measured in years. Hence, there is a need to foster continuing exploration efforts and development and production from discovered resources. Laws which appear to provide for initiation of exploration or development at the time of initiation of a natural emergency are unrealistic. The search for mineral deposits must be an ongoing process.

Lastly, H.R. 3717 tries to address the reality that mineral exploration involves very limited and, if properly done, temporary disturbance of the environment. By the nature of exploration work, a large number of targets must be examined, but very few will be discoveries of any economic consequence. Since exploration can be done in an environmentally acceptable manner, a relatively open policy of exploration should be favored so that many targets can be tested to discover the few economic ones. Since mineral deposits are where they are and must be extracted where found, we favor H.R. 3717 in that it fosters research on environmentally acceptable development and extraction methods. Such research would be an important aid to the domestic minerals industry and would materially assist in protecting our environment.

New Stamp Honors Lillian Gilbreth

A two-year nationwide letter-writing campaign finally paid for the National Society of Professional Engineers, Washington, with the creation of a U.S. Postal Service stamp honoring the engineering profession. The stamp, issued February 24th, depicts Lillian Gilbreth, the first woman elected to the National Academy of Engineering. Mrs. Gilbreth who lived from 1878 to 1972, is often referred to as the “first lady of engineering.”

1984 AIPG ANNUAL MEETING
OCTOBER 17-19, 1984
DUTCH RESORT INN/DISNEY WORLD
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

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STATE AFFAIRS AND REGISTRATION

Paul M. Strunk serves as 1984 Chairman of this important Committee. Following is a brief review of current Committee activities:

National Examination - It appears that most of the interest in developing such an exam has waned, although the Executive Committee did authorize a $2,000 line item to the '84 forecast to provide support. Few Members and no Sections have gone on record for it, either as a service to states or as a requirement of AIPG Membership.

Registration Case Histories - The call over the past three years for registration “good results” or “horror stories” either fell on deaf ears or there just aren’t many of either out there. The committee has received next to none from Members or Sections.

Model Law and Definitions - There is an old (1974) AIPG “model law” for geologist registration. Over the past three years there has been a single request for it. The need is apparently not there to redo. As far as a “geologist definition” is concerned, acceptable models are in the Colorado, Missouri, and Wyoming state statutes.

State Affairs - Proposed legislation calling for geologist registration is still “hot” in Kentucky, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Headquarters has surveyed all Sections and has updated the status of attempts for or against a registration bill in their state or states.

Executive Director Vic Tannehill has reorganized the Institute’s State Registration files at Headquarters. He is also maintaining current listings (names, addresses, phones) of all State Registration, Licensing or Certification Boards around the country. And Vic is preparing an updated chart of Registration Laws state by state for the Committee and for publication.

CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

Members of the Committee are: Joseph F. Fritz, Chairman; Ralph D. Laughman; Todd H. Riddle; William D. Rose; Louis F. Villanueva; and, Raymond N. Zoerkler.

ETHICS

William H. Park is continuing to chair this vitally important AIPG committee for 1984. Other members who have accepted appointments to serve on this key body are: David M. Abbott, Jr.; Richard C. Benson; Max M. Crunk; John R. Fansharve; and, Richard A. Struble.

The Ethics Committee is charged with the responsibility to consider alleged charges of misconduct by a Member officially submitted to it; examine and investigate such charges and make a recommendation, in writing, to the Executive Committee. It is also to consider and report to the Executive Committee as appropriate on matters relative to ethical or unethical conduct by professional geologists, Members or non-Members.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Chaired by John T. Galey, Sr., the Institute’s Honors and Awards Committee has now made its recommendations to

President Grafton on the 1984 recipients, if any, of the Ben H. Parker Memorial Medal, the Martin B. Van Courvering Award, and/or the AIPG Public Service Award. The Committee included documentation of the achievements and accomplishments of each of the proposed recipients. The Executive Committee must now act to accept or reject the nominees.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

This committee, Larry D. Woodford, 1983 President of the Institute, Chairman, has now recommended to President Grafton, for referral to the Executive Committee, two candidates for the offices In 1985 of AIPG President-Elect, Vice President and Editor.

The Committee identified the candidates and determined that each was qualified, and willing and able to serve if elected. It chose candidates so as to insure occupation and geographic diversity.

It is expected that the candidates will be announced, and their biographies and qualifications featured, in the August issue of the TPG. The election will, as usual, be conducted by mail. This year’s ballots will be sent to Members via First Class post, rather than included in the TPG.

Ballots will likely be mailed in mid-August, no later than the 19th. Deadline for their return will be October 4th.

EXTERNAL APPOINTMENTS

W. Guerry Newton, Chairman of AIPG’s External Appointments Committee, and its members, continue to seek out, collect and monitor information on open Federal, state or local governmental positions which might appropriately be filled by Institute Member geologists. Chairman Newton regularly collects and submits to the Editor of the TPG monthly a list of positions of interests. The Committee is also to study ways and means by which AIPG Member professional geologists might be appointed to such governmental positions.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

This Committee, which is chaired in 1984 by Edward C. Beaumont, continues to monitor developments relating to the employment of geologists in academic, mineral and petroleum exploration, government, or engineering fields that might affect their professional stature or livelihood. It is acting as a fact-finding and advisory body on factors relating to employment of professional geologists.

TELLERS COMMITTEE

Harold E. Mathy is the 1984 Chairman of the Institute’s Teller’s Committee. Its task is to open and tally ballots cast by Members voting on matters presented to them. It will in October open ballots and tabulate the results of the upcoming election of 1985 officers of the Institute and notify President Grafton of the results.
CALIFORNIA

Southern California area members are meeting informally for a monthly luncheon (no host) at the Taix Restaurant, 1911 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90026, (213) 489-1265. The meetings, open to anyone interested, are usually held during the last week of the month on Wednesday or Thursday. Contact Section President Don Asquith, 4764 Park Granada, Calabasas, CA 91302, (213)340-9400 for more information.

The annual meeting of the California Section, AIPG, will be held September 28, 1984, at the Sheraton Royal Scandinavian Inn in Solvang. The convention theme, “Geological Practice in the California Coastal Area”, should provide extremely interesting dialogue for all geologists, planners, etc. Featured presenters at this time include Ms. Claire Dedrick, Head of California State Lands; Tom Tobin, California Coastal Commission; Ron Heck, Ogle Petroleum; Bill Grant, Regional Manager, Pacific OCS-Minerals Management Service; Paul Crawford, County of San Luis Obispo; and, Ms. Diane Gusman, County of Santa Barbara. As you know, Offshore Sale 80 is impending this year and we expect an interesting report regarding our ocean front area.

All activities will be held in the Sheraton Royal Scandinavian Inn, a brand new hotel completed in May. The meeting is on a Friday this year so that the weekend is free to explore the quaint Danish village of Solvang, the new wineries, etc. Ladies’ functions will be held on Friday also. Pre-registration packets, with more detailed information will be forthcoming in early August.

William R. Cotton is president of a leading geotechnical consulting firm headquartered in Los Gatos. His firm performs review work for seven cities in the San Francisco Bay Area, as well as for clients in the private sector. One of his clients is the City of Morgan Hill. Following the April 24 Morgan Hill earthquake, three geologists from Cotton’s firm performed emergency geologic assessment of the Jackson Oaks area which was damaged in the Magnitude 6.2 earthquake. Seismically-induced landsliding, ground shattering, and direct fault rupture were all present along the Calaveras Fault Zone. CDMG District Geologist Robert Sydnor coordinated a team of six CDMG geologists immediately after the Morgan Hill earthquake. The results will be published in a new CDMG special publication currently underway.

Dr. John Williams, Professor of Engineering Geology at San Jose State University, will be convening the 35th Annual Highway Geology Symposium on August 15, 16, 17, 1984 at San Jose State University. Williams also serves as Chairman of the Examination Committee of the California State Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists. Cliff Gray has been named to head-up CDMG’s new Landslide Mapping Program which will have five positions beginning July 1984.

Robert Lynn has resigned from Earth Technology Corporation to become chief geologist with Shaffer Dixon Associates in Los Angeles. William H. Park has been appointed by Gov. Deukmejian to the petroleum geology seat on the California State Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists. He previously served on the board in the mid-1970’s and was president in 1977-1978. Dr. Roy J. Shlemon has discovered new field evidence of an active branch of the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone in the Signal Hill area near Long Beach. His careful examination of the Quaternary soils and overlying artificial fill disclosed evidence of the 1933 earthquake trace, bracketed between pre-1933 and post 1933 fills.

Jerome DeGraff recently presented a paper on engineering geologic mapping in forested terrain at U.S. Forest Service meeting in Placerville. Jerry is part of a new emerging group of USFS geologists working with foresters in landslide problems related to silviculture. James E. Fisher is chief geologist at Irvine Soils, Inc. They have just moved into new corporate offices located at 15 Mason Avenue, Irvine, CA 92714.

Richard J. Proctor recently performed an unusual consulting project. It involves a feasibility study for a group of research physicists who would like to excavate a very deep underground chamber in granitic rock for use as a permanent physics research laboratory. This type of research is now done (temporarily) using deep mines, but permanent facilities are needed. Geologically, where would be a good place to excavate a large underground chamber, reasonably dry, seismically safe, without tunneling problems? With his background in tunnel geology and rock mechanics, Dick provided the physicists with an assessment of several suitable sites in California. Dr. Beach Leighton completed a paper to be published in California Geology magazine on landsliding in San Clemente. Keith Green teaches geology part-time at Cypress College and heads up his own growing consulting firm in Whittier, Green & Associates, consultants in micropaleontology. Edwin Stinemeyer has been devoting many volunteer hours at the Core Sample Depository in Bakersfield. His colleagues appreciate his professional counsel and future generations of young geologists will be heavily indebted to his dedicated work in saving and curating microfossils.

OREGON

Thanks to all for accepting my request to serve on AIPG/Oregon Section’s important committees. I’ve tried to appoint every member to a committee that might fit his/her interests as well as background and current employment situation.

I don’t have to tell you how important it is to bird-dog legislation and regulations, as the Reg. & Leg. people know. But, don’t let that stop you who are not members of that committee from sending Jerry Gray your thoughts on such issues.

Membership is always a challenge, and I’ve tried to get members who have access to new people—both university and industry. We need to show-and-tell what AIPG can do for prospective new members—and, I’ll deliver packets for both Full and Associate Members to those of you who make the May meeting with SMOG. Your regular copy of The Professional Geologist keeps you up to date on both the national scene as well as what’s happening in other States. John Allen chairs our Section Membership Committee.

Of course, the Screening Committee, chaired this year by Larry Brown, is the key to maintaining quality control—in case the Membership Committee gets too overzealous. I’ve tried to appoint people who are aware of the need to do their homework speedily as well as thoroughly—because we can’t afford to have large lag times in the processing of applications, or the applicant’s interest may wane. Whether or not Committee members can get together physically when they...
consider applicants was not one of my criteria, because we have telephones and the mails.

Thanks for your willingness to serve. I'm looking forward to working with you on these committees, an ex-officio on each.

Allen F. Agnew
President

ALABAMA

On April 13, 1984, we had a steak fry at the Sailing Club located north of Tuscaloosa. The picnic event was attended by about 28 people in the area.

On September 7, we will have a dinner in Birmingham, and a geologic/travelog slide presentation of foreign excursions by one of the members.

On November 17, we plan a weekend get-together in Mobile to possibly include a Bay boat trip, catered dinner party, and other activities. Logistics are being worked out to precede this by a seminar Saturday morning on Lignite Occurrence and Mining in Alabama.

The Alabama Section is still vitally interested in registration and a committee has been appointed to pursue this matter. At this point, we have determined that the majority of members support the effort, have done the basic groundwork and are seeking legislative support. Travis Hughes is chairman of this committee, and is supported by Hank McCarl and Norm Bonne.

Paul H. Moser
President

NORTHEAST

Recently, several geology departments in the Northeast have asked NE/AIPG to furnish names of certified geologists who would be willing to discuss professional activities and opportunities with undergraduate and graduate students. In the past, this has been handled in an informal manner. But the success of these presentations has convinced the Executive Committee of NE/AIPG to prepare a list of professional geologists who are willing to provide students a taste of the “working world” and an opportunity to develop non-academic contacts.

To allow NE/AIPG to prepare this list, we have asked Members to complete a form and mail it to: Mr. John Bee, 185 Gatzmer Avenue, Jamesburg, NJ 08831.

Responses are needed promptly, as information from all NE/AIPG responses will be tabulated well in advance of the Fall semester. The lists will then be forwarded to the colleges and universities that offer geology programs in the Northeast. Then, in order to expedite the program, arrangements will be made by the department directly with the professional involved.

Let’s do our best to be sure that students appreciate the professional aspects of geology! Northeast Section Members should commit to participate by completing the form that was mailed to them and returning it quickly!

Richard H. Young
President

New Publications Available from AGI

Geowriting, 4th edition, edited by Wendell Cochran, Peter Fenner, and Mary Hill, $5.00; the edition has been fully revised and contains new information on word processing.

Dictionary of Geological Terms, 3rd edition, edited by Robert L. Bates and Julia A. Jackson. Hardbound, $19.95; softbound, $7.95. The edition contains more than 1,000 new terms and definitions, a hyphenation and pronunciation guide, commonly used abbreviations, and a geologic time and life chart.

Petroleum Geochemistry, Genesis and Migration, $17.95, a collection of articles from International Geology Review, 1968-1981, selected by Hollis D. Hedberg and John F. Mason.

The Earth’s Sedimentary Shell, by A. B. Ronov, $15.00, AGI Reprint Series V, the 20th V. I. Vernadskiy Lecture.

Why Scientists Believe in Evolution, by Norman D. Newell. Single copies of the illustrated pamphlet are available free; call our Customer Service Department for prices for bulk orders. Many copies were picked up by visitors to our booths at the National Science Teachers Association meeting in Boston and at the AAPG/SEPM annual meeting.

JULY, 1984

Protect Your Records from Water and Smoke

Water and smoke can cause great damage and disruption to your operations. Both can also spread great distances—much farther than you might expect.

Water, even in small amounts, can cause major damage to word processors, computers, printers, copiers, typewriters, and so forth. Water on computer disks or tapes can easily ruin programs or stored information.

These precautions at the end of each workday are recommended:

- Computer or word processing equipment, typewriters, copiers, and other sensitive office machines should be either draped with plastic machine covers or placed in a sheltered area.
- Computer diskettes should be stored under cover. Backup disks should be placed in a fire-protective safe or off the premises.
- Valuable documents and books should either be covered with a protective drape or placed on protected shelves.
- Boxes and other water-sensitive items on the floor should be elevated to avoid possible contact with surface water.

These simple precautions won’t avoid the mess and general disruption if water and smoke damage do occur. But they can greatly reduce loss of equipment and documents and enable staff to resume work more quickly.
Our Members Make the News...

The Executive Board of the Houston Geological Society has announced that James A. Wheeler, CPGS 109, has been elected Honorary Life Member and that Dean Grafton, CPGS 1233, has received its Distinguished Service Award.

Honorary Life Membership is bestowed by HGS upon persons who have distinguished themselves in the science of geology, or who have contributed outstanding service to the success and welfare of the organization. The HGS Distinguished Service Award was established to honor members who have rendered long-term and valuable service to the Society. Citations and plaques were presented to both men at the June 11, 1984, HGS meeting.

Jim Wheeler served in the Air Corps during WWII, flying 28 combat missions as a B-24 pilot in the South Pacific. Upon his return to civilian status in 1945 he was employed by the Atlantic Oil & Refining Company (ARCO) while waiting to return to school. He entered the University of Texas at Austin and completed the requirements for a Bachelor's degree in Geology in 1947.

Jim was employed by Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. from 1947 to 1949 and Fidelity Oil & Royalty Co. from 1949 to 1955. In 1955, he and Lewis B. Howard formed a partnership for consulting services. This partnership was dissolved in 1956 and Jim has been consulting since that time.

He has been a member of the Houston Geological Society since 1938 and a member of AAPG since 1942. He is also a Charter member of both the National and the Texas Section of AIPG. He was elected Treasurer of the HGS in 1950 and served as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Finance Committee in 1956.

Jim has been active in AIPG having served as Texas Section Secretary-Treasurer and later Vice President. He also served as national Vice President in 1970.

Jim has been previously honored with an Honorary Membership in the Texas Section of AIPG (1981), and has received the Houston Geological Society "Distinguished Service Award" (1980-81) and the AIPG "Martin Van Covering Memorial Award" for outstanding contributions to the Institute (1981).

Dean Grafton graduated from Ohio State in December, 1948, with a B.Sc. in geology. He began his career in petroleum geology in the Permian Basin of West Texas in January 1949. After five years in West Texas, he moved to Houston and has been here ever since except for a four and one-half stint in San Antonio. Currently, he is Regional Exploration Geologist, and covers the Gulf of Mexico for Cities Service Oil and Gas Exploration.

Dean has taken part in Houston Geological Society affairs for many years. He has served on the Ballot Committee and has been an Associate Editor for the Bulletin. He has been a member of the AAPG House of Delegates from Houston, served as foreman for the 1979 AAPG convention in Houston, served on the Constitution and Bylaws committee in 1981 to study the classes of membership and the make-up of the Executive Board, and has been the unofficial historian of the society for several years. Dean has held the HGS offices of Treasurer, Second Vice President, and President.

Dean is President of AIPG for 1984. He has served in various posts with the Texas Section. In 1976 Dean was its Membership Chairman and in 1981 he was Section President. Nationally with the Institute he was a Policy Board Representative in 1977; Executive Committee member 1981-82; and 1982 national Vice President.

James E. Slosson, CPGS 1109, of Slosson and Associates, Sherman Oaks, California, participated in a seminar entitled "Liability Related to Water, Flooding, & Landslides" held May 9th in Salt Lake City, Utah. Opening comments were made by Governor Scott Matheson. His subject was "Identification and Avoidance of Geologic Hazards—Upgrading State Standards." The seminar was held to better equip the people of the area in coping with the problems faced with the flooding and landsliding that is occurring in the State of Utah following abnormally heavy snow pack and wet conditions.

Ernest K. Lehmann, CPGS 583, president of Ernest K. Lehmann & Associates, Inc., Minneapolis, recently completed a nine-week executive education program at the Harvard Business School in Boston, Massachusetts. Lehmann was one of 81 men and women who this year completed the Smaller Company Management Program for owner-presidents of firms with at least forty employees and annual sales ranging from $3 million to $75 million. The program consists of three sessions, three weeks each, usually taken a year apart. While at the Harvard Business School, Lehmann studied numerous business problems using Harvard's famous case method. The curriculum covered such topics as strategy formulation, improving efficiency and profitability, formal planning and control, marketing and financial policies, developing and motivating personnel, taxation, and techniques for negotiating acquisitions, mergers, or sellouts.

How to Manage the Office of the Future

According to The Office Revolution: Strategies for Managing Tomorrow's Workforce, the first of a four-part study conducted by the Administrative Management Society Foundation, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, executives should follow these principles if they are to be successful in managing the office of the future.

- Identify for employees clear job responsibilities and performance expectations. Cooperatively set realistic objectives.
- Provide employees with the necessary resources, including office automation systems and training, so they can perform more effectively and attain their objectives.
- Provide prompt and frequent feedback on performance, and provide rewards based on accomplishment of objectives and results.
- If necessary, redesign jobs to provide satisfying, meaningful work, and use automation to relieve employees of repetitive tasks requiring little thought.
- Solicit employee participation in all decision-making processes, and keep staff informed.
- Develop organizational structures that integrate functions and decentralize authority.
- Develop long term strategic plans. Integrate the use of office automation systems into those plans.
- Keep current with trends and developments. Work to actively influence the course of events that determine organizational success.

USGS Poster on Observation Systems

The U.S. Geological Survey has prepared a National Mapping Program poster entitled "Index of Earth Resources Observation Systems." The index provides a useful reference for satellite data users by providing information on satellite systems, sensors and data characteristics and availability. The publication is available free from National Cartographic Information Center, USGS, Reston, VA 22092.
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Applicants for membership must meet AIPG'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.

*BALLOTTI, Doug., 1214 West Sunset Road, Mount Prospect, IL 60056. Sponsors: James W. Schmitt, Mark Henke, Mark Hutson.


*CALLENDER, Charles T., 14110 Erin Court, Sugar Land, TX 77478. Sponsors: Eddie Ray Haggard, Keith V. Hawkins, Robert H. Wurth.


DENTON, Julet R. P., P.O. Box 613, Harrisonburg, VA 22801. Sponsors: M. B. Kumar, Mark Weber, Robert Oldfield, Horst Scherp, Thomas K. Collins.


GALLAGHER, Lawrence W., P.O. Box 472, Hallsville, TX 75650. Sponsors: Kim Forster, Daniel M. Herlihy, John J. Jedlicka, Larry Smith, Carl P. Venzke.


*HASTON, Debra, 8915 Broadway #9173, Houston, TX 77061. Sponsors: Jack Colle, Gail Oliphant, Grover Murray.


HOSFELD JR, Richard K., c/o Mr. Richard K. Hosfeld, Sr., 200 West Main Street, Macungie, PA 18062. Sponsors: Judith A. Castello, Fred Erdmann, William Kneller, Bbran

Kundler, Lon Ruedisili.


*LEYKENBERGER, Terry L., Exxon Company USA, P.O. Box 4279, Houston, TX 77001. Sponsors: Richard J. Steiner, Homer F. Wilson, Jr., Robert B Wightman.


MILLS, Meredith W., P.O. Box 5883, Casper, WY 82609. Sponsors: William R. Henkle, Jr., Raymond Irwin, Wayne S. Cavender, Dick Pilatze, Cheryl Pilatze.


PLACE, Jean T., 3860 East 14th, Unit K, Casper, WY 82609. Sponsors: Walter C. Riese, James E. Hooks, Raymond E. Irwin, Jim Barr, John Reckamp.

*PLUNKETT JR., James B., Middle Dunstable Road, Nashua, NH 03062. Sponsors: Arthur G. Lazarus, Mark Radville, Rich Dinitto.

ROBBINS, Gary A., 1220 Neal Pickett Dr., College Station, TX 77840. Sponsors: Christopher Mathewson, Karl Koeng, Robert Berg, Patrick Domenico, Michael Bell, Leon Beratan.


ROG JR., Stephen R., 10116 Nantucket Loop, Anchorage, 

JULY, 1984
Too Many Lawyers? Too Many Laws?

The Chief Justice of the United States has made a tradition of annual addresses to the American Bar Association. This year he continued his probing criticism of his own profession:

“The entire legal profession...lawyers, judges, law teachers...has become so mesmerized with the stimulation of the courtroom contest that we tend to forget that we ought to be healers of conflicts. Doctors, in spite of astronomical medical costs, still retain a high degree of public confidence because they are perceived as healers. Should lawyers not be healers? Healers, not warriors? Healers, not procurers? Healers, not hired guns?”

Which brings to mind the immortal words of William Shakespeare: “The first thing we do, let’s kill all the lawyers” (Henry VI, Part II, Act IV, Scii). Old Will may have gone too far (note that I said may) but the Wall Street Journal editorial on Chief Justice Burger’s speech noted that “the problem is more fundamental: the U.S. simply has too many laws. The rule of law is indeed a supreme principle of a civilized society. We, however, are creating a grotesque caricature of that principle.” AMEN! - From the Northeast Section Newsletter

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.

ARMSTRONG, Dale G., CGPS 6629, Tucson, AZ
BEACH, Raymond J., CGPS 6630, Lima, OH
BENNETT, Norman L., CGPS 6631, Golden, CO
BRAGONIER, William A., CGPS 6641, Indiana, PA
CHISICK, Steven A., CGPS 6632, Troy, NJ
CLISTER, William E., CGPS 6632, Dundalk, Ont. CANADA
COLE, Kevin J., CGPS 6633, Oak Park, IL
DANA Jr., Richard H., CGPS 6600, Albany, NY
DAVIS, Paul, CGPS 6587, Santa Ana, CA
DUBOIS, Susan M., CGPS 6635, Rhinelander, WI
FITZGERALD Jr., George T., CGPS 6582, Denver, CO
GALLAGHER, Patrick E., CGPS 6675, Morgantown, WV
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Energy-Related Manpower Report

Energy-Related Manpower, 1983, the second in a series of annual reports, provides an overview of recent energy trends related to R & D funding, production, and energy use, as well as the implications for employment of scientists, engineers and related workers in a variety of critical fields. The report examines possible growth in energy-related employment from 1983 to 1988.

- Energy R & D employment is expected to grow very little through 1988 because total funding for energy R & D is unlikely to change much during that time. However, several disciplines are likely to have moderate to substantial growth: earth scientists, math and computer specialists, and petroleum and chemical engineers.

- Energy production employment is expected to increase moderately through 1988, though the projections vary considerably by energy source.

- Employment in both the oil and gas industry and the coal mining industry is expected to recover and to grow at a rate of more than 5% per year. In particular, the demand for petroleum engineers and earth scientists is expected to grow in the latter half of the 1980s.

- Total employment in nuclear energy and nuclear related activities is expected to grow at an annual rate of about 2.8%

- In half of the Ph.D. fields, supply is expected to be inadequate unless efforts are made to hire foreign nationals studying in U.S. universities on temporary visas. These fields include mathematics/computer science, chemistry, and earth science, as well as five areas of engineering: chemical, nuclear, petroleum, mining and materials science.

- At the B.S./M.S. level, supply is expected to be adequate, with some potential for scarcity in earth sciences, and perhaps petroleum engineering. However, in most disciplines B.S. and M.S. degree awards are expected to continue at high levels.


SIPES Elects 1984-85 Officers

The Society of Independent Professional Earth Scientists (SIPES) has elected these officers for 1984-85: president, A.T. Green Jr., New Orleans; vice-president, Stewart Chuber, San Antonio; and Gail Oliphant, Houston; secretary, A. Scott Ritchie, Wichita, Kan.; treasurer, O.H. Berry, Midland, TX. Directors are Grady Collier, New Orleans; H. Clay Cooke, Corpus Christi, TX; William W. Crump, Dallas; Harvey M. Gandy, Dallas; Peter W. Hummel, Reno; Roy Naumann, Lafayette, LA.

SIPES has moved its headquarters to 4925 Greenville Ave., Suite 170, Dallas, TX 75206. Phone: 214/363-1780.

1985 AIPG ANNUAL MEETING
SEPTEMBER 17-21, 1985
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Books of Interest to Geologists

Resource Guide to Influencing State Legislatures. By Lynn Hellebust, 1984, Government Research Service, 801 Jackson, Topeka, KS 66603, 39 pp., $9.95. Annotated bibliography of more than 100 publications, organizations, and services that offer information on understanding and dealing with legislators at a state level.


Your personal Guide to Pre-Retirement Planning. Pilot Books, 103 Cooper St., Babylon, NY 11702, 44 pp., $5. This workbook encourages you to look at all aspects of retirement--financial planning, legal considerations, and increased leisure time--before announcing your last day on the job. Discusses Social Security benefits and includes an emergency information worksheet.

Business Report Writing. Joel P. Bowman and Bernadine P. Branchaw. Dryden Press, 1984. 471 pages. $22.95. A detailed textual analysis of the all-important basics for business report writing: audience analysis, questionnaire design, use of statistical information, drawing conclusions, and reporting applications and illustrations. The authors are professors in the department of business information systems at Western Michigan University.

Software Interfacing: A User and Supplier Guide. Claude J. DeRossi and David L. Hopper. Prentice-Hall, 1984. 209 pages. $29.95. The authors say that "the key to the management of business today is information...and the key to business information is 'information systems.' " They provide solutions to a number of information-system related problems, such as business functions, software suppliers, and software development.


Managing for Excellence: The Guide to Developing High Performance in Contemporary Organizations. David L. Bradford and Allan R. Cohen. Wiley, 198. 301 pages. $18.95. There are problems with American management, according to Bradford and Cohen, but they don't start at the top, and they don't start at the bottom. They lie with the middle and upper-middle level managers, who are finding it difficult to assume a role in today's organizations. As a solution, the authors present an exercise in middle-manager development.
