Associate Application Changes

By action of the 1985 Executive Committee at their September 18th meeting in St. Paul, MN, several noteworthy and important changes have been mandated for all AIPG Associate affiliate applications received at Headquarters after January 1, 1986.

Hereafter, applicants for Associate must provide the names and addresses of three geological scientists having present knowledge of the applicant’s qualifications, integrity and conduct, one of whom must be an AIPG Member.

The Institute will now write each of the Associate applicants' "sponsors" requesting a candid letter of comment from them. Previously, the sponsor simply signed the back of the affiliate application form.

Associate applications will hereafter be sent to Section Screening Boards for review and for their "Accept" or "Reject" recommendation before the file is forwarded to the National reviewing officers.

In a related development, the new Associate affiliate application form now calls for the applicant to have his or her signature notarized to affirm that all information given in the application is true and correct.

238 New Members Certified in '85

According to a year-end report from Executive Director Vic Tannehill, 238 new Members were certified by AIPG during 1985. That compares with the 252 accepted the year before and the 280 certified in 1983.

Only 33 Associates affiliated with AIPG in 1985. That figure continues to decline yearly.

Processing of a number of applications for Membership was very nearly completed by December 31, 1985. Very possibly only the Holiday season and slow mail delivery prevented '85 from surpassing 1984 in terms of the number of new Members certified.

The all-time high year for new Members being certified by the Institute was 1976 when 886 were accepted. That was the period during which reciprocity agreements with other geologic societies permitted AIPG Membership (certification) upon request without the application having to go through the usual review and screening process. In 1977, still under that policy, 491 individuals were certified by the Institute.

Disregarding the special situation of '76 and '77, for the ten years of 1974-75 and 1978-85, new AIPG Memberships have averaged 223 per year.

Scientists, Engineers Salaries Keep Up With Inflation

Salary gains have been modest over the past two years for scientists and engineers, barely keeping abreast of inflation. However, the job market, particularly for new graduates in some areas of engineering, has improved considerably since 1983, according to a new master report by the Scientific Manpower Commission. Salaries of Scientists, Engineers and Technicians outlines changes in the 1980s utilizing 212 tables of salary data from more than 50 salary surveys to provide a broad range of information on starting and advanced salaries by field, experience level, degree level and type of employer; with differentials by sex, type of job and geographical area. Some of the findings:

The volume of offers to new graduates at the bachelor’s level increased about 5% in 1985, with engineering disciplines faring best. Average salary rose three to five percent with petroleum engineering graduates continuing to attract the highest salary average—$30,996. Although salary offers to new computer science graduates are at their highest levels, the number of job offers increased only about 2%, with starting salaries averaging nearly $30,000.

Offers to chemistry graduates, averaging $22,764, were up 8% over 1984, but the number of offers dropped more than 12%. Biological science graduates continued to receive the lowest salary offers in the sciences category—$17,196—while social science graduates recorded salary increases of 6.4%

bringing their starting salaries to $18,540.

Regardless of discipline or degree level, those graduates beginning their professional careers in industry reported higher starting salaries than did those working in any other employment setting.

(Continued on Page 6)

Appointive Positions Guide Booklet

A new booklet has been prepared by the Institute titled Guide to Federal and State Appointive Positions. This Guide is intended to assist those AIPG Members seeking governmental appointments. It is designed specifically as a how-to manual for those professional geologists interested in public service at high administrative and policy-making levels in jobs that, under most circumstances, are secured through appointment by a Governor or by the President of the United States.

Text of this booklet was prepared by the AIPG External Appointments Committee, Daniel N. Miller, Jr., Chairman. Production was by Gary B. Glass, Institute Editor, and Victor C. Tannehill, Executive Director.

Single copies are available at no charge from Headquarters.
TPG News Coverage Growing

The Institute's newsletter, The Professional Geologist (TPG), has been of consistent high quality in recent years. During 1985 a record number of pages of news were distributed to the Membership in 11 monthly TPG issues. Editor Gary Glass credits Section support and improved Institute finances for this happy state of affairs.

Continued improvement in the stature and worth of the TPG has been noted in appreciative letters and phone calls from Members. There has been a significant increase in the quantity of TPG articles contributed by Members and others. Editor Glass continues his invitation to one and all to submit material for possible use.

The Institute's Newsletter will be a very valuable source of information in '86. It is AIPG's best and most timely avenue of communication with the general Membership. The quality of the publication reflects the commitment and hard work of the Editor and your Executive Director.

Section news in the TPG has also increased substantially over past years, as more and more Section officers make it a point to send in news of their Section and its activities.

Representative to AGI Council

The Executive Committee has yet to name AIPG's 1986 representative to the Member Society Council of the American Geological Institute (AGI). Dean Grafton, 1984 Institute President, represented the Institute on that AGI Council during the past year. His term expired December 31st.

AIPG has been a financial supporter and constituent member society of AGI for 22 years, and the Institute plans to continue an active role in AGI affairs. The purpose of the Member Society Council is to provide advice and recommendations to AGI's Executive Committee.

One of the major dues-paying contributors to AGI, AIPG currently pays a $2.00 per Member assessment per year to finance AGI's programs.

Comments on Proposed AIPG Policies

The December, 1985, TPG carried the text of four proposed AIPG policy statements, published for comment from the Membership. Those proposals will be considered by the Executive Committee for adoption at their January 18th meeting. Numerous suggestions for revision have been received by President Travis H. Hughes. Final adoption, with appropriate modification, is pending.

The four proposed Institute policies are on the subjects of: (1) AIPG advocacy regarding current political and/or social issues; (2) mineral resources; (3) geologic research; and, (4) environmental issues.

Executive Committee Makes Plans

Your incoming officers and Executive Committee members have been hard at work over the last month making plans for 1986 AIPG goals, objectives and programs. All met at AIPG Headquarters in Arvada, Colorado, December 7th. Their consideration of possible '86 Institute activities has included a thorough review of the present status of AIPG, its aims and purposes and the extent to which they are being met.

In addition to the Institute's basic goals and objectives and their fulfillment, the 1986 Executive Committee is giving special consideration to: 1) membership; 2) state registration of geologists; 3) ethics; 4) geological education; 5) governmental affairs; 6) public relations; and, 7) increased support of the Sections.

The 1986 officers and Executive Committee members will hold their First Quarter meeting in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, January 18th. They have already made a specific commitment to increased AIPG emphasis on professional ethics and practices by Members and nonmembers alike; and, the need for all geologists to maintain the highest standards of professional conduct in meeting their public responsibility.

Record Number of Address Changes

AIPG Member geologists continue to be a very mobile bunch. Headquarters is working on a record number of address changes—averaging more than 250 a month for the last four months.

Per AIPG policy, it is the personal responsibility of all Members to keep Headquarters advised of their current mailing address.

This "address of record" may be either the Member's home address or office address, whichever is preferred. The state location of this address determines which Institute Section the Member belongs to.

Address changes should not be sent to Section Secretary-Treasurers or Newsletter Editors: they must be submitted to National Headquarters.

Member address changes are usually posted into AIPG's computerized records the day they are received. Section Secretary-Treasurers are advised of all such changes at the end of each month.

Committees Getting Organized for Year

All standing and ad hoc Committee Chairmen and nearly all their committee members have been appointed for this year by President Travis H. Hughes. The Chairmen of Institute committees for 1986 have reviewed and commented on revised descriptions of the charge to and '86 goals of the AIPG National Committee that they chair.

Any committee member vacancies still existing have been noted. Chairmen are to make their recommendations as soon as possible to President Hughes on suggested appointees to fill those slots.

Annual Directory Going to Press Shortly

Copy and Member listings for the 1986 AIPG Directory will soon go to the printer. This year's publication will, as usual, be in production for a number of weeks, with delivery to Headquarters expected in April.

Copies will be mailed to all Members, hopefully by April 15th. And hundreds of copies of the new directory will also be distributed to colleges and universities, libraries, Federal and state government agencies and business firms.
**No Dues Increases for 1986**

Institute dues for all classifications remain the same as in 1985—no increase. Member dues have not been increased since 1984. This will be the sixth year in a row that Associate affiliate dues have not been raised, and the seventh consecutive year for no increase in Retired Member dues.

AIPG's dues structure ensures that all categories are treated equitably. By not raising their dues, the Institute hopes to attract more Associates and to hold on to those Members who have retired.

Many new Members and Associates will hopefully be recruited this year through a 1986 AIPG "roundup" recruitment campaign that will encourage each current Member and Associate to bring in one new Member or Associate affiliate applicant.

Your Institute made a wise decision some years ago to establish a dues-paying classification of "Retiree" which applies to those Members who request it, who are over age 65, have belonged to AIPG for ten or more years, and who are now no longer practicing geology professionally more than half-time. Section dues are waived for such "Retirees."

This arrangement—which has been admired and copied by some geologic societies and is being considered by others—has allowed AIPG to keep the skills, talents, abilities, participation, and interest of many of its most valued Members in their retirement.

**Presidential Visits to Sections Valuable**

Between late January and early December, 1985, ten Sections of the Institute were visited by President Ernest K. Lehmann. Vice President Susan M. Landon, President-Elect Travis H. Hughes and Executive Director Vic Tannehill visited six more between them. These visits included a meeting with the Section officers for a discussion of AIPG matters, an address to the Section Membership, and, on five occasions, a workshop-seminar or field trip organized by the host Section.

The purpose of such visitations is to stimulate a productive interchange between the Institute's national leadership and its Sections, and to encourage closer communication between Section members and AIPG officers.

A number of valuable suggestions for Institute activities come forward during these visitations; many are quickly acted upon. AIPG 1986 President Hughes plans to conduct more of these visits to Sections during his year in office. Section Presidents should contact him to make arrangements.

**High Percentage Renew Membership**

At press time only a few hundred Members and Associates out of our 4,700 total had not remitted their 1986 dues, which were due and payable January 1st. Obviously the 4,400-some Members who have renewed feel their AIPG certification is well worth the annual dues. An average of 98% of all AIPG Members renew every year—that's by far the highest retention rate of any geologic society. This year is no different. Institute certification renewals are running even better than that.

A friendly reminder to those who have yet to pay: according to the Institute's Bylaws, Annual Membership dues are due and payable on the first day of January. Any Member (or Associate) whose dues are in arrears more than forty-five days thereafter must be suspended. Reinstatement will be made only upon payment of dues in arrears and a "late pay" penalty of $20.

**Penalty Levied for Late Payment**

Per the Institute's Bylaws:

**ARTICLE XI. FINANCES**

Section 2—Dues

Annual membership dues are due and payable on the first day of January. The amount of the dues shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

Section 6—Dues in Arrears Plus Penalty

Any Member resigned or suspended from the Institute for nonpayment of dues may be reinstated per the terms and conditions of Article I, Section 8, upon payment of dues in arrears and a penalty of an amount determined by the Executive Committee. For the purpose of determining any arrearage in dues, Section annual dues shall be considered as being annual dues of the Institute.

**ARTICLE I. MEMBERSHIP**

Section 7 B.—Suspension for Failure to Pay Dues

A Member will be suspended for failure to pay dues forty-five (45) days after the due date thereof, and shall be notified of the suspension. Thereupon all privileges of Membership shall be suspended.

The late payment penalty mentioned above has been set at $20.00. Checks for payment in full must be received at Headquarters by February 15th to avoid the "late payment" penalty.

**Dues Credited Year New Member Accepted**

All are reminded that, per the AIPG Bylaws **ARTICLE XI. FINANCES** Section 4—Initial Annual Dues:

- Initial annual dues shall be submitted by each applicant with an application, but such dues shall be held in a suspense account by the Institute until final action has been taken with respect to that application. Upon denial of an application, dues held in suspense for that applicant shall be refunded in full to the applicant. Upon approval of an application, dues held in suspense for that applicant shall be credited to the respective dues account of the applicant for the year in which notification is given of election to membership.

Applicants for Membership in 1986 must include a check for $95.00 ($75.00 National Dues plus $20.00 Application Fee) with their application. Applicants for Associate affiliation this year must include $55.00 ($35.00 National Dues plus $20.00 Application Fee). Those charges remain unchanged from last year.

**Institute Dues Even Better Bargain Now**

Some noteworthy facts about AIPG dues:

- Over the 16-year period 1963-1979, the Institute raised its dues only twice.
- AIPG dues for active Members have remained unchanged since the end of 1983.
- For the eighth year in a row, Retiree dues have not been raised, and 1986 marks the sixth straight year Associate dues have not been increased.
- During the 24 years 1963-1986, AIPG dues rose from $15 to $75, an increase of 400%.
- But during the same period, the Cost-of-Living Index (CPI) rose, or is expected to rise, an estimated 716%.
- AIPG dues adjusted for inflation are less today than they were years ago. Institute certification is a better bargain now than ever before. And AIPG's extraordinarily high Membership renewal rates reflect that feeling in every Section.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR...

TO THE EDITOR:

Hydrogeology in the last several years has come to the forefront of the scientific and public eye. Concern over ground-water pollution has effected the passage of numerous laws and regulations by states and the Federal government. With this has come a need for "certified" hydrogeologists. A series of societies and organizations are now offering certification or registration for the hydrogeologist, geohydrologist or ground-water geologist. It is nice to see recognition, but this rampant certification is causing as much confusion in the minds of the public and regulators as the lack of certification. We need to respond to this issue. Last fall at our GSA Division business meeting, we did not endorse certification by any particular group. It is my understanding that the Office of Ground Water Policy will also be drafting regulations requiring certification by a geologist or ground-water geologist of materials submitted to regulatory bodies. The Delaware River Basin Commission is finalizing regulations pertaining to wells and water supply requiring certification.

I don't know where this will end, but we need a nationwide statement as to what a certified-registered hydrogeologist represents and who can qualify for such a title. Recognition is good—the exposure is good for the profession—but we must be certain that the public needs are satisfied by competent professionals.

Grover H. Emrich, CGS 2323
Past Chairman, Hydrogeology Division
Geological Society of America

TO THE EDITOR:

AIG President Ernest K. Lehmann's letter in the Nov. 1985 Professional Geologist deals with a very important problem facing geology, and geologists. During my six years as Executive Director of the American Geological Institute (AGI) in Washington, I was constantly engaged in a struggle to make the world aware of the importance of our science. Believe me it was difficult. There are many reasons for this and some lie within our own profession.

One of the biggest problems comes from the lack of a uniform identity for geologists. A chemist is a chemist—but a geologist may be a mineralogist, or a paleontologist, or a seismologist, and may prefer to be identified that way. So we become fragmented in many minds. Many even prefer to be known as an Earth Scientist. Because of this there is no way to find out how many geologists exist. NSF calls a mineralogist a physical scientist and a paleontologist is a biologist. Many members of the American Geophysical Union claim not to be a geologist nor an earth scientist. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has the same problem. Their data simply says there are 61,000 "Earth Scientists including geology."

AGI has tried, and is still trying, to conduct a survey to find out how many geologists there are in the U.S. Getting the funds for this is difficult and the profession does not seem willing to help much.

The broad scope of geology is in itself a burden when it comes to marketing the science. This broad scope is a big factor in the difficulty experienced by AGI in trying to survive.

The geology departments of our colleges and universities aspire to become "Professional Schools" and too many give too little attention to really treating geology as a desirable general educational subject. Since the employment decline, several small departments have suffered loss of "Majors" and deans are threatening abolishment. There needs to be more emphasis on the importance of the science to the layman—as stated very well in the last paragraph of President Lehmann's letter.

Many of these departments also fail to promote the science as a part of the program for educating elementary and secondary school teachers. What other science is as beneficial to a person in everyday life? A good elementary teacher with some geologic background is a fine "marketing device" for the science and the profession. I have known a few.

To much "geologic work" is being done by those who identify themselves as "environmental engineers" but who have little or no geology. This is important to AIGP.

One of the most severe blows to the science of geology (or Earth Science) is the recent (1983) two-volume report of the Special Commission of the National Science Board, Educating Americans for the 21st Century. In this two-volume report, the words "Earth Science" appear twice on one page and nowhere else. How can we expect the world of pre-college education to think of geology as important if this "blue ribbon commission" does not mention it?

If you have not seen the report, I think you and others within the Institute should look at it. It will anger you.

The last paragraph of President Lehmann's letter is excellent. I hope all the Members of AIGP will read it and take it seriously.

A. G. Unklesbay, CGS 1023
Professor Emeritus of Geology
University of Missouri-Columbia
Former Executive Director, AGI

1986 Annual Meeting Committee Organized

The host Colorado Section committee for the 1986 National AIG Convention, September 17-19, 1986, at Dillon, Colorado, is hard at work to bring you an informative, inspiring and entertaining meeting. To be held at the mountain resort of Keystone, Colorado, the '86 Annual Meeting of the Institute will emphasize the relationships between development of national resources and government, industry and the public. Public lands and professionalism will also be main topics for the general sessions.

Key people on the 1986 Annual Meeting local Committee are:

Larry Anna General Chairman
Susan Landon Colorado Section Liaison
John Dersch Program
Mark Pinel Program
Paul Fairchild Finance
Robert Merrill Registration
John Rold Field Trip
William Weist Transportation
Jim Muhm Sponsors
Marry Dawson Publicity
Ruth Anna Advisor

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THE PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST
Oklahoma Considering State Geology "Definitions" Bill

Following is the text of a bill—some form of which will be considered by the Oklahoma state legislators—proposing to define GEOLOGY, GEOLOGIST, and PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST:

GEOLGY

1. DEFINITIONS

As used in this Article unless the context otherwise requires:

A) "GEOLOGY" is the science which treats of the solid earth in general; the earth processes and its history; investigation of the earth's crust and the rocks and other material of which it is composed; and the applied science of utilizing knowledge of the earth's history, processes, constituent rocks, minerals, liquids, gases and other materials for the use of mankind. The knowledge and principles of geology are also applied to extraterrestrial bodies.

B) "GEOLOGIST" is a person who is a graduate of an accredited institution of higher education accredited by a regional or national accredited agency, and who has successfully completed thirty (30) semester hours or forty-five (45) quarter hours of course work in geology. However, membership in good standing in the Division of Professional Affairs of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, or the American Institute of Professional Geologists, or the Society of Independent Professional Earth Scientists will fulfill the requirements to be a graduate of an accredited institution of higher education, but does not fulfill the added requirement to have successfully completed thirty (30) semester hours or forty-five (45) quarter hours of course work in geology.

C) "PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST" is a geologist as defined above who has had an additional five (5) years in aggregate of post-baccalaureate professional geological training or experience as a vocation; and who has a sustained record of adherence to exemplary standards of professional and ethical conduct. To fulfill the above post-baccalaureate professional geological training or experience time requirements, professional geological practice must be in the areas qualified by training and experience, and composed of the application of the principles, theories, laws, and body of knowledge encompassed in the science of geology at an advanced and skillful level requiring education, experience, and the capability of interpretation and evaluation.

2. REPORTS, OTHER DOCUMENTS OR TESTIMONY CONTAINING GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Any report, other document or testimony required by law or by rule or regulation or administrative order or any report or part thereof or information furnished and used in any report, other document or testimony which is prepared or furnished as the result of any requirement of law or of rule or regulation or administrative order which is prepared from or based on geological study or geological data, or which contains information relating to geology as defined above, and which is to be presented to or is to be prepared for use or is used in any report, testimony, document (including and prospectus or offering circular used in a public or private offering) or similar instrument which is presented to any state agency, political subdivision of the state, or a recognized state or local board or commission, shall be prepared or approved by a professional geologist as defined above.

3. PREPARATION OR APPROVAL OF REPORT, OTHER DOCUMENTS OR TESTIMONY BY PERSON OTHER THAN PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST

Any person who prepares, presents or approves a report, other document or testimony as defined in Paragraph 2, above, wherein the geological information has not been prepared or approved by a professional geologist as defined in Paragraph 1, above, shall be considered guilty of fraud and deceit.

Northeast Section Receives Proposed Registration Policy

(The following proposed policy statement on registration of geologists was submitted by one Member to the Northeast Section Executive Committee at its September 11th meeting in Concord. It appeared recently in the Northeast Newsletter. No action has yet been taken by the Section.)

The question of registration for professional geologists remains in dispute. There are equally valid reasons for and against formal statutory registration similar to the licensing requirements for other professionals, such as doctors, lawyers and engineers. While the arguments, pro and con, have continued for many years, it is the consensus (Editor's Note: that has yet to be determined) of the Northeast Section of AIPG that formal statutory registration of professional geologists on a state-by-state basis is desirable and necessary. We, therefore, pronounce our overwhelming and unequivocal support for activities associated with the planning and implementation of statutory registration in all states included in the Northeast Section of AIPG. Furthermore, we encourage other regional sections of AIPG to issue similar resolutions and encourage the National AIPG to actively support registration.

Without dismissing out of hand the numerous arguments made against and in favor of registration for professional geologists, it is important to recognize that statutory registration of other professionals, namely doctors, lawyers, and engineers, has been instituted by due process in order to provide a minimum legal protection to the public and to ensure to the extent possible, that public health and safety are protected and that the services offered by these professionals are made available with uniform standards, responsibilities, and liabilities.

Under the current practice of geology, no mechanisms exist other than general liability to discipline, or otherwise bring remedy to, professional geologists or those pretending to practice professional geology with qualifications. A primary rationale for supporting registration of geologists is to provide for standardization of professional and ethical guidelines for practice as they relate to the public good.

A second reason for actively seeking the registration of (Continued on Page 6)
Among scientists and engineers working in research and development, aeronautical engineers continue to top the salary averages at both the bachelor's and master's level, while electrical and electronics engineers report the highest salary at the doctoral level. As in the past, agricultural and biological scientists are the lowest paid at all three degree levels.

Doctoral scientists and engineers working in industry received the highest median salary—$47,000—while those working in elementary/secondary schools earned the least. Teaching, the dominant work activity of doctoral scientists and engineers, continues to provide the lowest annual salary while those doctoral scientists and engineers working in management or administration of R & D earn the most.

Salaries for data processing personnel continue to increase at a steady pace. Generally, manufacturing employers pay the highest salaries to data processing personnel, and those working the Pacific region of the country report higher salaries.

The median salaries for chemists increased about 5% from 1984 to 1985, with those at the master's level reporting the largest increase. Chemists and physicists, as well as all other scientists and engineers, earn the most working as managers in industry, while those teaching earn the least.

Experienced engineers employed in supervisory positions earn higher salaries than non-supervisors. However, regardless of supervisory status, engineers employed in the petroleum industry command the highest salaries throughout their working careers. Engineers employed in executive/administrative areas earn more than those who remain in straight engineering. Generally, those engineers working on the west coast report the highest average salaries regardless of discipline, type of employer or work activity.

Faculty salaries are up 6.6% in 1984-85 to an average $30,960. After accounting for inflation, the increase is about 2.5%—the largest rise since the 1960s. However, faculty salaries vary considerably by discipline. Newly hired assistant professors in fields where competition is intense for talent with private industry, such as accounting, engineering and computer science, earn substantially more than the average for all newly hired assistant professors.

Engineering professors earn the highest salaries among the science and engineering disciplines, both at public and private institutions ($39,321 and $47,353, respectively). Overall, faculty members earn less, on the average, working in public institutions than in independent private ones.

**NORtheast**...Continued From Page 6

geologists is to elevate the professional practice of geology to a legal status which affords practicing geologists the same rights and responsibilities as well as recognition that is traditionally and routinely enjoyed by the other professions. Geologists as a professional group must recognize the need to become more visible to the public eye and to project a stable, professional image to that public and, furthermore, demonstrate to the public at large that we are capable of comporting ourselves in the same professional vein as the other highly respected professions.

William Siok, CPGS 4773
Exeter, New Hampshire

THE PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST
# 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislative Issue</th>
<th>Potential Impact On Geology/Timetable</th>
<th>Contact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEDERAL LANDS</strong></td>
<td>Draft bills regarding the revision of the onshore leasing program are circulating throughout the Congress, with action possible next year.</td>
<td>House Interior Committee.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RCRA/SUPERFUND</strong></td>
<td>House passed (12/9/85) its version of Superfund with revenue assessment placed on petroleum and chemical industries. Will need to be reconciled in Conference with a Senate Bill that has a broad based tax.</td>
<td>Members of House Committees on Public Works, Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means, Members of Senate Finance and Senate Environment and Public Works Committee from whom conferees will be selected. Likely to meet in February.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GROUND-WATER PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td>A new bill, S1936, was introduced by Senate Democrats on November 7th. Presently it has seven Senate sponsors and has been sent to the Committee on Environment and Public Works for discussion. Some action could be expected next year on ground water.</td>
<td>Members of the Conference Committee. Senators: Stafford (Vermont), Durenberger (Minnesota), Simpson (Wyoming), Bentsen (Texas) and Baucus (Montana); House Members: Dingell (Michigan), Schueer (N.Y.), Waxman (California), Broyhill (North Carolina), and Madigan (Illinois).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TAX REFORM</strong></td>
<td>House passed bill (12/17/85) which preserved some oil and gas depletion, but removed mineral depletion and the investment tax credit. The bill will likely undergo extensive modification and face considerable pressure in the Senate. It will be the major issue of 1986.</td>
<td>All Senators, especially those on the Senate Finance Committee:</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GEOLOGIC HAZARDS</strong></td>
<td>Hearings were conducted on the effects of the Columbian volcano, but were largely restricted to the relief efforts, rather than the forecasting question.</td>
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MEMBERSHIP

Committee Chairman for 1985, Phyllis M. Garman, reports the following:

This year-end report includes comments and ideas from the 1986 Executive Committee, as well as from the Membership Committee members. The consensus of many discussions is that the key to growth in membership for AIPG is through personal contact/testimony. Members need to extend invitations to their associates and take prospective applicants to Section meetings.

As of December 2, 1985, the total number of applicants for 1985 was 261. That is close to what was expected by the Section Membership Chairmen, but is short of the goal set by the Executive Committee for last year. Nevertheless, it certainly is not a number to be ashamed of.

A couple of promotional ideas that have been suggested by the Executive Committee that have potential for improving the solicitation of applicants in 1986 are: (1) including an application form in the TPG periodically—thus each Member would have a form on hand; and, (2) deferring the dues payment for applicants until after acceptance.

It has been a pleasure to serve as Chairman of the Membership Committee this year. President Ernest K. Lehmann conducted a good and progressive year in 1985 for AIPG and he is to be commended for it.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Chairman Doris M. Curtis reports:

With the exception of discussions during the Annual Meeting, the Committee has had no new activity. As reported previously, the matter of retraining and redirecting geologists in their career orientation is still of considerable interest.

The ad hoc Committee would like to request reappointment for the year 1986. During the year we would like to reach a consensus on and identify those issues which we feel AIPG might be most effective in addressing. For this purpose a questionnaire has been prepared for the Committee members’ response. It asks them to prioritize their areas of concern from the following list:

A. Discrimination (male/female; old/young; minority/majority; experienced/inexperienced; reverse)
   - Compensation (need data base)
   - Employment opportunities
   - Early “forced” retirements
   - Advancement
   - Career development
     - assignments
     - training
   - Field assignments
   - “dead-end” assignments

B. Alternative careers for geoscientists
   - Mid-career changes
   - Early career choices
   - Pre- career or in-career counseling/ training

C. Industry policies and attitudes regarding:
   - Maternity/paternity leaves
   - Husband/wife professional teams
   - Flexible hours—“flextime”, part-time
   - Work at home—contract/consulting
   - Child care facilities
   - Continuing education
   - Career planning/development
   - Role of employer/employee
   - Goal setting
   - Assignments for career development/ advancement
   - Continuing education availability
     - systematic planning
   - Communication skills—training for management/ employee
   - Professional advancement via management vs. technical track
     - Management/supervisory/business training for geoscientists
   - Management training
   - Competing for assignments/advancement
     (male/female; minority; males; females: — relationship to management training)
   - Two-career families
   - Employer/employee loyalties
   - Health and safety concerns and precautions in hazardous-waste investigations
   - Role of employer/employee
   - Relations to career development
   - Special concerns of women

HONORS AND AWARDS

Nominations of potential recipients of the Ben H. Parker Memorial Award, the Martin Van Couvering Award, the AIPG Public Service Award or Honorary Institute Memberships, are invited by the Awards Committee of AIPG.

The Parker Medal was established by AIPG’s Executive Committee in August, 1969, in posthumous honor of one of the truly great leaders of the profession of geology. The medal is awarded to individuals who have given “outstanding service to the profession.”

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

The AIPG Public Service Award, first authorized and conferred by the Institute in 1983, is to be given in recognition of “outstanding contributions to the public good,” by a Member.

Honorary Membership in AIPG may be conferred on one who has rendered “exemplary” service to the Institute and/or the profession.

Nominations are to be submitted to Chairman, 1986 AIPG Awards Committee, c/o National Headquarters.
Superfund reauthorization. The House passed a bill (HR 2817) reauthorizing the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund) that increases the costs to the oil and gas and chemical industries while eliminating a value-added tax (VAT) on manufactured goods that would have spread the burden. The Senate bill includes a VAT. The Administration opposes a VAT, and it wants a Superfund bill about half the size of the House bill. The American Petroleum Institute says that the House bill places 90 percent of the total cost of cleanup on industries that contribute less than 22 percent of the deposited waste. The Conference Committee will have a difficult task reconciling the Senate and House bills and avoiding a veto.

Low-level radioactive waste. The House passed HR 1083 recently, requiring South Carolina, Washington and Nevada to continue to accept wastes while other states, or groups of states, meet a new general schedule of deadlines for developing their own disposal arrangements. The Senate meanwhile passed and sent to the House a similar bill, with the added provision that state governments should take control of low-level radioactive wastes if by 1996 the dozen or so regional disposal sites are not in operation. (Washington Post.)

States that may lose their hazardous-waste management programs. The Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA’s) interim authorizations to California, Connecticut, Maine, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Guam, Illinois, Indiana, and Pennsylvania will terminate 1-31-86 unless they receive final authorization by that date. Thereafter EPA would be responsible for operating the Federal hazardous-waste program (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) in those states. Waste handlers will then have to comply with 40CFR Parts 124, 260-265 and 270 as well as the state regulations. However, most states are actively pursuing final authorization, so any reversion is likely to be temporary. 50FR48806.

Construction quality assurance for hazardous-waste land disposal facilities. A draft document with the foregoing title (EPA/530-SW-85-021) is available for comment by 3-4-86. Copies may be obtained from EPA, 26 West St. Clair St., Cincinnati, OH 45266, or call (513) 569-7562. The document covers construction quality assurance (CQA) for landfills, surface impoundments and waste piles. It addresses foundations, dikes, low-permeability soil liners, flexible membrane liners, leachate collection systems and final cover systems. A CQA plan should be submitted to EPA during permitting. 50FR48129.

National contingency plan for pollution by oil and hazardous substances. This regulation, 40CFR Part 300, has been revised and reissued to be effective 2-18-86. It implements section 105 of CERCLA. The revision reflects experience with the previous regulations, streamlines response mechanisms, clarifies responsibilities, etc. 50FR47912-47979.

Many hazardous waste sites chose to close. More than two thirds of an estimated 1,600 sites chose to close on the 11-8-85 deadline rather than to comply with legal requirements for a permanent permit and to meet all applicable ground-water monitoring and financial requirements. The states and EPA will now have to police many of the sites to be sure they do not illegally accept waste. Many are small operations and may have difficulty meeting closure standards without courting bankruptcy. An EPA official noted that a number of them may have considered their potential liabilities and the problems of getting insurance. Henceforth there could be more recycling. However, EPA said that 50 of the 59 major toxic-waste landfills met the deadline, as did most facilities operated by large chemical companies and other major industries. (Washington Post, etc.)

Contamination of ground water. The Toxic Substances Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Environment has held hearings looking toward a ground-water protection bill to be introduced by Senator Durenberger. Senators Mitchell and Baucus have a bill requiring state ground-water protection programs and standards. Senator Gore, after a hearing in Nashville, has taken the position that EPA must provide more guidance and technical assistance to the states. Fertilizer gets prime attention, along with waste injection wells.

Limitations on gold placer mining. EPA is proposing effluent limitations under the Clean Water Act. The guidelines will be based on best practicable technology (BPT), best available technology economically achievable (BAT), best conventional control technology (BCT) and new source performance standards (NSPS). Comments are due 3-20-86. Two documents supporting the proposal may be seen in EPA offices in Washington, D.C., Anchorage, AK, and Seattle, WA, and may be copied for a “reasonable fee”. However, the 33-page treatment at 50FR47982-48015 should provide an adequate basis for comment.

Research in earthquake hazards and prediction. Application forms are available from the U.S. Geological Survey’s (USGS’s) National Center, M.S. 205 C, Reston, VA 22092, for awards in earthquake research. The announcement is numbered 7121. 50FR49621.

Water resources research grant program. Applications are being accepted until 2-28-86 by USGS for this matching grant program. It supports research related to aspects of the hydrologic cycle; supply and demand for water; demineralization; conservation and best use; water re-use; depletion and degradation of ground-water supplies; productivity of water use, etc. The program priorities for FY’86 are problems of ground-water quality; enhancement of water-use efficiencies; use of waters of impaired quality; enhancement of water-use efficiencies; use of waters of impaired quality; and, climate variability and the hydrologic cycle. The announcement (7127) and application forms are available from the USGS National Center, M.S. 205 C, Reston, VA 22092. 50FR47631.

Hydrologic impact of mining. The Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) has developed draft guidelines for the use of permit applicants and state regulatory authorities. The law requires that a permit application must contain a determination of the probable hydrologic consequences of the operations. It also requires the regulatory authority to conduct a cumulative hydrologic impact assessment of all anticipated mining in the area, and to make a finding that the proposed coal mining operation has been designed to prevent material damage to the hydrologic balance outside the permit area. OSM is soliciting specific suggestions, particularly with respect to the sources of hydrologic and geologic information and the coverage of relevant concerns. Comments are due 4-17-86. Copies for comment must be re-
OHIO

The Ohio Section held elections during the month of November and the new officers were announced at the Section's annual dinner meeting. The new officers are:

President: Samuel M. Stowe
P.O. Box 280
Westerville, Ohio 43081

Vice President: Curtis J. Coe
6408 Goldfinch Drive
Westerville, Ohio 43081

Secretary-Treasurer: Milton H. Moos
6586 Sunbury Road, RR 2
Westerville, Ohio 43081

Executive Committee: Kathryn Epp
P.O. Box 2080
Westerville, Ohio 43081
Dennis N. Hull
14651 Smart—Cole Rd.
Ostrander, OH 43061
Stewart L. Schwotzer
220 East Stafford Avenue
Worthington, Ohio 43085

Robert G. Van Horn
1985 President

KANSAS

The Kansas Section met for a Fall Meeting at the Rodeway Inn, Wichita on Friday, November 15, 1985. A social hour and dinner was followed by a short business meeting and a panel discussion by three guest speakers. Attendance totalled 29.

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 P.M. with an introduction by Kansas Section President Stan Grant. He introduced special guest Robert Northcutt, President of the Oklahoma Section of the AIPG and a member of the National Executive Committee.

Northcutt congratulated Grant, who was recently awarded the "Certificate of Merit," by 1985 AIPG President Ernest K. Lehmann for his outstanding achievements in reactivating the Kansas Section. The award was presented at the AIPG National Meeting held in St. Paul, Minnesota in September.

Northcutt reported on National-level accomplishments this year, particularly in establishing model "definitions" of geologists, geology, etc.

The following topics concerning Section business were addressed by Grant:
- He solicited business cards, news items, comments, editorials and information from Section members for use in upcoming Section newsletters.
- He reported that a meeting was slated later in the evening with the Kansas Section officers and Oklahoma Section President Robert Northcutt to plan for a join Kansas-Oklahoma Section meeting.
- He reiterated plans for a possible Section meeting in the Topeka area early in 1986.

Kansas Section Secretary-Treasurer Stephen Owens reported that:
- The Kansas Section's treasury is $2,682.06 as of November 14, 1985.
- The response to the poll and questionnaire recently circulated amongst Section members has been encouraging, with 36% of the forms so far returned. The results of the final poll will be tabulated and reported in the next newsletter.

The feature program for the Fall Meeting was a panel
discussion by three guest speakers on: WHAT IS A GOOD PROSPECT? Kansas Section Vice President Will Gilliland, acting as the moderator, introduced the three guest speakers: Robert Cowdery, Petroleum Inc.; Larry Richardson, Pickrell Drilling; and John Roger McCoy, Consultant.

A lively discussion was generated with the participation of those attending the meeting. The panel discussion was followed by a question-and-answer session. The meeting adjourned at 9:40 P.M.

Stephen A. Ovens
Secretary-Treasurer

NEVADA

Section President for 1985, James V. Taranik, is looking for volunteers willing to be nominated to serve as 1986 Section officers. All Members in Nevada have been urged by letter to consider serving AIPG as an '86 Section officer. Help is needed!

If you are willing, let either Jim or Section Vice President Dick Thomsson or Headquarters know. Offices to be filled: Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer and Newsletter Editor. Also, Dick—who presumably will be moving up to the Presidency—will need volunteers to serve as Section Membership Chairman, Regulatory and Legislative Chairman, Program Chairman, etc. Let him know of your interest.

Depending upon how many nominees there are, a mail ballot election may be held, or the slate may be elected "by acclamation."

ALASKA

Here are the results of the Section’s recent election of 1986 officers:

President
Alan J. Krause
Vice President
Larry L. Dearborn
Secretary-Treasurer
Charles Sloan
Newsletter Editor
Charles Sloan
Screening Board Chairman
Theodore L. Smith
Membership Chairman
Larry L. Dearborn
Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chr.
Michael Mitchell, Jr.
Program Chairman
Larry L. Dearborn
1987 Advisory Board Delegate
Alan J. Krause
1986 Advisory Board Delegate
Alan J. Krause

ARIZONA

The Membership of the Arizona Section has completed its election of 1986 officers. They are: President, Kenneth M. Euge; President-Elect, James Bales; Vice-President, Barbara H. Murphy; Secretary-Treasurer, William G. Wellendorf; and, Newsletter Editor, Barbara H. Murphy. Arizona Section Committee Chairmen for '86 will be: Screening Board Chairman, Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr.; Membership Chairman, Barbara H. Murphy; Regulatory & Legislative Committee Chairman, Joseph E. Shearer; Program Chairman, Ralph E. Weeks; 1987 Advisory Board Delegate, Kenneth M. Euge; and, 1986 Advisory Board Delegate, Kenneth M. Euge.

MISSISSIPPI

Here are the results of the Section's recent election of 1986 officers:

President
Dwain K. Butler
Vice President
Alfonso Escalante
Secretary-Treasurer
Philip G. Malone
Newsletter Editor
Philip G. Malone
Screening Board Chairman
Todd Riddle
Membership Chairman
Alfonso M. Escalante
Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chr.
Robert J. Larson
Program Chairman
Robert J. Larson
1987 Advisory Board Delegate
Dwain K. Butler
1986 Advisory Board Delegate
Dwain K. Butler

NORTHEAST

At the AIPG Annual Meeting Business Meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota, in September, the topic of unemployed geologists came up—initially as a "fill-in" topic because some time was available. However, it turned into a somewhat eye-opening subject of discussion. The theme of the National Meeting was "Future Trends in Professional Geology." It became clear through several of the speakers that some fields of the geological sciences are doing very well. Other fields, however, are faced with significant cutbacks and for these geologists, most of whom have years of experience and are highly qualified, employment is difficult to find. The discussion quickly centered on how AIPG, as a professional association and each of us as Members, can aid our colleagues faced with this situation. I picked up on the thrust of this idea, matched it to a couple of our Northeast Section Goals and presented it as a topic for discussion at our October 16, 1985, Executive Committee Meeting. As ideas and comments passed back and forth, it developed into the theme of our 1986 Spring Meeting. Fred Troise, our newest Executive Committee Member, accepted the task of combining the ideas we discussed into a program for the Spring Meeting. Our objective will be to develop a program that will be of interest to all Northeast Section members. This will be a program that will need input from all facets of our profession; from each of the
numerous disciplines we are involved in. As we develop this program, we will be calling on some of you in advance of the meeting for your thoughts and suggestions. As to the meeting itself, it will be Wednesday, May 14, 1986, in the New York City area at a location to be determined.

While we are marking down dates, the Northeast GSA Meeting is scheduled for March 12, 13 and 14, 1986. Our Northeast Section of AIPG will be hosting a two-hour informal colloquium aimed at students and those interested in changing or expanding their careers. Four or five of our Members will be on hand to provide direction and respond to the many questions that are sure to come up. Watch for more information on this in the near future.

Ted Clark
President

MONTANA

The Membership of the Montana Section has completed its election of 1986 officers. They are: President, Henry G. McClerman; Vice President - East, Donald W. Wirth; Vice-President - West, Bruce Cox; Secretary-Treasurer, Elmer G. Meldahl; and, Newsletter Editor, Elmer G. Meldahl. Montana Section Committee Chairmen for '86 will be: Screening Board Chairman, Donald H. Pabst; Membership Chairman, W. Mark Weber; Regulatory & Legislative Committee Chairman, Elizabeth F. Brenner; Program Chairman, Henry G. McClerman; 1986 Advisory Board Delegate, Henry G. McClerman; and, 1986 Advisory Board Delegate, Henry G. McClerman.

NEW MEXICO

Here are the results of the Section's recent election of 1986 officers:

President
Irene B. Reynolds
Vice President
James H. Clary
Secretary-Treasurer
Charles B. Reynolds
Newsletter Editor
Charles B. Reynolds
Screening Board Chairman
Irene B. Reynolds
Membership Chairman
Irene B. Reynolds
Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman
Charles B. Reynolds
Program Chairman
Irene B. Reynolds
1987 Advisory Board Delegate
Irene B. Reynolds
1986 Advisory Board Delegate
Irene B. Reynolds

MICHIGAN

The Membership of the Michigan Section has completed its election of 1986 officers. They are: President, William Iver-

son; Vice President, Robert Hayes; Secretary-Treasurer, Lawrence Austin; and, Newsletter Editor, Jeffrey Sutherland. Michigan Section Committee Chairmen for '86 will be: Screening Board Chairman, Robert Hilty; Membership Chairman, William M. Iversen; Regulatory & Legislative Committee Chairman, Peter P. Hudec; Program Chairman, William M. Iversen; 1987 Advisory Board Delegate, William Iversen; and, 1986 Advisory Board Delegate, William Iversen.

TENNESSEE

As a result of our recent Texas Section elections, the state of officers and District Representatives for 1986 is as follows:

President - Robert W. Richter
President-Elect '86 - Donald L. Hook
Secretary-Treasurer '86 - Charles A. Brinkley
Editor '86 and '87 - Stephanie Hrabar
District I Representative '86 - Max M. Crunk
District II Representative '86 - G. L. (Jack) Richards
District III Representative '86-'87 - J. R. Pierson, Jr.
District IV Representative '86-'87 - Mathew W. Daura
District IV Representative '86 - Calvin Chimene
Past President '86 - Edward W. Heath

Edward W. Heath
1985 President

ILLINOIS-INDIANA

Here are the results of the Section’s recent election of 1986 officers:

President
Charles E. Wier
Vice President
Chris Mitchell
Secretary-Treasurer
Myrna M. Killey
Newsletter Editor
Russ Jacobson
Screening Board Chairman
Hadyn Murray
Membership Chairman
Chris Mitchell
Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman
Myrna M. Killey
Program Chairman
Chris Mitchell

CAROLINAS

The Membership of the Carolinas Section has completed its election of 1986 officers. They are: President, Pete H. Evans; Vice President, Malcolm J. Schaffer; Secretary-Treasurer, James D. Simons; and, Newsletter Editor, James D. Simons. Carolinas Section Committee Chairmen for '86 will be: Screening Board Chairman, Victor V. Cabarcoc, Jr.; Membership Chairman, Malcolm F. Schaffer; Regulatory & Legislative Committee Chairman, Pete H. Evans; Program Chairman, Malcolm J. Schaffer.
IN MEMORIAM...

Word has just been received at Headquarters of the death of Member James D. Maugans, CPGS 2926, January 30, 1985. Maugans had worked for Conoco, Inc., in Houston, Texas.

The National Office has also been advised of the passing of Member Richards A. Rowland, CPGS 898. Rowland died April 29, 1985. He had been a retired professional geologist living in Bellaire, Texas.

A note from Anne Lefond reports the recent death of Stanley J. Lefond, CPGS 550. He had been a consultant in Evergreen, Colorado.

We were saddened to learn of the passing of Paul L. Begeman, CPGS 256, December 10, 1985. Begeman lived in San Antonio, Texas, where he was an Independent.

Richard G. Griffith, CPGS 3095, died December 10, 1985, at his home in Upper Arlington, Ohio. Dick was a petroleum geologist and owner of Professional Petroleum Service, Inc. He was 58.

Survey Says Job Outlook Better for '86 Grads

New college graduates with degrees in technical fields may find it easier to land a job in 1986, while the overall job market should be brighter, according to a national survey of employers.

"Again this year, the largest demand and highest starting salaries are those in the technical fields," said John Shingleton, placement director at Michigan State University, who conducted the study with assistant director L. Patrick Scheetz.

The 15th annual Recruiting Trends Survey indicated that employers expect to hire 0.4 percent more graduates with bachelor's degrees next year at salaries averaging about 1.8 percent more than the current year.

Job market demand remains high for minorities and women, according to responses from 710 employers in business, industry, governmental agencies and educational institutions across the nation.

Salary offers vary by academic major, but the average starting salary for bachelor's degree recipients is expected to be $21,601, the survey indicated. Master's degree candidates will average $26,010, and those with doctorates will average $30,011, according to the survey.

The survey indicated that demand for geology majors is expected to rise 1.5% for 1986 over 1985 levels. The estimated average starting salary for college graduate geologists (B.S. or B.A.) in '86 will be $17,185.

The best 1986 job opportunities, according to the MSU survey, are in the same geographical order as the last two years—southwest, southeast, south-central, northeast, north-central and northwest.

New Names for U.S. Corporations

Some 507 U.S. corporations adopted new names in the first six months of 1985, according to marketing consultants Anspach Grossman Portugal. That's the second-highest number for a six-month period ever. Mergers and acquisitions accounted for 49 percent of the changes.
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.


AXTELL, Jennifer S., 4 Granville Drive, Belleville, IL 62223. Sponsors: Howard Lamkin, Kent Gastrich, Dave Williams, Steve Danner, Mark Sumner.


HUPPERT, George N., 1830 Green Bay Street, La Crosse, WI 54601. Sponsors: Charles Fetter, John Tinker, Walter Welton, Dennis Neilson, John Myroth.


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.

CHANDLER, Keith W., CPGS 6982, Houston, TX
DCCULL, Michael A., CPGS 6986, Islip, NY
DUNCAN, Stanley H., CPGS 6987, Centralia, WA
GOULD, Drew A., CPGS 6986, Yardley, PA
HANCOCK Jr., Monty G., CPGS 6980, Owensboro, KY
KOSTELNICK, Richard J., CPGS 6988, Dover, OH
MANKU, Joseph, CPGS 6984, New Cumberland, PA
REEDER, John W., CPGS 6991, Anchorage, AK
SCALES, Anthony S., CPGS 6989, Knoxville, TN
STONER, David, CPGS 6992, Fayetteville, NY
VOYKIN, Dale P., CPGS 6983, Marietta, GA
WELLS Jr., Walter D., CPGS 6993, Houston, TX

ASSOCIATES

ALLAN, Elaine M., A320, Austin, TX
MCCCRARY Jr., W. Thomas, A318, Apple Valley, MN
PALLMERTON Jr., David L., A 319, Clarence, NY

1986 Official Holidays

The following is a list of remaining official Holidays (in most states) for 1986:

January 18 Saturday Precedes Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday
January 20 Monday Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday
February 15 Saturday Precedes President’s Day
February 17 Monday President’s Day
May 24 Saturday Precedes Memorial Day
May 26 Monday Memorial Day
July 4 Friday Independence Day
September 1 Monday Labor Day
October 13 Monday Columbus Day
November 11 Tuesday Veterans’ Day
November 27 Thursday Thanksgiving Day
December 24 Wednesday Christmas Eve
December 25 Thursday Christmas Day
January 1 Thursday New Year’s Day

When a Holiday falls on a Sunday, then the Monday following is usually considered as the Holiday. Many businesses and government offices close on Saturdays which precede Monday Holidays.

Which Long Distance Phone Service to Use?

The decision whether to switch from AT&T may depend on how many long-distance calls you make each month. If your bills now run only $25 or so, stay put. But if you spend $100 monthly, says Checkbook, published by a nonprofit consumer organization based in Washington, D.C., using a discount card can save you $400 a year. If you don’t have patience to compare the services’ advertised rates, send the long-distance page of three months’ worth of recent phone bills to Checkbook Comparison, 806 15th St. N.W., Suite 925, Washington 20005. For a fee—$30 if your largest month’s bill is $40 to $70, $40 if it’s $70 to $100 to $300—the service will mail you a printout estimating the average monthly bill for each discount service available to you.
Ground Water...Defined, a new publication from the National Water Well Association (NWWA), provides a quick reference source for terms and definitions commonly used in the ground water industry, particularly in government rules and regulations.

Sources used in compiling the 111 terms and 204 definitions included Federal environmental laws and regulations, state water well and pump contractor licensing codes, state and private well construction codes and industry manuals.

Construction and regulation professionals throughout the ground-water industry were actively involved in the preparation of Ground Water...Defined.

The 46-page publication is indexed and cross-referenced and features a bibliography of additional sources. Ground Water...Defined costs $5.00 for NWWA members, $6.25 for nonmembers. It may be ordered by writing: NWWA, Publications Department, 500 W. Wilson Bridge Road, Worthington, Ohio 43085, or by calling (614) 846-9355.

Glossary Editors Seek New Terms, Definitions

Work is beginning on the third edition of the Glossary of Geology, and the editors, Robert L. Bates and Julia A. Jackson, request help identifying new terms and definitions, changes in usage, and changes to be made to the current edition. The third edition will incorporate modifications and growth of the geoscience vocabulary; the editors are especially interested in changes since 1979. In the new edition, the longer earth-science terms will be divided into syllables and syllables to be accent will be marked.

Please send your contributions (by April 1) to Julie Jackson, Editor, American Geological Institute, 4220 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22302.

GSA Computerized Employment Service

The computerized Geological Society of America (GSA) Employment Service data file, according to the Society, listed 384 employment applicants and sent printouts to 53 employers during 1985. GSA members pay $25 ($50 for nonmembers) to be listed in the file for one year, and employers pay $125 for printouts of applicants in one or two specialties ($45 for each additional specialty) or $350 for a printout of the entire applicant file.

As it does every year, GSA conducted the Employment Interview Service at its 1985 Annual Meeting, scheduling interviews of prospective employers and employers at Orlando.

"Present Knowledge" of Applicant

Those who are considering or may consider "sponsoring" an applicant for AIPG certification are reminded that the Institute's Bylaws ARTICLE 1. MEMBERSHIP Section 3 -Qualifications C. Personal Integrity state that such applicants must have: "A sustained record of adherence to highest professional and ethical standards, attested to by at least five (5) professional geologic scientists, at least three (3) of whom are Members of the Institute, having present knowledge of the applicant's qualifications, integrity and conduct..."
FEDERAL...Continued From Page 9

BLM problems with known Geological Structures (KSGs) and drainage. A study by Keplinger Technology Consultants, under Interior Contract, has concluded that BLM is hopelessly behind in determining the oil and gas potential of Federal lands and is behind in determining the oil and gas potential of Federal lands and is short on qualified personnel to make those assessments or to identify cases of drainage. Earlier a staff study by the House Appropriations Committee reached a similar conclusion. Since there is a push in Congress to kill the non-competitive simultaneous oil and gas leasing system (SIMO), this inability of BLM (and perhaps the Forest Service) is especially pertinent if competitively-offered tracts are improperly evaluated for their potential production or possible drainage. The concern is that competition for offered tracts may be insufficient to ensure that fair market value is received by the Government.

Injunction on modification of older withdrawals. The text of a preliminary District Court injunction obtained by the National Wildlife Federation against BLM is published at 50FR51609. It prevents any alteration of withdrawals of public lands that were in effect on 1-1-81 “until this case can be decided on the merits,” BLM has requested and has been granted a stay on the injunction. Judge Pratt based his decision in part on the inadequacies of the management framework plans (MFPs), now being replaced by the more comprehensive resource management plans (RMPs). He ruled that reliance on sketchy MFPs “is misplaced and does not satisfy the statutory expectations of land use plans.”