President's Column...
"Of Lipsticks and Lithology"

Your Institute agreed to co-sponsor a Manpower Conference put on by Ohio State University on October 10 and 11. In preparing for my participation in this conference, it caused me to wonder if, like the blind men examining the elephant, we were perhaps only going to identify part of the problem facing the geologic profession today. Perhaps we are concerning ourselves with the wrong end of the problem. Perhaps we are looking at the symptoms rather than trying to look for a cure.

What I would like to suggest is that rather than looking at manpower requirements, we should really be looking at how we, as a profession, market our profession. According to the current business management trend, successful marketing is identifying and solving problems. I tend to agree with that viewpoint. I would suggest, further, that our profession has no coherent marketing strategy.

However, all is not lost. Willy-nilly, AIPG has at least taken some faltering steps toward developing a de facto marketing strategy. We have done this through several means, mainly the recent Issues and Answers publications and our revitalized efforts to represent AIPG on public issues.

Marketing is identifying and solving problems. The cosmetics industry long ago recognized this. People buy cosmetics to solve problems. They buy cosmetics to provide help or to give hope.

Now, obviously, I would not suggest that geology is a mere cosmetic. But as far as marketing the geologic profession goes, our problem is no different—it is a question of providing help or hope. In the area of ground water, engineering geology, waste disposal or geologic hazards, the client or user of geologic services needs help. In the oil and gas and mining

(Continued on Page 3)

Trends in Future Employment Of Professional Geologists

By Robert W. Richter

All phases of professional geology have recently gone through some adjustments. There is a realignment of interest and effort. Traditionally, the petroleum industry has not taken the percentage (show below) and has required the masters degree for entrance interview. In the past 10 years, there has been a large percentage of growth in certain subcategories of geologic employment, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geophysics</th>
<th>73%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oceanography</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural &amp; Tectonic</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrology</td>
<td>107%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Geology</td>
<td>116%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering Geology</td>
<td>200%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This change in hiring patterns is also reflected in academia where enrollment in undergraduate geology is down 50% but enrollment in graduate studies is up 20%. The academic curriculum is also changing with emphasis being shifted into plate tectonics, hydrology, ground-water geology, environmental geology and less emphasis being placed on the classical areas of mineralogy, geomorphology, glacial studies and stratigraphy. Women now constitute 25% of American scientists and 13% of the geoscience community.

Present Outlook: Of the 350 geoscientists released by Chevron as a result of the Chevron-Gulf merger, less than 10% are still looking for employment. The picture is a little bleaker for the younger geoscientists who are just graduating or who have less than three years experience and are now unemployed. Unemployment in these groups can run as high as 25-75%. Experienced geologists in some cities also have problems in getting reemployed once their services are terminated through layoffs, bankruptcies and/or reorganizations.

The metallic exploration industry in the United States is virtually shut down. The major metallic and coal companies, including Amax, have released most of their geologic staffs, except for the mature leadership which they maintain as

(Continued on Page 3)

Paid Your 1986 Dues? Many Have

Headquarters is very pleased to report that some Members and Associates have already paid their 1986 dues. Bills were mailed to all earlier this month.

Second notices will be going out in early December. Members whose dues have been received by January 1st, the deadline date set by the Bylaws, will receive a third notice.

The computerized dues billing form also includes a printout of personal data on file with AIPG. You are asked to please fill in all blanks and mark any changes. IMPORTANT! Refer to the 1985 Directory (Page 139) for the revised for 1986 Key Codes to Specialty Field of Practice. You must enter the new numbers on your form when you return it to Headquarters with your dues payment.

(Continued on Page 3)

Sections Electing Officers for 1986

A number of AIPG's Sections have concluded their elections of officers for 1986. The results of voting by some of the Sections are covered under Section News elsewhere in this issue.

Current Section Presidents and/or Secretary-Treasurers are reminded that—if they haven't done so already—results of elections of '86 officers should be sent to Headquarters just as soon as possible.
Screening Board Decisions

Section Screening Board recommendations to either “accept” or “reject” an applicant for AIPG Membership certification are upheld by the reviewing national officers and/or the Institute’s Executive Committee 98% of the time.

A Headquarters study of recent processed applications shows that only one applicant of the last 50 rejected by Section Screening Boards was subsequently accepted by the Executive Committee, which has the ultimate responsibility and authority for the decision.

This record is evidence of the outstanding job AIPG Section Screening Boards are doing in collecting backup factual information to support their recommendations to reject applications. Such supporting evidence must be fully documented. Individuals (Members or nonmembers) making allegations regarding an applicant’s ethical conduct or professional competency must be willing to put such charges in writing. Material is held in strictest confidence by everyone concerned. In event of appeal, they must be willing to have their charges presented to the applicant for his or her response.

Communication between the national office and Sections regarding “problem” applicants is generally excellent. Section Presidents, Screening Board Chairmen—and of course the applicant—are all promptly advised by Executive Director Vic Tannehill if a case is going to the Executive Committee following rejection by one or more of the reviewing national officers. All are also quickly notified of the Executive Committee’s decision.

Across the Country AIPG Section Screening Boards are uniformly made up of dedicated, sincere and hard-working Members who represent the very best qualified individuals within the Institute. Without exception they do an extraordinary job of objectively checking out applicant qualifications in a fair, impartial way, measuring each case against strict admission requirements as stated in the AIPG Constitution and Bylaws.

Continuing Education Critical

One of AIPG’s most important functions is to provide educational programs designed to bring about improvement in the professional skills and abilities of Members. Toward this goal, AIPG sets up national, area and local meetings, produces publications, offers various educational materials and carries on informational communications with members. The objective of each of these activities is to help Members perform their tasks better now and to prepare them to cope with future changes in the profession.

Programs for AIPG annual meetings always include outstanding speakers and educational offerings to give attendees information on professional skills and techniques that they can take back to work and put into profitable practice on the job. Members have the opportunity to exchange ideas formally and informally and gain knowledge that helps them be even more thoroughly professional.

The thirty-five AIPG Sections hold meetings regularly, usually with an educational program covering an important topic of interest to professional geologists. By attendance at these “Share Your Knowledge” Section meetings, Members increase their know-how not only of their specific branch of the geologic sciences, but of other branches as well. Section meetings provide Members the opportunity to associate with fellow geologists who have an appreciation for learning and are willing to share their knowledge.

Some of the most valuable benefits of AIPG Membership are opportunities to make important personal contacts and chances to share ideas and to learn from fellow professionals. Through AIPG, Members have many opportunities to meet fellow professional geologists and learn from them. Because geology as a science is constantly changing and evolving, professional geologists must keep current if they are to move forward and progress.

New Executive Committee to Meet

The 1986 AIPG Executive Committee will hold its First Quarter meeting Saturday, January 18th, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

One of the most important items on its agenda will be to decide on the Institute’s budget for the coming year. Based on preliminary AIPG plans and programs for ’86, a tentative forecast of expense has been developed.

Income is likewise being estimated. Counting on our usual extremely high rate of Membership renewals, those revenues can now be fairly accurately estimated.

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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to THE PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST, 7828 Vance Drive, Suite 103, Arvada, CO 80003. Prepared by the staff and from contributions from the membership; Gary Glass, Editor; Victor C. Tannehill, Executive Director.

Work on 1986 Directory Underway

Executive Director Vic Tannehill and 1985-86 Editor Gary Glass have begun preliminary work on AIPG’s 1986 Directory. Format and content will be similar to the ’85 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 ’86 dues bill) and return the form to Headquarters no later than January 25th if such changes are to be included in the 1986 Directory.

With the deadline date for AIPG certification (Membership) renewal moved up to February 15th by the recent Constitution and Bylaws amendments, those whose 1986 dues are not received at Headquarters by then will be suspended and their names will not appear in the ’86 Directory.

One of the benefits of advancing the cutoff date for Institute certification renewal is that the Directory can now be prepared and distributed 45 days earlier.

AIPG Name Badges Available

Attractive blue and white AIPG stick-on type name badges are now available to the Sections for use at their meetings. Headquarters has a stock of these peel-off-back badges and will send them to Sections at the request of Presidents at no charge.

The name badges measure 2½" x 4" and bear the words AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS.
Committees Vital to Success

Active, functioning Institute committees with worthwhile, clearly defined, achievable purposes, are essential to AIPG's success as a professional organization. Not only do such committees provide the Institute with valuable sources of expertise (which could hardly be obtained in any other way), they also afford participating Members a unique opportunity to share ideas and experiences...and to learn from each other.

The AIPG Bylaws mandate a number of "standing" committees. In addition, the President each year appoints "Ad Hoc" Committees as needed.

Descriptions of AIPG Committees, along with their charges, membership composition and goals, have been printed in issues of the TPG. This information is also summarized in your Institute Membership Directory.

Now is the time to start thinking about your willingness to serve your Institute as a National Committee member. Plans are being made to name new or replacement members shortly and next year's President, Travis H. Hughes, would like to hear from you.

Suspended Members Lose Privileges

According to AIPG's Constitution and Bylaws, suspended Members—as of the date of their suspension—must cease using the Institute's seal in any form, including in advertising or on business cards or letterheads. They may not call themselves a "Certified Professional Geological Scientist" (CPGS) or a "Certified Professional Geologist" (CPG), nor may they use those acronyms after their AIPG Membership is terminated.

AIPG can, will, and has taken legal action against those not entitled to use its seal, certification titles or their acronyms. The Institute means to continue to vigilantly protect the public and guard the rights of Members to the status and prestige that comes with earning AIPG certification.

Upon suspension, former Members must return all AIPG insignia (stamps of the seal, steel embossing dies, Membership certificates, etc.) to Headquarters, as the Bylaws state. The Institute is prepared to take legal action to recover such items from suspended Members if they do not voluntarily surrender them.

Geological Manpower Forum Held

Forum II on Geological Manpower was held at Ohio State University (OSU) October 10th. The program was hosted by OSU's University Geology Department and was co-sponsored by the Institute. As the employment situation has changed markedly since the first Forum in 1981, this meeting was of great interest. The meeting had approximately 75 persons in attendance.

The AIPG was well represented, by President Ernest Lehmann, President-Elect Travis Hughes, Executive Director Victor Tannehill and Secretary-Treasurer Dick Anderson, Michael Wahl of the GSA, and other representatives of national organizations were on hand, as were delegates from Federal agencies, major companies and Midwest universities. Peter Webb and Kenneth Shellberg of the OSU Dept. of Geology & Mineralogy arranged for this year's highly successful Forum.

Future...Continued from Page 1

strategic planners. The industrial minerals industry is operating steadily, but its personnel requirements are few; employment within this segment is characterized by long term commitment and somewhat limited mobility.

The Federal Government is under a 12% reduction-in-force mandate for 1986 and State Governments also feel the pinch of reduced revenues from failing hydrocarbon prices and the loss of the metallic exploration industry.

Future Outlook: The trends in employment presently foreseeable tend to shape up in this manner for the next decade:

Petroleum Exploration—Steady growth, but not at percentages previously reached.

Mineral Exploration (Metallic)—Continued decline for the next 3-5 years, then a slight increase.

Mineral Exploration (Non-metallic)—Steady employment with minor growth.

Governmental & State Agencies—There will be hiring because most personnel are in the 50-65 age category. Advancement past first- and second-line management requires a PhD.

Engineering Geology—Steady growth for the next ten years.

Ground-Water Geology, Hydrogeology and Environmental Geology—Rapidly growing market, however, companies want specific academic exposure or experience in each specialty.

PRESIDENT...Continued from Page 1

sectors, hope is the predominant, driving force.

If we identify the public's problems, if we demonstrate the role of geology in these problems, if we competently solve those problems and if we emphasize the problem solving aspects of geology in all our roles as teachers, government employees, researchers, industry professionals, managers and consultants, then I think our "manpower" needs will follow market forces and become both more manageable and more predictable.

Ernest K. Lehmann
President

AAPG Officer Candidates for 1986-87

Officer candidates for the 1986-87 American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) executive committee have been announced.

The candidates for President-Elect are: Lawrence W. Funkhouser, Chevron Corp., San Francisco, and George B. Pichel, Union Oil Co. of Calif., Los Angeles.

The candidates for Vice President are: James M. Forgetson Jr., CPGS 1741, independent, Shreveport, La., and Lewis S. Pittman, CPGS 1652, Hunt Oil Co., Denver.

The candidates for Treasurer are: Lee C. Gerhard, CPGS 3461, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo., and Anthony Reso, Tenneco Oil Co., Houston.

The official biographies of the candidates will be published in the February, 1986 issue of the AAPG BULLETIN. Ballots will be mailed to the AAPG membership in the spring of 1986.

November, 1985
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR...

Fellow Geologist:

In the last year you have been able to read in many professional publications about the lack of recognition for work done by geologists. The question What can we do about our lack of press? has been raised by many geologists.

I urge each geologist to become involved with young people. Geology is the branch of science which has the whole earth for a laboratory. We can, as professional geologists, talk with young people and get across to them the excitement that brought us into our life work. We can also share with them the feeling of working out the answer to a jigsaw puzzle which reaches through time itself.

Several organizations have programs which introduce kids to geology, and the study of all the many faces of the earth. Three of these programs are: 4-H, geology project; Boy Scouts, geology merit badge; and, Girl Scouts, science sleuth. These programs, and others, can use help from professional geologists to support the work done by volunteer leaders, who are helping because of their interest in the earth.

Schools can also use help. Many do not have the funding for Earth Science programs. They can use speakers for classes and clubs, field trip guides and science project leaders.

If we, as professional geologists, spark an interest in geology in a few young people, we will be making our own press. That interest may be passed on to parents and friends. It is a small way to start, but one which, in time, can pay a big bonus.

William J. Gilliland
CPGS 3703

Editor’s Note: Penny Hanshaw coordinates the U.S. Geological Survey’s Geologic Division Field Assistant Program with the National Association of Geology Teachers. She received the following letter from Tom Hendrix, the Executive Secretary of the program. Tom is a professor of geology at Grand Valley State College in Allendale, Michigan. Tom also graciously updated this letter—italics—prior to its publication in the TPG.

Dear Penny:

Last spring I sent a questionnaire to all four-year schools in the U.S. that offer a baccalaureate degree in geology. The purpose of the questionnaire was to confirm the significant drop in field camp enrollments I had sensed from the Clearing House Service responses beginning late last spring and to measure the field camp market for 1986. So far, I have received 242 responses. The data are not complete, but several things are obvious.

Field camp enrollments, reflecting the overall nationwide decline in undergraduate geology majors, are off significantly this year, down by perhaps 25-33 percent. Some institutions which had begun to offer their own field camp 3-5 years ago, when large enrollments made it feasible or necessary, have now abandoned that effort or are contemplating it for next year. Mid-level camps are hurting for enrollments this year and several directors report that they will be hard pressed to stay in business if enrollments don’t increase next year. The large, better-known camps are still healthy, although a number of them are down 10-40 percent from the full enrollments that they have enjoyed for the past 5-7 years. If the enrollment decline continues, some of these camps which had added a second session to meet the increasing demand a decade ago might find themselves forced to drop back to a single session in a year or two.

The response I have received indicates clearly that the enrollment decline does, indeed, continue; in fact, we probably have not reached the bottom of the curve. If I had to make a guess, it would be that undergraduate geology enrollments, at least as they affect summer field camp enrollments, will not increase at least for the remainder of the decade. This decline does not threaten the NAGT-USGS/CSFTP, in my opinion, because we have been running a 3.5-4.0:1 ratio of nominees/interns since 1980, and I expect to receive at least 175 nominations next year despite the reduction in camp enrollments.

My survey disclosed that there still are about 40% of the schools who do not require a field camp. In 1967, this statistic emerged from a study I did of summer field courses. The percentage of students from these schools who take a summer field camp ranges from 10-90 percent, and averages slightly under 50 percent. The actual number of students who could (or should) take a summer field camp, but don’t, is about 400/year, or about 12-15 percent of the total summer field camp enrollment. Even if only half of these students could be convinced to take a summer field course, the impact of declining overall enrollments on summer field camp would be softened considerably. This information has been published in the Journal of Geologic Education (9/85), Geotimes (9/85) and the AAPG Explorer (8/25/85).

I think that the full enrollments of the past 5-6 years might have discouraged some schools from pushing their kids toward field camps. At the very least, we want to tell them, "Hey, look, there's room for your students next year—even in the best camps."

AAPG Committee on Future Projections

Thirteen members of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) have been named to a Select Committee, headed by Robert R. Berg and established by AAPG President William Fisher to study the demands and opportunities facing future petroleum geologists.

The Select Committee, created specifically to analyze trends in the industry and society which could affect current and future AAPG membership, will attempt to define the next 25 years for petroleum geologists, and offer suggestions on the kinds of individuals who will be best suited for that future.

The committee will report its findings at AAPG’s next annual meeting in Atlanta.

Ground Water: Balance Cleanup and Protection

By David W. Miller, CPGS 1757
with Paula L. Magnuson

Over the past few years, we in the ground-water field have profited from the billions of tax and corporate dollars spent on investigating and cleaning up hazardous-waste sites across the country. This massive effort, involving hundreds of Federally subsidized engineering contracts, thousands of technical and legal documents and millions of water samples, is allegedly aimed at solving ground water, one of this nation’s most important natural resources. Although some of this activity is justified, the cleanup movement may be diverting national attention away from important efforts to prevent ground-water pollution in the first place. Professional geologists can play a significant role in balancing the scale between cleanup and protection.

Most State and Federal water pollution control programs in place today are not adequate to prevent ground-water contamination because they are too narrowly focused on industrial waste discharges and hazardous waste facilities. In reality, less than one-third of ground-water pollution incidents are caused by regulated discharges such as landfills and industrial surface impoundments. The majority of the contamination problems affecting public supply wells I have worked on are traceable to poor industrial housekeeping practices, disposal of toxic consumer products into home septic systems, leaks from gasoline storage facilities and runoff from urban, mining and agricultural activities; not Superfund sites. Well contamination by such diverse sources can only be minimized by identifying critical ground-water recharge areas and applying a variety of engineering and land-use controls. This approach is designed to either prohibit or closely regulate activities that may be compatible with maintaining high quality ground water. Such controls are implemented primarily at the local level or through state and local cooperative efforts.

EPA’s response to the ground-water protection dilemma is the issuance of a strategy for utilizing the existing status to provide consistent protection to ground waters across the country. To this end, EPA has developed a national policy framework for ground-water protection based on a threeteried classification system. Of course, the task of identifying these ground-water areas is left up to the states. EPA has plans for strengthening state programs so they can implement these concepts. Technical assistance and some funds ($7 million) will be provided to help states develop comprehensive programs.

On the Hill several serious efforts are underway to develop major national ground-water legislation, possibly establishing national water-quality goals and ambient ground-water standards, and probably creating new Federal programs.

Even without Federal assistance, some states have already moved ahead with the development of comprehensive strategies for addressing ground-water protection issues. In some areas critical recharge areas and cones of influence for public supply wells are being mapped and designated for high levels of protection. However, the release of Superfund monies and finalization of Federal hazardous waste regulations have caused many state agencies to divert staff from ongoing environmental programs into hazardous-waste management enforcement. In most cases, state budgets are so limited that the administration of these and other cleanup-oriented Federal programs is being done at the expense of comprehensive planning and protection efforts.

Fortunately, the cleanup bonanza has not totally detracted from prevention programs at the sub-state level. County governments in four corners of the country have led their respective states in development of controls over nonpoint sources of hazardous materials. Industrial uses which involve storage and handling of significant quantities of hazardous materials are prohibited in the deep recharge areas of Suffolk County, New York; within cones of influence to public supply wells in Dade County, Florida; and in well recharge areas for about ten towns and Cape Cod. Underground fuel tanks are monitored, inspected and replaced according to strict standards through local ordinances in all three locations as well as in Santa Clara County, California. In each area the states have followed with state-wide statutes using the county version as a model.

Grass-roots protection programs have also succeeded at a very local level in a number of areas. Low density residential zoning has been involved in critical well field recharge areas in numerous municipalities, particularly in the eastern home rule states. Local health regulations have been used to ban toxic septic tank cleaners and control outdoor storage of chemicals and to prohibit discharge of toxic materials to sewage systems.

The question is: what are we doing to promote ground-water protection? Most ground-water consultants will, I think, agree that it is far more frustrating—and certainly less profitable—to work at land-use oriented preventive programs than high-tech, cleanup projects. My fellow survivors of 208 planning and it’s associated CAC’s (Citizen’s Advisory Committees), PAC’s (Policy … ) and TAC’s (Technical … ) will attest to the chronic sense of futility inherent in regional planning projects. The data base is never adequate; vested interests are overpowering, and no consultant can live up the the expectations of the municipal official.

Nevertheless, the professional geologist is in a unique position to guide states, regions, and local governments as they attempt to develop preventive programs. Who knows better what industrial practices are insidious contamination sources, how much land around a well you have to protect to assure water quality and where future well sites are that should be set aside? Unfortunately, the funding is not there to support our participation on a paid professional basis.

The amount of Federal funding set aside for the task is a drop in the bucket. The $7 million would hardly clean up one Superfund site, but it’s supposed to protect the nation’s ground water. Little or no funding may back up many of the more creative state and local initiatives. As a result, the professional geologist may be called upon increasingly to provide pro bono, or nominally-compensated advisory services to state and local Governments as they undertake the identification of critical areas and potential pollution sources.

On the bright side, our participation in these efforts, particularly legislative advisory committees, can sometimes lead to the funding of substantial professional studies. Witness the State of Massachusetts’ appropriation of $50 million for aquifer identification and well-field acquisition projects.

I would urge my fellow geologists to bone up on the recommendations of the EPA strategy and participate in the upcoming hearings on the strategy. In addition, keep your ear to the ground on state and local developments for ground-water protection. We should try to give constructive responses to (Continued on Page 8)
A Recap of Pending Federal Legislation Having Geologic Implications

This regular TPG column is intended to brief readers and keep them up-to-date on key current Washington legislative issues of major concern to professional geologists. You are urged to make your views known on these important pieces of pending legislation. Correspondence to Members and Committees of Congress can be sent to either the U. S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510 or to the U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

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<th>Legislative Issue</th>
<th>Potential Impact On Geology/Timetable</th>
<th>Contact</th>
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<tr>
<td>FEDERAL LANDS</td>
<td>Although some limited areas of public lands may require establishment of single-use management to preserve unique resources, most of the Nation’s land should be governed by a multiple-use policy that permits continuing exploration and development of mineral and energy resources on the maximum area possible in an environmentally-sound manner. The onshore oil and gas leasing program is currently under review.</td>
<td>House Interior Committee.</td>
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<td>RCRA/SUPERFUND</td>
<td>The taxing authority of the five-year, $1.6 billion toxic waste cleanup program known as Superfund expired September 30. In debate over continuing Superfund, the major issue is the tax that supports the program. Businesses will be affected by the amount authorized and taxing authority used.</td>
<td>Members of the House and Senate.</td>
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<td>GROUND-WATER PROTECTION</td>
<td>Ground water is a most important natural resource. Wise development, management and protection, knowledge of ground water and its problems, are essential. U. S. ground water resources need to be managed in the best long-term interest of the Nation. Conference were appointed in July on S124 and HR1650 (Safe Drinking Water Act).</td>
<td>Members of the House and Senate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAX REFORM</td>
<td>The House continues working on tax reform legislation; the Senate Finance Committee will not begin working out final details until the House passes its bill. The Administration’s proposed changes in the Accelerated Cost Recovery System would increase the cost of capital for equipment. The Administration’s foreign tax credit provisions would lead to an increase in the overall effective tax rate on foreign-source income of U. S. businesses.</td>
<td>Members of the House and Senate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEOLOGIC HAZARDS</td>
<td>Natural geologic processes become hazards when they interact adversely with the activities of man.</td>
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Lobbying in Washington. A privately published annual listing of “persons working to influence government policies and actions to advance their own or their clients’ interests” listed 4,000 names in 1977 and 10,000 in its 1985 edition. Some were probably merely overlooked in 1977, but most represent “a continuing migration of association offices to Washington, an increase in the number of advocacy groups and a gradual expansion of the public affairs-government relations profession.” An article by Ronald Brownstein in the National Journal, 9-14-85, notes that heavy and persistent lobbying has turned the House around on Superfund this year. “Lobbyists have been visible at every step, advising harried congressional staffers onnumbing technical issues, reviewing proposed legislation and forwarding their own proposals.” Of the 5,500 professional associations in this country, 2,000 or so are headquartered in the Washington area, and most of the others maintain at least small lobbying and government relations offices. A recent arrival from a New York address is the American Association of Engineering Societies, representing more than one-half million engineers.

Asbestos politics. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has been doing its best to show Capitol Hill and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that not all asbestos minerals are equally dangerous. However, parts of Congress and the agencies apparently have painted themselves into a corner and would rather not face the facts, despite numerous briefings and documentation they have received in recent months. The latest brushoff is in the 148-page report of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce (Dingell) in which the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is chastised repetitiously for holding up EPA’s asbestos regulations and requiring the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Consumer Products Safety Commission (CPSC) to review them.

The Dingell report acknowledges briefly that there is a “blue-white” issue, but it accepts an EPA assurance that its draft regulations are based on its risk assessment of white (chrysotile) asbestos. The USGS’s (Malcolm Ross) contention is that “non-occupational exposure to chrysotile asbestos is not a hazard, and thus it is usually unnecessary to remove asbestos from buildings and to ban many asbestos products.” At a March 1985 hearing before the House Committee on Appropriations, the new EPA Administrator said that EPA will undertake a “fresh, objective review of the scientific assumptions” behind its 1982 order that all U.S. schools inspect for asbestos. The Appropriations Committee and OMB have apparently gotten the message. OMB returned the proposal to ban the use of asbestos in tiles, roofing materials and asbestos cement pipe back to the agency.

A British medical report on the lung tissue from workers in a Norwegian asbestos cement plant showed that the percent of crocidolite, amosite and anthophyllite in the tissue varied between 76 and 99 percent. Yet the use of asbestos in the plant over a 38-year period was 91.7 percent chrysotile. The finger points at amosite and crocidolite since miners who were contaminated at either location have not reported died of mesothelioma. So, school boards and similar bodies are in a difficult position, having to decide whether or not to spend money, perhaps unnecessarily. Removal could cause more asbestos-lined disease than it seeks to prevent. Also, lawyers and clients enjoying large fees in the suits against asbestos mining and processing companies may or may not want to get too deeply into the medical research on the effects of chrysotile vs. crocidolite and amosite.

Draft House Interior Committee bills on onshore oil and gas leasing. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) would be required to offer leases competitively before reoffering them noncompetitively. Minimum bids might be $10 or $50 per acre. Where a land-use plan had not considered oil and gas leasing, no leasing could take place until the plans were updated.

Delaware River Basin Commission. This Commission is one of the few interstate bodies that has the legal authority to mandate a unified management plan. A proposed regulation requiring metering of ground-water withdrawal sites will be the subject of a public hearing 11-26-85 at West Trenton, N.J. At present, the Commission requires the monitoring of the water sent to users (service-monitoring), and only then to new or extended systems designed to serve more than 250 connections or distribute more than 100,000 gallons per day. The proposed amendment calls for source-metering and recording of both new and existing ground-water withdrawals that exceed 100,000 gallons per day during any 30-day period. Written comments on the proposed rule will be accepted for an unspecified period after the hearing. 50FR41908

Solid waste “open dump” list. Under the Resource Conservation And Recovery Act (RCRA), states are identifying dumps that do not meet sanitary landfill standards or in other ways fail to comply with 40CFR Part 257. From state sources, EPA has compiled the fifth updated list of these prohibited open dumps even though it will lack legal authority to take any enforcement action until sometime in late 1989. States, however, are beginning to take action and are at least ranking the open dumps that they are identifying. EPA’s list is available from its Regional Offices or from its State Programs Branch, 401 M. St. SW, Washington D.C. 20460, (202) 382-2210 50FR41952-41955.

Coal mining effluent limitations. In 1983, following a court challenge, EPA undertook revision of its 1982 effluent guidelines and standards under the Clean Water Act. Amendments proposed in 1984 have now been promulgated in final form as 40CFR Part 434. 50FR41296-41312

Expanding interim status for hazardous-waste facilities. A hazardous-waste facility may lawfully operate only if it has a permit or interim status. Under a 1984 law, interim status was lost 11-6-85 unless the facility applied for a final determination regarding the issuance of a permit and certified its compliance with all applicable ground-water monitoring and financial requirements by that date. Hazardous-waste facilities, for this purpose, include landfills; land treatment units; surface impoundments for disposal, treatment or storage; waste piles; and Class I hazardous-waste underground injection wells. Compliance, not just comment, is required by EPA. 50FR38946-38949

EPA high-level radioactive-waste standards. The final rules applicable to both the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NCR) regulated activities and defense activities regulated by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) have been published as 40CFR Part 191. Included are ground-water protection requirements that disposal systems shall be designed to provide a reasonable expectation that, for 1,000 years after disposal, undisturbed performance of the disposal system shall not cause the radionuclide concentrations in water withdrawn

NOVEMBER, 1985
from most Class I ground waters to exceed drinking water standards. 50FR38066-38069

Handbook on fresh-water wetlands for waste-water management. EPA has a handbook available on this subject, applicable to the southeastern states. Try Region IV, Atlanta, (404) 881-3776. 50FR37908

National Priorities List (NPL) for hazardous substances. In the fourth annual update of the NPL, EPA added 38 sites. This brings the number of proposed sites to 309, in addition to the 541 that have been promulgated. The list is primarily informational, identifying sites which apparently warrant remedial action. Listing does not of itself require action by the owner or operator, nor does it assign liability. Those actions can follow, based on more detailed studies. 50FR37950-37956

The mining waste exclusion. RCRA excluded “solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation and processing of ores and minerals” from regulation as hazardous wastes under that Act. Until now this exclusion has been interpreted broadly, applying to wastes generated at smelters and refineries, etc. Now EPA proposes to eliminate from the mining waste exclusion many wastes from processing ores and minerals. Comments are due 12-2-85. 50FR40292. Both the District Court and the Environmental Defense Fund are pressing the EPA on this matter.

Uranium mill tailings. Following analysis of 26 public comments, the NRC has revised its rules under 10CFR Parts 40 and 150 to conform them to EPA regulations. A number of changes are made to the 12 criteria. Henceforth, all ground water is to be protected, regardless of its quality or its use. The criterion on radon now provides for “an earthen cover over tailings or wastes at the end of milling operations... which provides reasonable assurance of control of radiological hazards to (1) be effective for 1,000 years, to the extent reasonably achievable, and, in any case, for at least 200 years, and (2) limit releases of radon... so as not to exceed an average release rate of 20 picocuries per square meter per second to the extent practicable (this is a relaxation)... Monitoring for radon after installation of an appropriately designed cover is not required.” 50FR41852-41866

Water Resources Research And Use Program. The USGS has proposed its new regulations for administering the Water Resources Research Act of 1984. The program includes technology development. It provides support in the form of dollar-for-dollar matching grants or contracts to educational institutions, private foundations, private firms, individuals and agencies of local or State governments for research concerning any aspect of a water resource-related problem deemed to be in the National interest. The draft regulations tell how to apply, how applications will be evaluated and ranked and what the reporting procedures will be. Comments are due by 12-17-85. 50FR42178-42191

A reminder on BLM Resource Management Planning (RMP). The public can become involved at several stages of RMP development, but the most effective involvement would be in the next to the last stage, when a draft RMP/EIS is made available for the public. That is the best time to see if mineral potential, mineral access, ground-water, paleontology, geologic hazards, etc. are appropriately considered. Earlier, comments during the “intent to prepare” or the “scoping” stages can also be effective. When the final RMP/EIS is opened for perhaps 30 days of comment, only those persons who participated in earlier planning phases are eligible to protest decisions of the District Manager imbedded in the final plan. A final RMP is not easily reopened.

**GROUND WATER...Continued from Page 5**

agencies struggling with classification and land-use decisions. It's easy to find the flaws in the typical environmental legislation emanating from these efforts, but in the long run we could all be the losers.

Finally, it wouldn't hurt to spend a few extra minutes with our clients in the water utility industry and try to interest them in preventive planning for their well fields. Similarly, some guidance to industrial clients on good housekeeping practices now can save not only well fields, but millions of dollars worth of future cleanup costs (we can sacrifice a few jobs for the cause!)

Our help and cooperation over the next few years could be critical to the implementation of programs that make sense, and that we can live with. It's up to us to see that the nation doesn't throw good money after bad by continuing the national obsession with cleanup activities at the expense of true protection efforts.

**AWG Publishes Geoscientist Survey**

A national survey of geoscientists conducted by the Association for Women Geoscientists during the fall of 1983 found the median annual income for all respondents was $27,000.

The most startling difference between the men and women responding to the survey was in the distribution of income. There is a substantially larger proportion of males in the $25,000-$75,000 range. Even when controlling for factors such as full- vs part-time work, age and level of education, the income level of male respondents was significantly higher than that of female respondents.

A Summary Report on 1983-84 National Survey of Geoscientists appears in the June, 1985, issue of GAES, a newsletter of the Association for Women Geoscientists (P.O. Box 1005, Menlo Park, CA 94026).

Median age of the respondents was 31 years, 94% were Caucasians, the largest minority group represented were Asian Americans (3%), 65% were either married or living with a partner, and 60% held a master's degree or higher. The survey also revealed that 73% of the respondents were trained in geology and 25% in geophysics, 24% were currently students, 23% were employed in the oil and gas industry and 22% by the Federal government.
WASHINGTON

The Annual Meeting of the Washington Section of AIPG was held in Yakima on November 9th at the Holiday Motor Inn.

This Annual Meeting did not have a scheduled program but rather involved the Membership in discussing what activities the Section should pursue in the future. Nomination and election of 1986 officers was part of the agenda, and the Governor was invited to attend.

This meeting was informal and was intended to get the Section together to discuss the issues that we as geologists felt were important to our profession.

Rex B. Humphrey
President

ARIZONA

We have recently produced a 1985-86 directory for the Arizona Section of AIPG. We are distributing copies to all legislators and local government agency directors. This was our first attempt at a directory, and we intend to update and revise it in the future.

Our Section is closely monitoring legislative hearings regarding sunset review of registration for geologists in Arizona, and we have testified and anticipate future testimony in support of retaining registration. We will keep you posted on this issue.

Mary Ann Niccoli
Secretary

KENTUCKY

The new officers. Election results and the new officers for 1985-86 were announced at the annual meeting held at Owensboro on August 16th. The following persons will serve this year:

**President**
James K. Vincent

**President-Elect**
Paul D. Dubois

**Vice President**
Lowell E. Brandenburg

**Secretary-Treasurer**
John C. Philley

Notes on the Owensboro meeting. Twenty Members attended the meeting. Dick Naylor, President, in the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer, reminded the audience that minutes of the previous meeting and a Treasurer's report appeared in the July issue of the Newsletter. Ron Yost is reportedly still working on proposed revisions to the Section's Bylaws.

Larry Rhodes, General Chairman, sent word that all appeared to be under control regarding preparations for the Section to host the 1987 AIPG Annual Meeting, scheduled for Lexington on October 14, 15, and 16, 1987. Wally Hagan and Bill MacQuown reported on the current status of the registration bill. The bill has been pre-filed. It was announced that Dick Naylor, Larry Rhodes and Jim Vincent would attend the 22nd Annual Meeting of AIPG in St. Paul, Minnesota on September 18, 19, and 20 (which they did). Phil Miles reported on the results of the election. After dinner, Dick Naylor entertained the group with stories of his adventures on the North Sea and in Libya. Five Members stayed overnight to enjoy golf the next morning.

Our first meeting. The first meeting of this new year was held in Lexington, October 18th at the Springs Motel on Harrodsburg Road. This meeting was primarily an organizational one. Preparation for efforts to promote the registration bill are our Section's Number One concern.

Executive Committee meeting. In conjunction with the meeting, the new officers met to discuss plans and strategies for the new year. Jim Vincent, our President, invited some of the "wiser and older" heads to meet with us to share their sage advice.

Dick Naylor
President 1985

OHIO

A luncheon meeting of the Ohio Section of AIPG was held October 17th at Mother's Restaurant. The speaker was Rep. David Hartley, who talked on ground-water legislation and what AIPG can do in this connection.

The Annual Meeting of the Ohio Section will be on Friday evening, November 22nd at the Rodeway Inn on Route 161, Columbus. Section Members will receive a notice about this, together with a ballot for 1986 officers.

Members of the Ohio Section who attended the national AIPG meeting in St. Paul were Dick Anderson, Bob Bates, Jay Lehr and Donna Studniarz. Dick is completing his term as national Secretary-Treasurer. He received a Presidential Certificate of Merit. Jay gave a typically forceful and entertaining talk on hydrogeology and future prospects for employment in that field.

Bob Bates
Newsletter Editor

GEORGIA

The Georgia Section met September 27th in Sandy Springs. New officers for 1985-86 are: President—Serge Gonzales; Vice President—Ralph D. Loughman; Secretary-Treasurer—Kenneth A. Nelson. Charles Spiers and Robert Dickerson remain as Chairman of the Screening Board and Membership effort respectively. Those present unanimously accepted the offer of new Member Jonathan M. Brown to serve as Section Newsletter Editor.

We had seven Members, two spouses and three guests (all perspective candidates for Membership) in attendance. Major focus of the meeting was the exchange of information, followed by a discussion of future meetings and the direction of activities desired for the Section. Greatest interest for the immediate future centers upon the Georgia Registration Board and its examination practices.

We intend to contact the Board and the State Secretary in charge of all the examining Boards and determine if some col...
lective group can be assembled for a presentation-discussion at the next Section meeting in early 1986. Other meeting possibilities that will be investigated include: (1) Joint meetings with one or more Sections in the adjacent States (Alabama, Florida, Tennessee); (2) a coastal Georgia trip that might involve a ½-day field trip and/or a deep-sea fishing so- journ; and (3) joint meetings with other State organizations such as AIME, AEG, or the Georgia Geological Society.

Serge Gonzales
President

OREGON

Results of balloting for 1986 AIPG Oregon Section affairs:

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<td>PRESIDENT</td>
<td>Durga Rimal</td>
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<td>VICE PRESIDENT</td>
<td>Jerry Gray</td>
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<td>Ron Geitgey</td>
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<td>TREASURER</td>
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Our congratulations to the new officers, who have now taken office.

Allen F. Agnew
1985 President

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN

It has been a few weeks since the Annual Meeting and the Steering Committee has just held its final meeting on financing, so it is time to put my feet up on my desk and reflect on the September event. In general, I feel the Annual Meeting can be rated a success. Although the attendance was not record setting, it was comfortably above average. In terms of the number of State Sections represented, I believe we may have set a new record and that is gratifying.

There is no doubt the theme of our event “The Future of our Profession” set the stage for thought-provoking addresses by our various speakers. We are extremely pleased by the positive response by the attendees and the numerous requests for transcripts of all of the presentations. Presently, our program chairperson is in the process of obtaining hard copies and these will be available on a limited basis at a later date. Information will be provided in a future issue of the TPG.

Although individual letters of thank you have been sent to the many speakers who participated in this year’s meeting, I would like to take this opportunity to once again thank them for their valuable contribution of time and talent. Quality speakers always result in a quality meeting.

The entire Steering Committee is pleased with the contribution of time and financial support by our Section Members. It was enlightening to see the large number of younger Members who actively worked on the various committees. I am reassured our Section will have a strong base of involved professionals for the future.

I did mention that we had just completed our final Steering Committee meeting, regarding the financial aspects of the meeting. Although there still are a few outstanding bills to be paid, I am proud to announce that we have turned a slight profit. At this point, I am sure Vic is smiling. Subject to a vote of the Section Executive Committee, I suspect a major portion of the profit will be dedicated to the AIPG Foundation Fund.

Another item I would like to comment on concerns our native son, Ernie Lehmann. Needless to say, we are proud to have one of our own as President of the Institute. The fact that the Annual Meeting could be held in his home state during his term is frosting on the cake. Ernie—“This one was for you.”

Lastly, the Steering Committee wants to thank all of those who joined us in St. Paul. The success of our Institute lies in the activity or inactivity of its Members. The establishment of new friendship, the continuation of old friendships and the exchange of technical information are just a few fringe benefits associated with being involved in our profession. We greatly appreciate the time you spent with us, and look forward to seeing you in Colorado in 1986.

Terry E. Swor
President

MISSOURI

The Missouri Section of the AIPG held its fall meeting September 27th in Salem, Missouri. The Missouri Section voted to set dues for the 1986 fiscal year at $10/year.

Unfortunately, written notice that we intended to set $18 dues at $10 per person reached Headquarters after the October 1st deadline and therefore was not reported in last month’s TPG Section dues table.

Robert C. Laudon
Secretary-Treasurer

KANSAS

Section Vice President Will Gilliland has set up a Fall meeting with dinner in Wichita on Friday, November 15th. The affair will be held at the Rodeway Inn at 6:00 p.m. with a mixer, dinner at 7:00 p.m., and the program at 8:00 p.m.

A blue ribbon panel will highlight the program and discuss What is a Good Prospect. Robert Cowdery, Petroleum Incorporated; Orvie Howell, Hinkle Oil Company; and John Roger McCoy, Wichita Consultant, will be panel members. The discussion will be moderated by Will Gilliland.

A short business meeting will also be held.

Get to know your colleagues in the Kansas Section; hear some expert advice; participate in your Section activities; bring a spouse or friend; have a GRAND TIME! Fill out the form mailed to you, send it with your check to Steve Ovens.

Those wishing overnight accommodations at the Rodeway Inn should call 800-228-2000. For more information call Will Gilliland (evenings) (316) 733-4858, or call Bob Vincent at (316) 262-3322.

The Kansas Section is sending copies of the three Institute Issues and Answers booklets to each Kansas State Legislator, the Governor and key natural resources department heads. Copies are also being sent to other state government departments and legislative research staff. The three booklets are: Ground Water, Hazardous Waste and Radioactive Waste.
tive Waste.

Because of a late start in 1985, and the desire to establish an active Section program, the three current officers have volunteered to continue to serve for 1986. An informal poll of some 12 Members recommended 9 to 3 for the carryover this year. This is by no means a mandate and can be changed if the majority of Members desire.

Those polled were split 50-50 on changing the Bylaws to elect officers for two years all the time. Many of those voting for two years felt that continuity was important. Programs could be carried through to completion and more Section activity would result. Several voters for one year felt that enthusiasm would be better and less “burn out” would be involved.

If the current slate is to continue, a nominating committee of this year’s officers and two other Members will recommend a slate for 1987 next Spring. The election will take place early in the Fall, so that communication and continuity can be established with the new officers.

To a geologist, a thousand years is nothing.... which is a good reason not to loan a geologist any money!

Stanley C. Grant
President

ILLINOIS-INDIANA

The Fall Meeting will be held Wednesday, November 13, 1985 at the Ramada Inn, near the intersection of I-74 and Lynch Spur Road in Danville, Illinois. Four speakers will discuss practical applications of small or personal computers to geologic problems.

The program for the meeting includes (Central Standard Time):
10:00 — 11:00 Registration, coffee and rolls
11:00 — 12:00 Section Business Meeting
12:00 — 1:30 Luncheon
1:30 — 2:05 George Tanner, Hydrocarbon Exploration and Kendall Drilling Company: Using a portable computer for petroleum exploration data.
3:15 — 3:50 James Goss, Amax Coal Company: Downsizing geologic problems to fit the microcomputer.

If you plan to attend please send a check for $13, payable to Illinois-Indiana Section, AIPG, to Myrna M. Killey, Secretary-Treasurer, Illinois-Indiana Section, AIPG, 1505 Delmont Court, Urbana, IL 61801 by November 8th. Phone: 217/344-1481. The cost includes registration, lunch, rent of meeting room, coffee and donuts, soft drinks and gratuities.

C. E. Wier
Program Chairman

CAPITOL

The new slate of officers for the Capitol Section of AIPG for 1986:

PRESIDENT
James J. Pittman

VICE PRESIDENT
Jay Douglas Nauman

SECRETARY-TREASURER
Sherie C. Harding

Meetings for the coming year will provide a variety of educational and politically significant geologic topics. The Governmental Affairs Committee of AIPG will plan and sponsor luncheon meetings jointly with the Capitol Section every other month. The first on November 6th featured Ron Hoffer, geologist with the Office of Ground Water Management, EPA. As in past years, Capitol Section meetings are scheduled bimonthly, hence, each month a program will be available to Capitol Section Members and guests.

On October 8th, our first luncheon meeting hosted Mr. Alfred Whitehouse, Environmental Engineer, Buffalo Coal Company, Inc. Mr. Whitehouse presented an excellent overview of Maryland’s coal industry and followed with an enlightening discussion of technical people in Washington. He pointed out that policy change is difficult and slow whether on State or Federal level. Broad perception and patience are important qualities for the success of a technical person in politics.

Sherie C. Harding
Secretary-Treasurer

ALASKA

ANCHORAGE

Due to a combination of circumstances, we were not able to put together a viable meeting agenda for the October meeting in Anchorage, but hope that you found November’s offering worth the wait. On November 5, 1985, the Alaska Section of AIPG held a luncheon meeting at the Holiday Inn at 3rd and A. Featured was a panel presentation and discussion on “HAZARDOUS-WASTE DISPOSAL in ALASKA”, with emphasis on geological inputs to protect the public.

As background, some of you probably know that DEC is rapidly forging a draft of State regulations and related procedures for compliance concerning the siting of waste facilities. A few of us have become involved, assisting DEC with technical expertise. Recognizing the complexity and responsibility mandated by the Legislature, we aired the issue with AIPG Members.

The panel consisted of Carl Reller of DEC from Juneau, Jim Sweeney of the Municipality of Anchorage Solid Waste Department, Larry Acob of R & M Engineers and Randy Updike and Larry Dearborn, both with DGS. We reserved substantial time for inputs from AIPG Members.

FAIRBANKS

Apparently, nothing particularly noteworthy transpired at their first fall meeting (October). The next scheduled meeting is December 4th (Wednesday). The subject of the meeting is
undetermined as of yet, however, a chairman and vice-chairman will be elected. For an update, contact Ken Manning at (907) 479-4890.

STATEWIDE

We have confirmation of two new Members: Curtis Freeman (Anchorage) and Rodney Combellick (Fairbanks). Congratulations! Our tabulation shows the Alaska Section now has 89 regular Members.

The Alaska Geological Society has asked that we announce that professional geologists working in Alaska are invited to submit short articles of general geological interest to AGS for publication in their newsletter format. Contact Helen Hankins at 267-1200.

The Executive Committee will meet soon to get officer election procedures in motion. We anticipate attaching a ballot to the next meeting notice (late November), so that the results can be announced at the December meeting. If you would like to volunteer to serve on the nominating committee, call Ross Schaff at 762-2178 as soon as possible.

Larry Dearborn
Secretary/Treasurer

COLORADO

The election results are in and official. New officers for 1986 are:

President—Susan M. Landon
Vice President—Richard M. Winar
Secretary—Cathryn R. Stewart
Treasurer—Michael G. Peceny

Executive Board:

David M. Abbott, Jr.
Lloyd A. Carlson
William G. Weist, Jr.

Upon hearing of her “landslide victory” as an unopposed candidate, our newly-elected President, Susan Landon, said she is looking forward to an exciting and productive 1986, and the culmination of her year in office will be hosting the 1986 annual meeting in Keystone, Colorado. Let’s give all of our officers the support they need and deserve.

Susan and Larry Anna are General Chairmen for the 1986 AIPG Annual Meeting. The planned technical program will focus on the interaction among industry, government and the general public on the issues of exploration and development of our natural resources.

Activities will begin with an icebreaker overlooking Keystone Lake. A Western theme will be carried through a barbeque on the banks of the Snake River. Available activities include golf, tennis, swimming, river rafting, boating, horseback riding, etc . . . See you there!

Speaking of Susan, she was presented an Alumni Achievement Award by the Knox College Alumni Association in Galesburg, Illinois, Landon, a 1972 Knox graduate, was honored for her “distinguished career as a petroleum geologist.” She is a senior staff geologist with Amoco Production Co. of Denver. She was one of the first women geologists to work for the firm. Landon specializes in unconventional methods of exploring for gas and oil in Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, Florida and other states.

WYOMING

The regular monthly meeting of the Section convened at about noon, October 9th, in Casper, Wyoming. Section President Roy Guess led discussions on some legislative issues affecting geologists and welcomed a prospective new Member who was in attendance.

The formal program for the meeting was a report by AIPG Editor Gary B. Glass on the Annual Meeting in St. Paul. Editor Glass, who was also the Section’s representative on the 1985 and 1986 Advisory Boards, gave a rundown on the two Board meetings, the Executive Committee Meeting and Committee Reports, the Business Meeting, and the Annual Meeting in general. Questions about AIPG national activities, as well as activities of the Wyoming Geological Survey, followed Glass’ prepared discussion.

The following Members have been nominated for Section office, have accepted the nomination and have been voted into office:

PRESIDENT
Bill A. Street
VICE PRESIDENT
Wallace W. Stewart
SECRETARY-
TREASURER
Ronald A. Baugh

Roy H. Guess
1985 President

In Memoriam...

David M. Erickson, CPGS 3520, 53, a geologist who specialized in hydrology, died September 14, 1985, at his home in Pocasset, Ohio, after a brief illness.

Husband of Dorothy (Exley) Erickson, he was in Albany, N.Y., and was a graduate of the University of Rochester.

From 1953 to 1956, Mr. Erickson was a Lieutenant Junior Grade, in the Navy. From 1959 to 1963, he was a member of the planning board in Lincoln Park, N.J. From 1968 to 1980, he was a member of the planning board in Andover. In 1974, he became chairman of the Andover board.

From 1956 to 1985, he worked for the Hydro Group Inc. of New Jersey. He was Vice President and member of the Board of Directors. From 1980 to 1985 Erickson was district manager of the Ranney Division, of Westerville, Ohio. He was also president of Ground Water Associates Inc.

Word has been received of the death October 27, 1985 of Robert M. Lindvall, CPGS 337. A charter Member of the Institute, he was a retired professional geologist in Denver, Colorado.
Our Members Make the News...

The Herbert C. Hoover Award is presented by the Washington, D.C., Section of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Mining Engineers to an individual who has demonstrated outstanding achievement in the minerals profession and who has been a major motivating force behind activities in the society.

This year's Hoover Award winner is Gus H. Goudarzi, CPGS 1069, who recently retired after 36 years with the U.S. Geological Survey. Gus began his career in mining engineering with the Navy over 40 years ago. During his work with the USGS, he conducted major programs in Saudi Arabia, Libya and Brazil, in addition to studies in the U.S. Most recently he supervised the USGS Forest Service Wilderness Program. His long list of publications is highlighted by "Geology and Mineral Resources of Libya," published in USGS Professional Paper 660 and a series of geologic and mineral-resource maps of South America.

Richard H. Pearl, CPGS 2340, has joined the Chicago, Illinois office of Dames and Moore as Senior Hydrogeologist where he will be responsible for client development and technical management of hydrogeological investigations, ground-water contamination studies and water quality evaluations for industrial and governmental clients. Prior to joining Dames and Moore he was President of his own firm, R. H. Pearl and Associates, Denver, Colo. and was associated with Blankenship Oil and Development Corp., Denver. Prior to that he was with the Colorado Geological Survey, U.S. Geological Survey, Sunray DX Oil Co. and the Colorado Water Conservation Board.

Howard Consultants, Inc., has announced the addition of Marsha L. Taylor, CPGS 6950, as Vice President for Hydrogeologic Services and a principal of the firm. According to President James Howard: "Ms. Taylor will significantly enhance our capabilities of aiding clients in all facets of hydrogeologic research pertaining to water supply development, well field design and management and ground-water contamination."

Robert L. Vincent, CPGS 6866, formerly with Lane Wells, has started a new consulting firm, GROUND WATER ASSOCIATES, INC. The company maintains offices at 610 N. Main, Wichita.

As the name implies, Bob and his associates will specialize in water wells, ground water and related geological and hydrogeological activities.

We wish Bob, and his company, success in this new venture!

New USGS Guide to Information

The U.S. Geological Survey has published Circular 900, Guide to Obtaining USGS Information, Compiled by Kurt Dodd, H.K. Fuller and P.F. Clarke, 35 p. This 1984 report describes sources of USGS information and shows in tabular form USGS products and where they are available. A section will acquaint you with ordering procedures. Information can be found quickly by subject, by product or by organization. For a copy, write to the USGS, 582 National Center, Reston, VA 22092.

Statement on Policy Positions

At the 1985 Advisory Board Meeting in St. Paul, the Illinois-Indiana Section presented a statement on the need for an AIPG policy on AIPG's representation by spokespersons. Excerpts from this statement follow (complete versions of the statement are available from AIPG Headquarters).

The Illinois-Indiana Section of AIPG notes with concern the practice by official representatives of the Institute making public statements on issues about which geologists have no special expertise. We believe such practices should cease, because (1) only self-interest, not professionalism, is served in making such public statements, and (2) significant proportions of the membership as well as prospective members are alienated.

The Illinois-Indiana Section urges that a code of conduct be set for persons representing the Institute. Testimony regarding geological information and speculation (e.g., the amount of mineral wealth under wilderness areas) and (2) professional concerns (e.g., geologists under the Surface Mining Act) should continue unencumbered. Testimony easily identified as lobbying for either industrial positions (e.g., favoring exploration of the mineral wealth in wilderness areas) or environmental positions (e.g., general overall support of the Surface Mining Act) should not occur. There are groups capable of articulating these positions, and our spokespeople should disassociate strongly their views as being personal if asked again after demurring as an official representative of the Institute...

As a recent example of this practice, we cite the article entitled "Comments on National Mineral and Materials Policy" in the July 1984 issue of TPG. Our concerns arising from this testimony are as follows:

(1) As stated in the article's introduction, "the Institute represents a broad spectrum of professional geologists," and it "deals with the professional concerns of geologists." Precisely because these statements are both true—because AIPG does represent a broad spectrum, not just a narrow slice of the profession, and it does (or should) deal with the concerns of the profession as a whole, not merely the concerns of a narrow slice of the profession—we urge the Institute to use great caution in order to maintain a sense of balance in its public statements. This balance is not maintained when a public statement purporting to represent the Membership of the Institute states "we generally support the purposes of the act, especially insofar as they encourage exploration and development of domestic mineral resources..." (July 1984 TPG, p. 1; emphasis ours). To "promote increased knowledge of the nation's mineral potential" is laudable: the more knowledge we have on this subject, the wiser, more reasoned, and better documented can be our input at appropriate places in the decision-making process. To "encourage development," however, is to take a stand for all Institute Members whether they are for or against development in public lands already withdrawn from mineral entry.

(2) The greater part of the statement addresses the critical nature of mineral supply, dependence on imports, the strategic nature of minerals and reducing reliance on imports—all of which should be of concern to geologists as private citizens, but on none of which should AIPG take an official stand because they are matters of national economic policy, not matters pertaining to professionalism in geology. It is inappropriate for an organization purporting to represent professional geologists from a "broad spectrum" to make

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statements on matters of national economic strategy. If AIPG feels it should comment on an national minerals and materials policy, it should limit its comments to the quality, quantity, occurrence, distribution and cost cut-off point of extraction of domestic mineral resources. To do otherwise is to serve only the self-interest of a certain segment of the profession—those in the mineral resource development field—not the professionalism of the "board spectrum" of its whole membership . . .

Other organizations exist which can and do effectively represent the concerns of particular segments of the geological profession and which can legitimately represent pro-industry and pro-environmental stands on matters of public policy affecting them. AIPG, on the contrary, stands only for professionalism, by maintaining the highest professional standards, evaluating the professional qualifications and conduct of its Members, and adhering to its established code of ethics. Professionalism and ethics include a reponsible representation of the views of its Members from all segments of the profession, not just those from industry . . .

Anticipating Members’ concerns, the 1985 Executive Committee already has a draft policy to guide AIPG when it speaks on public issues. Once all comments on this policy are received from members of the Executive Committee, the draft will be circulated for further comments, recommendations or acceptance.

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.

APPEL, Gordon, CPGS 6952, Columbus, OH
DOWNEY, Harold D., CPGS 6958, Rifle, CO
DOYLE, Diane M., CPGS 6960, Pittsburgh, PA
FEIN, Michael N., CPGS 6962, Metairie, LA
GAY, Frank T., CPGS 6955, Twinsburg, OH
GREENBERG, Seymour S., CPGS 6959, West Chester, PA
HUTCHINSON, Peter J., CPGS 6954, Houston, TX
JACKSON, Richard A., CPGS 6953, Lakewood, CO
KULIBERT, Richard J., CPGS 6951, Fulton, NY
MARKS, Robert J., CPGS 6956, Richmond, TX
SAND, Virginia M., CPGS 6953, New Philadelphia, OH
SCHERRER, James S., CPGS 6957, Philadelphia, PA
TIVY, Stephen V., CPGS 6964, Littleton, CO

Associates

BARKER, Henry B., A316, Tampa, FL

MOVING?

... don't forget to send AIPG your new address!

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.


*ALLAN, Elaine M., 1225 Westheimer Drive No. 58, Austin, TX 78752. Sponsors: Michael E. Bentley, William A. Trippett II, Robert T. Kent.


MITCHELL, John B., P. O. Box 74947, Fairbanks, AK 99707. Sponsors: Anita Williams, Clarence Wendt, Mark Robinson, Arnold Buzalini, Harold Noyes.


PUCHNER, Christopher C., P. O. Box 110827, Anchorage, AK 99511. Sponsors: Sam Adams, T. E. Smith, W. I. Van der Poel, N. H. Brewer, D. A. Heatwole.

RUARK, Michael D., 3623 South Ivy Court, Aurora, CO 80013. Sponsors: Ted V. Jennings, Donald Levandowski, John Shane, James Murphree, James Niehaus.

RUMAK, Fred P., 716 Centre Road S.W., Calgary, Alberta, (Continued On Back Cover)
DPA Changes Requirements

The requirements for Certified Petroleum Geologist (CPG) sponsorship were reviewed and changed at a recent American Association of Petroleum Geologists—Division of Professional Affairs (AAPG-DPA) board meeting. This was done in an effort to strengthen and add enhanced credibility to the certification procedure, according to DPA president George Boles.

The total number of sponsors necessary for certification will remain three, Boles said, but the following changes were made concerning qualifications:

“Sponsors shall be Certified Petroleum Geologists, unless extenuating circumstances can be demonstrated where such sponsors are unavailable to the applicant. When the extenuating circumstances of unavailable DPA (certified) member sponsors exists, the applicant may be sponsored by AAPG active members having experience equivalent to membership requirements for the Division of Professional Affairs.”

In other DPA news, the group has announced its officers for the 1985-86 term. Joining Bolus of Amoco Production Co. in Tulsa, are William R. Speer, CPGS 2213, independent, Vice President; Scott H. Lysinger, consultant, President-Elect; John F. Partridge, Consultant, Secretary; and John T. Isberg, CPGS 1395, McFarland Energy Inc., Treasurer.

AAPG Journal GEOBYTE Premiers

GEOBYTE, a new journal to be published by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) is scheduled to premiere this fall.

Focusing on the use of computers in petroleum geology and related fields, GEOBYTE will be published quarterly through 1986 and will be available by subscription.

Content of the journal will be varied. It will include a mix of technical papers by AAPG members and other professionals, articles, columns, commentary, software reviews, industry and organization news and a calendar of events.

Charter subscription rates have been set: $16 for the premier issue and four issues in 1986, if payment is sent before Dec. 1; $18 per year (four issues) after the first issue is published. Add $10 U.S. for addresses outside North America. Delivery outside North America will be airmail.

Persons wishing to contribute articles, papers or ideas should contact Fred Wagner, Ken Milam or Regina Gill at AAPG in Tulsa.

Houston Geological Society Elects

W. N. McKinney, Jr., CPGS 6275, has been elected President of the Houston Geological Society for 1985-86. McKinney is with Sonat Exploration.

Other officers include Daniel L. Smith, CPGS 2336, Texoil Co., Vice President, and Kenneth L. Russell, Tenneco Oil Co., Secretary/Treasurer.

Membership Information

The American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG), founded in 1963, is a professional rather than scientific or technical society. It is a nationwide organization which certifies the competence and ethical conduct of geological scientists in all branches of the profession. A voluntary individual membership association, AIPG presently has more than 4,700 Members and 200 Associates in the U.S. and abroad, organized into 35 State Sections. Collectively, AIPG Members practice in all specialty fields and are employed in industry, consulting, independent, oil production, government or academia. The Institute’s National Headquarters is in Arvada, Colorado. It also maintains an office in Washington, D.C.

AIPG’S CONSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES ARE TO:
- Improve the professional application of geology for the good of the general public.
- Assure proper geologic input to Federal and State law-making and rule-making processes.
- Enhance and preserve the standing of the profession.
- Establish and maintain highest professional standards.
- Continually evaluate the professional qualifications and conduct of Member geologists.
- Ensure adherence to an uncompromising code of ethics by Members.

AIPG SERVICES:

CERTIFICATION — The Institute certifies, through a rigorous peer review process, the professional competence of Member geologists.

EDUCATION — AIPG provides educational programs to improve the professional skills and abilities of Members, including short courses, seminars, meetings and educational publications and materials.

INFORMATION — The Institute disseminates information on a wide variety of matters related to professional geology through its monthly newsletter, annual directory, “information center” and lending library.

REPRESENTATION — AIPG serves as an organization to convey the viewpoints of professional geologists to government, education and the general public and to make factual, constructive input to those groups.

REQUIREMENTS FOR AIPG MEMBERSHIP:
(See the Institute’s “Constitution and Bylaws” for details. Fully completed applications must be accompanied by a $95 check — $75 national dues and $20 processing fee.)

1. TRAINING — college degree with 30 semester hours in geology or related earth science.
2. EXPERIENCE — a minimum of five years in geology or other geological occupation after the award of a baccalaureate degree.
3. PERSONAL INTEGRITY — record of adherence to highest professional and ethical standards as expressed in the Institute’s Code of Ethics.
4. SCIENTIFIC/TECHNICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP — regular full membership in a qualifying geologic society.
5. PERSONAL SPONSORS — five geological scientists, three of whom must be AIPG Members, must vouch for an applicant’s professional qualifications through letters of recommendation.

REQUIREMENTS FOR AIPG ASSOCIATE AFFILIATION:
(See the Institute’s “Constitution and Bylaws” for details. Fully completed applications must be accompanied by a $55 check — $35 national dues and $20 processing fee.)

1. TRAINING — college degree with 30 semester hours in geology or related earth science.
2. PERSONAL INTEGRITY — adherence to highest professional and ethical standards as expressed in the Institute’s Code of Ethics.
4. SCIENTIFIC/TECHNICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP — membership in a qualifying geologic society.
5. PERSONAL SPONSORS — three geological scientists, one of whom must be an AIPG member, must vouch for an applicant’s professional qualifications by signing the application.

RETURN THIS FORM FOR APPLICATION PACKET

NAME ________________________________ [Please Print]

ORGANIZATION ___________________________

STREET ____________________________

CITY ____________________________ ZIP ______

PHONE ____________________________

☐ SEND MEMBER PACKET ☐ SEND ASSOCIATE PACKET

1986 AIPG ANNUAL MEETING
SEPTEMBER 17-19, 1986
KEYSTONE LODGE & CONDOS
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NOVEMBER, 1985
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Part of the social “mixer” held at the Virginia Section AIPG Annual Meeting in Virginia Beach, August 3rd. That’s 1986 Institute Secretary Stanley S. Johnson in the foreground.