AIPG Department Evaluations Sent

Last month saw the successful culmination of AIPG’s “largest ever” project to be undertaken by the membership: the institute’s voluntary college/university geology department undergraduate program appraisal and evaluation program.

Nearly 100 member volunteers received the original completed questionnaire(s) as returned by colleges or universities from their state (or nearby states), in response to the Institute’s 1985 Survey of Geology Departments.

They compared each school’s replies with the AIPG Guidelines for Undergraduate Programs in Geology and judged whether each school’s program met institute standards.

The volunteers functioned as a special sub-committee of the institute’s Educational Affairs Committee. They were organized along regional lines. Regional chairmen were responsible for coordinating and following through with the member volunteers from their region. They also reviewed and commented on the initial program evaluations. The regional chairmen forwarded the appraisals to the national committee chairman, Serge Gonzales. He likewise reviewed each and passed them on to the institute’s 1986 president, Travis H. Hughes, for a final decision. Hughes has now advised each participating department by letter of the outcome of AIPG’s appraisal of its school’s program.

NRC Earth Science Board “Summit Meeting”

The National Research Council, Commission of Physical Sciences, Mathematics and Resources, Board of Earth Sciences held a “Summit Meeting” February 6, 1987, at the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

Presidents and/or executive directors of earth science societies representatives from the U.S. Geological Survey and members of the American Association of State Geologists were invited to participate. President Charles J. Mankin represented AIPG.

The purpose of the meeting was to “...initiate greater cohesion and coordination among groups in the U.S. geoscience community in order to increase our overall scientific thrust and enhance our ability to influence decisions affecting the profession and the nation.”

The agenda of the Board of Earth Sciences gathering included (1) global geology; (2) minerals and energy; (3) education, science and technology; (4) status of earth science coordinating activities within the NAS/NRC; and (5) information systems.

Short abstracts of the talks and a summary of the agenda discussions will soon be received by the institute as a synopsis of the meeting.

Headquarters Working On Two Membership Demographic Studies

AIPG’s staff continues to work on two major statistical studies from an analysis of the updated “vital statistics” data provided by certified members and associate affiliates with their 1987 dues payments:

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE MEMBERSHIP—This report will give a detailed numerical breakdown on various aspects of member data: category of membership, employer, geographical location, geological specialty, scientific-technical society memberships, etc.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT—This study will give past, present and projected data on AIPG membership totals and trends.

Both reports, being prepared under the direction of Institute Executive Director Vic Tannehill, will be studied by the Executive Committee as a guide to future AIPG actions. Highlights of the two papers will be distributed to the national Membership Committee and section membership chairmen. A synopsis of both will appear in a future issue of the TPG.

Mankin Named AIPG Representative to AGI

The institute’s president, Charles J. Mankin, has been appointed by the Executive Committee to be the AIPG representative for 1987 on the Member Society Council of the American Geological Institute (AGI). He replaced Travis H. Hughes, 1986 president of AIPG.

The council will hold its next meeting in June in Los Angeles during the annual meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG).

AIPG has been a member society of AGI for twenty-four years and it plans to continue an active role in AGI’s affairs. The purpose of the council is to provide advice and recommendations to AGI’s Executive Committee.

1987 Directory in Production Under Nuhfer

The Institute’s 1987 Membership Directory continues in production, under the direction of AIPG Editor Edward B. Nuhfer.

Names and titles of 1987 section officers and committee chairman, as well as chairmen and members of all ’87 national standing and ad hoc committees, will appear in the front part of the directory—based on information received by headquarters as of January 31.

Alphabetical and geographical listings of all paid-up members and associates on record as of February 15, 1987, will be included.
Deterioration of Ethics: What Should We Do?

In the December 8, 1986, issue of *Fortune* magazine (pp. 65-72), author Myron Magnet points out an alarming trend toward the deterioration of ethics in business. While the article focuses on the banking profession, Magnet believes that the trend is gaining unhealthy prominence in other professions as well. Declining loyalty and trust between employers, employees and clients; breaches in confidentiality; major conflicts of interest; and a "...profit-at-any-price malaise..." are among Magnet's more disturbing indictments.

AIPG recognizes ethics as essential to both healthy business climate and professional practice. In accord with this recognition, AIPG's National Executive Committee recently committed funding to produce a monograph booklet on ethics. Progress on this publication is being made by Executive Director Tannehill and the editor. The booklet will be available in 1987. Members who believe that they may have special contributions to the ethics booklet are urged to forward their ideas in writing.

Dates for 1987 AIPG Annual Meeting Changed

James E. O'Brien, general chairman for the institute's 1988 Annual Meeting, to be held in Tulsa, Oklahoma, advises that the meeting dates have had to be shifted from September 21-23, 1988, to September 28-30, 1988, in order to avoid a scheduling conflict.

Next year's annual meeting in Tulsa will mark the culmination of the year-long celebration and commemoration of AIPG's 25th "silver" anniversary (1963-1988) of its founding as an organization.

Institute Exhibit at AAPG Meeting June 7-10

Executive Director Vic Tannehill, President Charles J. Mankin and members of the AIPG Executive Committee will be at the institute's booth at the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) Annual Meeting in Los Angeles, California, June 7 through 10.

The AAPG meeting will be held at the Los Angeles Convention Center. The exhibits will open at 5:00 P.M., Sunday, June 7. AIPG members are urged to stop by the AIPG display (booth 941). The exhibits will close at 1:00 P.M., Wednesday, June 10.

MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION:

All manuscripts should be typed double-spaced on plain white paper with one-inch margins. Indent five spaces for paragraphs. In addition to the title of your paper, suggest a byline for use as a running head. Papers published in *TPG* often use subheads, dashes, bullets, etc. in composition to make the articles easier to read. If desired, you can use these in your submitted draft. Number all pages and put your full name and title on the first page and your last name and an abbreviated title on all succeeding pages. Feature articles in *TPG* usually are under 2,000 words.

Manuscripts for *TPG* are now edited in accord with the *Chicago Manual of Style*. Proofread your article carefully before submission. It is good practice to have colleagues proofread, edit and comment on a rough draft before you submit a draft to *TPG*.

Black and white art work, line drawings, graphs, etc. are permitted. They should be done on white paper with black ink and have clear black lettering. Illustrations should be considered as "camera ready" when submitted. All figures should have captions and be referred to in the text.

Include a basic biographical sketch of yourself and, if convenient, a photograph.

"Letters to the Editor" on any aspect of professional geology are also welcome and may be published in one of the monthly issues of *TPG*.

Articles and letters can be controversial, but should be written clearly and in a professional manner. *TPG* does not print submissions that: 1) endorse politically partisan views or 2) promote or endorse particular brand names, products, services or firms.

DEADLINES:

Articles written for a particular issue of *TPG* must be received two months prior to the first day of the publication month. Submissions will be acknowledged upon receipt; decisions regarding acceptance will be made shortly thereafter. If a particular monthly issue of *TPG* is not specified by the author, an accepted article will be published in an issue selected at the discretion of the editor.

BENEFITS:

Publishing in *TPG* can have many benefits. It's good for your career. Your name becomes associated with expertise in your subject area. It's good for all of us. The information you present is shared by thousands of peers as result of your contribution. It is almost certain that some of us will benefit immediately.
ATRA Cites Trial Lawyers Excess

James K. Coyne, president, American Tort Reform Association (ATRA), of which AIPG is a member, recently made this statement on behalf of the organization at a Washington meeting:

The American public is paying for trial lawyer's excess in the lack of equity and predictability of its courts in the high costs of outrageous settlements.

The legal profession is concerned. The American Bar Association's own Commission on Professionalism asserted last July: "The temptation to put profits first will always be great. Indeed, the increase in competitive pressure may make the temptation greater now than at any period in history." It warned, "activities directed primarily to the pursuit of wealth will ultimately prove both self-destructive and destructive of the fabric of trust between clients and lawyers generally."

In order to protect deserving victims and return public trust, America's legal system must be brought back under the control of the people and taken from the narrow self-interest of the trial attorneys. Certain specific tort reforms would directly address the problem. First, modification of the ad damnum provision to limit publicity on the amount of money being requested in initial filings would decrease sensationalism and make it less possible for a lawyer to use such publicity to attract future clients. Second, revision of the contingency fee system to a sliding scale would result in more incentive for lawyers to take cases with smaller potential awards rather than only the blockbusters. These are just the beginning, but they would go a long way to ensuring that all victims get the best representation possible, not just those with the "pot of gold" potential.

Neither the victims of future disasters nor society can afford to let plaintiff attorneys misbehave. Balance and fairness must be returned to our civil justice system. Those hurt should receive a just award and those at fault should pay. But the lawyer should not be the principal beneficiary.

President Abraham Lincoln said that "the first duty of a lawyer is to discourage litigation." Unfortunately, today's trial attorneys have forgotten his sage words.

Central States Reject Radioactive Dump

Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana are members of the Central Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact, which was created in 1982. Under federal law it must select a disposal site for the wastes generated in those states by January 1, 1988. Kansas and Nebraska appear to be the leaders in the unpopular five-state race to see which ends up with the site for low-level radioactive waste. As the deadline nears, officials in several states are beginning to take measures they hope will keep the waste site out of their state. In Kansas a bill was introduced to prohibit disposal and storage of waste in Kansas salt formations. An Arkansas senator introduced a bill asking that his state withdraw from the compact and a Nebraska senator is drafting a bill asking that her state legislature consider withdrawing if picked for the site.

All five states generate about the same amount of low-level radioactive waste, said Raymond Peery, executive director of the compact. More than 90% of the waste comes from nuclear power plants. A small amount comes from hospitals and research laboratories.

Joint and Several Liability Actions

During 1986, Colorado, Utah, Washington and Wyoming abolished joint and several liability for all damages. These states passed the various modifications limiting the rule of joint and several liability:

**Alaska:** limits the liability of defendants who are less than 50% responsible.
**California:** approved a referendum on the June ballot which modifies the rule of joint and several liability to apply only to economic losses.
**Connecticut:** charges defendants only for their proportionate share of blame. However, if a defendant's damages are uncollectible, the remaining defendants must pay that amount, based on their percentage of negligence.
**Florida:** in cases of $25,000 or less, applies joint and several liability, but in cases over $25,000, bases liability on the defendants' percentage of fault. However, if the defendants' liability is greater than that of the claimant for the injury, joint and several liability applies for all economic damages.
**Hawaii:** abolishes joint and several liability except in cases involving environmental hazards, asbestos-related and other toxic substances, intentional injury, product liability, and aircraft and motor vehicle accidents.
**Illinois:** retains joint liability for medical expenses, environmental actions and medical malpractice awards; exempts defendants who are less than 25% at fault from joint liability for other awards.
**Michigan:** abolishes joint and several liability except in product liability cases and cases where a defendant's damages are uncollectible; then the other defendants must pay a percentage of this amount based on their percentage of fault.
**New Hampshire:** divides damages among defendants based on their percentage of negligence, except in cases where a defendant's damages are uncollectible. The court then requires the other defendants to pay a proportionate share of this amount based on their percentage of negligence.
**New York:** applies joint and several liability to economic damages, but for non-economic damages, defendants less than 50% at fault are liable only for damages proportionate to their percentage of fault.

FTC Wants to Investigate Insurance Industry

Daniel Oliver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), in a recent address to the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), asked for NAIC support in securing FTC authority to investigate the insurance industry. The FTC wants to examine the industry and, in particular, the effects of the McCarran-Ferguson Act.

In his address before the NAIC, Oliver stated, "The very fact that the business of insurance has been shielded from view is reason enough to suspect that it needs to be examined in the light of day. And if, upon closely studying the McCarran-Ferguson Act, we find that indeed the law is as harmful as we suspect, then it shall be our duty to seek the bill's repeal."

For additional information contact the FTC, (202) 523-3830.
Reagan Budget Research, Development Expenditures

President Reagan’s proposed $1.024 trillion budget for fiscal 1988 closely resembles his prior budget proposals, calling for cuts in many domestic programs and increases for defense and foreign aid. Rallying behind a theme of strengthening U.S. competitiveness in the international marketplace, the administration is proposing an eight percent increase in spending on research and development, or a total of $62.4 billion. However, defense R&D would increase nearly $5.5 billion, while other R&D would actually decrease almost $700 million. The vast majority of the non-defense decrease would be absorbed by the National Institute of Health.

Highlights of the proposed R&D budgets of two major agencies of interest to professional geologists—National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy—are discussed below:

National Science Foundation (NSF): NSF’s budget for the fiscal year 1988 would jump nearly 17% to $1.89 billion. With respect to research, the largest increases would go to the Engineering Directorate (26%) and the Computer and Information Science and Engineering Directorate (23%). The proposed budget would support a new Science and Technology Center program patterned after the Engineering Research Center program. The centers would be university-based and multi-disciplinary with strong industry involvement and focus on problems that are both scientifically important and relevant to industrial technology. The Foundation plans to support centers for materials science, biology and biotechnology, computer and information sciences and social and behavioral sciences.

The fiscal year 1988 budget proposal also calls for significant increases in education programs at the Foundation. For example, there would be 200 new Presidential Young Investigator awards in engineering; and a 127% increase in undergraduate programs including improved instrumentation and new research opportunities for undergraduates.

Department of Energy (DOE): DOE’s fiscal year 1988 budget request is $13.9 billion, up from $12.6 billion appropriated for the current fiscal year. Civilian energy research would decline from $3.1 billion to $2.9 billion. As in previous Reagan administration budget proposals, major reductions are called for in fossil, fuels, conservation, electric energy and storage systems and solar and other renewables. Spending would also be cut for the Basic Energy Sciences program which includes funding for a number of university construction projects. The administration has also submitted a proposal to rescind fiscal year 1987 spending already approved by Congress in these areas to bring the numbers more in line with last year’s budget request.

The General Science program which conducts basic research into the constituents of matter and energy would increase 13% to $814 million. Significant increases are proposed for work on accelerators and experimental facilities including the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility. However, DOE has made no decision yet on whether to seek authorization for a superconducting super collider. Funding for the Magnetic Fusion Energy program would remain level and would permit construction to begin on the Compact Ignition Tokamak at Princeton. The Nuclear Energy R&D programs would also continue at about the same budget level with emphasis on the Space/Defense Power Systems program initiated this year.

Defense-related energy research and development would increase from $2.4 billion to $2.7 billion. The increase is largely due to a significant boost in support for the Strategic Defense Initiative and initiation of a facilities revitalization construction project for military base capabilities in research, development and testing of nuclear weapons.

Congressional Energy Committee Agendas

Although the membership of the committees with jurisdiction over energy has changed, many of the same issues face the new Congress. In the Senate, J. Bennett Johnston, D-LA, takes over the helm of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee from Sen. James McClure, R-ID. Johnston is expected to be a strong advocate for the oil and natural gas industries of his native state.

In the House, Rep. John Dingell remains as chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee. However, there is a strong possibility that major changes will take place at the subcommittee level where the Energy and Power and Fossil and Synthetic Fuels Subcommittees may be merged. Current Fossil Fuels chairman Philip Sharp, D-IN, appears likely to assume the chairmanship of the new subcommittee. Current Energy and Power Subcommittee chairman Edward Markey, D-MA, a vocal opponent of the nuclear industry, would be without a chairmanship under this scenario.

The environmental issues agenda is not likely to change significantly with the new leadership of the Senate Committee on Environmental and Public Works, following the Democrats’ return to power. Senator Quentin N. Burdick, D-ND, who took over the committee chairmanship from Robert T. Stafford, R-VT, is expected largely to stay the course for debate on acid rain, regulation of pesticides and long-range environmental issues such as ozone depletion and global warming.

Bill Would Require Employers to Grant Leave

A bill that will require employers to offer unpaid disability and parenting leave, continued health coverage during leave and job guarantees upon return to work will be reintroduced early in this session of Congress.

It is expected that the new legislation will be very similar to the Family Medical Leave Act of 1986 which was introduced in March by a bipartisan group of representatives. The bill was ready for action by the House late in the 1986 Congressional session, however, tax reform and a lengthy debate on the budget kept it away from consideration.

The 1986 bill required employers of 15 or more persons to grant up to 18 weeks of unpaid maternity or paternity leave in any two-year period; up to 18 weeks leave to care for seriously ill children or dependent parents; and up to 26 weeks leave over a one-year period in the event of an employee’s own serious illness. Health care benefits would have continued during the leave period and the employee would have been guaranteed to return to his or her own job or an equivalent position with no loss in pay or benefits.

Businesses have been opposed to the idea of Congress mandating any sort of employee leave and are objecting strenuously to this bill. Despite these objections, it is the general consensus among Capitol Hill staff members that a family leave bill with provisions similar to the 1986 bill will probably be enacted this year.
States Considering Tort Reform Legislation in 1987

Action on tort reform may be taken by the following states which have begun their 1987 legislative sessions:

**Ohio**
During the first days of the 1987 session, Sen. Cooper Snyder reintroduced the general tort reform bill which Governor Celeste vetoed December 19th. S.11, previously introduced as S.330, includes the following features:
- introduction of collateral sources,
- modification of joint and several liability,
- periodic payments of future damages for awards over $100,000,
- restrictions on punitive damage awards
- replacement of the doctrine of strict liability with a fault-based standard in product liability cases,
- prior approval for increases in certain lines of liability insurance, and
- creation of a commercial insurance joint underwriting association.

Governor Celeste said that he would have approved the bill if the product liability section had not been included. He is urging the legislature to pass a tort and insurance reform package which does not address product liability.

**Mississippi**
One bill, H.8, was pre-filed before the legislature convened January 6th. H.8, a bifurcated trial measure, requires that a complaint seeking punitive damages be filed after the initial claim has been settled.

A second bill, H.256, introduced in the beginning of the session, addresses general tort reform. The following were included in the measure:
- elimination of joint and several liability,
- limits on non-economic damage awards,
- limits on punitive damage awards,
- guidelines for equitable attorney contingency fees, and
- reduction of the current 6 year statute of limitations to 2 years.

**Missouri**
To date, two bills have been introduced regarding immunity for volunteers:
- HB.152—provides immunity from damages for volunteer advocates.
- HB.177—limits the liability of volunteers involved with sports programs.

On January 6 the Governor’s Missouri Task Force on Liability Insurance presented to Governor Ashcroft its final report, which included 19 civil justice recommendations as well as insurance recommendations. Civil justice reforms addressed in the report included modification of joint and several liability and the collateral source rule, state-of-the-art defense and comparative fault in product liability cases, and provisions addressing frivolous lawsuits.

**North Dakota**
The following bills have been introduced since the legislative session convened on January 6th:
- SB.2058—prevents the claim of punitive damages with the initial filing of suit.
- HB.1045—amends the standard of comparative negligence to comparative fault in product liability and dram shop liability cases.
- HB.1084—mandates the courts to award costs and legal fees to the prevailing party if the case is proven frivolous.
- HB.1065—limits non-economic damage awards to $250,000 in medical malpractice cases.

Several bills were also introduced which addressed immunity for volunteers of nonprofit organizations and sports teams, or provided for data-filing requirements for insurers, and the establishment of joint underwriting associations.

Environmental Protection Agency Hazardous Waste Acts

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted a report to Congress on minimization of hazardous waste. Mandated by the 1984 amendments to RCRA, the report addresses the feasibility of establishing standards of performance or other actions to require generators of hazardous waste to reduce the volume or toxicity of hazardous wastes they generate; and establish required management practices to minimize present and future threats to human health and the environment.


EPA has also issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking to solicit public comments on regulations to be developed to reduce asbestos exposure in public and private elementary and secondary schools. The action is pursuant to the 1986 Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act and precedes regulations to be proposed by EPA in April of this year. EPA Contact: Edward Klein (202) 554-1404; Cite: 51 FR, December 31, 1986, p. 47265.

EPA has issued a proposed rule to minimize the presence of free liquids in containers holding hazardous waste that are disposed of in hazardous waste landfills. The proposal would prohibit disposal of containers holding liquid hazardous wastes except for certain containers designed to hold small quantities; it would also require that if hazardous liquids or free liquids in containers are solidified by an absorbent, that the absorbent must not be biodegradable and the absorbent must not release liquids under pressures experienced at landfills. EPA Contact: Paul Cassidy, (202) 382-4654; Cite: 51 FR, December 24, 1986, p. 46824.

The NRC has published a technical position statement that identifies and describes methods of disposing of low-level radioactive waste currently being considered as alternatives to shallow land burial. In particular, it provides guidance and procedures to improve and simplify the licensing process for methods that incorporate engineered barriers or structures.

Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act. Hearings to reauthorize this act are scheduled for 3-10-87 by a House subcommittee and for early April by a Senate committee. The Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Science Foundation, the National Bureau of Standards, and the U.S. Geological Survey are expected to testify at both meetings.

More sites for the Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan. EPA is proposing 64 sites to be added to the National Priorities List (NPL). This is the sixth revision of the NPL. The list serves primarily for informational purposes. The listed sites appear to warrant remedial actions. Comments on the proposal are due 3-23-87. 51FR2492-2498

The right to know about hazardous chemicals. Implementing a portion of the new Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), EPA is proposing rules governing the submission and public availability of material safety data sheets (MSDS) and chemical inventory forms. Knowing that such information would exist and how to get it could be useful to geologists tracing polluted groundwater. 51FR2836-2855

Superfund implementation. The President has signed Executive Order 12580 delegating detailed and specific Superfund and related responsibilities not only to the administrator of EPA but to many other departments and agencies, and to such interagency units as the National Response Team. The executive order epitomizes the appalling complexities of government. Look for more environmental regulations coming from myriad federal sources. 52FR2923-2929

Groundwater classification. EPA has found it necessary to extend the time allowed for public comment on this 400-page document to 3-2-87. 51FR43664 and 52FR4186

An eastern high-level radioactive waste site? Secretary Herrington, DOE, has told a House subcommittee that, barring a legal extension of the mandated time frame for finding three sites in the east by July 1989, work on potential sites will soon resume. Seven states are on the present list. Meanwhile, DOE officials are pushing for a five-year delay, until 2003, for opening a western site. They want an interim storage site at Oak Ridge, TN. Friction within Congress is inevitable.

Radiation protection guidance. The President has approved a memorandum from the administrator of EPA, making recommendations to all federal agencies having radiation protection activities and responsibilities. 52FR2822-2834

Forest Service Minerals Program Policy. The Chief Forester has issued a policy statement with the above title to its employees. The lead statement is as follows: "The mission of the Forest Service in relation to minerals management is to encourage, facilitate and administer the orderly exploration, development and production of mineral and energy resources on National Forest System lands to help meet the present and future needs of the nation."

Oil valuation for federal royalty purposes. The Minerals Management Service has proposed new rules governing this matter. MMS has benefitted from joint studies with the Royalty Management Advisory Committee established by the secretary and chaired by Charles J. Mankin, AIPG president. Comments on the proposed rules and procedures are due 4-15-87. 52FR1858-1874 (Similar new rules are appearing for coal and for natural gas.)

Coal research grants. The Department of Energy intends to award grants to U.S. colleges, universities, and affiliated research institutions in support of advanced coal research. The principal investigator must be a teaching professor, and at least one research worker must be a registered student. Among the research categories is "coal science", which includes the influence of depositional history on geochemical and geophysical properties of coal. DOE has available about $5.6 million to cover about 30 research programs. 52FR3040

Hard rock drill core divestment. The Bureau of Mines has about 1.1 million feet of catalogued drill core now stored at Ft. Snelling, Minnesota. Much of it stems from the Strategic and Critical Minerals Investigation Program during World War II, and the rest was drilled by or donated to the bureau until the 1970's. About 400,000 feet of Minnesota core are now being transferred to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. The rest, derived from other states, is being offered to other federal agencies, to the various state geologic surveys, or to the original donors. 52FR3177

Oregon wilderness study areas (WSAs). BLM has prepared a supplement to its draft EIS on this subject, due to court orders and to decisions on appeals. Involved are 2,648,749 acres in 85 WSAs, mostly in eastern Oregon. The proposed BLM action is to recommend 1,000,508 acres in 44 WSAs as suitable for wilderness designation and 1,648,241 acres as unsuitable. Hearings are scheduled in eight Oregon localities between 3-9-87 and 3-19-87. Written comments are due by 4-24-87. 52FR3872

The subcommittee shuffle. Whenever a new Congress organizes itself, look especially at the subcommittees. They come and go, to reward friends and punish foes as much as to tend to the serious business of holding hearings, drafting legislation, and appropriating funds. The chairmen of the standing committees have wide latitude to create and destroy subcommittees. This year the change in Senate leadership adds "philosophy to the blend of personality and principle that normally guides this byzantine process" (Dale Russakoff, Washington Post).

The Administration's F.Y. 1988 budget. The overall budget that went to Congress in January was in general less detailed than was the one in the previous year, at least with respect to the agencies dealing with programs of interest to the geological profession. The real details go to congressional appropriations subcommittees in packets defended by the individual bureaus at hearings.

National Science Foundation. An updated statement of the NSF's authorities, organization, procedures, publications, grants and contracts appears at 52FR1540-1550. A newly-stated administration policy is that the NSF budget should be doubled over a five-year span.

Misconduct in research. The National Science Foundation (NSF) is proposing regulations governing its actions if it learns of possible misconduct under an NSF award, and if it finds actual misconduct. Comments are due 4-13-87. 52FR4158

Strategic minerals stockpile. The 100th Congress is organizing itself in such a way that it may exert pressure to have the management of the stockpile moved to the Department of Defense. The chairman of the House Subcommittee on Strategic and Critical Materials is on record as favoring such a transfer.
Independent Contractor Questions

Heard about the new version of "20 Questions?" You will, if you're working as an independent contractor who provides geological services.

Under the new federal tax law, your answer to any one of 20 questions may switch your status from independent contractor to company employee. The change could be costly: Instead of the quarterly tax estimates you now submit, the company will withhold taxes from your paycheck. You could lose tax deductions for some of your business expenses and for a self-employed retirement plan. Because your new status will cost your employer payroll taxes, you might even be asked to take a pay cut. If you read it literally, the new law applies to all independent contractors. Among other things, it says you go on the payroll if your client has the right to specify the time, place and way the work is done.

What to do? First, aim to prove to the IRS that you are an independent contractor. Try to have your own office or home office, separate business expenses, and more than one client. You'll need a real office, overhead, and significant income generated by other clients. Just incorporating won't help.

Do you get your assignments from a third party, such as a company that provides geologic services? See if it will let you deal directly with clients, and work for more than one at a time. That way, you ought to be able to keep your independent contractor status.

There can be other problems depending on what kind of contracts you have signed. If, for example, you've been retained for a lengthy period of time—say, six months to two years—you may have no recourse but to go on salary, either with the client or the third party.

If you work through some sort of temporary assignment agency, see if you can get a break from that referral company. Amtec, for example, is putting its stable of consulting engineers on salary, but it's making the changeover easier by providing them with interest-free loans for six months to help compensate for any loss of income.

Tax Changes and Retirement Planning

The 1986 Tax Reform Act makes a number of changes that affect tax and retirement planning. Much of the impact of those changes is still to be determined, so you should work closely with a good tax adviser in order to maximize the benefits of low tax rates and minimize the loss of key deductions.

Some of the important changes are the following:

- Beginning in 1989, pension plans must give rights to the money at a rate of 20% a year so an employee will be fully vested after five years in the plan. Plans can delay starting the rights so one becomes fully vested after seven years, but generally no later.
- If a taxpayer had a home-equity loan or second mortgage in place on August 16, 1986, the interest remains fully deductible. Loans made after that date are subject to many new restrictions.
- The one-time deferral of the capital gain on the sale of a personal residence for those 55 or over remains intact. Any gain above the $125,000 limit, however, will be taxed at ordinary income rates.
- The old-age exemption has been replaced by an additional standard deduction of $600 for each married taxpayer or $750 for a single. This new deduction, along with the increased standard deduction and personal exemptions, should be beneficial for lower-income seniors.

Evaluate Early Retirement Offers

In the past, most people who were 50 to 60 years old thought of their retirement as years away.

Growing numbers of companies try to cut payrolls to save money and individuals think more about enjoying their later years. Early retirement decisions are coming sooner than many imagined.

In some cases, an employee offered early retirement has no choice—he or she must go. But in some instances, the worker has a decision to make.

With a plethora of options, it's hard to make the right choice. A person has to decide if he wants to keep working, what he wants to do if he takes early retirement, and what happens to him if his employer wants him to retire. Retiring means a radical change in lifestyle and perhaps a difficult transition. The first thing to figure out is whether one can afford to retire. An early-retirement offer may sound great but may not be affordable.

A person must analyze expenses to figure the income needed to support the way one wants to live. In some cases, people nearing retirement have paid off their home mortgages—often their greatest monthly expense—and thus need much less money. A person should take a look at continued medical coverage for self and family. Some companies include, as part of an early retirement offer, continued group life and health benefits. While figuring out how much one needs to live on, a worker should get precise information from the employer on the amount of income one would receive under various retirement options. These may vary from lump-sum payments to 5-year installments to "annuity-type" distributions paid out over long periods. Taxes, Social Security and future employment plans also have to be figured. For instance, taking a lump-sum severance payment could push up a person's tax bill for his retirement year. Taxes might be driven even higher if the person gets another job after taking early retirement. One option is to roll over retirement plan payments into an Individual Retirement Account, a good idea for early retirees who don't need the money immediately.

Business Books Available from Commerce

The U.S. Department of Commerce has two new books filled with useful facts and figures. The Statistical Abstract of the United States is a single-source factbook with data on income, education, occupations, religion, health and leisure. Copies may be purchased for $22 each prepaid for the paperback edition (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06368-9) or $27 for clothbound (GPO No. 003-024-06369-7) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone (202) 783-3238 to charge your order.

The Department of Commerce has also published a new directory that pinpoints Federal and state contacts offering business assistance. The Directory of Federal & State Business Assistance—A Guide for New & Growing Companies lists more than 180 Federal and 400 state programs that offer assistance for day-to-day business needs of new and growing companies. R&D projects, mailings lists, venture money programs, free export counseling, free evaluation of energy-related inventions and other valuable directives will be found in this guide. It costs $19 plus $3 for handling and is available from NTIS, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161 (No. PB86-100344) or call (703) 487-4650.
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ALASKA

ANCHORAGE CHAPTER

On January 27 the AIPG Alaska Section-Anchorage Chapter held its first monthly meeting of 1987. The luncheon took place at the Holiday Inn with no-host cocktails beginning at 11:30 A.M. and lunch at noon. Steve Rog and Linda Okland were in charge of arrangements.

Since this was a transitional meeting, there was no featured speaker. Members in attendance conducted general section business and 1987 officers and executive committee, who solicited members’ input regarding the proposed program, gave an update on the status of various section committees. There are also a report by Alan Krause on State Geologist’s recommendations, as presented to Governor Cowper from the combined Alaska professional geological organizations.

Steve Rog will be coordinating the section’s 1987 speaker program. The following topics were discussed by the officers and are presented for member review. Members are asked to provide input regarding specific issues of interest and direction of the speaker program (i.e. political, technical, etc.). Recommendations regarding possible speakers and additional topics will be appreciated.

Preliminary Topics:
AIPG National Presidential Visit—Charles Mankin (March-April),
The Newly-appointed Alaska State Geologist—DNR DGGS status,
Employment Opportunities—Professional Geologists and Headhunters,
Ground Water Contamination, Alaska Issues/National Issues,
Alaska Mega projects, Status Reports (i.e., Tags, Red Dog, Bradley Lake, etc.),
Alaska Corps of Engineers, Programs and Projects,
Tort Reform and Insurance Trends: Litigation—Professional Geologist as an Expert Witness, and
Special Featured Technical Speaker (possibly combined with AGS or AEG Meeting).

CALIFORNIA

Section President Lisa C. Worthington has appointed the following committee chairmen for this year: Screening Board Chairman, Harold M. Sullwold, Jr.; Membership Chairman, Stephen M. Testa; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Michael Mulhern; Program Chairman, Stephen M. Testa; 1987 Advisory Board Delegate, Lisa C. Worthington; 1988 Advisory Board Delegate, Stephen M. Testa.

Legislative Chairman, Paul Gruber; Program Chairman, Henry J. Lamb; 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate, Timothy C. Varney.

DAKOTAS

The Dakota’s Section 1986 officers will continue to serve this year. They are President, Milton O. Lindvig; Vice President, Edwin D. Bickel; Secretary-Treasurer, Roger W. Schmidt; Newsletter Editor, Roger W. Schmidt.

Section committee chairmen for ’87 will again be Screening Board Chairman, C. B. Thames Jr.; Membership Chairman, Edwin D. Bickel; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Roger W. Schmidt; Program Chairman, Edwin D. Bickel; 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate, Milton O. Lindvig.

ARIZONA

The membership of the Arizona Section has completed its election of 1987 officers. They are President, Theodore Eade; President-Elect, William G. Wallendorf; Vice President, Carole A. O’Brien; Secretary-Treasurer, Mike Greeley; Newsletter Editor, William G. Wallendorf.

Arizona Section committee chairmen for ’87 will be Screening Board Chairman, Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr.; Membership Chairman, Carole A. O’Brien; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman Chairman, Joseph E. Shearer; Program Chairman, Carole A. O’Brien; 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate, Theodore Eade.

NEVADA

FIRST QUARTER MEETING

The Nevada Section’s first quarterly dinner meeting of 1987 was held February 13 in Reno, in the Freemont Room of John Ascuaga’s Nugget.

Our speaker was W. Dale McGhee, a local CPA. He discussed some of the recent changes that have been enacted in our tax laws. This was a pertinent and informative talk. As always, the prospective members and guests present were most welcome.

FUTURE MEETINGS

During a recent executive committee planning session, the following dates were selected for the remaining 1987 meetings of the Nevada Section AIPG: April 17, September 18 and November 13. All will be in Reno.

You will notice that we have scheduled the meetings to avoid the summer months due to the anticipated heavy field schedules of many of our members. The November meeting is planned for the nomination of next year's officers and will be followed by a social event.

For you members living outside of the Reno area, I realize the inconvenience and cost associated with attending. I would, however, like to stress that we appreciate your participation and encourage you to come as often as possible. Your being there will help make our Nevada Section a much healthier organization.
Along these lines, I believe that the chief objective of the Nevada Section this year should be the recruitment of new members. We all should be actively seeking out prospective members and encouraging them to apply for institute certification.

1987 Officers and Committee Chairmen

I want to again thank all of the 1986 officers and other Nevada Section members for their hard work during the past year. Here is the 1987 slate of officers: President, Ray Irwin; Vice President, Steve Friberg; Secretary-Treasurer, Larry Lackey; Screening Board Chairman, Kel Buchanan; Membership Chairman, Dick Thomissen; Program Chairman, Larry Lackey and Steve Friberg; 1988 Advisory Board Delegate, Jim Taranik; and 1989 Advisory Board Delegate, Ray Irwin.

Raymond E. Irwin
Nevada Section President

MISSISSIPPI

Here are the results of the section’s recent election of 1987 officers and current Chairmen and appointees: President, Alfonso M. Escalante; Vice President, Philip G. Malone; Secretary-Treasurer, Alfonso M. Escalante; Newsletter Editor, Philip G. Malone; Screening Board Chairman, Alfonso M. Escalante; Membership Chairman, Alfonso M. Escalante; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Philip G. Malone; Program Chairman, Philip G. Malone; and 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegates, Alfonso M. Escalante.

MICHIGAN

Section President Robert Hayes has appointed the following committee chairmen for this year: Screening Board Chairman, Robert Hilty; Membership Chairman, William Iversen; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Peter P. Hudac; Program Chairman, William Iversen; 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate, Robert Hayes.

LOUISIANA

Here are the members who have agreed to continue to serve the Louisiana Section as 1987 officers: President, Philip C. Dupler; Vice President, John S. Rives; Secretary Treasurer, Philip C. Dupler; Newsletter Editor, John S. Rives; Screening Board Chairman, Philip C. Dupler; Membership Chairman, John S. Rives; Regulatory and Legislative Chairman, John S. Rives; Program Chairman, John S. Rives; 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate, Philip C. Dupler.

IOWA-NEBRASKA

The section’s 1987 officers are President, Mark F. Middleton; Vice President, William J. Wayne; Secretary-Treasurer, Roy W. Elliott; and, Newsletter Editor, Mark F. Middleton.

Section committee chairmen for '87 will be Screening Board Chairman, William J. Wayne; Membership Chairman, Roy W. Elliott; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Roy W. Elliott; Program Chairman, Mark F. Middleton; and 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate, Mark F. Middleton.

ILLINOIS-ININDANA

Section President Christopher A. Mitchell has appointed the following committee chairmen for this year: Screening Board Chairman, Hadyn H. Murray; Membership Chairman, Christopher A. Mitchell; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Myrna M. Killey; Program Chairman, Hadyn H. Murray; 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate, Christopher A. Mitchell.

TEXAS

The following key committee people will be serving the Texas Section during 1987:

Newsletter Editor
Stephanie V. Hrabor
Union Texas Petroleum
P.O. Box 2120
Houston, TX 77252-2120

Membership Chairman
Penelope C. Nelson
14925 A Memorial
Houston, TX 77079

Screening Board Chairman
John F. Sulik
613 Park Tower
710 Buffalo
Corpus Christi, TX 78401

Legislative & Governmental Chairman
Dr. Edward C. Bingler
Bureau of Economic Geology
Box X, University Station
Austin, TX 78712

Program Chairman (Annual Meeting)
Gerald V. Mendenhall
1908 Sparks Street
Midland, TX 79705

Donald L. Hook
Texas Section President

KANSAS

Fall Meeting
The section’s fall meeting, held in Wichita on October 9, was a huge success thanks to new section president Will Gilliland and vice president Orvie Howell. About seventy persons attended the dinner and remote sensing program which was held at the Petroleum Club. According to Orvie, several more tickets could have been sold had the deadline for reservations been extended.

The featured speakers were J. H. Bartley of Midland, Texas, and Thomas C. Kennan of Norman, Oklahoma. Jerry
Bartley has used satellite imagery in exploration in many of the principle basins of the United States and has presented a number of one-day seminars on this subject. In his presentation, a large number of 30 x 30 inch images with supporting geologic evaluations were shown to the group. Bartley listed many useful applications of the imagery. The session was very informative.

Tom Kennan is a geologist and field office director of the Earth Observation Satellite Company (EOSAT) in Norman. EOSAT is the private company which is attempting to commercialize a major portion of the EROS program, formerly operated by the USGS. Of particular note are the very high prices for imagery now demanded by EOSAT. To make a profit without government subsidy, a 30 x 30 inch color print now sells for around $300 versus $70 before the takeover.

A short business session was held before the program during which outgoing section president Stan Grant of Independence introduced the new president, Will Gilliland, and vice president, Orvie Howell, both of Wichita. Dick Luke, the new secretary-treasurer, was unable to attend. Even though the official transfer was January 1, the new officers had agreed to take the reins after the October meeting to facilitate a smooth transfer. Grant thanked Gilliland for his excellent service as vice president for the past two years and especially for his work in arranging the three Wichita meetings, which have helped generate new enthusiasm in the Section.

Gilliland presented Grant an AIPG mug in recognition for service to the section the past two years. Gilliland further pledged to continue his efforts to establish an interesting program for the Kansas Section and to increase member participation.

Thanks to Section Members

As past-president of the Kansas Section, I want to express my appreciation to those of you who have assisted with section activities and responsibilities the past two years. Spread across the state as we are, it is encouraging to have pretty good attendance and participation in meetings and newsletter input. Certainly not all of our goals were met, and we did not do all that we should have to reach those goals. However, I believe we have a lot of willing members in the Kansas Section who will help to generate new ideas and activities which will make the section grow and be more responsive to our membership. Once again, thank you, to all who have made my tenure a pleasure.

1987 Committee Chairs

Section president, Will Gilliland, has announced the appointment of 1987 chairpersons who will guide the Kansas Section this year. Those appointed include Dick Luke, Program; Tom Ray, Screening Board; Orvie Howell, Membership; Bob Vincent, Registration and Legislation; John Gries, Public Awareness and Education; Will Gilliland, Advisory Board; and Stan Grant, Newsletter Editor.

Upcoming Meeting Plans

Kansas Section president Will Gilliland and Oklahoma Section president Jim Irwin, have announced plans for a joint Kansas/Oklahoma AIPG meeting this spring. The plans are tentative, but the meeting is to be near Ponca City sometime in late March or April. A detailed announcement will be forthcoming.

Editorial (Geologists & Politics)

With the elections behind us, we now speculate on what impact the new people and new political viewpoints will have on our lives economically and professionally. Nothing of significance is likely to develop quickly but some changes can be expected in environmental emphasis and perhaps in oil and gas. In any case it is important for each of us to have our say politically by active participation in the party of our choice. One of the greatest features of this nation is participatory government through the vote. It is gradually eroding due to citizen apathy. Geologists are noted for their independent attitude in almost everything. Sometimes that approach has been—and will continue to be—detrimental to us professionally. Organizations like AIPG can help pull us together. As we move into 1987 and experience changes in governmental control, we should be looking at the issues that most concern us as geologists and scientists and make those concerns known while offering constructive ideas for solutions.

Will Gilliland
Kansas Section Editor

WYOMING

Section President Wallace W. Stewart has appointed the following committee chairmen for this year: Screening Board Chairman, John J. Pedry; Membership Chairman, John J. Haverfield; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Roy H. Guess; Program Chairman, Ronald B. Baugh. Stewart will also serve as the section's 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate.

WEST VIRGINIA

Section President Kim A. Walbe has appointed the following committee chairmen for this year: Screening Board Chairman, Thomas Z. Jones; Membership Chairman, Donald C. Long; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Porter J. Brown; Program Chairman, Gene D. Haney. The Section's 1987 Advisory Board Delegate will be Walbe and the 1988 Advisory Board Delegate will be Larry D. Woodfork.

WASHINGTON

A realignment of duties and responsibilities of section officers has been made. Theodore M. Olson is the new President and Roy E. Geppert is now serving as Vice President. Olson will also act as 1987 Section Secretary-Treasurer and Newsletter Editor.

Section committee chairmen for 1987 are Robert D. Weldin, Screening Board Chairman; David A. Robbins, Membership Chairman; William R. Cleveger, Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman; Theodore M. Olson, Program Chairman. Olson will also serve as the Section's 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate.
VIRGINIA

Section President William G. Murray has appointed the following committee chairman for this year: Screening Board Chairman, Bruce Goodwin; Membership Chairman, Arthur Russnow; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Adolf U. Honkala; Program Chairman, Derek A. Whitehouse. Murray will also serve as the Section's 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate.

UTAH

Here are the results of the section's election of 1987 officers and appointments: President, Gerald M. Park; Vice President, Galen W. Williams; Secretary-Treasurer, Benjamin Everitt; Newsletter Editor, Benjamin Everitt; Screening Board Chairman, Gerald M. Park; Membership Chairman, Owen D. Thomas; Regulatory and Legislative Chairman, Galen W. Williams; Program Chairman, Galen W. Williams; 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate, Gerald M. Park.

TENNESSEE

Here are the results of the section's recent election of 1987 officers and appointments: President, Robert Beaver; Vice President, Don Byerly; Secretary-Treasurer, Donald R. Smith; Newsletter Editor, Glenn N. Pruitt; Screening Board Chairman, Robert Beaver; Membership Chairman, Robert A. Miller; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Walter L. Helton; Program Chairman, Robert A. Miller; 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate, Robert Beaver.

NEW MEXICO

Section president James H. Clary has appointed the following committee chairman for this year: Screening Board Chairman, James H. Clary; Membership Chairman, Randall T. Hicks; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Michael R. Sanders; Program Chairman, Rhea L. Graham. Clary will also serve as the section's 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate.

MONTANA

Section President Donald W. Wirth has appointed the following committee chairman for this year: Screening Board Chairman, Donald W. Wirth; Membership Chairman, Michael B. Walen; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, John Warne; Program Chairman, Edward T. Ruppel. Wirth will serve as the section's 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate.

MISSOURI

Section President Robert C. Laudon has appointed the following committee chairman for this year: Screening Board Chairman, Keith Wedge; Membership Chairman, Waldemar M. Dressel; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Phillip C. Wicklein; Program Chairman, Charlie A. Tucker, Jr. Laudon will serve as section's 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate.

OKLAHOMA

Here are the results of the section's recent election of 1987 officers and appointments: President, James H. Irwin; President-Elect, Frederick N. Murray; Secretary-Treasurer, Douglas C. Kent; Newsletter Editor, Scott C. Christenson; Screening Board Chairman, Frederick N. Murray; Membership Chairman, Thomas A. Trebonik; Regulatory and Legislative Chairman, Leroy Gatlin; Program Chairman, Frederick N. Murray; 1987 Advisory Board Delegate, James H. Irwin; 1988 Advisory Board Delegate, Frederick N. Murray.

Tulsa Chapter

The chapter's regular monthly luncheon meeting was held January 22 at the Onok Plaza Cafeteria in Tulsa. Dr. Douglas C. Kent, CPG 4429, Hydrology Professor, Oklahoma State University, was featured speaker. Carey Fields handled arrangements.

OHIO

The membership of the Ohio Section has completed its election of 1987 officers. They are: President, Curtis J. Coe; Vice President, John E. Voytek, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer, Stan Norris; and, Newsletter Editor, John E. Voytek, Jr.

Section committee chairmen appointed by President Coe for '87 will be: Screening Board Chairman, Herbert B. Eagon, Jr.; Membership Chairman, Sam M. Stoew; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Mark R. Rowlan; Program Chairman, Curtis J. Coe. Coe will also serve as the Section's 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate.

NORTHEAST

Here are the results of the Northeast Section's recent election of 1987 officers and appointments: President, Robert Lamonica; Vice President, Michael J. McEachern; Secretary-Treasurer, Richard R. Barbour; Newsletter Editor, Russ Slayback; Screening Board Chairman, Haig Kasabach; Membership Chairman, Robert Lamonica; Regulatory and Legislative Chairman, Charles W. Dimmick; Program Chairman, Michael J. McEachern; 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate, Robert Lamonica.

OREGON

Section President Durga N. Rimal has appointed the following committee chairman for this year: Screening Board Chairman, Lawrence Brown; Membership Chairman, John Allen; Regulatory and Legislative Committee Chairman, Jerry J. Gray; and, Program Chairman, Jerry J. Gray. Rimal will also serve as the section's 1987 and 1988 Advisory Board Delegate.
Charles E. Carlberg, CPGS 4352, has been named president of the newly-formed Mid-America Energy, LTD., located in Quail Springs Colorado Park at 13800 Continental Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Bob Dougherty, CPGS 2103, Great Bend, Kansas, has prepared an extensive well data base for wells in the western and central Kansas areas. His new project, Petrobase, includes more than 125,000 wells drilled between the late 1800's and the present. The system is being upgraded constantly and can be accessed with UNIX or MS/DOS systems. Complete well data is listed in a standard format and all data is reviewed for accuracy before being entered in the system. The cost for accessing the system is affordable and information is available from Robert Dougherty, Box 1065, Great Bend, KS 67530, (316) 793-9055.

Will Gilliland, CPGS 3703, Wichita, Kansas, is teaching two courses this term. He continues to teach Petroleum Geology at Pratt Junior College on Friday afternoons. He is also teaching Introduction to Petroleum Industries at Andover High School for Butler County Junior College on Wednesday evenings. Will is 1987 president of AIPG's Kansas Section.

John C. Philley, CPGS 4322, recently has been named dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Morehead State University, Morehead, Kentucky. Previously, Dr. Philley served as chairman of the Department of Physical Sciences for Morehead University. He is also current president-elect of the Kentucky Section AIPG.

Frank Kenton, CPGS 7050, has been promoted to chief engineering geologist for the Ventura office of Leighton & Associates, Inc., a geotechnical consulting firm based in Southern California. His responsibilities include management of geologic operations, marketing/business development, and providing technical expertise.

Kenton, who earned his bachelor of arts degree in geology from Whittier College, joined the company in 1968 as a geological technician and curator and principal organizer of the Fairchild aerial photograph collection. He has since worked on a variety of projects, including landslide mitigation problems, hillside development, commercial development, hazardous waste/groundwater, environmental impact reviews, and active fault investigations.

IN MEMORIAM...

Ben F. Dickerson III, CPGS 681, passed away suddenly at St. Luke's Hospital in Phoenix, Arizona, January 9, 1987. His career in the mineral industry spanned a period of 36 years, during which he was engaged in the execution and management of mineral exploration, development and production and as a consultant. He was widely known for his writings and his commentaries on the minerals industry.

Born in Alexandria, Virginia, September 1, 1924, Dickerson served in the Marine Corps in the Pacific Theatre during World War II. Following his discharge from the Marines he enrolled in a mechanical engineering program at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Always an avid reader, he came across a book by Ira Joralemon entitled Romantic Copper—Its Lure and Lore. He then changed his field of study to geology and graduated from VPI in 1952 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in geology.

He began his professional career with the New Jersey Zinc Company in 1952 in Mineral, Virginia. In 1955, he joined the Sidney Mining Company in Kellogg, Idaho, serving this company as geologist and then chief geologist and engineer. In 1960, he became staff geologist with Vitro Minerals Corporation in Salt Lake City. He joined the staff of the Minerals Division of the Superior Oil Company based in Tucson, Arizona, in 1965. At Superior, he became Manager, Minerals Exploration, the position he retained until he left to become Exploration Manager of Callahan Mining Corporation in 1976. He served Callahan until 1982, first in Darien, Connecticut, and then in Phoenix, Arizona. In 1982, Ben Dickerson established his own consulting firm, DMEA, Ltd., with an office in Scottsdale, Arizona, and was actively engaged in precious metals exploration in the western United States.

During his career, he served as a director of Society of Mining Engineers and for a period of time was chairman of its Mining and Exploration Division. He was a charter member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists and active in the affairs of the institute. He was also a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and other professional and scientific organizations.

He is survived by his three daughters, Laurie and Iris of Phoenix, and Michelle of San Diego. He is also survived by a great many people in the mining industry who will miss his writings, wit, insight, knowledge, guidance and most of all, his friendship.

Memorial gifts for scholarship purposes may be made to The AIPG Foundation, c/o A. Honkala, Treasurer, 13415 Woodbriar Ridge, Midlothian, VA 23113.

Ernest K. Lehmann, CPGS 583

Richard Quintin Lewis Sr., CPGS 4134, a well-known geologist, civic leader and college instructor, died at Humana Hospital-Lake Cumberland following a brief illness. He was 67.

He was president of his own private consulting firm, Geological Associates, which he formed in 1977 after retiring from the U.S. Geological Survey. Most recently Lewis served as an anthropology instructor at Somerset Community College.

New Resource in Science/Creation Debate

Teachers of science at every level and science professionals have experienced the need for relevant information on both science and theology in the current debate on whether creation science is true science or is religion disguised as science. Modern Science and the Book of Genesis by James W. Skehan, S.J., who has advanced degrees in geology and theology (Ph.D., Geology, Harvard University; and M. Div., Theology, Weston College) was prepared at the request of and published by National Science Teachers of America (NSTA). This 30-page booklet is available at $4 a copy from National Science Teachers Association, 1742 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20009.
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Applicants for Certification 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.


*BERRI Jr., Robert C., 12 Berrywood Drive, Glendale, MO 63122. Sponsors: Charles Tucker, Al Spreng, James Martin.


MARTIN, James M., Box 2086, Rapid City, SD 57709. Sponsors: John P. Gries, Perry Rahn, William J. Wayne, V. Standish Mallory, Robert W. Wilson.


*Associate

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.

ATKINSON, Donald E., CPGS 7239, Higley, AZ

CATHEY, William B., CPGS 7238, Columbia, TN

DAVIS, Gary D., CPGS 7241, Aurora, CO

KIMREY, Joel O., CPGS 7242, Oviedo, FL

MACHAMER, Jerome F., CPGS 7240, Upper St. Clair, PA

MARK ANTHONY, Leo, CPGS 7237, Anchorage, AK

MAYWOOD, Paul S., CPGS 7236, Rock Springs, WY

MELDGIN, Neil J., CPGS 7235, Palos Hills, IL

O'BRIEN, Douglas E., CPGS 7234, Houston, TX

PACHNAU, John F., CPGS 7233, Reno, NV

RIESE, Arthur C., CPGS 7232, Toluca Lake, CA

THOMAS, Paul A., CPGS 7243, Abilene, TX

NEW ASSOCIATES

COHEN Jr., Lawrence S., A349, St. Petersburg, FL

SORENSON, Kevin C., A348, Seminole, FL

Members Active in Geologic Congress

The 28th International Geologic Congress (IGC) will be held in 1989 in Washington, D.C.

The first circular for the meeting will be mailed by the end of the year. Those receiving it will have an opportunity to indicate their interest in specific field trips and symposia with choices from a long list of proposed programs. Members of geological associations will be mailed registration material.

The last IGC was in Moscow in 1984. Normally scheduled every four years apart, the upcoming meeting was delayed one year to avoid conflict with the Geological Society of America’s centennial in 1988. It will be the first time the IGC has been held in the United States since 1933.

Host organizations are the National Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Geological Survey. More than 6,000 earth scientists from around the world are expected to participate.

AIPG members serving on the IGC Steering Committee include William L. Fisher, CPGS 2398, Bureau of Economic Geology, Austin, Texas, vice president for institutional participation. Organizing institutional participation will be AIPG President Charles J. Mankin, CPGS 1415, Oklahoma Geological Survey, Norman, Oklahoma, in charge of state and university participation.

John J. Amoroso, CPGS 1745, Amoroso Petroleum Company, Houston, will be responsible for society participation in the financial department. AIPG members heading committees include R. L. Fuchs, CPGS 1989, Caland Petroleum Corp., Denver, audits, and Norman H. Foster, CPGS 1679, independent consultant, Denver, finance.

Social Security Earnings Limit Up

As of January 1 of this year, the earnings limit before Social Security benefit reductions are triggered for persons under age 65 increased to $6,000, up from $5,760 in 1986. Individuals age 65 to 69 may earn $8,160 this year without losing benefits, up from $7,800 in 1986. Beneficiaries age 70 and over may earn any amount without penalty starting with the month in which they turn 70.
DOE Postpones Repository Plan

The U.S. Department of Energy says it plans to defer for five additional years, until 2003, the opening of its first permanent repository for high-level nuclear waste. The announcement of the delay wasn’t without controversy. Ben Rusche, head of the agency’s civilian radioactive waste management office, said in a recent congressional briefing that he planned to make the change with or without new legislation. But Rep. Ron Weiden (D-OR) insisted that the agency lacks authority to make the change without obtaining an amendment to the 1982 act. The act calls for nuclear waste deliveries to the repository by 1998.

The agency says the delay is needed to complete an extensive study of three potential sites, to meet Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing requirements that haven’t been completed, and to consult further with states and Indian tribes.

Recent congressional hearings have touched off a major new debate on how to carry out the 1982 Nuclear Waste Policy Act, which has aroused bitter political opposition in regions targeted as potential waste sites.

The deferral enhances the importance of the agency’s monitored retrievable storage facility, which is intended to hold high-level radioactive waste temporarily. The agency has planned to build that facility in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, but is barred by court order from presenting such a plan to Congress.

The department, in presenting a new draft of its waste management “mission plan”, gave an extensive explanation for its deferral of the search for a second permanent repository site in the eastern U.S. The agency said its projections show that the first repository won’t be completely filled before 2020. For that reason, it said, Congress doesn’t need to consider a proposal for a second repository until the mid-1990s or later.

Officials in Texas, Nevada and Washington, where potential sites for permanent waste repositories have been identified, are battling in courts and Congress to block the department from selecting their states. Some members of Congress say the waste-disposal law may have to be revised.

College Students Report Career Changes

College students have cooled on computers, engineering and nursing careers, according to a survey of 192,400 freshmen at 365 colleges and universities. Instead, a record 70% say making money is a “very important” reason to attend college, and a record 24% plan careers in business, says Alexander Astin, a UCLA professor, who conducted the survey with support from the American Council on Education.

The proportion of freshmen planning to become engineers fell from a peak of 12% in 1983 to 10% this year, while the number planning careers in computer programming or analysis fell from 8.8% to 4.4%. Interest in computer science also dropped—from 4.5% in 1983 to 2.3%. More than 6% of the freshmen said they were interested in elementary school teaching, still far below the 24% that wanted to become teachers in 1968.

The number interested in nursing was 3.3%, a 15-year low. Nearly 27% reported their parents’ income to be $50,000 to $100,000, and 6% said it was above $100,000. Less than 16% came from families with parental incomes that were under $15,000 a year. Astin draws the obvious conclusion: “Poor students find it increasingly difficult to attend college.”

American Institute of Professional Geologists
Membership Information

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

AIPG’s Constitutional Purposes Are To:

- Improve the professional application of geology for the good of the general public
- Assist proper geologic input to Federal and State law-making and rule-making processes
- Enhance and preserve the standing of the profession
- Establish and maintain highest professional standards
- Continuously evaluate the professional qualifications and conduct of Member geologists
- Ensure adherence to an uncompromising code of ethics by Members.

AIPG Services:

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

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

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

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

Requirements for AIPG Membership:

See the Institute’s Constitution and Bylaws for details. Fully completed applications should be accompanied by a $105 check—$75 National dues and $30 non-refundable processing fee.

1. Training — college degree with 26 semester hours in geology or related earth science;
2. Experience — a minimum of five years in geology or other geological occupation after the award of a baccalaureate degree;
3. Personal Integrity — record of adherence to highest professional and ethical standards as expressed in the Institute’s Code of Ethics;
4. Scientific/Technical Society Membership — regular full membership in a qualifying geological society;
5. Personal Sponsors — five geological scientists, three of whom must be AIPG Members, must vouch for an applicant’s professional qualifications through letters of recommendation.

Requirements for AIPG Associate Affiliation:

See the Institute’s Constitution and Bylaws for details. Fully completed applications should be accompanied by a $65 check—$35 National dues and $30 non-refundable processing fee.

1. Training — college degree with 26 semester hours in geology or related earth science;
2. Personal Integrity — adherence to highest professional and ethical standards as expressed in the Institute’s Code of Ethics;
3. Scientific/Technical Society Membership — membership in a qualifying geological society;
5. Personal Sponsors — three geological scientists, one of whom must be an AIPG member, must vouch for an applicant’s professional qualifications through letters of recommendation.

Return This Form for Application Packet

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Books on Professional Subjects


EASY ACCESS TO INFORMATION IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTAL DOCUMENTS. Published by the American Library Association, Publishing Services, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611, 1986, 58 pp., $12.95. The booklet's first section indexes alphabetically the subjects and types of documents available. The second section contains more specific information about the document, including subject, time period covered, frequency of publication and content.

COMPUTERS: Small Computer Systems Buzzwords. Published by the Kentucky Society of Certified Public Accountants, 310 W. Liberty Street, Louisville, KY 40204-3074, 1986, 24 pp., $1. An informal dictionary of popular computer jargon, the pamphlet covers everything from baud rate to window under three headings: hardware, software and operating environment.

PERSONAL LETTERS FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE. Third Edition. By Mary Bosticco, 1986. Gower Publishing Co., Old Post Road, Brookfield, VT 05036, 351 pp., $39.95. This book will be your guide to better writing, offering examples of all kinds of letters for all kinds of occasions, including apologies, regrets, thanks, congratulations and welcomes.


HOW TO RUN EFFECTIVE MEETINGS. Published by Brown House Communications, P.O. Box 15457, Stamford, CT 06901, 1986, 33 pp., $7.50. This booklet, perfect for beginners, offers step-by-step advice about organizing a meeting: how to lay the groundwork, open the meeting, get participation, keep it on track, avoid interruptions and distractions, and close it.