President's Address to Members

Welcome to the Silver Anniversary year of AIPG. In 1963 a group of dedicated geologists concerned about the recognition of geology as a profession met to organize the American Institute of Professional Geologists. The institute which from the foundation group is a professional organization with over 4500 members with specializations in most geological disciplines. The members proudly reveal they are Certified Professional Geologists by their actions and deeds. Certification means that the members have allowed peer review of their educational credentials, their professional experience and their ethical conduct. They have been certified as competent practitioners worthy of public trust in the practice of geology.

Certification, however, is simply one of the ways in which AIPG performs its function in structuring geology as a profession. It is not sufficient for members simply to be certified. It is essential that these certified geologists remain active members of AIPG.

One method of being active lies in participation in the annual meeting of the Institute. The celebration of the 25th Anniversary will culminate with the National Meeting September 28 through October 1, 1988, in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The theme of the meeting is “Silver Into Gold”. In addition to an outstanding program that the Oklahoma Section is putting together, we plan to give special recognition to the Charter Members, review our past, and plan seriously for the future of AIPG. Make your plans now to attend.

Another method of becoming active is by serving on institute committees. As president, I make committee appointments. The process is very involved and time-consuming, but final results are very gratifying. The response by the membership this year was very positive for committee assignments. The institute and profession are thankful to all who serve.

A third way of becoming active is through expression and communication with the institute and with the public. The Executive Committee, particularly the editor, have been making considerable efforts to turn The Professional Geologist back to the members as their vehicle and forum for communication. Exemplary of contribution to this effort is Bud Rue, CPG 12, who is writing a column on the history of the institute. Bud was a member of the founding group and also served as president in 1979. I encourage all members to contribute to the regular columns established in this year’s TPG and to be active in communication.

The 1988 Executive Committee held its first meeting, January 15, 1988, in Houston. Besides handling routine business, the committee was confronted with additional work for the institute. As you will note in this issue of TPG, Vic Tannehill has resigned as executive director, effective January 31, 1988. The Executive Committee appointed John Galey and Larry Cerrillo, both of the Denver area, and Gary Glass, from Laramie, Wyoming, as a Headquarters Committee to oversee the daily operation of the institute's headquarters in Arvada, Colorado. The Executive Committee also appointed Carol Beckett as Administrative Manager. Carol has been very involved with the day-to-day operations of the headquarters for years and we are confident in her abilities to run headquarters. Assisting Carol is Wendy Davidson, secretary. Wendy has been with the institute for several years and also knows the headquarters' operations. Both Carol and Wendy are there to serve the members. They now most certainly have a full load of work, so I ask you to remember this when contacting them. I am available to serve the membership as are all of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is presently evaluating the present and future needs of the institute. From this evaluation we will determine the qualifications required of the person to be considered for the executive director position. We are not going to act in haste, so bear with us.

The Friday night before the Saturday Executive Committee meeting in Houston, a reception was held for members and guests to meet the members of the Executive Committee. The response was even greater than I anticipated with more than 80 members and guests present. Among those guests I personally met three non-members who came because they were interested in joining AIPG. This excellent turnout tells me that the interest in AIPG is truly there.

A future final challenge to the membership is to find new qualified members so we may expand our influence and recognition. In order to attract new members, we must make AIPG dynamic and attractive. I welcome the opportunity to work with all of you in 1988, our Silver Anniversary year.
Beckett Takes Charge As Administrative Manager

The Executive Committee is pleased to announce the appointment of Carol Beckett as the new Administrative Manager of the AIPG Headquarters Office.

Carol holds a B.A. in speech and communications from Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, and has also done extensive graduate work at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Her career has included senior secretarial and office management positions for a number of companies, including Isbell Associates (airport engineering), the Xerox Stores District Office, and Woodward-Clyde Consultants. She has also served as Managing Editor for a variety of health-related publications. Many members may be familiar with her because she has been Executive Secretary for AIPG for the last two years. In recent months Carol has assumed increasing responsibilities for the functioning of the headquarters office.

Tannehill Resigns as Executive Director

After years of faithful service to AIPG, Victor C. Tannehill, executive director for AIPG, has resigned to pursue a career in writing. Vic joined AIPG seven and a half years ago and converted what was once a part-time operation into a modern and very professional headquarters run by himself and two staff members. Computerization of membership files and installation of the desktop publishing system, which annually saves the institute thousands of dollars, are only a few of the improvements he made at the headquarters office. Vic coordinated much committee work, maintained liaison between the sections, advised a number of executive committees, greatly aided presidents of AIPG and contributed consistently to the publications of the institute. The Executive Committee at its first meeting in Houston, Texas, unanimously voted to honor Tannehill with a special award at the Silver Anniversary Meeting next fall in Tulsa. Vic, we hope your new commitments allow you to join us there and we wish you every success for the future.

President Evans Requests Volunteers for AIPG Booth

AIPG President Sam R. Evans requests volunteers to man the AIPG booth in the exhibitor’s area at the annual meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) on March 20 through 23. President Evans’ phone number and address appear on the back page of this issue. The request results from the recent resignation of Executive Director Victor C. Tannehill effective January 31, 1988. The Executive Director usually manned the booth at important meetings.

Sam comes to the presidency of AIPG during a transition period. All of us should take an active role in support of the president of our institute during the silver anniversary year.
Amendments Pass By Record-Breaking Margins

William G. Weist, Jr., chairman of the Tellers Committee reported the results of voting on the proposed Constitution and Bylaws amendments. The proposed amendments not only passed, but passed by surprisingly high margins with over 50% of members voting.

Proposition 1 (involving Constitution Article IV and Bylaws Article 1 Section 9), which eliminates the membership category of “Associate Affiliate”, was favored by a margin of 4:1. Present associates will be allowed to continue their affiliation up to the time they have five full years of experience at which time they may apply for full membership. Applications for Associate affiliation that were initiated prior to December 30, 1987 will be processed as unfinished business for 1987. The proposition was placed before the membership after it was noted that the status of Associate Affiliate had attracted very few associates and from those only a minor percentage became full members.

Proposition 2 (involving Constitution Article IV and Bylaws Article 1-Sections 1, 2, 4 & 7) to revert designation from Certified Professional Geological Scientist (CPGS) to Certified Professional Geologist (CPG) passed by a ratio of 9:1. The change in designation implies no change in requirements for membership.

Proposition 3 (involving Bylaws Article XI) allows amendment of the Bylaws through a mail vote. If the majority of ballots received within 60 days express favor for the amendment, the amendment is adopted. Amendments may be proposed by the Executive Committee or by a petition signed by 5% of the membership. This proposition passed by a margin of almost 18:1.

Proposition 4 (involving Bylaws Article 1) drops continued membership in another qualifying society as a requisite for maintaining AIPG membership. This proposition passed by the lowest margin, which was less than 2:1.

Dr. Technician?

The Registration of Geologists
From Viewpoint of the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers

KSPE/CEC of KY has reviewed registration of geologists for several years. Engineering utilizes and encompasses geology and recognizes the need for technical information obtained by geologists working for or with engineers. Engineering also has the same relationship with other sciences such as biology, ecology, chemistry, soil science, etc. The registration of geologists does nothing to protect the public’s interest and has several negative impacts, such as:

1) The public safety, health, and welfare will not be enhanced by statutory licensing of geologists. Giving geologists some of the responsibilities for protecting the public safety, health and welfare could actually decrease the protection that the public currently receives under KRS 322. Geologists do not take as many courses in natural or physical sciences and mathematics as engineers, and thus do not have the broad technical background essential to making adequate technical judgments relating to matters involving the public safety, health, and welfare.

2) KSPE/CEC of KY recognizes that a process of identifying geologists who have reached milestones of technical competence in their field is desirable. This process is currently administered by the American Institute of Professional Geologists which certifies geologists as meeting certain criteria of education and experience. KSPE/CEC of KY sees no need to duplicate or replace this process by statutory licensing.

3) From a practical standpoint, the conflict between geologists and engineers cannot be avoided if geologists become licensed to practice independently from engineers. Passage of the bill will generate conflicts of practice and unlawful encroachment into the practice of engineering by geologists. Thus, registration of geologists will create an enforcement problem for the Kentucky Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

4) Should a geologist registration bill be enacted, the geologist could, independently of the professional engineer, perform services now defined as engineering. These practices could occur in the areas of mining, mine permitting, toxic and hazardous waste disposal, groundwater use and protection, mined land reclamation, sanitary landfills, surface water quality evaluations, and subsurface investigations.

In summary, the proposed geologist registration bill is an attempt to dilute the public protection currently defined in Kentucky under KRS 322. Geologists currently work under the direction of a registered professional engineer when providing geological data supporting engineering investigation, evaluation, and design or the planning of the use of lands and waters. The current approach provides a high level of protection of the public, and it is believed that this protection would not be enhanced but rather would be jeopardized with the registration of geologists. Therefore, KSPE/CEC of KY is opposed to the registration of geologists.

Editor’s note: The above is excerpted verbatim from a flyer titled 1988 Legislative Position now being distributed by the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers and Consulting Engineers Council of Kentucky. It was furnished by Dr. John Philepy, President of the AIPG Kentucky Section. Those of you who are geology professors might be interested in the assertion, “Geologists do not take as many courses in natural or physical sciences and mathematics as engineers and thus do not have the broad technical background...”. If your students are having problems being able to get a job in geology, you can credit some of their difficulty to flyers like this which promote letting those grossly unqualified in geology usurp its practice. Check your college catalogues. How many courses do engineers have to take in geology to qualify them to do “waste disposal”, “groundwater use”, “surface water quality”, and of all things, “subsurface investigations”? How many courses in soil science, ecology, geochemistry, botany, forestry, agronomy and environmental law do engineers take to qualify them to manage “mined land reclamation”?

Allowing such misinformation to be presented, unopposed, to the public and its representatives promotes a future when our MS and PhD graduates will gain marvelous self esteem “under the direction of a registered professional engineer” with a BS degree, a freshman level background in chemistry, physics and maybe freshman geology who will sign off on their geological work! According to my directory, the University of Kentucky has not one AIPG member on staff - which is too typical. For those who care about the status of the profession they are encouraging their students to enter, the message line to Kentucky legislators is 1-800-372-7181 and the KSPE/CEC Legislative Reception is slated for March 1, 5:00-7:00 p.m. at the Capitol Plaza Hotel in Frankfort. A few readers might want to disagree with the technician status which, in case you hadn’t noticed, has just been clearly assigned to all of you readers. If it is not already obvious to you, AIPG does not endorse the position of the KSPE/CEC and we strongly object to the manner in which KSPE/CEC utilized the name of our institute.

FEBRUARY 1988
Meet Your Executive Committee: Advisory Board Representatives

G.V. Mendenhall

Gerald Mendenhall obtained his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Nebraska and subsequently continued his post-graduate education with courses at Texas Technological University, University of Texas at El Paso, University of Southern Mississippi, Odessa College and Midland College. His specialty areas are in petroleum geology and stratigraphy. In addition to having authored several publications, Mendenhall is also a translator and reads geologic literature published in Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese.

He is presently a consulting geologist in Midland, Texas, after having obtained almost thirty years of experience in petroleum geology including Pure Oil Co., Union Oil Co., Horizon Exploration Co. as regional manager, and Valero Producing Co. as Senior Geologist.

Gerald is an active member of several professional organizations and served as president of the Industrial Rocks and Minerals Society. He has provided his expertise to the Permian Basin Graduate Center as a member and chairman of the board of directors and as a member of the center's advisory board. His other interests include work in community and church activities and hobbies in beekeeping, handball, hunting & fishing and marksmanship.

W.W. Stewart

Wallace W. Stewart received his bachelor's degree in geology from Kansas University. Since 1971 he has been an independent consultant specializing in the coal and petroleum geology of the Rocky Mountains.

Wally's previous geological experience includes his work as an exploration and district geologist with Amerada Petroleum and as manager for Raymond Oil Company.

He has been very active in several geological societies, particularly the Wyoming Geological Association (WGA) where he has chaired several committees, authored two publications in WGA field conference guidebooks and received the Frank A. Morgan Award in 1975 and Honorary Membership in 1984. He has been very active in AIPG since 1985 and served as the president of the Wyoming Section in 1987.

L.A. Cerillo

Larry is a graduate of Syracuse University and Colorado State University. His specialty is hydrogeology with emphases in ground water contamination and ground water exploration and development.

He began his career with the U.S. Geological Survey but since 1970 has been in consulting. He currently is employed by ESE as Chief Hydrogeologist.

Larry has been very active in the Colorado Section where he has served on the membership committee, was chairman of the group that published Water in the West. He is currently president of the Colorado Section of AIPG.
Hodel Says Mineral Industry Targets Competitiveness

U.S. mineral producers are responding to the challenges presented by the world market and are taking steps to increase productivity and cut costs, according to a new report submitted to Congress by Interior Secretary Don Hodel.

"The mineral industry is vital to the defense and economic health of the nation. Our growing dependence on mineral imports has serious consequences for the country as well as for domestic mineral producers," Hodel said. "While government can remove some barriers to competitiveness, the mineral industry's own actions will ultimately determine whether it can compete against foreign producers."

The Secretary's annual report to the Congress, required under the 1970 Mining and Minerals Policy Act, describes the mineral industry's efforts to improve its competitive position. The report examines issues and policy actions that will affect the industry's revitalization, and discusses the federal government's role in ensuring the nation an adequate and dependable supply of minerals.

The report also documents the industry's 1986 performance.

During recent years, the domestic mineral industry has lost market shares to foreign producers. Labor costs, regulatory constraints, and declining ore grades kept production costs up while excess world production kept prices down. The industry retreated--U.S. companies cut production, canceled expansion plans, closed mines, laid off workers, and reduced investment--but, in many cases, continued to lose money.

"The mineral industry is now fighting back," Hodel said. "Many firms are making drastic changes in their business approach. A very different industry is beginning to emerge, one that is more efficient and more competitive."

"Although it's too soon to predict the full impact of these trends," Hodel said, "we've already seen some signs of improvement."

Companies are turning to technology to improve productivity and cut costs. Small firms are becoming more common in an industry traditionally dominated by large companies. Local investor groups and foreign investors have increased their stake in the industry. Some companies are opting to specialize in fewer phases of mineral production. Others have chosen to diversify by entering new, often "high tech," lines of business.

Prices stabilized or improved in 1986, and the value of U.S. mineral production rose slightly even though output fell from 1985 levels. Mines and plants reopened and some companies began making money again.

Decisions concerning the use of offshore minerals and mineral resources on federal lands could open new opportunities or close the door on future mineral exploration and development. Environmental regulations may impose crippling new costs on mineral producers. U.S. trade policy will also affect the mineral industry; nonfuel mineral products account for more than 10 percent of the nation's trade deficit.

"The Administration will continue its efforts to remove impediments to the mineral industry's competitiveness, taking action to reduce excessive regulations and counteract inequities with our trading partners," Hodel said.

The Secretary cited regulatory analyses and mineral potential studies conducted by the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines as examples of efforts to ensure that federal environmental and land use policies take into account the nation's need for a dependable supply of minerals. Hodel also noted that two advisory groups, the National Critical Materials Council and the National Strategic Materials and Minerals Program Advisory Committee, have helped focus the government's attention on the policy issues now affecting the mineral industry.

"Much remains to be done by both industry and government if we're to provide a secure future for mineral supplies in the United States," Hodel said. "We believe, however, that the mineral industry can, with some assistance from government, regain its competitiveness."


News Release, U. S. Bureau of Mines

Summary - The Mineral Position of the United States - 1987

The U.S. minerals industry, vital to the defense and economic health of this nation, is responding to today's global market by restructuring to cut costs, streamline operations, and compete in an economy where new materials are emerging. To support these industry initiatives, the government must work to remove barriers to innovation and competitiveness. In some instances, regulations have imposed an onerous burden on the mining and mineral processing industries and have absorbed capital that otherwise could have been used for new plant and equipment and for research to improve productivity. New environmental regulations under development for disposal of solid waste and cleanup of mining and mineral processing waste sites should be balanced and cost effective and should make provisions for the many site-specific and varied conditions under which such waste is generated so as not to impose an excessive financial burden.

Land for mineral exploration and development is the lifeblood of the industry. In the West, where the mineral potential is thought to be most attractive, large tracts of land are managed by the federal government. The proper management of these lands requires a good understanding of their resources. An inventory of the mineral content of these lands has been and continues to be a high priority of the Department of the Interior. Offshore areas as well hold promise as a source of important minerals, requiring the development of the balanced leasing program that accommodates the special conditions, conflicting uses, and jurisdictions in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The minerals position of the United States is also affected by international events. The United States remains dependent on imports for certain strategic and critical minerals. The Republic of South Africa is a particularly important supplier of many of these minerals. Political instability in that country could pose a threat to the security of future supplies, particularly chromium, the platinum-group metals, manganese, vanadium and cobalt. Of these, the disruption of chromium or platinum-group metals supplies would have the greatest potential impact. Another major problem facing U.S. producers is the continued world over-production and excess capacity that plagues global mineral markets and depresses prices. Much of the excess originates from mineral-rich less developed countries, where new plant capacity often has been funded or otherwise encouraged by international financial institutions.

The $16 billion deficit in U.S. nonfuel minerals trade contributes more than 10% to the total U.S. merchandise trade deficit of $148 billion. The United States and its major trading partners in the developed world agreed to bring the dollar into better balance relative to the major currencies. This action, along with macroeconomic measures in the major Western-world economies, should contribute to improving the U.S. trade balance, including that in minerals.

(Continued on next page)
Advances in science and technology spread rapidly throughout the world with little regard to national borders. To maintain a competitive edge, the U.S. minerals industry must seek innovative technologies - new methods for recovering metals from unconventional sources, methods to reduce environmental impacts and costs, and new uses for mineral materials that can stimulate new or sustain growing markets.

Two advisory groups have helped focus government attention on the full range of mineral policy issues. One of the groups, the National Critical Materials Council, advises the President on national materials policies. The other, the National Strategic Materials and Minerals Program Advisory Committee, was established to advise the Secretary of the Interior on a wide range of mineral issues, including the status of public lands, the Exclusive Economic Zone, identification of domestic deposits of strategic and critical materials, mineral education, international trade, taxation, and the National Defense Stockpile. Currently, the committee’s attention is drawn to the stockpile, advanced materials, science and technology, conflict resolution, the Exclusive Economic Zone, public policy and trade.

While government can act to remove barriers, the primary responsibility for industry competitiveness lies with industry itself. The U.S. minerals industry is responding to the challenge to improve productivity and reduce costs. It is more heterogeneous than in the past as smaller firms, local investor groups, and international investors have increased their stakes in the industry. Some firms are seeking higher profits by becoming less vertically integrated, while others are diversifying into new products and new markets, with particular emphasis on increasing the “value added” of traditional commodities.

While it is much too soon to assess the aggregate results of these actions, some early indications are promising. Prices have stabilized and in some cases increased. Some mines and plants are reopening, the nonfuel mineral trade deficit is beginning to narrow, and some companies have returned to profitability. The future, of course, remains uncertain and contains much risk, but industry, with assistance from the government, can indeed remain competitive in the production of minerals and materials.

The Minerals Industry In Transition

Confronted by deteriorating financial and competitive conditions, many firms in the minerals industry have undertaken drastic changes in their traditional business approaches, with several companies developing new strategies designed to help them adjust, survive, and, over the long run, prosper. The execution of these strategies, in turn, is beginning to yield visible results, and numerous positive and constructive trends have begun to emerge. As a result, firms in many areas of the minerals industry have begun to develop an entirely new character. In effect, there is scattered but growing evidence that the minerals industry, like several other areas of the economy, is undergoing a period of pronounced transition.

Among the more visible and important trends reshaping the U.S. minerals industry is an increasing reliance on state-of-the-art technology to improve productivity and cut costs - particularly at selected operations that are likely to have an inherent competitive advantage. In addition, labor-management relations are improving and rigid job classification systems are yielding to more flexible ones; more competitive wage scales also have been established.

The evolving character of the U.S. minerals industry also is becoming more heterogeneous. For example, where large firms once predominated the capital-intensive minerals industry, large and small firms now coexist as entrepreneurs, and local investor groups have increased their stakes in the industry. The purchase of several mineral firms or their assets by foreign companies has added another new dimension to the structure of the U.S. minerals industry. Foreign firms now play a much larger role in the U.S. industry as they have gradually assumed whole or partial ownership of a number of U.S. mineral companies.

There is also an emerging trend for companies to become less vertically integrated, withdrawing from one or more aspects of the industry (e.g. mining, smelting, and/or fabrication, etc.) and specializing in fewer phases of the minerals production process. Simultaneously, there is a trend toward diversification in the minerals business as firms develop, acquire, or become partners in new business lines—often high technology areas with strong long-run growth potential or business lines less subject to pressure from overseas competitors. In particular, a greater emphasis is emerging on adding more value to commodity metals, and in some firms, a movement towards the “materials company” concept have been noted. At the marketing end of the business, many firms—particularly the aluminum companies—are adopting a more customer-oriented focus, and closer relationships with manufacturing companies are developing. In effect, as a result of such changes the once highly ordered structure of the U.S. minerals industry is giving way to one considerably more complex and flexible.

The bottom line of all these trends, moreover, is an emerging U.S. minerals industry that is more efficient and substantially more competitive. While U.S. producers still tend toward the upper half of their respective world mineral supply cost curves, they have reduced considerably the size of the cost differential between themselves and the average of the rest of the world. They have moved to a position where they are beginning to turn losses into profits. Indeed, the domestic nonferrous metals industry collectively recorded an $800 million profit in 1986 after four consecutive years of losses. Furthermore, the U.S. minerals industry is positioned for a major earnings increase should a period of inflation recur.

For the longer term, the trend toward slower growth (or even contraction) in several mineral markets is likely to endure—particularly for metals produced in tonnage quantities. Strong competition, especially from relatively resource-rich developing countries also may persist. The current transition in the domestic minerals industry, however, will help to insures that the U.S. retains its capability to fulfill the majority of its mineral requirements from domestic resources.

from The Mineral Position of the United States - 1987
U.S. Bureau of Mines

APRIL 16
AIPG GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE
STRATEGIC MINERALS
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THE PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST
FY 1988 appropriations. As its last significant act before ad-
journing on 12-22-87, Congress cleared an omnibus spending bill
that combined all of the regular 13 major appropriation bills. On
major items it hewed closely to a November budget “summit” agree-
ment that involved the President and congressional leaders. But,
as predicted, the bill (HJ Res 355 -- PL 100-202) has numerous
seemingly irrelevant provisions. For example, Congress chose an
unwilling Nevada as permanent repository for highly radioactive
nuclear waste from around the nation, imposing a political solu-
tion on what was supposed to be a scientific selection process. The
gimmick is that by requiring that Nevada be studied first, the billion-
dollar exploration shaft and facilities there will probably assure that
the waste will be put there. Washington and Texas won language
eliminating states with underground aquifers like theirs. States in
the East are assured there will be no repositories there, and Ten-
nessee and South Carolina got assurances the wastes will not pile
up in temporary sites there. That leaves Nevada! (Congressional
Quarterly of 12-26-87). Another example of last-minute legislation
is the elimination of “known geologic structures” as a determinant
in the leasing of federal lands for oil and gas. If a tract gets no
bid in an auction, it may be leased on application for two years
afterward before coming under the action requirements again. In
conference committee, the Senate negotiators persuaded the House
negotiators to drop land-use planning provisions that would have
required BLM to decide in advance what tracts were suitable and
what tracts were not suitable for leasing. This disappoints envi-
ronmentalists, but they are happy over new requirements that
would deny new leases to anyone not reclaiming the land after drill-
ing. (AP - Washington Post 12-26-87).

Senate work/vacation schedule. The Senate is trying something
different this election year. Rather than its usual three-day work
week (Tuesday through Thursday, like the House) it will take every
fourth week off throughout 1988, but will schedule committee work
and floor votes on Mondays and Fridays. This schedule will re-
quire less time on airplanes and will provide a net gain of three
legislative working days per month, if sustained. The Senate needs
more working time than the House because it is less efficient due to
unlimited floor debate and amendments.

Groundwater research bill, HR 791 passed the House on 12-2-87
by a 399 to 15 vote. It would create an Interagency Groundwater
Research Committee to coordinate the work of the USGS, EPA,
USDA and other federal agencies. Senate action will begin in the
Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Agriculture Department policy for groundwater. The USDA
has adopted a formal policy for groundwater quality protection and
enhancement, as guidance to its agencies. The department will “sup-
port the prudent use and careful management of nutrients and other
agricultural chemicals in agriculture and silviculture with the ob-
jective of avoiding future groundwater contamination.” The USDA
will also conduct and support appropriate research and monitor-
ing, etc. A full statement of the policy is at 52FR48135.

Delaware River Basin Commission. Of the seven applications
to be considered at a hearing in West Trenton, NJ, on 1-13-88 at
1:30 p.m., five concern new or renewed groundwater withdrawals.

Uniform regulations or archeological resources. Interior,
Agriculture, TVA, and Defense have jointly amended the final
regulations on the protection of archeological resources. The
amendment concerns civil penalties, taking into account the
archeological or commercial value and the cost of restoration and
repair resulting from unauthorized excavation, removal, damage,
alteration or defacement of archeological resources in federal and
Indian lands. 52FR47720.

Quality Assurance Guideline for a Low-Level Radioactive
Waste Disposal Facility. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has
a draft guidance document with the foregoing title available for com-
ments by 2-15-88. It concerns land disposal and requires a quality
control program for determining the natural disposal site
characteristics. 52FR47398

Radioactive tracer surveys in underground injection control.
With some modifications resulting from public comments, radioac-
tive tracer surveys have been approved by EPA as an alternative
mechanical integrity test. 52FR46837

Municipal waste combustor ashes and leachates in landfills.
EPA has available the results of its studies in four of the some-
hundred currently operating combustor facilities in the U.S. The
agency intends to use the seven-volume study in the development
of an ash management strategy. 52FR49080

Hazardous waste standards applicable to miscellaneous units.
Some hazardous waste management technologies have not been
covered by EPA standards. New standards applicable to these
technologies have now been published at 52FR46946-46965. Ex-
amples include placement in geologic repositories such as mines,
caves or salt formations.

More proposed rules for underground water storage tank
systems. Supplementing the rules proposed last April at
52FR2662-I2786 and I2853, EPA now raises six new issues. One
concerns piping, because some testing results indicate that releases
from piping are more common than tank releases. Different ways
of monitoring piping as well as tanks are to be considered. Com-
ments are due 1-22-88. 52FR4638-48648

Underground injection control in Montana. EPA has propos-
ed maximum injection pressures for specified producing forma-
tions in each of 43 oil fields in Montana. Requests for modifica-
tion can be made during the public comment period, which ends
2-16-88. 52FR49200

Rental rates on simultaneous oil and gas leases. Interior has
extended current $1/acre rental rates for an additional year, to 2-1-89.
Only then will rates rise to $3/acre. This is in response to the Presi-
dent’s message regarding lessening the burden on domestic energy
production. This action should reduce the growing number of lease
relinquishments and should encourage exploration. 52FR48463

Federal coal leasing regulations tightened environmentally.
Final BLM amended rules, arising from a study by the Office of
Technology Assessment, have been issued at 52FR46469-46474.
Henceforth land use planning shall place particular emphasis on
protecting air and water quality, wetlands, riparian areas, source
aquifers, and units of the National Park System and the Na-
tional Wildlife Refuge System. Lands designated as of outstanding
scenic quality shall be considered unsuitable for coal mining. Also
unsuitable are to be areas “proposed to be designated as critical
for listed threatened or endangered plant and animal species or
species proposed for listing and habitat.”

Coal leasing in public lands. Due to lack of interest in more
coal leasing at this time, federal/state regional coal teams have
recommended that any leasing should be by application rather than
by competitive bidding. Accordingly, such decisions have recently
been applied to the Uinta-Southwestern Utah region (52FR48327);
the Green River - Hams Fork region, CO (52FR48880); and the
Fort Union region, MT (52FR48766).
Hydrologic balance protection in coal mining. OSMRE has published an amendment to its rules, removing the requirement for underground mine operators to handle earth materials and runoff in a manner which will require approximate premining groundwater recharge capacity when reclaiming the mine faceup area at the conclusion of mining. 52FR45920-45924

National Wildlife Federation victory. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit has upheld an injunction against BLM resulting from an NWF suit. BLM was charged by NWF with violating the planning, public participation, and congressional notification provisions of the 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act and related statutes. Involved are thousands of outdated, conflicting, and sometimes overlapping restrictions in two categories, withdrawals and classifications. The circuit court action means that many revocations of earlier withdrawals and classifications are invalid. Nominally the injunction is against BLM's procedures in reviewing the older withdrawals and classifications. BLM and the Mountain States Legal Foundation see the litigation as an expensive folly, but the environmentalists consider their successful suit to be a matter of principle, even if some of the deferred actions are clearly in their interest. (National Journal for 12-20-86 and 12-19-87)

BLM/Forest Service land exchange procedures. HR 1860 passed the House 12-14-87 on a voice vote. It provides uniform rules and appraisal procedures, but it requires that any national forest land transactions valued at more than $100,000 would have to be reported to Congress for review. The Senate did not consider the bill before its adjournment. (Congressional Quarterly, 12-19-87)

From whence cometh our strategic materials? Interior and Commerce point out that our increasing imports from the Soviet Union can be correlated with our recent sanctions on South Africa. Chrome imports from the Soviets have increased more than 10-fold recently. We are also importing more ferrosilicon, manganese, industrial diamonds, silver, platinum and rhodium from the Eastern Bloc.

New Director for the Bureau of Mines. The nomination of T S Ary* will be on the Senate calendar soon. Ary has strong credentials in the area of strategic minerals, ocean mining and minerals availability in general. Currently the bureau headquarters is being reorganized to reduce its six directorates to three -- a Research Directorate, an Information and Analysis Directorate, and the existing Finance and Management Directorate. *(Note to readers: T S Ary is correct, without periods.)

California's coastal management program. NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management finds that California is still not in compliance with its approved program. 52FR49185 and 47441

A California land exchange. BLM is exchanging 10,500 acres of numerous scattered, isolated small tracts of public land for 5,600 acres from The Nature Conservancy located in the Carrizo Natural Heritage Reserve. The conservancy will pay the United States to equalize the value of the exchange, and then will offer the acquired tracts for sale on the private market. 52FR46005

Opening of mineral estates in Arizona. Reconveyed lands totaling 55,000 acres in hundreds of parcels will be opened for mineral location and leasing at 10 a.m. on 1-11-88. 52FR46846

USGS appropriation. The President's request for the Survey for FY 1989 had been $420 million. The House figure was $447 million, the Senate $450 million. The conferreces made it $447.7 million.

Environmental Impact Statements (EISs):

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<th>Area</th>
<th>Due</th>
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<tr>
<td>California WSA, CA &amp; NV</td>
<td>2-15-88*</td>
<td>52FR page 47048</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rogue River NF, CA &amp; OR</td>
<td>4-1-88</td>
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<td>1-25-88</td>
<td>48760-48767</td>
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<td>Hawaii/Johnston Island marine minerals</td>
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<td>Gifford Pinchot NF, WA</td>
<td>1-30-88*</td>
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*Extended

BLM District Advisory Council open meetings: 52FR page
Northern Alaska, AK, on 1-14-88 on Fairbanks 47459
Arizona Strip, AZ, on 1-13 & 1-18-88, at St. George, UT 47763
Yuma, AZ, on 1-8-88, at Parker & Copperstone gold mine 46844
Las Vegas, NV, on 1-19 & 20-88, at Mesquite 48882

Letters to the Editor...

Dear Editor,

In many ways, the feelings and actions of many or too many, if not most geologists, tends to enhance the separation or division from our other fellow professionals. Too often, in haste to preserve, defend and sell our self proclaimed uniqueness, i.e., GEO "is and affects everyone", we end up shooting our professional image (in the eyes of our fellow professionals and the public) in the foot. I can't help but believe just a little less independence and just a little more cooperation on our part would go a long way toward bringing us beneficially together rather than keeping us adversely apart. Basically, our professional objectives are more alike than different and obviously our collective power would be greater than the power sum of the separate entities.

The founding fathers of A.I.P.G. waffled on this one for reasons some valid and some not and for similar reasons we continue to waffle. Actually, if you think about it long enough (it's taken me personally about 25 years), registration is simply an established fact of life for most of the elite professionals. Whether he be Dr., Lawyer, Architect or Geologist makes no real difference. As we all know, it is generally tough to succeed as a Doctor, Lawyer, or Architect in those places or states where such registration is required and those few places where not required, it still helps to belong to the A.M.A., American Bar Assoc., or A.I.A. and this could and should be no less so for A.I.P.G. and for geologists. Ideally, I agree that A.I.P.G. would always do a better job of policing the practice of geology than any civic board but, unfortunately, in the stark reality of reality and the real world, that never is the issue. The only place it is an issue is among the geologists themselves. Ideally, I would personally prefer to see A.I.P.G. obtain the power and prestige to allow us to thumb our noses at any and every governmental entity, but, practically, that is not going to happen in the reasonably foreseeable future. Meanwhile, in my opinion, our immediate power can increase considerably but only in proportion to our cooperation with other established professional groups such as the architects and engineers. Certainly, that is the way it appears right now in Arizona. Perhaps our past actions have appeared too maverick for the architects and engineers but, I know
that our common professional interests are much the same.

We represent the new kid on the block and as such, must provide the initiative and demonstration of our long term professional qualifications. If we really concentrate on simply enhancing the statewide and national professional image of A.I.P.G., without all the cumbersome baggage of false pride and inferiority complexes, our membership importance and power will grow proportionately and automatically. Part of this problem is also based on an uncertain identity. Witness, the on again off again C.P.G. versus C.P.G.S. arid, Associates, to be or not to be. If we could ever get these minor and secondary issues permanently behind us and still have the broadest gauge geological organization possible, then maybe, we could really begin to achieve that valuable objective of professionally representing everything geological.

The sooner we get started, the better.

Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr., C.P.G. #688
Geological Engineer-Geophysicist

To the Editor:
I have read with interest the recent letters relating to the conflict about licensing professional geologists.

I moved back to New York State, my home state, three years ago after spending most of my earlier professional career in the states of Vermont and Colorado. Much to my dismay, I discovered that in New York State, there is a regulatory structure which ensures that geologists and hydrogeologists are maintained as second class cousins to the engineer. New York State is a highly regulated state in the environmental area. Most of the regulations in place require that work be signed off by a licensed professional engineer. In addition, any firm which practices engineering must, by law, (except for the few grandfathered corporations) be either a professional partnership or professional corporation. The unlicensed geologist is prohibited by law from being an Owner, Partner or Principal in such a firm.

There is an enormous amount of environmental work to be done in the State of New York. It serves no positive purpose and is contrary to the public good to discourage professional geologists and hydrogeologists from freely practicing in New York State. The firm with which I am employed, Stearns & Wheeler supports my position. It is time for the status of geologists to change across the country. I propose that a good initial battleground would be the State of New York. I would appreciate hearing from any parties who agree with my position.

Very truly yours,
David W. Stoner, C.P.G. 6992

General Accounting Office: By phone (202/275-6241) or by mail to Publications, General Accounting Office, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20877, you may obtain the first five copies free, and after that, the price will be two dollars per copy. It is essential to have a report title and number; on your first contact ask for a publication catalog.

Office of Technology Assessment: By phone (202/224-8996) or by mail to Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. Congress, Washington, DC 20510-8025. A free copy of a publication list and summary reports on major studies available on request. Copies of other documents must be purchased from the Government Printing Office.

Congressional Budget Office: By phone (202/226-2809), by mail or by personal pickup: Congressional Budget Office Publications, House Annex #2, Room 413, 2nd and D Streets, S.W., Washington, DC 20515.

House Documents: Telephone orders for up to six items may be obtained through (202/225-3456). Mail orders for up to twelve items may be addressed to House Document Room, H-226, Capitol Building, Washington, DC 20510. Up to six items per person may be picked up at the above address.

Senate Documents: Mail orders of up to six items may be sent to and picked up from Senate Document Room, B-04 Hart Building, Washington, DC 20510-7106. No telephone orders are taken. For information only, the telephone number is (202/224-7860).

Government Printing Office (GPO): For hearings and various reports (e.g. OTA) mail requests to: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. GPO, Washington, DC 20402-9325. For personal pickup, go to the Congressional Sales Office, Room A156, 710 North Capitol Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20510. The GPO information number is (202/275-3030).

from AAAS Congressional Bulletin

Introduction to Contaminant Transport Modeling

The Association of Ground Water Scientists and Engineers has developed a new program that focuses on contaminant transport modeling. Introduction to Contaminant Transport Modeling will debut February 10-12, 1988, at the Stouffer Concourse Hotel in Denver, Colorado. Additional dates and location of this course in 1988: October 11-13, 1988 at the Tampa Marriott Westshore, Tampa, Florida.

Instruction will cover topics such as: the fundamentals of contaminant transport, chemical processes, mathematical formulation of transport process, numerical approaches for solving transport problems, analytical and semi-analytical approaches, and relevant case studies. Workshop sessions will allow attendees to gain hands-on experience in using models.

The instructors for the course -- Dr. Frank Schwartz, Dr. Leslie Smith and Dr. Patrick Domenico -- are leading authorities in the fields of contaminant hydrogeology and modeling, and have taught numerous programs for universities and continuing education institutions. Each of the instructors has been named a recipient of the O. E. McInerney Award.

Practicing geoscientists and engineers will find the course challenging, interesting and practical.

Contact the NWAA Education Department for program information or the Registration Department for registration information at 6375 Riverside Dr., Dublin, OH 43017, (614) 751-1711, telex: 241302.

FEBRUARY 1988 Page 9
Vadose Zone Monitoring and Sampling Techniques

The Association of Ground Water Scientists and Engineers is offering a new course on unsaturated zone monitoring techniques. The first installment of Vadose Zone Monitoring and Sampling Techniques is slated for November 16-18, 1988 at the Inter-Continental Hotel in San Diego, California.

The course will address important issues in vadose zone monitoring. Attendees will strengthen their knowledge of: RCRA requirements pertaining to vadose zone monitoring; soil-pore liquid monitoring; soil-core monitoring; soil-gas monitoring; and monitoring strategies for landfills, surface impoundments and underground storage tanks. Case studies will complement the discussions.

The principal instructor of the course, Lorne Everett, is considered to be one of the leading authorities in the field of vadose zone monitoring. He has conducted turn-key monitoring programs at numerous solid waste landfills, hazardous waste disposal sites and underground storage tank leak sites. Everett is the author of the popular book, Vadose Zone Monitoring for Hazardous Waste Sites.

Contact the NWWA Education Department for program information or the Registration Department for registration information at 6375 Riverside Dr., Dublin, OH 43017, (614) 761-1711, telex: 241302.

Safety at Hazardous Materials Sites: A Hands-On Workshop

The Association of Ground Water Scientists and Engineers' comprehensive safety course will be offered six times in 1988. The first offering will be held February 29-March 4 at the Mid-Florida Tech Training Academy in Orlando, Florida.

The course complies with current OSHA regulations regarding the initial training of personnel for work at hazardous materials sites. More importantly, it provides useful safety information that could be lifesaving. Course discussions focus on: hazardous materials recognition, physical and chemical properties of hazardous materials, toxic properties of hazardous materials, site entry consideration, protective clothing and equipment, site safety, medical considerations, and contingency planning. Field exercises are conducted the final two days of the course, allowing attendees to participate in a variety of simulated site situations using safety clothing and equipment.

The principal course instructor, Steven Maslansky, is a renowned and respected authority in the field of hazardous materials site safety.

Drillers, geoscientists and engineers are the primary beneficiaries of the lectures and field exercises.

Additional dates and locations of this course in 1988: April 11-15, June 13-17, July 11-15, September 12-16, October 17-21, Westchester County Public Safety Training Center, Valhalla, New York.

Contact the NWWA Education Department for program information or the Registration Department for registration information at 6375 Riverside Dr., Dublin, OH 43017, (614) 761-1711, telex: 241302.
1988 Silver Anniversary National Meeting!

The 1988 National Convention of the AIPG is being hosted this year by the Oklahoma Section. The convention will be held on September 28 through October 1, 1988. The theme of the meeting is “Silver to Gold,” where we have been, where we are going in the next 25 years as a profession, as a science, and as an organization.

The program includes such topics as ground water, deep-well injection of wastes, and on-site solidification and burial of hazardous wastes. Talks will be presented on oil, gas, coal and other georesources of Oklahoma. Program Chairman Gary Stewart has arranged for a program that will include “Georooz,” a philosophical color-slide trip back to the roots of geology in Scotland and England, with views of the outcrops studied and argued over by Hutton, Murchison, and Sedgwick. This colorful and intellectual program was arranged by Dr. Nowell Donovan. Other possible topics include discussions of our relations and problems with other disciplines, our activities and interactions with governmental entities and agencies, and Oklahoma’s Superconducting Super Collider site. A professional workshop is planned for consultants.

There will be a field trip to the classic Ouachita Mountain Structural Complex, with stops along the way in the gas and coal producing Arkoma Basin.

Arrangements are being made with American Airlines for discount air-fares to the convention. Although excellent progress is being made toward the National Convention, additional help is still needed for a variety of jobs. Volunteers are encouraged to contact Jim O’Brien at P.O. Box 916, Mannford, OK 74044, or call at (918) 865-4490.

Ground Water Modeling Without Advanced Mathematics


The course is comprised of two segments — Part I and Mini II. Part I (February 22-25) is designed to introduce the attendees to ground water modeling without focusing on mathematics. Participants will become acquainted with the different types of ground water models and learn their basic assumptions and applications. There will be discussions of the basic data needs and data deficiencies regarding model input, and of the need to match the model with the data.

Mini II (February 25-26) is designed for graduates of Part I who are interested in quick, more sophisticated versions of the models and executive presentation graphics.

Both segments feature extensive use on available computers to give attendees hands-on experience. Also, attendees will be given “ground water flow” and “solute transport” programs to keep. Each segment can be attended separately, but is designed to complement the other. Mini II cannot be taken before or without attending Part I.

Additional dates and locations of this course in 1988: June 13-16, 1988 (Module I), June 16-17, 1988 (Module Mini I), Baltimore Marriott Inner Harbor, Baltimore, Maryland; October 17-20, 1988 (Module I), October 20-21, 1988 (Module Mini II), The Maxwell House/Clarion Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.

Contact the NWWA Education Department for program information or the Registration Department for registration information at 6375 Riverside Dr., Dublin, OH 43017, (614) 761-1711, telex: 241302.

FEBRUARY 1988

WRITE IT RIGHT

By Hugh Hay-Roe, CPG 3291

Sexism in Technical and Business Writing

There’s no point in needlessly upsetting any of your readers. Make a reasonable effort to avoid giving offense with terms that may be considered sexist.

“Fools rush in where angels fear to tread,” said Alexander Pope, and in this first column I’m treading through a modern minefield.

The gradual evolution of everyday English since ancient times has dumped in the present generation’s lap the ticklish problem of using or replacing terms that historically referred largely to the male of the species, but which today must—to be realistic—apply equally to either sex.

Thoughtful males, trying to pick their way through this minefield of nouns and pronouns, appreciate the forebearance of women who recognize the very real difficulties, and moreover understand that a chip-on-the-shoulder attitude may serve only to provoke resentful resistance from those who didn’t create the problem.

For starters, I strongly recommend the use of Ms. in correspondence. Never mind that it has no etymological foundation and that the period is a fake (it’s not an abbreviation of anything). A woman’s marital status is of no concern in business, and Ms. eliminates the need for guessing or having to find out. It’s so handy that it is undoubtedly here to stay. Of course, if a woman signs herself Mrs., Dr., Miss, or Rev., ordinary courtesy would suggest honoring that preference.

All sorts of comical neologisms have been created in an effort to avoid using the suffix “-man.” We can read about firepersons, draftspersons, waitperson, and even frogpersons (not frogpeople; they’re the ones in the UFOs). On this subject the best advice I have seen came from an outstanding speaker, the late Della Whittaker, who achieved the rank of Distinguished Toastmaster.

Writing in The Toastmaster magazine, Mrs. Whittaker said, “In old English, the word man did not necessarily mean the male of the species, but a person or human being. So using the title chairman is perfectly acceptable for everyone.”

Ms. Whittaker is supported on this point by the National Association of Parliamentarians. One of their number, Marguerite Gramme, a certified Professional Parliamentarian and instructor on parliamentary law, was the source of this resolution passed at a national meeting:

“...Whereas, since time immemorial, the term Mister Chairman or Madame Chairman has always been employed to differentiate between sexes; and whereas, further effort toward sex differentiation is redundant and contrived; therefore, be it resolved, that organizations and parliamentarians of the National Association of Parliamentarians must use the term Chairman instead of Chairperson....”

Some folks have tried to solve what is evidently a non-problem by calling themselves chairs. I figure this solution is about like calling a fireman a fire.

If you don’t agree with Della Whittaker that the suffix -man can apply to either sex, have you got a really good idea on what to do about landman? Drafter is certainly shorter that draftsperson, but we can’t very well refer to landers (the term has been preempted by NASA in lunar exploration).

In a future column we’ll talk about non-sexist use of pronouns. Meanwhile, use reasonable effort to avoid offending business associates. Watch yo’ language.
ALASKA

Minutes of the 1987 Annual Business Meeting

The annual business meeting of the AIPG-Alaska Section was held December 15, 1987, at the Anchorage Holiday Inn, with 17 members and 11 visitors present.

The Screening Board reported that seven new members had been approved in 1987, and two applications were pending. Ballots were counted, and the 1988 officers and board members were reported as follows.

President - Jim Brown
Vice-president, Anchorage - Ross Schaff
Vice-president, Fairbanks - Mark Robinson
Secretary-Treasurer - Linda Okland
Executive Board - Jerry Roach, Steve Rog, Lidia Selkregg.

There being no further business, the meeting was turned over to Ross Schaff, who spoke about the Center for Polar Research and Education.

CALIFORNIA

1988 CAL SECTION OFFICERS

The officers for the coming year have been decided:
President: Jon Lovegreen
President-Elect: Mike Mulhern
Secretary-Treasurer: John Parrish
Newsletter Editor: Stephen Testa

Appointments to the following committee chairs, subject to further volunteers, are as follows:
Membership (Recruitment): Keith Green
Field Trip: Keith Green
Section Screening Board: Bruce Barron
Regulatory and Legislative: Stephen Testa
Section Program: Mike Mulhern and Jon Lovegreen

A volunteer from the Bay Area or Sacramento is much needed as a chapter chair as well as a governmental watchperson!

A GREAT YEAR FOR OUR PRESIDENT!

Stephen A. Testa was awarded a 1987 AIPG Presidential Certificate of Merit for "superior performance as 1987 President of the California Section of AIPG, particularly for providing and developing a stronger, more effective organization throughout the state." Steve has been an inspiration for all the officers.

Steve and his crew at Engineering Enterprises have certainly made this newsletter editor's job easier with their fast, efficient work on copying, collating and stapling the quarterly newsletters. Also aiding the effort with stamp and label pasting was Bridget Mulhern, who observed that "there sure are lots of geologists in this state!!"

1988 REGISTRATION EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

Exams for registration as a geologist and geophysicist and for certification as an engineering geologist will be given once in 1988, in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles on:
Geologists and Geophysicist - September 16, 1988
Engineering Geologist - September 17, 1988

The final filing date is May 1, 1988. For more information:
Mr. John Wolfe
State Board of Registration for Geologists & Geophysicists
1021 "O" St.
Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 445-1920

At the August 24, 1987 State Registration Board meeting, Mr. Howard A. Spellman, Jr., of Arcadia, was elected president and Mr. Wayne Bartholomew, of Elk Grove, was reelected vice president. Mr. James R. Weddle, Bakersfield, was appointed to the board by Governor Deukmejian as the Petroleum Geologist member. Mr. Leo W. King, Baldwin Park, was appointed to the board by the Senate Rules Committee.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Mr. John Byer, chairman of the Southern California Section of A.E.G., reminds us to make our views known on SB86, introduced in the California Legislature to eliminate the Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists. The bill was withdrawn from committee hearings in the spring but was scheduled for a hearing on Dec. 7, 1987 in Palm Springs. Mr. Byers recommends writing Senator Boatwright, your state senator and the Honorable Senator Montoya, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 93814.

Richard Proctor, president elect of the AIPG, has sent a letter to Senator Montoya opposing the bill. Steve Testa, section president, attended the December meeting for Mr. Proctor, who was unavailable on the date. Steve reports that the hearing was not decisive and had choice comments on the volatility of the meeting and our elected representatives. The bill will probably be modified to a.) require more continuing education classes from registered geologists and geophysicists, and b.) include more disciplinary action in the future, although it was not specified what type and against whom it would be directed. Some officers of the Cal Section noted that AIPG is the only national certifying body for all geologists and could be used to take up the slack.

CAROLINAS

MEETING: FEBRUARY 5, IN CHARLOTTE

The Geologist in Environmental Consulting will be the topic of the presentation by guest speaker, Mr. Dan Madison of RMJ, Inc. on Friday, February 5, 1988, 6:30 P.M. at the Sizzlin Steak House, Tyvola Road exit (eastside) of I-77 South Charlotte. Mr. Alan Lehockey will also discuss ground water monitoring well installation as a part of the program. After a social period, members will be served their choice from the serving line. Each member's cost will be the cost of the meal selected plus 15% gratuity. Other agenda items will include announcement of 1988 elected officers, status of geologist registration in North and South Carolina, committee reports, and 1987 year end treasurer's report. An important agenda item to be discussed is the desirability of forming subsections within the Carolinas Section to facilitate more frequent meetings of members located in close proximity. President Alan Lehockey encourages your input into this consideration.

(Continued on next page)
§ SECTION NEWS • SECTION NEWS • SECTION NEWS §

BALLOTS FOR 1988 OFFICERS
Russ Patterson, CPG 2707, Chairman of the Nominating Committee has presented the following nominations for 1988 Officers (Secretary-Treasurer is elected for two years):

President: Steven S. Edgerton, CPG 6921, Nello L. Teer Company, Durham, N.C.
Vice-President: Dan O. Madison, CPG 6910, RMT, Inc., Greenville, S.C.
Secretary-Treasurer: James T. Bales, Jr., CPG 5049, N.C. Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Management, Fayetteville, N.C.

Screening Board
Chairman: Orus F. Patterson, III, CPG 2707, Patterson Exploration Services, Stanford, N.C.

BYLAWS AMENDMENT PASSES
The amended Carolina Section Bylaws distributed in the last newsletter were passed by an overwhelming majority membership mail vote and are now in effect. Any member who desires a copy of the Bylaws may contact Secretary-Treasurer Jim Simons, 3700 Arrowwood Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27604, (919) 733-4574 to obtain a copy.

OKLAHOMA

Section Officers:

First Vice President: Joseph L. Thacker (CPG 4989) is a consultant and vice president of Geological Engineering Consultants, Inc. He has been active in the Oklahoma Section since 1981, having served at various times as district representative, secretary-treasurer, second vice president, and the chair of the Reg. & Leg. Committee. During the first year of his term, the first vice president assumes the duties of the president in the absence of the president and is the chairman of the Screening Board. In the following year the first vice president assumes the office of president.

Second Vice President: Murray R. McComas (CPG 2440) is president of M.R. McComas and Associated, Inc. He has served on the Screening Committee in the Oklahoma Section and served as district representative in Tulsa. He served as chairman of the Committee on Environment for National in 1986. The second vice president assumes the responsibilities of president, should both the president and first vice president be absent, and serves as the chair of the Honors and Awards Committee.

Secretary-Treasurer: Zuhair F. Al-Shaich (CPG 6382) is a professor of geology at Oklahoma State University. He has served the Oklahoma Section as at-large district representative. The secretary-treasurer maintains the roster of members and associates, maintains the files of the section, supervises the collection and disbursement of section funds, maintains records of all financial transactions, and submits financial reports to the Executive Committee and membership.

Oklahoma City District Representative: John V. Hogan (CPG 6438) is an independent geologist with Celtic Exploration. He has served as Oklahoma City Membership Chairman. All district representatives are members of the Executive Committee. They call periodic meetings of their districts and conduct geologic, professional, or special interest meetings.

Tulsa District Representative: Donald P. Moore (CPG 4142) is a property sales and acquisition analyst with Cities Service Oil and Gas Corporation. He has served as Tulsa district representative.

At-Large District Representative: Gary F. Stewart (CPG 3387) is associate professor of geology at Oklahoma State University. He also serves as a consultant. His Oklahoma Section activities include at-large district representative, secretary-treasurer, first vice president and president in 1982. He also is serving on the Steering Committee for the 1988 National Convention.

UTAH

DECEMBER

We have asked Glen R. Magen to talk about his experiences doing engineering geology in Utah, where engineers are registered by the state but geologists are not. He is currently pushing an effort to reform state law with respect to the delineation of the field of geology.

NOVEMBER

Randall Moon gave us a good review of Utah’s bid for the national superconducting supercollider project. We generated some discussion about the rank of geology among the many factors influencing the choice of site. According to Mr. Moon, the state’s proposals were based on the understanding that the sites should be within a reasonable distance of a metropolitan area providing support facilities, including an international airport. On this basis, the sites’ studies were not the best that Utah has to offer from considerations of constructability or geologic hazards.

Aside from geology, there are interesting questions regarding long-range planning for Utah’s economic development. Should Utah sit on federal projects to subsidize further churning of the existing Wasatch “strip city” or to promote development of its remote empty places, where local unemployment figures are currently among the highest in the nation?

WYOMING

The December monthly meeting was highlighted by a spirited discussion between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the membership about Known Geological Structures (KGS). After the discussion each party had a broader understanding of the issues. Additional meetings on the subject are scheduled for January.

The speakers for the December meeting were Mark Chase and Robert Johnson with Petroleum Information (PI) of Denver, Colorado. They provided the members with an overview of PI’s data retrieval systems for well histories, production, and land data. The speed and the amount of data which can be reviewed in a few minutes is incredible.

The results of the balloting for new officers are the following:

President: Ronald A. Baugh
Vice President: Arthur R. Renfro
Secretary-Treasurer: James M. Hunter

The January speaker will be Dr. James McClung, chairman of the Department of Geology and Geophysics at the University of Wyoming. Dr. McClung will be speaking on mining reclamation funds and the Department of Geology’s building program.

FEBRUARY 1988
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.

ARCHBOLD, Norbert L., 298 Jana Road, Macomb, IL 61455. Sponsors: Donald L. Wills, Robert M. Kirkham, Joseph G. Wargo, Gary Parkison, Clarence Wenth.


BRAUNSTEIN, Robert N., 124 Coalpit Hill Road, #14, Danbury, CT 06810. Sponsors: R. G. Slayback, G. Sidney Fox, Robert Lamonica, Carroll Kuhlman, Dennis Mehall.


DEININGER JR., James W., 1807 Central Ave., P.O. Box 81761, Fairbanks, AK 99708. Sponsors: Tom Mowatt, Richard Swainbank, Donald Kell, Roger Haskins, Jeff Saunders.


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(as of February 1, 1988)

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*WYATT, George B., A386, Louisville, KY

*Associates accepted if applications were in processing before December 31, 1987.

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MEMBERS IN THE NEWS
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Timmons Associates, a geological consulting firm in Jacksonville Beach, Florida, announces the addition of Richard J. Councill, CPG 1103, Norman K. Olson, CPG 1611, and Dr. Melvin O. Smith, CPG 5139 as new associates. They will expand the firm’s capabilities in the marketing, metallurgical, hydrology, hazardous waste siting and energy fields while maintaining the primary industrial minerals/construction materials concentration of the company.

Mr. Councill will be located in the Jacksonville Beach office; Mr. Olson will work from an office in Columbia, South Carolina, but practice outside that state, while Dr. Smith will alternate between Cookeville, Tennessee and Jacksonville Beach offices.

The principal area of practice will continue to be in the southeastern United States, Caribbean and Central America, with special projects throughout North America.

IN MEMORIAM . . .

Emeritus Member Passes Away

It is with great sorrow that we report the death of Arthur R. Erickson (CPG 536). Art passed away on August 22, 1987, at the age of 76. Art was one of 8 Emeritus members in the Oklahoma Section. Art had received his plaque honoring his Emeritus status at the May meeting of the Oklahoma City District.

Art earned his Bachelor of Science degree in geological engineering at the University of Oklahoma. Upon graduation in 1941, he began his professional geological career with the Phillips Petroleum Company in Amarillo, Texas, and later moved to Bartlesville. He joined Northern Natural Gas Company in 1952 at Omaha, Nebraska, as Chief Geologist. He then became Manager of Exploration for Northern Natural Gas Producing Company in Denver, until its sale to Mobil in 1964. Art moved to Oklahoma City with Mobil. In 1968, he became Manager of the Oklahoma City Division Office for Royal Resources Corporation. Art retired in 1971, although he has served as a consultant since then. He will be missed by all who knew him.

John B. Ivey
2425 S. Colorado Blvd. #200
Denver CO 80222

The purpose of AIPG is to strengthen the geological sciences as a profession with all reasonable actions, to establish professional qualifications, to certify those qualifications to the public, and to evaluate continuously the ethical conduct of its members. Further, the institute establishes ethical standards to protect the public and geological sciences from nonprofessional practices, monitors governmental and other activities affecting the geological sciences, and communicates with the public.