Good Feedback From Institute’s College Geology Dep’t Survey

Although any kind of “final” report will not be available for some months yet from the Institute’s Educational Affairs Committee, one fact is coming through loud and clear from the 75 Members involved in reviewing the nearly 325 replies from Geology Departments to AIPG’s 1985 survey: U.S. colleges and universities are, in general, doing a good job of educating geologists-to-be.

Last year, AIPG’s Educational Affairs Committee outlined a suggested undergraduate curriculum for geology majors that emphasized basic geology courses, along with studies from the allied sciences. They also arrived at suggested “standards” for department faculty, equipment, facilities, etc. Member volunteers are now comparing questionnaire responses with AIPG’s standards.

Recent studies indicate that employment is likely to be relatively steady for geology students with a Master’s Degree or better, and a good solid background in fundamental geologic principles.

About three years ago it was reported that there were over 40,000 geology majors on all levels. Doubt was expressed by many at that time that, upon graduation, all those young people would find jobs in the profession. Today, the number of Geology Department students, according to survey respondents, is back to a realistic level, and employment for them upon graduation is not such a far-fetched dream.

The Institute’s Committee is finding that the curriculum requirements for a Bachelor’s in Geology at most universities and colleges give students a sound fundamental education that will prepare them for employment in industry, or to enter graduate school.

The survey shows that most colleges and universities today—and certainly employers themselves—rely on on-the-job training and continuing education programs to provide more specialized education to their young geologists. Employers are well aware of any gaps in geology education and generally remedy any deficiencies through in-house training programs. In fact, they do not recruit as heavily at colleges that key too much on specialties and not enough on the basics.

Employers continue to support college geology programs financially, although monetary support is reported off slightly by survey respondents. Some tax-supported schools reported they have been particularly hard-hit financially. The level of state funding is based on the number of students enrolled in a program, so schools with declining enrollments are receiving fewer tax dollars. They are actively seeking larger employer contributions.

Eight Members Nominated As 1987 AIPG Officer Candidates

Eight Members have been nominated to stand for election for the four AIPG 1987 Officer vacancies. The Executive Committee has accepted and approved the Nominating Committee’s slate of nominees. The individuals have accepted the nomination and their names will be on the July mail ballot for the ’86 elections.

For the office of AIPG President-Elect next year, Sam R. Evans, Houston, Texas, and Kenneth Weaver, Phoenix, Maryland, have been nominated. The nominees for 1987 Vice President are: Richard J. Proctor, Arcadia, California, and William G. Murray, Arlington, Virginia. Nominated as candidates for a two-year term as Institute Treasurer beginning next year are: John T. Galey, Jr., Arvada, Colorado, and Thomas Z. Jones, Fayetteville, West Virginia. William A. Kneller, Toledo, Ohio, and Edward B. Nuhfer, Platteville, Wisconsin, have been nominated for the office of 1987-88 Editor.

Background biographical information, their Institute record and photos of each of these candidates appear inside this issue of the TPG.

Ernest K. Lehmann, the Institute’s 1985 President, served as Chairman of this year’s Nominating Committee. Other members of the Committee were: Larry D. Woodford, Dean Grafton and Norman K. Olson.

A return reply postcard ballot will be mailed First Class to each Institute Member in mid-July. The Teller’s Committee plans to open and count ballots and certify results September 8th.

Thoughts on Professional Practice

All Members who hold Certification from the American Institute of Professional Geologists should:

1. Perform services only in areas of their competence;
2. Use their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare;
3. Serve the public and their employers honestly, objectively and impartially;
4. Avoid conflicts of interest;
5. Act as faithful agents or trustees in professional matters for their employer;
6. Strive to uphold and enhance the honor, integrity, dignity, competence and prestige of the geological profession; and;
7. Maintain their competence through continuing professional education and development.

(Continued on Page 2)
1986 ANNUAL MEETING
September 17-20, 1986
Keystone Lodge
Keystone, Colorado
General Chairman:
Larry O. Anna
Bass Enterprises
1512 Larimer Street—Suite 1000
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 571-1314

1987 ANNUAL MEETING
October 14-16, 1987
Hyatt Regency Lexington
Lexington, Kentucky
General Chairman:
Larry R. Rhodes
Rhodes & Associates, Inc.
2627 Regency Road
Lexington, Kentucky
(606) 278-9486

1988 ANNUAL MEETING
(Dates to be announced)
(Place to be announced)
Tulsa, Oklahoma
General Chairman:
James E. O’Brien
P.O. Box 916
Manford, Oklahoma 74044
(918) 865-4490

AIPG Public Relations Manual

Certainly the Institute, and indeed, the profession, can and
will benefit from more and better “press.” AIPG—par-
ticularly through its state Sections—needs to do the best
possible job of telling its story (that of the professional
goologist) to local news media.

As a help to Section officers and Committee Chairmen in
planning and carrying out their public relations efforts on
behalf of AIPG at the state Section level, Headquarters has
mailed out copies of STRENGTHENING OUR PROFES-
SION AND INFORMING THE PUBLIC: AN AIPG
PUBLIC RELATIONS HANDBOOK.

In his cover letter, the Institute’s Executive Director, Victor
C. Tannehill, remarked: I hope you’ll find it informative and
useful. It should aid you in getting more PR “mileage” from
your Section with your many “publics.” If you need more
copies, just let me know.

“Emeritus” Member Proposal Studied

The Executive Committee is studying a proposal to grant
“Emeritus” Member status to Charter Members of AIPG
who are age 72 or older and are now retired from professional
practice. Charter Members are those with CPG Numbers
1-743.

Further, it has been proposed that such “Emeritus”
Members would be exempted from the payment of any an-
nual dues. A special certificate of recognition would be
presented to each on behalf of the Institute. Publicity in the
TPG, local newspapers and in the publications of various
regional and national geological societies would honor the
“Emeritus” Member and be beneficial to the public image of
AIPG.

Gov’t Affairs Conference Videotape

The Institute videotaped the proceedings of its Sixth An-
nual Washington Governmental Affairs Conference. The
three-hour tape may be borrowed by Members or organiza-
tions at no charge upon request to Headquarters.

Copies have been sent to Section Program Chairmen in
the hope that they will arrange a “workshop” session around it
for interested and concerned Members from their state or
states.

The tape of the Conference presentations and question-
and-answer discussions is available in VHS or Beta format.
From the Executive Director...

**Greater Public Relations Effort Needed**

One question put to us by "prospects" for AIPG Certification—and present Members alike—is: "What's the good of a credential if the public doesn't know what it means?"

It is true, unfortunately, that the Institute's designation "Certified Professional Geological Scientist" has extraordinarily low public recognition. It is doubtful that 1/100th of 1% of Americans could correctly identify the acronym "CPGS"—or are aware that AIPG is a national organization which certifies professional geologists' competency and ethical conduct.

In short, the Institute continues to have an "identity crisis"...and that fact continues to hurt our growth and progress.

One constructive thing we can do about the problem is to communicate to the public, in every possible way, that Certification conferred by AIPG on a peer-approved individual is evidence of his or her record of outstanding professional performance, technical competency and strict adherence to high ethical standards.

The ad below this article was placed by the Institute in eight of the largest city newspapers around the U.S. in 1983 and 1984. An estimated 10 million readers saw it. Although it was proposed to run the ad in even more papers throughout the Country, in 1985—and again this year—the Executive Committee could not find the funds to do so.

I have sent proofs of the ad to every Section President and I've urged Sections to take this "public relations" campaign on as a Section project. I've asked them to please consider running the ad at Section expense in newspapers in their state or states. They would be performing a very worthwhile service to AIPG—and to Section Members.

We must do more to educate all segments of the public as to the value and worth to them of the services of a professional geologist who has earned AIPG's coveted "CPGS" designation.

Victor C. Tannehill
Executive Director, AIPG

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**Tort Reform Coalition**

Some 50 National professional societies and associations, including AIPG, have joined forces in the American Tort Reform Association (ATRA) based in Washington, DC. The group's objective is to promote civil justice reform and develop proposals to present to the Federal government and state legislatures.

ATRA's steering committee includes the American Society of Association Executives, the American Institute of Architects and the American Business Conference. Serving as Coalition President is James Coyne, Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer of the American Con-

![James Coyne](image)

**Consulting Engineers Council; the Coalition's activities are being managed by the American Legislative Exchange Council, Washington.**

At a recent press conference, Coyne likened excessive litigation to a fatal disease for which he said ATRA would find a cure. "We feel that basic tort reform is the only answer, together with a fundamental change in public attitude toward tort litigation."

By combining the efforts of business, consumer and professional and trade groups to reform existing laws, the Coalition hopes to accomplish its goals at both the Federal and state level. "Tort reform will not come only from efforts inside Washington," Coyne predicts. "It will be the number-one issue in at least 40 state legislatures this year."

Objectives the Coalition has set for itself include:
- Developing a package of model legislative proposals for state legislatures.
- Organizing technical support and seminars for state legislators, their staffs and state-level officials.
- Planning educational seminars for member organizations, individuals and firms to develop grass-roots understanding and support for tort reform.
- Setting up communication vehicles with affiliated state and local coalitions to inform tort reform participants of the efforts' progress.
- Putting in place a network to provide data to key proponents in Washington: the White House, the Justice Department, Congress and other government representatives and organizations.

In response to ATRA's formation and the growing concern over the availability of liability insurance, the Senate Commerce Committee is holding hearings.
FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT 1987

SAM R. EVANS
CPGS 3349
Houston, Texas

COLLEGE:
Wichita State

DEGREES:
B.A. (Geology)

DATES:
1951

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:
Sunray Oil Co. Exploitation Geologist 1951-53
Sunray Oil Co. Exploration Geologist 1953-56
Independent
Jefferson Lake Sulphur Co. Manager of Exploration Geol. and Operator 1956-58
Independent Sr. Vice Pres., Energy 1958-64
Gulf Interstate Co. Geol. and Operator 1964-81
Independent 1981-83

AIPG ACTIVITIES:
Texas Section Executive Committee 1978
Texas Section President-Elect 1979
Texas Section President 1980
National AIPG Inter-Society Advisory Group 1984-85
National AIPG Vice President 1986

KENNETH N. WEAVER
CPGS 1064
Phoenix, Maryland

COLLEGE:
Franklin and Marshall College
The Johns Hopkins Univ.
The Johns Hopkins Univ.

DEGREES:
B.S. 1950
M.A. 1952
Ph.D. 1954

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:
Medusa Portland Cement Co. Chief Geologist 1956-61
Medusa Portland Cement Co. Manager, Geol. & Quarry Dept. 1961-63
Maryland Geological Survey Director & State Geologist 1963-
present

AIPG ACTIVITIES:
Maryland Asst. State Coordinator 1966-72
Maryland Screening Board 1966-72
Capitol Section Screening Board 1984-
present
National AIPG Ad Hoc Comm. on Ground Water 1981
National AIPG Chairman, Gov't Aff. Conference 1981
National AIPG Chairman, Subcomm. on External Appointments 1982
National AIPG Editor 1983-84
National AIPG Presidential Certif. of Merit 1984

FOR VICE PRESIDENT 1987

WILLIAM G. MURRAY
CPGS 6491
Arlington, Virginia

COLLEGE:
Boston College
University of Virginia

DEGREES:
B.S. 1974
M.S. 1978

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:
Newco Engineering Exploration Geologist 1978
Teknekon, Inc. Geologist 1978-82
Woodward-Clyde Consult. Project Geologist 1985-86
NUS Corporation Staff Geologist 1986-
present

AIPG ACTIVITIES:
Virginia Section Secretary 1984
Virginia Section Vice President 1986
National AIPG Governmental Affairs Comm. 1984
National AIPG Chairman 1985-86
National AIPG Governmental Affairs Comm. AIPG Certificate of Merit Recipient 1985

RICHARD J. PROCTOR
CPGS 5091
Arcadia, California

COLLEGE:
Calif. State Univ., Los Angeles
UCLA
Calif. Institute of Tech.

DEGREES:
B.A. 1954
M.A. 1958
M.S. 1978

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:
Metro. Water District Chief Geologist 1958-80
of So. Calif. Lindvall Richter & Assoc. Consultant 1980-
present
Richard J. Proctor, Inc. President 1982-
present

AIPG ACTIVITIES:
National AIPG Co-author, Logging Rock Core Bkt. 1977
National AIPG Co-author, Hazardous Waste Bkt. 1983
National AIPG Inter-Society Advisory Group 1983
National AIPG Executive Committee 1983
FOR TREASURER 1987-88

JOHN T. GALEY, JR.
CPGS 2622
Arvada, Colorado

University of Wyoming
University of Wyoming

B.A. 1967
M.S. 1971

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:
Office of Antarctic
Programs, National
Science Foundation

Asst. U.S.A.R.P. Rep.-
New Zealand
1967-68

American Nuclear Co.
Bear Creek Mining Co.
AMAX Exploration Inc.
AMAX Exploration Inc.
AMAX Exploration Inc.
AMAX Exploration Inc.

Geologist
Geologist
Geologist
Project Geologist
Project Geologist/
MGI. Mt. Emmons
Project Geologist/
MGI. Mt. Tolman
District Geologist/
Alaska

1968-69
1969
1971-73
1974-76
1977
1978
1979-85

AIPG ACTIVITIES:
None

THOMAS Z. JONES
CPGS 3441
Fayetteville, West Virginia

Fairmont State College
West Virginia University
Miami University (Ohio)

B.S. Physics 1969
M.A. Geology 1970
Ph.D. Geology 1973

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:
Emory and Henry Coll.
West VA Institute
of Technology

Instructor of Geology 1970
Instructor of Geology 1970-71
Asst. Professor of Physics 1973-75
Assoc. Professor of Mining 1975-76
Chairman, Division—Mining 1976-79
Chairman and Westmoreland
Professor of Mining 1979-85
Dean, Community and
Technical College 1985-present
President & CEO 1980-
present

Technical Evaluation
Consultants, Inc.

AIPG ACTIVITIES:
Secretary and Treasurer 1980-82
Vice President 1982-84
President 1984-86
AIPG Advisory Board Rep. 1981-84, 86
Educational Affairs Comm. 1985-86
Midwestern Regional Chair. 1986

FOR EDITOR 1987-88

EDWARD B. NUHFER
CPGS 2808
Platteville, Wisconsin

West Virginia University
West Virginia University
University of New Mexico

B.S. 1951
M.S. 1955
Ph.D. 1964

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:
Chevron Oil Co.
Marietta College
University of New Mexico
W.V. Geological Survey
Univ. of Wis.-Platteville

Development Geologist
Geology Teacher
Geology Teacher
Economic Geologist
Associate Professor

AIPG ACTIVITIES:
National AIPG
Chairman, Educational
Affairs Committee

National AIPG
Chairman, Membership
Committee

National AIPG
Presidential Certificate
of Merit

WILLIAM A. KNELLER
CPGS 6365
Toledo, Ohio

Miami (Ohio) University
Miami (Ohio) University
University of Michigan

A.B. 1951
M.S. 1955
Ph.D. 1964

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:
Consultant
Research
The University of Toledo
Assistant Professor 1955-
present
The University of Toledo
Associate Professor 1961-65
The University of Toledo
Department Chairman 1961-65
Eitel Institute for
Director 1976-
present
Silicate Research

AIPG ACTIVITIES:
Ohio Section
Co-Chairman Spring
Symposium—Toledo 1982-85
Institute Expulsion, Decertification Procedures Outlined

Certified Members of the Institute found guilty of misconduct can and will be expelled and decertified, according to the provisions of AIPG's Bylaws, ARTICLE I. MEMBERSHIP Section 7 Paragraph C.

The Institute's Secretary, Stanley S. Johnson, points out that these provisions state, in part:

Any Member who has been found guilty by the Executive Committee of violating the Code of Ethics, the Constitution or Bylaws of the Institute, or whose conduct is unbecoming a Certified Professional Geological Scientist, shall be subject to expulsion upon a recommendation of the Ethics Committee and the final decision of the Executive Committee. In this connection, any matter, conduct or thing that, in the reasonable judgment of the Executive Committee, is harmful or adverse in a significant way to the best interest of the Institute, shall be held to be conduct unbecoming a Certified Professional Geological Scientist.

It should also be carefully noted, Secretary Johnson emphasizes, that Bylaws ARTICLE I. MEMBERSHIP Section 6 - Duties of Members, states:

A. Maintenance of Standards

It shall be the duty of all Members to seek to maintain high standards of competence and ethics established by the Institute. This policy shall apply to the Member's professional activities and relationships to fellow Members. A Member who cannot abide by the requirements of the Institute shall resign.

B. Complaints by Members

1) If a Member knows, or believes, that another Member is not abiding by the requirements of Membership or the Code of Ethics of the Institute, it is the Member's duty to present a fully-documented report, under oath, to the Executive Committee.

2) Any complaints or charges filed by a Member shall be investigated by the Executive Committee during which time all reports and information, including the names of the Members involved, shall be held in confidence by the Committee. The Executive Committee shall either dismiss the complaint as not well founded, notifying the charging party in that regard, or shall refer the charges to the Ethics Committee for appropriate hearings prior to rendering a final decision as provided in Article IX.

Provisions Given for Amending AIPG Constitution and Bylaws

Institute Secretary Stanley S. Johnson points out that AIPG's Constitution may be amended per ARTICLE IX. AMENDMENTS which states, in part:

This Constitution may be amended by the Membership; provided that the proposed amendment must be in writing and must have been presented and debated at an Annual Meeting of the Institute. The vote on any such amendments shall be conducted by mail ballot. A favorable vote by two-thirds (2/3) majority of all votes cast and received by the Institute within sixty (60) days after mailing of the ballot, shall be required for adoption...

The Institute's Bylaws may be amended per ARTICLE XII. AMENDMENTS which state:

Section 1 - Amendment by Vote at Annual Meeting

These Bylaws may be amended or altered by an affirmative vote of three-fourths (3/4) of the eligible voters at an Annual Meeting, provided that the proposed amendment has been approved by the Executive Committee or is contained in a written petition signed by at least twenty (20) percent of the Members of the Institute, and is presented for discussion at an Annual Meeting.

Section 2 - Amendment by Mail Vote

These Bylaws may also be amended or altered by a mail vote of the Members provided the proposed amendment has been approved by the Executive Committee or is contained in a written petition signed by at least twenty (20) percent of the Members of the Institute. The Secretary of the Institute shall mail each Member of the Institute a copy of the proposed amendment and an appropriate ballot. An amendment submitted for mail vote will be immediately adopted if a majority of the ballots received within sixty (60) days after the mailing are marked in favor of the amendment.

"Multiple-State" Sections May Be Reorganized on Member Petition

As AIPG continues to grow in many parts of the country, Members in some states within presently combined "multiple-state" Sections do have the right to petition the Executive Committee to form their own separate state Section.

Per the Institute's Bylaws, ARTICLE IX. SECTIONS, Section 1 - Organization says, in part:

The subsidiary organization of the Institute is the Section, each of which shall consist of not less than ten (10) Members. Sections shall be organized so as to include Members from one state only, except that where there are fewer than ten (10) Members in one state, those Members may join with Members in a contiguous state or states to form a Section. Sections shall be chartered only upon application to and approval by the Executive Committee.

Present "Multiple-state" AIPG Sections and the states they include are:


CAPITOL: District of Columbia, Maryland and Delaware.

ILLINOIS-INDIANA: Illinois and Indiana.

IOWA-NEBRASKA: Iowa and Nebraska.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN: Minnesota and Wisconsin.

CAROLINAS: North Carolina and South Carolina.

DAKOTAS: North Dakota and South Dakota.

States in "multiple-state" Sections which now have at least ten Members, who could apply to the Executive Committee to form a new Section, are: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota and Wisconsin.
Letters to the Editor

It has never been more important than it is right now to make our particular brand of expertise available to those responsible persons who must make decisions concerning such items as natural hazards, hazardous waste, professional certification and the like. While it is hoped that our collective voice will be heard simply because of our training and experience, it is certain that the impact will be more or less in proportion to our size. As earth science's only politically-oriented society, it behooves us to make the best possible use of our potential influence. We need more Members to broaden our outlook and to make it more likely that we will be effective. This is, of course, only one reason to belong to AIPG; intellectual stimulation through the selection of speakers, topics and simply the enjoyment that is derived from contact with persons of similar background and education are powerful reasons for belonging to this or any professional organization.

We of the Alaska Section—now embarking on an organized new Member drive—would like to suggest some ways you might go about contacting candidates for AIPG Certification and Membership:

1. Probably the most common method is to simply work on those persons you come into contact with frequently. Have applications available and when you do give one out, follow it up and see if there is anything you can do to help the prospective Member. This is frequently the thing that does the trick! Don't forget to let your Section's Membership Committee Chairman know who you have given applications to so that he or she can help with the follow-up work.

2. Talk to other Members to see if they have any suggestions. This serves a dual purpose; it can provide leads and it helps keep people thinking about getting new Members.

3. Make sure there are a few "AIPG: What It Is -What It Does" pamphlets (either the red booklets or the brown mailers) available to be picked up at any professional society meeting you may attend, and make sure to announce their presence and the fact that you can answer questions.

4. The brown mailers are handy if you should wish to mail a short synopsis of AIPG and its Certification program to someone.

The following is a list of the Membership "recruiting" literature we are presently using in the Alaska Section:

- Membership (Certification) Application Packets
- Associate Affiliate Application Packets
- Red "prestige" booklets
- Brown Mailers
- 1985 Directories

All literature is available from either your Section Membership Chairman, your Section Secretary-Treasurer or from Headquarters. Don't hesitate to ask for whatever you need.

Alan J. Kranse
Alaska Section President

(Editor's Note: The following letter of interest was sent to John M. Fowler, Director, Triangle Coalition, 1742 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.)

TO THE EDITOR:

I have just finished reading The Professional Geologist (AIPG) with particular reference to A. J. Verdon, Jr.'s Letter to the Editor (March TPG, p. 4). I applaud the aims of the Coalition in every respect, including the need for the program. I just wish I could be more optimistic about the results.

Some 17 years ago, as President of the Petroleum Exploration Society of New York, I proposed such a program. The following year I retired and in 1972, I organized the program within the Society. We did all the things suggested in paragraph two of the Letter and more and included the Universities as well. We were set up to talk to students from the third grade through University and had access to displays, films and handouts. Another program included civic, professional and other adult groups. Lists of subjects and backup audio-visual presentations were mailed to a large segment of the potential audience. We were fairly active the first coupl of years—the rest is dismal. I, personally gave some 150 talks prior to moving here nearly eight years ago. That, and my activity with API netted me the Public Service Award (AAPG) in 1975.

After moving here, I saw a similar need in the Oklahoma City Metro Area. The Oklahoma Geological Society concurred in the need and backed a revised, more specific program here. After some 100 presentations beginning in 1980, the result is the same. We still get a few requests but in spite of additional contacts I cannot consider the program a success. I know of a similar program in Austin, Texas, now abandoned and one in Houston which was, a few years ago, still active.

I do not write this to discourage but, if possible, to help. Foresight, based on hindsight may help you avoid some of the pitfalls—hence the following observations:

1. Nearly every year teachers move to other levels or subjects not to mention the new and retiring ones. It seems they rarely pass on to their science successors outside assistance—some not even prior coverage.

2. I usually touch bases with the top administrator and always get at least passive concurrence to the program, but I am always told to see the curriculum coordinator or science head. I usually get encouraging receptions at this level, hand them a list of available subjects and required lead time, audio-visual equipment needs, etc. and await an invitation.

3. In spite of lead time and physical requirements listed, you frequently get calls for presentations impossible to fill in that lead time for want of film, slides or speaker availability—later would be beyond the subject's pertinence. In short, teachers they admit, do not plan well.

4. Most earth scientists are at the whim of employer or client and may be required to depart or are too busy for the presentation. This requires a back-up speaker; available on short notice. Since I was retired, the latter accounts for the fact that I gave over half the presentations!

5. I was astounded that we got so few invitations to Universities. A good friend, a professor at Rutgers, told me that he had found many at that level who felt they were inviting embarrassment if the outside speaker presented opposing views—it questioned their infallibility! This may well be unfair, but the fact remains that invitations have been few.

6. Apathy, both by potential speakers and educators, is a part of the general public problem. Obviously, to acquire outside speakers at the proper time (planning) or for a speaker to

(Continued on Page 19)
PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

This Committee, chaired in 1986 by Paul M. Strunk, is charged with maintaining an awareness of factors relating to employment in academia, mineral and petroleum exploration, government or engineering fields that might affect the professional stature or livelihood of geological scientists. It acts as a fact-finding body and disseminates information on factors relating to the employment of professional geologists.

The Committee may initiate or cooperate with other groups in the preparation and/or conduct of surveys to determine geological scientists’ supply and demand, compensation, fringe benefits, retirement plans, job qualifications and classifications, etc.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

This important Committee, working in 1986 under the Chairmanship of William J. Hall, is responsible for giving Sections and the Executive Committee advice, counsel and guidance in all aspects of AIPG continuing education efforts.

The Committee has been considering the specific “continuing education” needs and/or desires of professional geologists, Members and nonmembers. And it is contemplating specific ways and means for AIPG to present (perhaps in cooperation with other organizations) top-notch educational programs. Their report, and results of their findings, will be forthcoming shortly.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS

The following letter (excerpted here) has been sent by Serge Gonzales, Chairman of AIPG’s Educational Affairs Committee to William E. Bonini, President, National Association of Geology Teachers (NAGT):

The American Institute of Professional Geologists is a national organization that represents geologists from all sectors: industry-government- academe-consultants. AIPG not only certifies its Members through a rigorous screening process, but more importantly, it serves the geologic profession through various service, educational and policy activities.

The Institute provides many of its services through several standing committees. One of these is the Educational Affairs Committee, of which I am the current Chairman. Even though I am presently a consulting geologist, I previously was a member of the geology faculties at Miami University and the University of Georgia for seventeen years. As this year’s Committee Chairman, I would like to establish some discourse between (AIPG) and the National Association of Geology Teachers.

At present, AIPG’s Educational Affairs Committee is currently engaged in two principal activities. By far, the largest and most far-reaching project involves the annual survey of geology departments to ascertain which meet minimum Institute standards. Results from (the 1985) survey are expected to be made available in a few months. On a more specific-institution basis, members of this Committee conduct two- day, on-site visits/evaluations to certain geology departments that request this service. Generally, three-member teams conduct these visits and make written recommendations to the Chairman of the requesting department.

Both these programs clearly concentrate on the instruction of Geology at the academic level. AIPG is also especially interested in developing programs that involve instruction of Earth Science within secondary schools.

Our Committee would like to learn about those educational programs that NAGT presently has underway. In particular, we would appreciate hearing about any evaluation methods that your organization may have developed. Also, does NAGT undertake any projects that are similar to those described above?

Lastly, I would be especially appreciative to receive your thoughts about how our two organizations might work cooperatively together. One such area on which you might wish to direct some specific commentary is the area of Earth Science education.

Gonzales has sent a nearly identical letter to Frank E. Kotlowski, (CPGS 56), President, American Association of State Geologists (AASG). The Institute is also seeking to develop closer cooperation and coordination with AASG—particularly on educational affairs matters.

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

William Murray, Chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, has been busy organizing programs in conjunction with the Capitol Section for Washington area Members and all other interested parties. January 7, 1986, the Committee’s luncheon meeting featured a panel discussion with presentations by Pi Chamberlyn, Senior Correspondent for United Press International (UPI) and Jim Hamersly, former Legislative Counsel for AIPG. The presentation began with a discussion of the Superfund bill, which is expected to pass but will likely include a tax bill. Subsequent discussion at the meeting focused on implications of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill and the possibility of a tax on energy.

MEMBERSHIP

The 1986 AIPG National Membership Committee, under the Chairmanship of Edward B. Nuhfer, is hard at work helping to achieve the Institute’s Membership goals for the year. This Committee is responsible for assisting Executive Director Vic Tannehill and Section Membership Chairmen in recruiting efforts and for giving advice to the Executive Committee.

Volunteers Enable AIPG to Achieve

One reason why the accomplishments of relatively small volunteer societies such as AIPG (with correspondingly small staffs) are so impressive is the fact that thousands of members with related interests in such societies give hundreds of thousands of man-and-woman-hours annually to help these groups attain their objectives. Even though some of any voluntary organization’s goals do not directly benefit each and every member, the overall accomplishments are usually worthwhile to all.
Another legal concept being used ever more widely is that of **strict liability**, which makes possible an award of damages without any proof of negligence. Now a plaintiff need not prove that the manufacturer of a product, for example, was negligent, only that the plaintiff was injured while using the product in the manner intended.

More states have also adopted looser standards of **comparative negligence**. Even if an accident was partly due to the plaintiff's own negligence, he can successfully sue.

Perhaps the thorniest concept, one that has become a growing factor in many cases, is called **“joint and several liability.”** It allows a plaintiff to sue **everyone** who might share in the responsibility for an accident, and if any one of the defendants is found to be partially at fault, that defendant may be forced to pay the entire judgment. Increasingly, this means that awards fall most heavily on the defendant with “deep pockets,” often the one carrying the most insurance.

It is only in the past two years that liability premiums have exploded and policies have been canceled wholesale. What happened? Lawyers and consumers charge that insurers are trying to make the public pay the price for their own mismanagement and bad judgment.

In the best of times, property and casualty insurers, the kind of companies that issue liability policies, rarely make much money on such insurance: premiums collected have exceeded claims paid in only two of the past ten years. Most of their profits come from investing the premiums they collect. Five years ago, when the prime rate, keystone of the U.S. interest-rate structure, hit an incredible high of 21 1/2%, such investments paid off very, very well.

Insurers grudgingly concede that they then went all out to attract premium income that they could invest at those high interest rates. They wrote liability policies that posed a high risk at premiums low enough to almost guarantee an underwriting loss. But the insurers never got the bonanza they expected. Losses rose faster than investment income grew even when interest rates were at their peak.

Then interest rates began tumbling in 1981 as losses ballooned. Foreign insurers such as Lloyd's of London (the biggest) that indemnify most American casualty companies against extraordinary losses, cut back sharply or ran away from the business entirely, leaving the American firms to shoulder their losses alone. Finally, in 1984 underwriting losses swallowed up investment income entirely and, according to industry statistics, property-casualty insurers suffered an overall pretax loss of $3.8 billion. In 1985 their pretax loss increased to $5.5 billion.

Like the figures on jury verdicts, the insurers' profit-and-loss statistics are in sharp dispute. Consumers insist that if adjustments are made for some quirks in insurance accounting (primarily involving the treatment of taxes, dividends and the rising paper value of investments), the industry made a net profit every year. The Insurance Information Institute, indeed, has acknowledged an industry profit after taxes of $1.7 billion last year, which it contends still amounts to a poor return.

The National Insurance Consumer Organization maintains that the true figure was $5 billion. Given that, insurance industry critics argue, the premium increases now being demanded go far beyond what is justified. They claim that what the insurance companies are doing is to reverse the business so that the public at large insures the insurance companies!

Amid all the finger pointing, a serious search by all parties is underway for solutions. Here are several being used or considered:

1. **Self-insurance** is a strategy that many business and professional people are exploring (or, more often, being forced into). Their associations and societies are forming their own "captive" in-house insurance companies to write liability insurance for members of their group.

2. **"Going bare"** means operating without liability insurance. Those who do this must be very concerned that a single major lawsuit could wipe them out.

3. Many are seeking new Federal and/or State legislation as a solution. They are calling for tort reform: putting limits on damage awards in malpractice, negligence and personal-injury cases. Advocates insist that this will allow insurers to get enough of a handle on their potential risks to make the cost of writing liability policies predictable rather than a crapshoot. The leading tort reform ideas:

   - Put limits on pain-and-suffering awards and punitive damages.

   - Establish stricter standards for proving who really bears how much of the blame for an accident or injury. Senator John Danforth, a Missouri Republican, is sponsoring a bill that would set uniform Federal standards in product-liability cases to replace the present morass of 50 often conflicting state laws; it would require a plaintiff to prove negligence or fault by the manufacturer.

   - Either abolish the doctrine of joint and several liability or revise it, perhaps along the lines of a proposition that Californians will put to a vote June 3rd. The proposition would make a defendant's share of any pain-and-suffering award proportionate to the defendant's degree of blame; a defendant found to bear 25%, say, of the responsibility for an accident or injury could be forced to pay no more than 25% of the damages. That would be more equitable, but requiring juries to assess proportionate shares of fault among several defendants would add to the complexity of lawsuits and the time needed to settle them.

   - Limit trial lawyer's contingency fees, so that they would have less incentive to seek outsize damages for their clients. Several states are pondering variations on a California law that sets up a sliding scale in medical malpractice cases: an attorney can take up to 40% of the first $50,000 of a judgment, but that share dwindles by stages to only 10% of any amount over $200,000.

   - Institute some sort of punishment, perhaps a fine, for attorneys who file frivolous suits.

   - Adopt the European system, under which the loser of a

(Continued on Back Cover)
## 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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<tr>
<td>PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY</td>
<td>Draft bills regarding the revision of various aspects of professional liability insurance are circulating throughout the Congress with action possible later this year.</td>
<td>Members of the House and Senate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCRA/SUPERFUND</td>
<td>The House has passed its five-year $10 billion version of Superfund with a revenue assessment placed on petroleum and chemical industries. The House bill will need to be reconciled in Conference with a $7.5 billion Senate Bill that has a broad-based business tax.</td>
<td>Members of the Conference Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUND-WATER PROTECTION</td>
<td>A new bill, S1836, 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 is expected this year on ground water.</td>
<td>Members of the Conference Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAX REFORM/SIMPLIFICATION</td>
<td>Senate Finance Committee Chairman Robert Packwood (R-Ore.) has proposed a bill that would set top corporate and individual income tax rates at 35 percent and contain more generous depreciation rules than those in a House tax reform bill. Both bills would repeal the investment tax credit. The Packwood bill also would repeal the business deduction for excise taxes.</td>
<td>Members of the Senate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUDGET/APPROPRIATIONS</td>
<td>The Administration's proposed Fiscal '87 budget includes $38 billion in spending cuts, without a tax increase, in order to comply with the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction legislation. The House and Senate continue to struggle to reduce the level of Federal spending without raising taxes, in order to meet the mandated budget deficit targets adopted by Congress.</td>
<td>Members of the House and Senate.</td>
</tr>
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Federal Legislative and Regulatory Issues Reviewed

By Russ Waylard
AIPG Washington Representative

Unified Agenda of Federal Regulations. By law, Federal agencies are required to publish a semiannual listing and brief description of the regulations they are considering or drafting. The Federal Register of 4-21-86 devoted two volumes to this effort. A selection of items in preliminary stages follows:

*Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Under the Clean Water Act, guidelines are developing for classifying ground water under the August 1984 EPA ground-water protection strategy to achieve greater consistency. Under the Atomic Energy Act, EPA is determining what standards and/or guidance are needed to control radiation exposure level to the public from residual radioactive material after cleanup of sites. Also EPA is considering criteria for declaring certain radioactive wastes as below regulatory concern. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA is working on an underground injection control program for Indian lands. Under the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), EPA will investigate the disposal of hazardous waste through injection wells and determine whether such practices are protecting human health and the environment. It will also propose regulations to minimize the placement of containers in landfills; to establish standards and procedures for mandatory inspections; to revise the land disposal liner and leak detection regulation; to revise the list of hazardous constituents used in ground-water monitoring; to promulgate more standards for the location of sites; and to establish requirements for leak detection, prevention and closure of underground storage tanks holding petroleum and other regulated substances.

*Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). NRC intends to revise its uranium mill tailings regulations by incorporating ground-water provisions established by EPA. NRC is also proposing standards to ensure that each licensee responsible for disposal of low-level radioactive waste is bonded to insure completion of site closure. Revised seismic and geologic siting criteria for nuclear power plants, proposed in 1978, are still under consideration; meanwhile 10CFR Part 100 remains in effect.

*Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). FERC will be considering a consumer petition on the pricing of tight formation gas, claiming among other things that it diverts exploration and production from low-priced gas. FERC may also eliminate vintaging to arrive at a single ceiling price for gas.

*General Services Administration (GSA). GSA is finalizing procedures for disposing of strategic and critical materials that are excess to National Defense Stockpile goals and have been authorized for disposal by Congress.

*Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA is listing general policies for strategic and critical materials stockpiling for reconsideration in the pre-rule stage, but is noncommittal on activity in this regard; 44CFR Part 328 is cited as the existing regulation. FEMA is working on a regulation to assign Federal agency responsibilities under the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, but has no time commitments. FEMA is also considering guidance on construction in alluvial fan areas and possible changes in flood plain management.

*National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). NOAA is considering revision of its rules on the National Marine Sanctuary Program. It has also drafted rules for protecting Cordell Bank, off southern California, if it is designated a sanctuary. NOAA also has draft regulations on commercial recovery of deep seabed minerals.

*Department of the Interior. Interior is working on regulations for natural resource damage estimates covering damages by a release of hazardous substances where field testing, sampling and evaluation of natural resource damages (Type B) will be required, and on simplified, computerized procedures (Type A) which require minimal field investigations.


*National Park Service (NPS). NPS proposes to clarify existing rules (36CFR Part 9A) concerning mineral resources in NPS units, specifically obsolete regulations pertaining to surface disturbance. NPS will also revise 36CFR Part 9B related to oil and gas operations in NPS units. It is also working on a proposal for consistent regulation of mineral rights other than oil and gas, noting that holdings total over 4.5 million acres and mineral rights under Federal surface total 1.2 million acres.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). BIA intends to propose regulations under the 1982 law authorizing tribes to negotiate oil and gas agreements rather than to go through the previously required competitive procedure.

*Minerals Management Service. MMS is considering proposals to issue leases and to govern commercial production of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) minerals other than oil, gas and sulphur. It is also proposing to consolidate its regulations covering OCS oil, gas and sulphur operations. It also wants to protect proprietary data collected prior to a lease sale, or in areas designated as unavailable for leasing. MMS is also planning regulations to allow the temporary abandonment of an OCS borehole in an environmentally sound manner so that it can be reentered.

*Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement. Under a court order, OSM is reconsidering its rule, 30CFR Part 817.41(b)(2), on hydrologie balance protection. Also under court order, it is reconsidering its criteria for designating areas as unsuitable for surface coal mining operations; henceforth damage need be only significant, not irreparable or permanent.

*Bureau of Land Management. BLM has many changes in its oil, gas and mineral regulations under consideration, most of which involve operators. 43CFR Part 8270 is to be revised to provide procedures for the management of paleontological specimens located on public lands (but only after the National Academy of Sciences completes its report on the subject).

National Defense Stockpile. Congressional critics are moving to bar the administration plan to sell off $2.5 billion of a $10 billion stockpile of strategic materials.

Leasing of solid minerals other than coal and oil shale. BLM has published final regulations, having benefitted from 277 public comments received on the draft regulations proposed in April 1985. The comments are analyzed in a nine-page preamble. Subparts of the new regulations are specific to phosphates, sodium, potassium, sulphur, gilsonite, leasable hardrock minerals, asphalt in Oklahoma and special leasing. 51FR15204-15261
KENTUCKY

Dr. Travis H. Hughes, 1986 President of AIPG, has confirmed that he will be the guest speaker at the 18th Annual Meeting, Kentucky Section, American Institute of Professional Geologists, August 16, 1986, to be held in Lexington, Kentucky.

We are delighted to have Dr. Hughes as our guest, and we will further inform the Section Membership of the time and exact place of the meeting as well as our complete program. I or one of the other officers will also be in touch with others interested in attending.

James K. Vincent
Kentucky Section President

ALASKA

FAIRBANKS

The Fairbanks Chapter of the Alaska Section held a joint meeting with the Fairbanks Chapter of AEG on April 29th. Our featured speaker at the meeting was Randall G. Updike of the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, who spoke on the Catastrophic Lahars of the 1985 Nevado del Ruiz Volcanic Eruption in Columbia.

Mark S. Robinson
Alaska Section—Fairbanks Chapter

ANCHORAGE

On April 29th, the Alaska Section—Anchorage Chapter held a regular luncheon meeting at the Holiday Inn (3rd & C Streets). No-host cocktails began at 11:30 A.M., followed by lunch.

A panel presentation addressed the topic Earth Science Education at the Primary and Secondary Levels in Anchorage. We had three very qualified people within the Anchorage School District to enlighten our group and answer questions: Emma Walton, the District’s science curricula specialist; John Bulter, a primary level science resource teacher and Tom Tunley, a West High earth science teacher and fellow AIPG Member.

Each panelist explained their role and program in earth science education, identified what is being accomplished and where improvements are needed and gave his or her perspective on what the future educational environment will be.

AIPG Members have a sincere interest in this subject and we had a good turnout.

In a related timely event, Section President Krause has just filled the vacated Chairmanship of our Education Committee with the appointment of Jim Brown.

OTHER BUSINESS MATTERS

The Executive Committee of Alaska-AIPG met April 10th for the primary purpose of deciding what action should be taken, if any, by the Section in response to State ad-

ministrative plans to merge the State Geological Survey (ADGGS) with another DNR agency and to cut critical geological positions, perhaps curtailing important projects. As a result of this meeting, a strongly worded letter to Governor Sheffield and key legislators was written and mailed out the next day! Any Member wishing to read the Section’s stand on this issue may do so by contacting one of your officers. A copy was available at the April 29th meeting for inspection.

Lynn Schraeder, Membership Committee Chairman, would like to give you one of AIPG’s classy new mugs as pictured in the March issue of the TPG. But first, you must recruit just one new applicant for Membership. See the procedure established in the March meeting notice. Let’s get going!

Lynn has also called to our attention the requirement that each AIPG Member must continue to belong to at least one “qualifying” geological-related society. Headquarters does verify this, according to what you submit on your dues billing form, so don’t let your qualifying society membership become delinquent.

Mark May 20th on your calendar as an AIPG meeting date you won’t want to miss. We are giving you early notice that Randy Updike with ADGGS will present a spectacular slide show based on his recent trip to the Ruiz Volcano area in Columbia, South America. More on this joint meeting with AEG will be forthcoming in the May meeting announcement.

Larry Dearborn
Alaska Section Vice President

OKLAHOMA

The Tulsa Chapter of the Oklahoma Section held its regular monthly meeting Friday, April 25th. It was a noon luncheon at the Petroleum Club of Tulsa.

Speaker was Henry Trattner, CPG 2540, an Attorney-at-Law in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. His topic was What You See Is Not What You Get (Re: Forced Pooling). Jim O’Brien made the arrangements.

Hank Trattner is both a Geologist and Attorney who practices before the Corporation Commission. He told our attendees why they may not get or have what they think they have as a result of forced pooling action by the Corporation Commission.

COLORADO

The Colorado Section has budgeted funds to sponsor one teacher from grade, middle or high school for each of the two natural resource continuing education courses to be held at the Colorado School of Mines, June 9th through July 18th. The Colorado Mining Association Education Foundation coordinates the course, entitled A Total Concept of the Mining Industry and the Colorado Petroleum Association coordinates the course entitled Energy Resources—Today and Tomorrow.

Both will be held at the Green Center on the Colorado School of Mines Campus and will run daily from 7:30 A.M. until 12:30 or 1:00 P.M. Approximately 50-60 experts from industry will cover subjects from exploration through development, production, marketing and reclamation. Both
groups have a one-day field trip scheduled for each week. In addition, the mining course schedules a three-day, two-night field trip on the west slope.

Each teacher completing and passing the course receives six hours of credit that may be applied to the credits required for renewal and reinstatement of earth science and administration teaching certificates.

If any Member knows of any worthy teachers (preferably science oriented) who would be interested in either of these courses, please submit the following to the Chairman, P. A. (Art) Meyer, 2834 Pierson Way, Lakewood, CO 80215, phone (303) 233-8115: (1) Teacher’s name, (2) School, (3) Address and phone number, (4) Grade and courses taught and (5) Why you believe they should be sponsored by the Colorado Section.

WASHINGTON

Roy E. Gephart is not serving as Section Secretary-Treasurer. Section President Rex B. Humphrey has named Joseph A. Caggiano, Jr., to fill the office for another year and he has accepted.

NORTHEAST

SPRING MEETING
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
Central Park West at 79th Street
2:30 to 8:30 P.M.
Wednesday, May 14, 1986
Subject: FUTURE TRENDS IN GEOLOGY

Representatives of every major segment of the profession spoke of future trends in geology at AIPG's Annual Meeting in St. Paul last September and only one, Jay Lehr of NWWA, was able to report on expansion in a growth industry. One after another, the speakers reeled off the statistics of shrinking geologic employment and forecasts of more (or less!) to come.

Many well-educated, magnificently-trained and experienced geologists are out of work. Applications to consulting firms are at an all time high. Many have project management experience. While these geologists pound the pavement, northeast area consulting firms cry the blues about the difficulty finding experienced hydrogeologists to manage hazardous waste projects.

What can be done to retrain these geologists and get their skills and talents into the market? The Northeast Section addressed this important topic at its Spring Meeting May 14th.

SCHEDULE:

12:00 to 2:30 P.M. Executive Committee Meeting
2:30 to 3:00 P.M. Registration
3:00 to 4:00 P.M. Museum Tour
4:00 to 5:30 P.M. Afternoon Speakers
Topic: What is the Problem?

A broad range of speakers representing an employment search firm, government and consulting gave attendees the benefit of their experience through prepared presentations.

5:30 to 6:00 P.M. Open Bar at Restaurant
6:00 to 7:00 P.M. Dinner at Restaurant
7:00 to 8:30 P.M. Evening Panel Discussion
Topic: What are the Solutions?

Panel members included the afternoon speakers plus a representative from higher education and a senior professional who recently shifted his career.

We had a vigorous give-and-take discussion among panel members. There was plenty of time for those present to have their most pressing questions answered.

AIPG Goes to the Students—The Northeast GSA Experience

Jay Fleisher, General Chairman of the March 12-14, 1986 Northeast Section GSA Meeting, contacted me with an intriguing request. He asked if the Northeast Section would be interested in putting on an informational seminar on career opportunities in the geosciences at the meeting. End result was a 1½-hour colloquium consisting of five panel members representing consulting, research, state agencies and the student perspective. The colloquium was held Wednesday evening, March 12th, and was attended by approximately 400 people, a majority of whom were graduate and undergraduate students.

The popularity of the colloquium was clearly due to advance notice and the strong subject interest, especially to students. Advance notice was the following:

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS (AIPG) COLLOQUIUM - CAREERS IN THE GEOSCIENCES:

Panel discussions by representatives from consulting, industry, government agency and research consisted of brief presentations; topics to include: 1) current status of career opportunities, 2) employer expectations at entry level, 3) how best to prepare for entry level employment, 4) what looks good on a student’s resume and, 5) the value of a graduate education; followed by informational group and/or one-on-one conversation; key provided by AIPG.

The panel members consisted of the following: Robert Fakundiny, CGPS 4977, State Geologist New York State Museum and Science Service; Eric Halter, Research Geologist, Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory; Vance Bryant, Associate Engineering Geologist, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; and Gordon Stevens, (recent MS student), Hydrogeologist, Dunn Geoscience Corporation.

I served as Moderator.

The four panelists did an excellent job. Their presentations were informative, specific to their employment and generated many good questions. Some of the key points that came out of the discussion were:

— A masters degree is desirable. It adds an additional level of education, provides a broader range of training and experience and generally results in a more polished individual.
— Good writing and communication skills are an absolute
must.
—Work experience in the major and/or related fields is very important. This was considered important enough that students were encouraged to get involved in research, field work, laboratory work etc., by being willing to do it just for the experience even if the compensation were low or nonexistent.

—The students were informed that references are contacted and the real capability and potential of the individual learned.

—It was made apparent that students with good grades, a range of course work supporting their major and a clear indication that the individual was dedicated, hard working, willing to learn more and capable of taking on responsibility, had a good opportunity of securing a job.

Clearly, the colloquium was beneficial and the questions asked indicated a genuine interest, but also a sense of concern. Most of the attendees went away somewhat optimistic. I am sure, however, some are concerned because it was clear that employers expect the best, want the best and, for the most part, they have the opportunity to select the best. Perhaps the greatest value of the colloquium was the awareness those students now have.

I would be surprised if AIPG were not invited back next year to put on a similar program. I do know that we would miss an excellent opportunity to reach the students, and many others, if we did not do it. We clearly met one of the objectives of AIPG.

Ted Clark
Northeast Section President

ALABAMA

Bennie Bumpers, Manager of Vulcan Material's Corporate Risk Department, discussed personal and corporate liability problems caused by the current tort situation at the April 4th meeting of the Alabama Section. The meeting, which included dinner and cocktails, was held at the Somolian House on top of Red Mountain. The Somilian House is part of the University of Alabama-Birmingham.

Bumpers blamed the tort problems, which have made liability coverage for professional geologists almost prohibitive, on the super abundance of lawyers and the incompetent work of insurance companies, both in evaluation and claims adjustment. He reported that the chemical industry is hard hit by government actions, some of which are very unfair and by lawsuits. His advice to consultants is to use disclaimer clauses and place personal property in their wives' names. The latter part of his advice met with only partial acceptance; wives voiced approval.

Another Alabama Section meeting was held May 9th at the Tuscaloosa Sailing Club with activities starting at 6:00 P.M. A feature attraction were the steaks charcoal broiled under the direction of Tom Simpson. This is a tradition that the Section has long enjoyed. After the steaks, Section Members who are serving on a National committee were asked to tell what they are doing, briefly.

The proposed Section field trip to the Gulf Coast is on an indefinite hold. This trip would include observations on deposition and the environmental impact of artificial offshore reefs by collecting eatable specimens during the boat trip.

Otis M. Clarke, Jr.
Alabama Section Program Chairman

Charter Members Continue to Contribute

One very special group of AIPG Members, who collectively have quite an astounding record of support for the Institute, is comprised of the 428 Charter Members, who joined in 1963 and are still AIPG Certified Members today. They are beginning their 23rd consecutive year of Membership.

The lowest CPGS number held by a current Member is 4—held by Frank B. Conselman. The esteemed Dr. Conselman (1974 President of AIPG) was among the first to complete an Institute Membership application.

AIPG is indeed fortunate to have such a high level of Member involvement, as well as the continuity provided, by its long-term Members.

National Academy of Sciences Study

In the April edition of The Professional Geologist in the article on the special study conducted for the Minerals Management Service by the National Academy of Sciences the fact that Joseph P. Riva, Jr., CPGS 3548, is a Member of AIPG was inadvertently omitted.

Riva, an employee of the Library of Congress, is a Specialist in Earth Sciences, Science Policy Division, Congressional Research Service.

Institute Publications Available Free

Interested Members of the Institute may have one free copy of each of the latest revised editions of the three AIPG Issues and Answers booklets on request. Those publications are: Ground Water, Hazardous Waste and Radioactive Waste.

If you would like a free copy of any of the three booklets, just write Institute Headquarters and they will be mailed to you without charge.
Section Membership Chairmen

Some of the hardest working individuals within AIPG are the 35 Section Membership Chairmen. These dedicated volunteers, appointed by their Section President, take on the important responsibilities to:

— Maintain a stock of AIPG Member and Associate affiliate application packets, and mail or hand them out on request to prospects within their Section.
— Assure that AIPG Membership and Associate affiliate application packets are made available at meetings of other geologic societies within the Section—as well as at all Section meetings.
— Promptly followup with a phone call and/or letter to all Membership or Associate affiliate “prospects” whose names and addresses are received from National Headquarters.
— Maintain communication with the National office and the National Membership (Certification) Committee.

According to the latest information received at Headquarters from Section Presidents, these are the current Section Membership Chairmen (whose addresses and phone numbers can be found in the AIPG Directory):

Alabama - Garry L. Sides
Alaska - R. Lynn Schraeder
Arizona - B. H. Murphy
California - Lisa Curci
Capitol - J. Doug Nauman
Carolinas - Malcolm Schaeffer
Colorado - A. L. Hornbaker
Dakotas - Ed Bickel
Florida - Henry J. Lamb
Georgia - Jim Furlow
Idaho - Fred E. Williams
Illinois-Indiana - Chris Mitchell
Iowa-Nebraska - William Wayne
Kansas - S. Grant
Kentucky - John Avila
Louisiana - John S. Rives
Michigan - William Iversen
Minnesota-Wisconsin - Robert Wahlstrom
Mississippi - Alfonso Escalante
Missouri - Waldemar M. Dressel
Montana - W. Mark Weber
Nevada - R. Thomssen
New Mexico - J. B. Reynolds
Northeast - Bob Lamonica
Ohio - Sam Stowe
Oklahoma - W. R. Hahman, Sr.
Oregon - John Allen
Pennsylvania - Burt Waite
Tennessee - Robert Miller
Texas - Forrest H. Muire, Jr.
Utah - O. D. Thomas
Virginia - Art Russnow
Washington - David A. Robbins
West Virginia - Donald Long
Wyoming - John J. Haverfield

Preliminary Program
23rd AIPG ANNUAL MEETING
Keystone, Colorado
September 17-20, 1986

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH

Advisory Board and Executive Committee Meetings
5:30 p.m. — 7:30 p.m.—Reception/Icebreaker

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH

Welcome Address: Susan M. Landon, AMOCO Production Co. & President, AIPG Colorado Section
Introductions: Lawrence O. Anna, Annual Meeting General Chairman, from Bass Enterprises
— "Energy and Minerals in Colorado", The Honorable Dan Schafer, U.S. Representative—Colorado
— "Education of Tomorrow's Geologist", Dr. George S. Ansel, President, Colorado School of Mines
— "Journalism and Geology", Pete Chronis, Business/Energy Reporter, the Denver Post
— "The Mining Industry and Natural Resources Development", Gregory McKeelvey, Manager, Cominco American, Inc.
— "The Petroleum Industry and Natural Resources Development", Lawrence Funkhouser

Keynote Speech: "Government and Natural Resources Development", The Honorable Donald P. Hodel, Secretary of Interior

Forum I: Status of the Geologic Profession
A panel discussion on the status of Geology and Geologists, including projections for employment, salaries, new trends and problems and solutions.
6:00 p.m., Western Bar BQ: Ron Ruhloff, Guest Speaker, "A Humorous Look at Historical and Colorful Colorado"

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH

Forum II: Public Lands and Natural Resource Development Panel, Moderator: Jim Redmond, News Anchor, KMGH-7 Participants:
— Roberta L. Anderson, Public Lands Coordinator, AMOCO
— Daryl Knuffke, Director, Wilderness Society
— Robert Moore, U.S. Bureau of Land Management
— Geoff Snow, Exploration Manager, Noranda Exploration
— James Torrence, Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service

Business Meeting Luncheon: Annual AIPG Business Meeting
Consultants Workshop: All day program, Moderator: Robert Fisher, Independent Geologist. A workshop designed to inform consultants and potential consultants about legalities, taxes, and financial planning. The Panel will consist of a CPA, Oil and Gas Attorney, Financial Planner, a Business/People Manager and an SEC Representative.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH

Field Trip: All day program, Field Trip leader: John Rold, Colorado State Geologist. Trip will include visiting Mines and Mining Operations, Historical Sites, Engineering Geology Areas and Classic Geologic Outcrops; Guidebooks included; lunch at Leadville, Colorado

Spouse/Guest Program
Special guest activities include visits to nearby ski resorts and historical towns such as Breckenridge for tours and shopping. Activities available in the area include gondola rides, hot air balloon rides, horseback riding and river rafting. Spouses and guests are welcome to participate in the Golf and Tennis tournaments as well. An activity desk will be available to help set up these activities.

Kauffman Staying on as AGI Executive

At a general staff meeting February 19th, American Geological Institute (AGI) Executive Director Marvin Kauffman made the announcement that he will remain at AGI. He had previously planned to leave at the end of the year.

JUNE, 1986
Faculty, State Geologist Prospects

Two current “target groups” within which it would be most desirable to have 100% AIGP Membership (Certification) participation are: (1) college/university Geology Departments; and, (2) State Geologists.

According to a computerized report generated by Headquarters, there is no Institute Member on the Geology Department faculty of the following schools: Abilene Christian University, Adelphi University, Adrian College, Albion College, Appalachian State University, Arizona State University, Augusta State College, Ball State University, Beloit College, Bemidji State College, Berea College, Bloomsburg State College, Boise State University, Bradley University, Bridgewater State University, Bucknell University, California Institute of Technology, California Lutheran College, Calvin College, Carleton College, Case Western Reserve University, Central Michigan University, Central Missouri State University, Central State University, Central Washington University, City College of New York, Colgate University, Colorado College, Columbia University, Dartmouth College, Denison University, Drake University, Drexel University, Duke University, Duquesne University, Earlham College, Eastern Kentucky University, Eastern Michigan University, Emory University, Emporia State University, Fitchburg State College, Florida State University, Fort Hays State University, Franklin and Marshall College, Furman University, George Mason University, George Washington University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia State University, Glassboro State College, Grand Valley State College, Gustavus Adolphus College, Hamline University, Harvard College, Hofstra University, Hope College, Humboldt State University, Hunter College, Illinois State University, Indiana State University, Indiana University Northwest, Indiana-Purdue University-Fort Wayne, Johns Hopkins University, Juniata College, Kansas State University, La Salle College, Lafayette College, Lamar University, Lawrence University, Long Island University, Louisiana State University, Louisiana Technical University, Macalester College, Marietta College, Marshall University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Memphis State University, Michigan Technical University, Muskingum College, New York University, North Carolina A & T State University, North Dakota State University, Northern Kentucky University, Oberlin College, Occidental College, Ohio University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Old Dominion University, Oregon State University, Pacific Lutheran University, Pan American University, Pomona College, Princeton University, Principia College, Providence College, Radford University, Rice University, San Diego State University, San Francisco University, Skidmore College, Smith College, Sonoma State University, Southern Methodist University, St. Cloud State University, St. Lawrence University, St. Louis University, St. Mary’s University, Stephen F. Austin State University, Stephens College, Stetson University, SUNY College at Albany, SUNY College at Buffalo, Susquehanna University, Syracuse University, Temple University, Texas Christian University, Tufts University, Union College, United States Air Force Academy, United States Coast Guard Academy, United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy, University of Arkansas, University of California-Los Angeles, University of California-Riverside, University of California-San Diego, University of California-Santa Cruz, University of California, University of Chicago, University of Colorado, University of Colorado-Denver, University of Connecticut, University (Continued on Page 19)
Our Members Make the News...

A life-long venture of Perry Rahn, CPGS 3724, Rapid City, South Dakota, has been fulfilled with the publishing of a textbook for college geography students.

Rahn, a professor of geology/geological engineering at South Dakota School of Mines & Technology for nearly 20 years, says it has taken him that long to gather notes for the 589-page book titled, Engineering Geology: An Environmental Approach.

He says the book, which contains many examples of engineering geology taken from South Dakota, will be used for senior-level geological engineering students. It will be available in the college bookstore next fall and will be used in Rahn’s classes.

John Eliot Allen, CPGS 925, Emeritus Professor of Geology at Portland State University, gave the commencement address entitled Can You Take It — Can You Dish It Out? (Language and Communication) to the combined departments of Geology, Geophysics and Paleontology at the University of California, Berkeley, May 16th.

W. Richard (Dick) Hahman, Sr. CPGS 2764, has recently left Conoco, Inc. to return to consulting geology. While with Conoco he was District Geologist/Metallurgic, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Senior Staff Geologist in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Prior to joining Conoco, Hahman had his own consulting firm in Tucson, Arizona. His areas of expertise are petroleum, base and precious metals, coal, nonmetals and geothermal energy. His office is located in Suite 490, Executive Terrace Building, 2809 NW Expressway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73112.

Charles M. Thomas, CPGS 6761, has joined Dunn Geoscience Corporation as a manager of the firm’s new office in Atlanta’s Koger Center. Headquartered in Albany, New York, Dunn Geoscience has provided subsurface investigatory and environmental consulting services for twenty-five years in the fields of aggregates and mining as well as industrial waste management. Those services, now offered out of the Atlanta office, are also performed in Dunn’s other regional offices in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states.

A 1966 graduate in geology from Emory University, Thomas was previously senior project manager and director of earth sciences programs with geotechnical consultants in the Southeast. He is also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Association of Engineering Geologists.

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.

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JUNE, 1986

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.

KATKIN, Lawrence, CPGS 7075, Fairbanks, AK
LACKEY, Larry L., CPGS 7081, Reno, NV
LAMBERT, Steven J., CPGS 7080, Albuquerque, NM
POULTER, James E., CPGS 7079, Tucson, AZ
RUMAK, Fred P., CPGS 7078, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
SHERER, Richard L., CPGS 7077, Franktown, CO
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THE PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST

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of Dayton, University of Denver, University of Hawaii, University of Kansas, University of Louisville, University of Maine, University of Maryland, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Missouri, University of Montana, University of Nevada—Las Vegas, University of New Hampshire, University of New Orleans, University of North Dakota, University of Notre Dame, University of Oregon, University of Pennsylvania, University of Puget Sound, University of Rhode Island, University of Southern California, University of South Carolina, University of South Dakota, University of Texas—El Paso, University of Texas-Arlington, University of the Pacific, University of the South, University of Tulsa, University of Utah, University of Vermont, University of Washington, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, University of Wisconsin-Platteville, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, University of Wyoming, Washington State University, Washington University, Wayne State University, Waynesburg College, Weber State College, Wesleyan University, West Texas State University, Western Carolina University, Western Kentucky University, Western Washington University, Wheaton College, Whitman College, Whittier College, William Jewell College, Williams College, Yale University.

And here is the list of those states in which the State Geologist is not an AIGP Certified Professional Geological Scientist: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Washington.

The National office asks that someone from the state Section (the Membership Chairman?) now make a phone call.

acquire “props” and prepare and deliver an interesting talk at the proper level of professional language is work!

7. Whomever is in the forefront of such a program will need enthusiastic, capable people to assist except for the smaller perimeters or limited scope. They are hard to find. Within a year after activating a program, I found the organization disintegrating—too much work, too little time, transfers, etc.

Lee C. Lamar
CPGS 1304

Social Security Fund “Solvent”

Social Security recipients take heart: Old-age and disability benefits can be paid well into the next century. But the medicare hospital-insurance program could face insolvency by 1996, two years earlier than projected last year.

In their annual report, the Government’s Social Security trustees—the Secretaries of the Treasury, Labor and Health and Human Services, plus two outside public trustees—said that even under a pessimistic economic scenario, old-age and disability funds would take in enough money to pay all benefits through 2025.

This year, Social Security will pay out $202 billion in old-age and disability benefits and $76 billion in medicare benefits.

JUNE, 1986
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LIABILITY...Continued from Page 9

lawsuit usually pays the winner’s court costs.

The National Conference of State Legislatures estimates
that around 1,200 bills have been introduced since last
December dealing with the liability insurance crisis in one way
or another, and most contain some sort of tort reform.

On the Federal level, besides the McConnell and Danforth
proposals, a Reagan Administration study group headed by
Assistant Attorney General Richard Willard has recommend-
ed a bill limiting pain-and-suffering awards and punitive
damages and establishing tighter standards for gauging fault
to govern suits in Federal courts.

Although the spirit of Congress is to get away from regula-
tion, most Senators and Representatives have promised to

take a careful look at such bills. Plaintiff’s attorneys, needless
to say, oppose all tort-reform plans. They commonly accuse
insurers of creating a sense of crisis to enact laws that would
deny just compensation to victims of malpractice or injury.
More troubling, they insist, is that all the tort-reform ideas
would undermine a fundamental principle of democracy: a

citizen should have unrestricted access to the courts for
redress of any damages he or she might suffer.

Present and former trial lawyers populate state legislatures
and Congress in numbers large enough to wield formidable
tort reform blocking power. There is the question, too, of
whether or not the courts would uphold any serious tort
reforms that might be enacted.

An alternative legislative approach is tighter regulation of
insurance companies. At the Federal level, trial lawyers and
consumer advocates are pressing for repeal of the insurance
industry’s exemption from antitrust laws. That exemption
allows insurers to share information and, according to some,
engage in collusive premium-setting policies that would be ille-

gal in any other industry.