WRITERS NEEDED
Are You a Prospective Author?

R. J. Proctor, AIPG President-Elect

New institute publications are planned. We now have several fine booklets:

*Groundwater* $3.50

*Hazardous Waste* $3.50

*Radioactive Waste* $3.50

*Guide to Federal and State Appointive Positions* $2.00

*Organization and Content of a Typical Geologic Report* $2.00

*The Professional Geologist as an Expert Witness* $2.00

*Guide to a Successful Job Search* $3.00

Single copies are free to members, and are distributed to certain public agencies, and are also displayed at our exhibit booths at various societies' annual meetings. Several other booklets are in preparation or are being contemplated:

- *Geologic Hazards* (70% complete)
- *Professional Ethics*
- *What the Homeowner Should Know*
- *Geologic Mapping* (jointly with the USGS)
- *Starting a Consulting Business*

If you are knowledgeable on one of these subjects and are willing to be on an ad hoc committee to write or edit, please send president-elect Richard Proctor your subject preference. Authors will be credited in the booklet. Some of our existing booklets now need updating, so volunteers to help rewrite new editions are also needed.

Registration Update (see p. 17)

On the basis of current information the following states have provisions for mandatory registration: VA, ME, TN, DE, IN, NC, SC, GA, FL, AR, AZ, CA, OR, ID and AK. The editor thanks Alan Lchoke, CPG 5005, for additional information.
and incentives to encourage continued production of domestic oil in the lower 48 states continue to be critical. Regulatory changes are necessary if natural gas is going to achieve its still-enormous potential for displacing significant amounts of imported oil. Equally important is the need to safeguard against possible supply interruptions by continuing the aggressive filling of the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve, promoting Middle East stability, and encouraging development of alternative supply routes that will reduce the strategic importance of the Strait of Hormuz.

This industry is to be praised for its herculean efforts to cope with this crises. Instability and uncertainty in the price of oil during the past several years have caused most of you to alter dramatically the way you make decisions and conduct your business. In the past two years the industry has done a remarkable job at cutting costs and otherwise tailoring its operations to adjust to these changes.

Oil Will Remain Pivotal

This is important because the stakes for the energy security of the United States and that of other oil-importing nations remain enormous. Under any scenario, for the foreseeable future oil will be the pivotal strategic energy resource. The energy security of the United States will continue to hinge on the viability of its domestic oil production.

President Reagan's Oil Initiatives

The need for a strong and viable United States oil industry is something President Reagan has recognized from the start. He has been aggressive on all fronts throughout his administration.

Almost immediately after he took office in 1981, President Reagan removed price and allocation controls on oil. He has followed up that initial action by cutting federal regulation of the oil and gas market whenever possible. He cut the economic regulatory administration from a bureaucracy of almost 2,000 lawyers and regulators to a workforce of less than 200.

Three times he extended deadlines for closing stripper wells on federal lands, helping preserve thousands of low-yield wells. The President has pushed hard for practical approaches to deregulate U.S. oil pipelines that could compete on the open market.

The Reagan/Bush Administration has taken the case for a freer energy market to Congress. In back-to-back battles, we successfully fought off efforts to reverse the partial gas price decontrol that took effect in 1985. We've worked hard in every Congress for full price decontrol, and for comprehensive natural gas reform legislation. We won a very long battle to repeal the Fuel Use Act, with its end-use restraints on natural gas. We were successful in repealing the incremental pricing provisions on the Natural Gas Policy Act.

In addition, with our urging, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission eliminated regulatory categories for old gas which has discouraged production of our least expensive gas. Recently, we won a long campaign to get Congress to repeal the counterproductive oil windfall profit tax. In the past Congress, the Administration backed the Oil and Gas Production Revitalization Act. This legislative package included reforms to eliminate more than half a dozen unnecessary environmental provisions on production waste. The President has ordered the Environmental Protection Agency to review all of its regulations and to remove those that are unnecessary and that discourage domestic oil and gas exploration and production.

Our Administration has been able to persuade the Securities and Exchange Commission to retain the full-cost accounting provisions that are vital to American independent petroleum producers. We fought hard to keep needed oil and gas tax incentives in the 1986 Tax Reform Bill. These incentives included the oil depletion allowance for independents and allowing the expensing of intangible drilling costs. Last year, the President sent a comprehensive package of energy initiatives to the Congress containing further tax incentives to strengthen the petroleum industry. He urged Congress to improve the percentage depletion allowance by increasing the net income limitation and by repealing the transfer rule.

This Administration has also fought to expand exploration and production. We have pushed to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for exploration and development that is compatible with the environment. We have lowered minimum bids for oil and gas leases on federal lands from $150 an acre to $25. We put forward a five year plan for exploration rights offshore. We have increased funding to find ways of improving techniques for enhanced oil recovery.

At the very beginning of this year, President Reagan and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulrooney signed a free trade agreement between our two countries. Our Congress approved the pact last month. It virtually eliminates all barriers to energy trade and thus enhances both U.S. and Canadian energy security. In addition, the President has issued a finding that would permit the export of natural gas from Alaska's north slope should the market for that gas develop.

Notwithstanding the President's many accomplishments, the fact remains that key initiatives have yet to be put into action. Recent market swings reinforce the fact that their urgency has not diminished.

State of U.S. Energy Security

While consequences of these market developments pose sober challenges, the United States is fortunate that it has built a stronger energy foundation on which it can move forward. America is a fundamentally different nation in terms of energy security that it was eight years ago.
Although the U.S. oil industry faces enormous difficulties, on the positive side it is freer of counterproductive regulatory restraints thanks to the accomplishments I just cited.

Technological advances and conservation have enabled us to greatly reduce our consumption of energy. We have improved our energy efficiency in the United States since 1980 to such an extent that we are producing 21 percent more goods and services with less than a one percent increase in energy use. Joint efforts between government and industry have been expanded to expedite the development and use of renewable energy technology. Our commitment to basic research has been unwavering. Since 1982, federal funds have increased 50 percent.

To encourage energy diversification, an ambitious clean coal program has been implemented and key institutional barriers hindering the use of nuclear power have been resolved, while progress is being made to resolve others.

The United States has strengthened its international alliances to promote free energy trade. It has promoted greater cooperation on research and development, and it has encouraged the build-up of strategic oil stocks among its allies. We have filled our strategic petroleum reserve to more than 550 million barrels, five times the amount it contained in 1981.

As a result of these developments, America’s overall energy security is stronger. Consumers are receiving a far better return on their energy dollar. All told, U.S. reliance on insecure sources of imported oil has been sharply reduced. In strengthened international alliances and fortified strategic reserves, the United States is better prepared than ever for an oil supply interruption.

As we look to the future, based on these fundamental changes, it is clear that several conclusions can be drawn about the road ahead.

Conservation/Efficiency

First, it is unlikely that the United States will ever return to where it was 15 years ago at the onset of the first so-called “Energy Crisis.” Although the “Conservation Ethic” in the United States is being severely tested in the face of the 1980’s, lower prices do not necessarily mean a return to the energy consumption habits of the 1970’s.

Cars are now more efficient. Promising new technologies hold the potential both to accelerate this progress significantly and to shift the transportation sector away from its nearly total dependence on oil. Homes and buildings are more efficient because of new energy-saving building designs and energy-efficient retrofits. Equipment is increasingly more efficient as a result of innovations like the heat pump, variable drive motors, and power electronics. Utilities are encouraging consumers to save energy and educating them as to how to use energy more wisely.

State of the World Oil Market

Second, as this industry knows all too well, the dynamics of the world oil market have changed significantly. Free world oil demand is now at about the same level as 15 years ago. Production is up markedly outside the OPEC cartel—with an aggregate increase of 12 million barrels per day since 1973. As a consequence, OPEC’s market share has been cut by well over 40 percent. While OPEC will continue to influence prices, its member nations are heavily dependent on cash from oil—and recent events have clearly revealed the difficulties of holding to agreed quotas.

A large oil surplus exists worldwide and is likely to continue through the next decade, particularly with the cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war. A settlement of the war holds the potential for bringing another two to three million barrels of oil a day onto the market. We know potential supplies of crude oil are still enormous worldwide. Huge reserves remain in Mexico, the North Sea, Canada, Venezuela, and, of course, the Middle East. A great untapped potential exists in largely undeveloped areas on Alaska’s North Slope, the Amazon Basin, China, the Soviet Union, and offshore in Southeast Asia.

The major build-up in worldwide strategic stocks in the 1980’s would significantly ease the pressure of a future supply disruption. The fivefold increase of U.S. stocks since 1980, coupled with the doubling of our allies’ stocks, has reduced the potential for manipulating the world oil market.

The possibility of a supply interruption still exists, of course, but these strategic stocks largely negate the use of oil as a political or economic weapon.

In addition to stocks, two other factors have reduced the potential for another disruption of world oil supplies: The United States has proven that it can conduct successful convoy operations through the Arabian Gulf, and major oil pipelines in the Gulf Region now provide ready transportation alternatives to passage through the Strait of Hormuz.

Underlying these developments is a fundamental transformation in world energy perspectives. No longer is energy independence viewed as a plausible objective. All acknowledge that energy interdependence is a reality that is here to stay.

Diversification

A third observation is that the United States and the world have, in general, taken a substantial leap forward in energy diversification, progress that will be difficult, but critically important, to sustain.

In the United States, natural gas has played a key strategic role in diversification. Coal consumption is up by about a third from 10 years ago, while emissions have dropped. Nuclear power plants have incorporated improved environmental safeguards and have increased in number by 50 percent in the same period. Nuclear energy now accounts for almost 20 percent of the electricity generated in the United States—oil now accounts for only 4.7 percent. Renewable energy now plays a significant role in energy security, contributing nine percent of the energy America consumes.

Worldwide, the use of non-oil fuels has increased by the energy equivalent of more than 26 million barrels of oil a day over the last 10 years. The development of these key strategic resources can, and must, continue. In the United States, however, the speed by which this development occurs depends upon a regulatory environment that encourages investment in power plants to generate electricity.
Energy Technologies

Finally, over the long term, new energy technologies will enable us to expand our energy options. Through improved efficiency, they will allow greater reliance on our most abundant domestic energy resources and they will alleviate environmental concerns by reducing emissions.

Technologies for burning coal more cleanly and efficiently hold considerable potential. The development of these technologies has been given a significant boost under President Reagan's $5 billion clean coal technology initiative that he launched early last year. Much progress has been made in developing viable alternative fuels for the transportation sector and in improving technologies to harness the power of the sun.

Last year we witnessed a dramatic leap forward in superconductivity research that holds great potential to reduce the need for new electric power supplies. The public's acceptance of nuclear power will be bolstered by new technologies being developed to improve the operating safety of nuclear power plants. We have already seen considerable technological advances that can increase the energy efficiency of buildings through the use of electrochromic windows, low emissivity glass, phase change materials, and more efficient heating, cooling, and lighting.

Oil technology can also play an important role. In the United States, we estimate that two-thirds of our oil reserves—about 300 billion barrels—remain beyond the reach of today's technology. Enhanced oil recovery holds the key to unlocking much of this enormous energy treasure.

Conclusion

There are tremendous challenges ahead and high stakes for every nation represented here today. There is no question that energy will continue to play a critical role in the world's economic prosperity and security.

Today, we face a fundamentally different set of market dynamics than we did in the 1970's. In many ways, they pose even greater challenges. We have made gains, yes, but this industry is being tested perhaps more than it ever has been before.

Clearly, oil will continue to be the critical part of the world energy equation for years to come. This is the reason the United States government is committed to an energy security policy that recognizes domestic oil as a strategic energy resource. What this industry says and does will have a profound impact on world energy conditions well into the next century.

I am confident the United States and the world have the resources, the technology, and the will to provide for a safe and prosperous energy future—a future in which energy will be a source of economic progress rather than conflict.

Editor's Note: This article by Secretary Herrington was typeset as received at AIPG Headquarters. Readers' comments are welcomed.

W.M. Keck Foundation
Mid-Year Charitable Grants Include Aid to Earth Science Programs

LOS ANGELES--Charitable grants awarded by the W.M. Keck Foundation, one of the nation's largest philanthropic institutions, exceeded $7.2 million for the January to June, 1988 grant cycle. The grants, which were given to 29 institutions, are more than double the $3.5 million awarded at mid-year, 1987.

The Los Angeles-based W. M. Keck Foundation was established in 1954 by the late William M. Keck, founder of The Superior Oil Company, who also created in his will the W. M. Keck Trust for the sole benefit of the foundation. At year-end 1987, the combined net assets of the foundation and trust were $640 million. The foundation makes grants biannually, in June and December.

Earth Science Grants Awarded by W. M. Keck Foundation June, 1988

Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island--To purchase image processing equipment for a new remote sensing analytical laboratory.

Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana--To purchase scientific equipment for teaching laboratories and for faculty-student research in the biology, geology and physics departments.

Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, of Columbia University, New York, New York--Equipment and staff support for research in isotope geochemistry.


San Diego State University, San Diego, California--To establish an endowed equipment fund whose income will be used to provide equipment for the Department of Geological Sciences.

University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii--In support of the purchase of a large-volume cubic-anvil apparatus for high-pressure/temperature geophysics research in the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics.

University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon--Toward the purchase of an electron probe microanalyzer for the Department of Geological Sciences.

University of San Diego, San Diego, California--To provide equipment and program support for a Marine Studies Program.

University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming--To provide equipment for the magnetism, seismic velocity, and remote sensing programs in the Department of Geology and Geophysics.

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Massachusetts--Support for establishing a Marine Geodynamics Program.
Silver Anniversary Meeting
Characterized by Quality;
Annual Business Meeting by Action

The Oklahoma Section proved themselves entirely worthy of serving as the hosts for the 25th year Silver Anniversary Meeting. Jim O'Brien et al obviously put a lot of work into this one. The program, in brief, was first-rate. The theme of the meeting "Where we have been, where we are, and where we are going" was matched in action.

The past of AIPG was outlined by John A. Taylor who served as the first speaker of the technical sessions. His talk, "AIPG: Memory of the Beginning" was well attended and served as a splendid capstone to the "Institute Album" historical column which appeared in TPG through the courtesy of Bud Rue and ended with the September issue of TPG. A touch of the past of the science of geology was added to "where we have been..." through the enthralling presentation of "Georoots: The Legacy of the Scots" by Dr. Nowell Donovan.

"Where we are" was covered in addresses on many topics: coal, by Fred Murray; non-fuels, by Ken Johnson; ground water, by Wayne Pettyjohn; injection wells, by Jerry Thornhill; natural gas, by Danny Conklin; waste disposal by Murray McComas; professional liability and ethics by Dave Abbott, Jr.; new drilling technology by Noel F. Rasmussen and by the field trip through the Ouachita Complex.

Glimpses of the role of the geologist with respect to "where we are going" were provided when Dr. Harrison H. Schmitt delivered his address (reprinted in October issue of TPG) and luncheon talk "A Geological Field Evaluation of the Moon" to members in a fully-packed banquet hall.

Dr. Fred Murray addresses the audience on aspects of Midcontinent Coal.

The Professional Workshop and the Technical Writing Workshop both lived up to Jim O’Brien’s request that "speakers provide notes for attendants beyond what can be covered in a limited time." Both workshops were filled to capacity and discussion was lively. True to Jim’s premonition, either could have been run for a full day.

Workshop presenters Penny Nelson and Dave Abbott enjoy a relaxing moment prior to the professional workshop.

"Where we have been, where we are", but particularly, "where we are going" was also an appropriate theme for the annual business meeting. Business meetings of organizations are usually dull; this one was an exception.

The past was recognized and honored with the individual presentation of special Silver Anniversary Certificates to Charter Members.
President Sam Evans essentially provided a glimpse of an AIPG of the near future. This year, expect to see: 1) installation of a well-qualified executive director; 2) presentation of a tighter and clearer Constitution, Bylaws, and Code of Ethics, 3) increased dialogue with other societies that focus on the profession of geology, 4) development of a formalized continuing education program that may eventually be linked to updating and maintaining certification, 5) cooperative efforts with other organizations on publications and 6) more visible and active involvement of the institute in the formulation and application of regulations that involve or affect geology or geologists. If these expectations occur as planned, 1989 will likely be a banner year for geologists and AIPG.

The extent of the assessments, changes and future planning that took place in 1988 were fully realized by subsequent reports.

Washington Representative Guerry Newton outlined her liaisons with several federal agencies, the highlights of the successful 1988 Governmental Affairs Conference, the planning for the 1989 Conference and initiation of a cooperative publication project with the USGS on mapping.

Administrative Manager Carol Beckett explained the transitions that AIPG headquarters has taken, including the organization of files and archive documents, enacting of business transactions, and providing of greater responsiveness to members' requests.

Former secretary, Stan Johnson, then provided a summary of "AIPG Profile of Membership - 1988", a very detailed report created by Stan with the help of Administrative Manager Carol Beckett and headquarters secretary, Wendy Davidson. The impact of an aging membership and the relationship of that age distribution to the future of the institute were well presented.

President Evans, President-elect Richard Proctor and Alan Stover, attorney, architect and specialist in association law, summarized the urgent need for wide-range revision of AIPG's Constitution and Bylaws. Questions and discussion followed. The experiences of the American Chemical Society and the Association of Engineering Geologists indicate present risks to any organization operating under unclear or outdated policies and procedures. Revision has been in progress for many months and the entire revision package will soon be presented to the membership, likely through a special issue of TPG, for consideration and vote.

Gary Glass, chairman of the Committee on the Future of AIPG, a study group commissioned by President Evans, led discussion of the findings of the committee. Committee members Gerald Mendenhall and Stan Johnson fielded questions along with Glass during the lively discussion that followed. The committee addressed the hard questions which perhaps have been skirted for too long. Acknowledged was the fact that registration is here. Discussed was the role of AIPG as the lead national organization in helping to insure that good laws are written, reciprocity promoted, and needless restrictions on the practice of petroleum and economic geology prevented. Writing of a national examination, enlarging of services, development of continuing education

Bobby Timmons, Stan Johnson, and Ernie Lehmann renew acquaintance during the ice breaker. Are these gentlemen having fun?

Treasurer John Galey, Jr., noted that the present financial health of the institute is sound and affirmed that the dues increase is necessary to provide members with the services that are now desirable and required.

Secretary Serge Gonzales noted the main reasons for the large number of "problem applicant" cases that now result in the current application screening process and the need for sponsors to write meaningful letters of sponsorship. Consistency is needed and that may become possible only through a national screening board.

Editor Ed Nuhfer noted that a dynamic newsletter results from a dynamic organization and positive traits are indicated by increased participation of AIPG authors in writing for their newsletter. He noted some of the problems that have occurred as result of the changeover of the editor's position from a copy editor to that of reporter, production editor and copy editor as well as a full member of the Executive Committee. He acknowledged the vital support of the members in 1988 for The Professional Geologist and thanked particularly the regular columnists and the editors of section newsletters. Ed urged all present to submit manuscripts, editorials, comments, and to volunteer to author columns in 1989 for the next editor (Editor's comment - that's a sincere urge to all reader too!). Plans to incorporate advertising into institute publications were announced.

Bill Newton and Eileen and Ad Honkala, at the head table at the 1988 Awards Banquet.
and a possible mechanism for continuance of certification were discussed. (See also Committee Report below. There are many controversial suggestions and ideas presented. This editor expects serious discussion on these from members in TPG; don’t disappoint me!)

President-Elect Susan Landon, succumbs to “Munchy Attack” at the ice breaker.

Comments or Ideas Posed by the Committee on AIPG’s Future

REGISTRATION ISSUE (There is a need for a new "registration" policy)

- AIPG should consider supporting registration only for geologists providing services to the public (California approach).
- AIPG should consider supporting registration only for geologists where public health and safety is involved.
- AIPG should consider taking the position that while registration should be supported, it should be compulsory only for those who perform professional services (compensated or not) for more than one employer and who are not a full time employee of a company and those who act on behalf of the public (whether full-time employees or not) in either advisory or regulatory matters pertaining to the welfare of the public as it involves natural resources and/or construction, which is affected by earth processes.
- AIPG should consider supporting state registration by providing common language for registration bills and AIPG should consider taking on the responsibility of preparing and conducting exams.
- Reciprocity should be made a major issue in all registration bills and AIPG should consider working diligently to assure that it is.
- AIPG should be prepared for a possible drop in membership if it supports registration in any form. Ultimately, however, membership should grow if AIPG supports registration.

CERTIFICATION ISSUE (There is definitely a need for change at least in procedures)

- AIPG should assess getting out of the certification business entirely, and it should consider restructuring itself to become the spokesman for geologists and the lobbying arm of the profession.
- AIPG should consider certifying only a member's educational level (transcripts should be required in the bylaws) and years of professional service (a form is needed for consistency) years of professional service (a form is needed for consistency).
- AIPG should consider having applicants screened by a National Reviewing Committee rather than section screening boards to ensure some consistency and timeliness in decisions. (A special committee with a 3-5 year term might be appropriate.)
- AIPG should consider eliminating the need for actual "letters of recommendation". AIPG might consider a form or just a request for comments.
- AIPG should consider raising educational and/or experience requirements for CPG designation.

CODE OF ETHICS (This must be changed)

- While a code is needed, AIPG must consider revision and wording of this code. The code may have to be "aspiration-al" rather than legalistic and canon-like. In reality it appears this code is more binding on members than on applicants.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ISSUES

- AIPG should consider expanding the Executive Committee to include six Advisory Board Members (representatives of six established regions or sections of the country). The representative from a particular region should be elected by section presidents within that particular region.
- The Executive Committee should consider delegating more responsibility for AIPG policy administration to an Executive Director. This will help avoid policy changes with each new president or Executive Committee. AIPG should consider avoiding "policies" by putting policy ideas in to the bylaws instead.

MEMBERSHIP ISSUES

- More members are needed for AIPG to achieve any significant role in anything. It will not be easy to increase membership under the present organization and policies.
- AIPG should consider permitting reciprocity of membership with any geologic groups that have equal or better educational and experience requirements than AIPG (grandfather them in).
- AIPG should consider accepting all registered or licensed geologists as CPGs upon application unless they do not meet our education and experience requirements. In those cases,
AIPG could create a "registered geologist" category of membership until applicants qualify for full membership.

- AIPG should become the national group for registered and certified geologists.
- A major increase in membership will allow a decrease and/or increase in dues depending on AIPG's directions.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ISSUES

- AIPG should consider hiring a strong leader who will take up the AIPG banner and accomplish the goals set out for the institute. In fact, this person should be dynamic enough to pose goals and purposes for AIPG and ambitious enough to implement those goals and purposes.
- AIPG should consider hiring a geologist of national stature or one who can quickly build that reputation.
- AIPG should let the Administrative Manager run the headquarters office, to free up the Executive Director. These two positions need to be kept separate.
- AIPG needs an Executive Director before any major changes in the institute are attempted because the Executive Committee is too severely handicapped by meeting only quarterly.

MEMBERSHIP SERVICES ISSUES

- The bottom line is that AIPG needs to provide a lot more member services if its services are to be anywhere near commensurate with its dues.
- National AIPG needs to provide more real benefits to its sections and members such as short courses, continuing education, insurance, lobbying efforts, book discounts, more educational materials, etc.
- AIPG will eventually need to consider where it is located and how it can increase its Washington presence. This probably hinges on increasing membership since dues cannot realistically be increased further.

HOW DOES AIPG DECIDE ON AND IMPLEMENT MAJOR CHANGES?

This is a major issue in itself and the course of action depends in some degree on which strategy is chosen. Some possibilities follow:

- The Executive Committee could make this the first charge of a new Executive Director. Let the Executive Director consider the options for change, set forth plans to the Executive Committee for possible approval. This could also involve committees reporting to the Executive Director or the Executive Committee. Once approved by the Executive Committee, the proposed changes should be put to a vote of the membership. (In this case, we hire a director to advise us what to do).
- A new Executive Director could explore strategies proposed by the Executive Committee, run ideas by committees for review, and then submit final plans to the Executive Committee for its approval prior to any vote by the membership. (In this case, we hire a director to evaluate what we want to do.) The problem here is that "we" change yearly.

- Convene a constitutional convention. This is probably only possible as a part of the next idea.
- Dissolve the present organization and restructure a new one. This is probably the only fast way, but it has numerous drawbacks.
- The Executive Committee could set up committees to review suggested courses of action and have the committees report back to the Executive Committee with comments and recommendations for its approval prior to any vote of the membership. This would be a very slow process.

Prepared by
Gary B. Glass, Chairman
July 14, 1988

NOTE: The above items were listed by the Committee Chairman and impart ideas and suggestions only of various members of the committee and/or the chairman. This listing is not meant to infer that the committee reached a consensus on anything presented in the list; we did not do that yet.

Committee on AIPG's Future
Gary B. Glass, Chairman
Stan Johnson, Member
Russ Slayback, Member
Gerald Mendenhall, Member

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From Headquarters on CPG Seals

In the June, 1988 issue of TPG (page 7) we informed the members that inserts for the steel impression dies (changing the designation from Certified Professional Geological Scientist to Certificate Professional Geologist) could be purchased from the Institute for $10.00. It has now come to our attention that the quoted cost was based on unclear information from the manufacturer and that the steel die inserts are more expensive. The institute and the manufacturer have worked out a cooperative agreement to share the losses taken on the inserts ordered in the past. However, it is now clear that we must charge members $20 for the steel die inserts rather than $10. We apologize for the confusion.

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Section Editors - Begin Directing Your Section News to New Editor

The next editor, Bob Jordan of Delaware will need your blessings and your manuscripts. Bob will be an "Editor-in-training" through December and January and will solo beginning with the February issue. Give him a good start by submitting material to him and to AIPG headquarters starting now. Bob is at the Geology Dept., Univ. DE, Newark, DE 19715.
Texas Section Survey On How To Strengthen Certification

By Stephanie Hrabar

This article synthesizes the thoughts and suggestions to strengthen the certification program from question #6 in the 1988 Questionnaire in the Texas Section on "WHY AIPG?" It should be noted that some members who responded remarked that no improvements were necessary and that no exceptions to the current provisions need to be made.

[Section editor's note: Comments provided by members in response to the questionnaire are presented in standard type. Commentary added by Stephanie Hrabar has been italicized.]

AIPG'S ROLE

1) AIPG would be the umbrella organization available to all geologists regardless of specialty.

2) Specialty organizations would certify their own members for competence and good and ethical character.

3) Certified specialists could be admitted into AIPG with a minimum of "recertifying".

4) AIPG membership would be the standard for state registration.

5) AIPG, stronger because of its broad base, would become the vehicle to represent geological interests at the national level.

LOOK FOR A WHITE KNIGHT

- Consolidate certifying organizations possibly into the American Geological Institute (alternative to AIPG).

[Section editor's note: A current article by Bud Rue, CPG 12, on page 12 of the July 1988 edition of the "The Professional Geologist" provides a timely review of AGI's historical stance regarding certification.]

MODIFY SCREENING PROCEDURES

Standardize both the format and procedures for screeners at the national level; these procedures must also be standardized within the section to ensure consistency and non-discrimination of applicants from different parts of the country or various disciplines or institutions. Additional suggestions follow:

- Reduce the number of specialty fields The AIPG directory currently lists specialty codes. What is missing from the directory is the list of the organizations that offer these specialties. Confusion arises because AIPG is a non-profit professional organization that certifies the individual as a qualified professional geologist and does not certify the individual's specialty. On the other hand, some non-profit, scientific organizations do offer certification in a specialty to its members; for example, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists certifies Petroleum Geologists.

- Modify the screening procedures to include an examination plus track record (6 years of well documented and scrutinized experience).

- Accept only quality schools (not all schools have accredited degree programs).

- Require certified list or bibliography of report/publications authored or co-authored by the candidate. Abstracts of technical articles never published do not qualify.

- Require certified copy of transcripts from all colleges and universities.

- Request certified copy of performance reviews (if company holds reviews).

- Require continuing education and a technical society membership to maintain certification (for example, finance, law, ethics, management courses credits in addition to technical course credits).

- Strict enforcement of standards and all procedures.

- Personal interview of candidate with peer committee (committee could be comprised of some combination of district representatives, screeners and section executive committee).

- Interview supervisors of candidate.

- Interview sponsors by phone or in person.

- Monitor the processing with the computer to identify bottlenecks; unplug bottlenecks!

WATCH THE WATCHERS

Establish an ethics committee to help maintain the Code of Ethics; test internal controls of the screening committee; ensure the confidentiality of the written reports of unprofessional conduct; provide updates of examples of unacceptable conduct (libel, slander, theft, failure to exercise due diligence, fraud, other forms of misrepresentation).

- Hold to current provisions - no exceptions.

- Expose unprofessional conduct.

- Weed out unethical conduct and incompetence.

- We need to weigh the risk of "appearing" to support bad professional practices or bad professional conduct. We recommend that the Executive Committee determine what the liability of the AIPG is if it provides documented, accurate information regarding a breach of ethics or illegal activities of members.

ROLE MODELS

We need to strongly encourage our various geologic disciplines and districts to identify and profile a member for the section newsletter, national newsletter and ultimately the media outside of AIPG to see what a professional geologist looks and sounds like. We are not "slick wheelers and dealers" but real people, who elected to study and work on particular problems because there is a need to do the work. It brings us pleasure and satisfaction.

- Find good conduct and use these geologists as role models.

PUBLICIZE AND POLITICIZE

Communication within the organization and between organizations can help strengthen certification. It's nice to think that people
should know who is covering what base at any given time, but it isn't practical in this age of mergers and migrations. A direct dial assistance seems like a possible bridge as AIPG becomes better identified with the public and government institutions not currently or well represented in AIPG.

- Strongly encourage AIPG members to identify themselves on correspondence, reports, business cards and when teaching courses whether for continuing education credits or not.
- Strongly encourage member in various specialty fields to prepare popular articles and publications that will help tell their story.
- Allow the Ethics Committee to act as a "Better Business Bureau" contact for member organizations to acquire information on a need to know basis whether claims of unprofessional conduct have been/have not been filed against a member.
- "Did a geologist...?" column on news/rumors heard on the street relating to individual actions and industry practices.
- Have a 1-800 number to national for 1) reports of questionable conduct 2) requests for list of certified specialists in give geographic areas where help is needed by an organization or school 3) members or candidates with questions.
- Develop a detailed profile of all members in the computer data bank not only for directory but to assist the 1-800 system.

From Texas Section Newsletter.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

Dear Editor:

This letter is in response to the Wyoming Section's president's request for members' thoughts on the subject of registration. I expressed my opinions back in 1984 when I was having problems with engineers. Since that time the question has changed from 'is registration desirable', to 'is certification by AIPG relevant'?

I have had to obtain registration in both Arizona and California in order to practice as a hydrogeologist. I find that the mere fact that I am registered in another state carries weight in Wyoming courts. Even though registration is a poor method of qualifying professionals, it seems to be desired by the legal profession. Geologists are moving beyond the limits of practicing only as explorationists. As they do, they find registration necessary.

Whether we like it or not, registration is here and is spreading steadily. A time will come in the not too distant future when unregistered geologists will find themselves severely limited in the states in which they can practice. AIPG's uncoordinated, very passive stance in the matter has hurt all of us. The membership should not deceive themselves. AIPG is often a cunuch on the subject of registration, even in states where registration is required. Registration of geologists in Arizona is handled by engineers with no geologist on the board. Being sure that there is a geologist on the board of registration would seem to be a minimum AIPG could do.

At this time there is a question as to what AIPG is doing for the total profession that individuals acting separately couldn't do as well. The Wyoming chapter is primarily an extension of AAPG's DPA, performing lobbying chores for the petroleum segment. In the oil-producing states the organization is being used as a means to thwart the needs of a substantial portion of its membership. Perhaps a viable professional organization will form outside of the oil patch. When that happens I expect to change membership. These are harsh words, but I have to deal with life as it is. I have stated my case bluntly. I hope it is accepted in a businesslike manner by the members. What I have said is a very common opinion outside of the petroleum field. In order to survive, AIPG is going to have to do at least two things:

1. Enunciate a better policy on registration than it now has. If this means a major split, at least we will all have a better idea of where we are going.

2. Reorganize the management of the organization so that some sense of continuity in policies from year to year is apparent. In the past we have had executive boards which flip-flop on issues from year to year and set no policy. It might help if an executive director with some authority were appointed and backed up by the board.

Richard W. Davis, CPG 2350

Editor's Note: Anyone who has read TPG this year and particularly, attended the national meeting, knows that the concerns raised by Davis are recognized and are being addressed. If there is no profession of geology, there will be no science of geology comparable to that we have seen in recent years. I'm betting on this group to insure that there will be a profession around in the future. I see no other geological organization as active or as concerned in this matter.

**AIPG Involved in Revolution in Earth Science Education**

Dear Sam:

On behalf of the entire geoscience community AGI continues to play an important leadership role to bring about much-needed improvements in precollege earth science education. Attachment One outlines the long range strategic plan AGI is following to accomplish this mission. A more detailed version of this plan was included in earlier correspondence to your organization.

This letter is a request for your assistance to initiate the third phase of the plan-Revolution in Earth Science Education. We need the names of those individuals in each of your association's sections who can be called upon to assist in implementing a series of regional conferences. The conference goals include the development of a new guideline (framework) for earth science education from kindergarten through grade 12 (K-12). Attachment 2 gives further details concerning the conferences.

Those recommended should be able to assist in locating possible conference sites, generate local industry support, and provide names of possible co-conveners and conference participants. We are recommending a Saturday-Sunday conference in each of the following regions of the U.S.: Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, Rocky Mountain and Southwest, and Far-
west. These regions are combinations of sections from many
geoscientific societies, thus allowing us the efficient use of your
contacts within each of your organization's participating sec-
tions.

Thank you in advance for assisting AGI in this very important
mission.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me. I will
need your response by April 22.

Sincerely,

M. E. Kauffman - Executive Director of AGI

Editor's Note: AIPG President Sam Evans appointed Karl
Koenig of Texas A & M to work with AGI. A report by Koenig fol-

On October 15th & 16th I attended the Gulf Coast Region con-
ference on Earth Science education in San Antonio. This meet-
ing was called by the American Geological Institute and was
sponsored by Trinity University. The conference was an in-
esting exercise and it recognized the need for enhancement of
the earth science image at all levels. In an earlier conference in
Washington DC the question of "What should every 17-year-old
know about Planet Earth?" was presented. At a later confer-
ence in Madison, Wisconsin, the questions of "Why teach
earth science?" and "How should earth science be taught?" were
addressed. The San Antonio conference had a much more diff-
cult question to wrestle with, namely, "How can we bring
about change?" This question had a built-in premise that ob-
viously we are doing something wrong and therefore we need
to restructure our efforts toward a better understanding of the
importance of earth science. The gambit of thought on this
ranged all the way from entry into the Nobel prize category for
earth science to additions of newsworthy earth science items in
the local, state, regional and national levels of the news media.

The pervasive thread of most of the discussions concerned how
the earth scientist could present the most viable image to local,
district, state and national leaders as well as to the general
public. I know that there are many areas in our country where
geological and geophysical contributions to the economy are
not readily discernible until questions like, "Where does our
gasoline come from?", "How is our electricity provided?", "Where
do we get our water?" etc. are asked and answered. But
this is not a matter of developing a framework of a curriculum
but rather it is a matter of developing and maintaining a condi-
tion of curiosity coupled with answers. While it is true we need
to improve our national image, we just as importantly need to
convince young people that teaching is an honorable and ful-
filling avocation. The pay scale, the professional status, the in-
volvement of teacher at all levels of decision making and many
other concepts need to be enhanced as direct and effective
mechanisms to make earth science attractive to the uninitiated.
If this can be accomplished we will obtain dedicated people and
the whole of earth science will benefit.

While at this meeting, I made it clear that the American In-
stitute of Professional Geologists supported the concept of
earth science education at all levels. I pointed out the recogni-
tion given the secondary school earth science teachers in the
states of Texas and Oklahoma. I further assured them that our

members, regardless of where they may be, will gladly serve as
resource people for teachers and classrooms at any level where
discussions and/or demonstrations of earth science materials are
requested. The Texas and Oklahoma sections' recognition of
earth science teachers are just brush fires—but look what hap-
pened in Yellowstone.

I am proud to be a member of the American Institute of Profes-

ional Geologists and I am pleased to have been part of what I
hope will eventually be national recognition of secondary school
earth science teacher achievements. We have started something.

AIPG Writing Short Course
Notes Available

A limited number of the 80-page bound set of notes used at the
writing workshop at the 1988 25th Annual Meeting were
reprinted when late registrants extended enrollment of the
course beyond the number of notes printed. The course, Techni-
cal Writing as a Process within a System, prepared by AIPG editor
Dr. Edward Nufer and spouse Mary P. Dalles of the Depart-
ment of English at University of Wisconsin at Platteville, takes
a unique interdisciplinary approach. The writers stress that better
technical writing results when an awareness of the scientific in-
formation system is combined with good writing instruction.

The notes first outline the nature of the information system and
then go on to stress the components of title, abstract, introd-
uction, discussion, conclusions, references cited and acknowl-
edgments. An additional section deals with audience awareness
and provides tips for writing for laymen and non- technical ex-
ecutives and manager. Appropriate use of graphics in written
and oral presentations is covered. A topic neglected by most
handbooks is the environment in which writing takes place but
the notes provide tips for employers and writers on improving
the writing environment in which they work.

The writing portion of the workshop stresses revision and or-
ganization which are great pitfalls for technical writers. Revision
should begin with the "big picture" and end at the sentence and
word level. Contemporary problems, such as nonsexist language
and pompous language, are provided in a special section. Use-
ful references are given and appendices on making your own
word slides and camera-ready manuscripts (without expensive
"desktop publishing" equipment) are provided. The notes them-
selves are produced in two parts: one part and the illustrations
for word slides were produced on a simple Apple IIE computer
and the other part was done on a more modern Macintosh. Users
may compare the two and weigh simplicity and low cost against
increased features and higher graphic quality.

AIPG sections may contact the authors for an actual workshop
presentation. In the interest of providing continuing education,
the presenters, now on sabbatical leave in Boulder, Colorado,
will visit sections on a time available basis and ask only travel
and lodging and note-printing expense reimbursement from
sections. The workshop requires six hours and facilities for 35
mm slides.

Copies of the course notes are available from headquarters at
$10.00 each. The limited number of notes available presently
restricts this offer to AIPG members only.

NOVEMBER 1988
WRITE IT RIGHT

Speed Writing for the 80's
By Hugh Hay-Roe
from Texas Section Newsletter

One of the easiest and cheapest ways to boost your on-the-job productivity is to learn to dictate texts you now write by hand. There are other strong reasons for becoming a great dictator.

Even if you're an under-employed geologist, time is money. Study these average rates in words per minute:

- Thinking 1000
- Speaking 150
- Typing 60
- Handwriting 30

As these figures suggest, dictation can save money by saving time—especially when we consider that (1) dictating is feasible in places where writing can be inconvenient or impossible: driving a car, scrambling on an outcrop or riding on a bumpy train or plane, and (2) the convenience of taking to a hand-held recorder, as compared with writing, will encourage prompter and more complete notes. By dictating when ideas are fresh in mind (e.g., while flying home from an important meeting), we can also improve the quality of our reports.

From an on-the-job writer's point of view, generating these savings is an easy way to increase one's value to the organization. If you are a confirmed pencil-pusher, try keeping records for a month. The accumulated time and calculated costs of your writing in longhand should convert you to dictation right away.

Your Own Clear Style

Dictation can get the natural sound of the human voice—your own—into your prose. It's a good way to retain a distinctive personal style, which readers will find refreshing. And you are entitled to that personal style so long as your document is technically accurate and complete, logically organized, and grammatically acceptable.

Material composed slowly, tediously by hand is often stilted and pompous. It can be loaded with florid phrases and passive verbs, which become distorted, attracting all sorts of padding words and "impressive" phrasing. We don't talk that way and we shouldn't write that way. In speech (and dictation) we use more active verbs, fewer complex sentences, and simpler language. Our sentence skeletons are meaningful and they establish the right theme: what we intend to talk about.

Objectivity in Editing

Words written in longhand take up permanent residence in the mind. Anyone who labors to write in longhand makes a big investment. Some people even think that suffering is an essential part of writing. The search for perfection leaves sweatmarks, and maybe figurative drops of blood, all over the final version.

Worse yet, in reaching 'perfection' the writer develops a love affair with his prose. He is blind to its faults. A supervisor who makes or requests changes might as well be saying that the writer's baby is ugly; criticism hurts.

Dictated material, on the other hand, leaves the mind too quickly to become cherished. The document comes back from the typist as a stranger's prose. Editing after a cooling period is relatively painless: flaws can be recognized and corrected before someone else catches them.

The Computer Connection

A fairly safe prediction: the time is practically at hand when professionals in large organizations will no longer have a choice—dictating will be a required skill.

We can already drop the pencil and bypass the secretary if a word processor is available. Some professionals who can type 40-60 words a minute currently prefer the word processor to the dictating machine. But the most important computer development in this area is speech recognition, or voice recognition, whereby a computer accepts (as data input or as commands) words spoken by a particular human voice. Hardware and software to accomplish this are now on the market. As operating vocabularies and technology improve, we will soon be able to bypass the keyboard entirely.

When that day comes, it is not hard to foresee another revolution in scientific and business communication and information-handling. The office of every person who has to write will be equipped with a telephone or microphone connected to a computer, and management will insist that everyone learn to dictate. Secretaries will be freed for other responsibilities.

As a prudent writer you would do well to prepare now for these inevitable changes. Become a great dictator!

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

John B. Gustavson, CPG 2637, announced that the Bohai Oil Corporation, a subsidiary of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation, has signed a $645,000 contract with Gustavson Associates, Inc. of Boulder, Colorado, to conduct an in-depth geological and reservoir engineering study of the Suizhong 36-1 oil field in the Bohai Gulf, northeastern China. This study will be funded under a grant of the U.S. State Department Trade and Development Program (TDP), which promotes economic development in foreign countries utilizing U.S. contractors.

"The Suizhong 36-1 oil field could be of major importance for the People's Republic of China," stated Mr. John B. Gustavson, CPG 2637 and president of Gustavson Associates, Inc. "The immense reserves place the SZ36-1 field among the world's ten largest offshore oil fields and could provide badly needed petroleum stock and hard currency from exports for the People's Republic of China. The field is located in 100 feet of relatively calm waters within easy reach of Far East markets."

The Suizhong 36-1 field is generally known and mapped, yet only nine wells have been drilled, limiting the amount of subsurface data available on the complex geology of the area. Development options should also be carefully studied due to the low gravity of the oil which ranges from 12 to 16 degrees API, as in the central California oil fields. Gustavson anticipates that reprocessing of extensive seismic data will be required. This
data will then be tied into subsurface information from wells to define critical reservoir parameters such as oil-water contacts and to define the extent of the field. Furthermore, reservoir modeling will be performed to provide the best development schedule and design of offshore production facilities.

As part of the contract, the Bohai Oil Corporation staff will participate in visits to the U.S. for study of reservoir engineering techniques and production facility analysis. This interaction is anticipated to encourage trade opportunities between the two countries, which is one of the major TDF objectives.


Leighton and Associates, Inc., a major Southern California geotechnical and environmental engineering firm, headquartered in Irvine, California, is pleased to announce that Dr. Glenn R. Roquemore, CPG 6546 has jointed Leighton and Associates as a Project Geologist in the Los Angeles County Office in Walnut, California. Leighton offers comprehensive geotechnical services.

Dr. Roquemore has over fourteen years of experience in geological and seismic risk studies. Roquemore holds a Ph.D. in Geology/Geophysics from the University of Nevada, Reno, and an M.A. and B.A. in Geology from California State University, Fresno. He is a registered geologist in South Carolina, and holds a California teaching credential.

**Water Management Proceedings Available**

Denver -- The U.S. Committee on Irrigation and Drainage (USCID) has published the proceedings of two 1987 Regional Meetings, held in Denver, Colorado, and Sacramento, California. The proceedings provide an examination of state-of-the-art water management practices from specialists in a variety of water resources disciplines. Authors represent academia; federal, state and local government agencies; and the private sector.

The proceedings are $40 plus $3 postage and handling. Volume and wholesaler's discounts are available. To order, write USCID, P.O. Box 15326, Denver, CO 80215. (Water Management - Proceedings of the 1987 USCID Regional Meetings, ed. by Jerry Schaack, Michael R. Stansbury and Susan S. Anderson. ISBN: 0-9618257-1-5. 1987. 592 pages.)

**The Book Nook**

Edward Nuhfer, CPG 2808

*Editing Your Newsletter - How to Produce an Effective Publication Using Traditional Tools and Computers* is a book I wish I had encountered two years ago when I became editor for AIPG. For members who produce AIPG section newsletters and for those who produce them outside AIPG, this is an invaluable reference. In a few days of reading, you will learn to avoid pitfalls that most editors, particularly yours truly, have had to learn through multiple frustrations and a few outright embarrassments. Its 168 pages are so packed with information that it is literally a crash course in the graphic arts.

The book is divided into twelve chapters that provide solid advice on planning, budgeting, choosing typography, evaluating photographs, choosing graphic illustrations, designing a layout, comparing formats, working with a printer and arranging for distribution. The layout of the 8 1/2 x 11 inch book is beautiful. It is double-columned in the style of many newsletters with a wealth of high quality illustrations, a useful glossary and a full index.

The author holds a doctorate from the University of Wisconsin, presumably in the graphic arts, has been editor of four newsletters and the book, *Getting it Printed*. His depth of experience permits the content of the book to be suitable for professionals. The overall tone of the book suggests that he has this audience primarily in mind because many of his illustrations come from long established newsletters produced by paid editors with the aid of staff and substantial budgets. However, the readability of the text and the useful tips on editing, designing layout, and understanding the publication process also make this a valuable reference for the enthusiastic novice.

It is available at $18.50 per copy plus $2.00 for fourth class shipping from Coast to Coast Books, 2934 Northeast 16th Ave., Portland, Oregon 97212 (503) 282-5891 - and worth every penny.
Energy Security--Changes in the World Market

According to a recent General Accounting Office (GAO) report, changes in the hazardous transportation routes--have reduced, at present, the prospect of a serious oil supply disruption. The United States and other major oil-importing countries have developed significant emergency oil stocks and other measures designed to mitigate the effects of serious disruptions. Disrupted oil supplies could be replaced from alternate sources unless major military activities interrupted supplies from several key oil-producing countries. Should, however, oil production again become concentrated in the Middle East in the 1990's, the prospect of vulnerability to another oil crisis is enhanced. The report, GAO/RCED-88-170 is available from U.S. General Accounting Office, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20877.

Gold Demands

Although the world production of gold is increasing, according to the Gold Institute, there is some doubt as to whether the increase will be sufficient to satisfy demand for gold in 1990. Production declined to its low point of 959t. (30.8 million oz.) in 1980 and has recovered to 1281 t. (41.2 million oz.) in 1986. This constitutes an increased production rate of 19% over 1966 production of 1285 t. (41.3 million oz.) when, there was no great surplus of gold. The Gold Institute projects a production growth rate of under 1% a year over 25 years (1966-1991). The demand estimates, however for jewelry could be a 25% increase; investments 30%, and industrial demand could increase 9% by 1991.

Black Box Paleontology

Seismic technology developed by Martin Marietta to locate buried hazardous waste is being utilized in New Mexico to locate the remains of a *Seismosaurus*. The technology from microphones arrayed placed at various depths at the site. The computer image provides a fairly precise guide for excavation and recovery of the bone matter. The "Earth Shaker" was a 110-foot, 50-ton creature and the new techniques could reduce the excavation period from 10 years to two years.

Engineering Marvel or Geological Headache?

A major water supply project under construction in Libya is being developed to bring water from aquifers deep in the Sahara to agricultural areas along the Mediterranean coast. The *Great Man-Made River* project was inaugurated in 1984 and to date 270 miles of prestressed concrete pipe have been laid in the first phase of the project. The project, requiring 1,140 miles of pipe, was originally scheduled for completion in 1989. Although phase one has been just completed, plans call for 35 million cubic feet of water per day to flow to the city of Sirte by the end of 1989 and an additional 35 million cubic feet a day to reach Bengazi by mid-1991. When completed, the "Concrete Nile" is expected to deliver 200 million cubic feet of water per day, and expand total irrigated land from 500,000 to 750,000 acres.

Conservative studies indicate that the water supply from the aquifers will last only 50 years, but project supporters indicate that other sources further south could be tapped in that eventually. Concern has been expressed as to the ability of the prestressed concrete pipe to withstand high water pressure and the corrosive nature of the soils over a sustained period.

The project with a projected price tag of $25 billion is described as an attempt to "make the desert bloom" and to allow Libya to be agriculturally self-sufficient.

Radon

The EPA and the Office of the Surgeon General have issues a joint national health advisory on radon. The advisory recommends that every house in the United States be tested to ascertain the level of radon gas present. The advisory was issued after a survey obtained evidence that the hazard is severe in all parts of the U.S. The EPA estimates that 8 million houses might have potentially hazardous levels of radon.

Several members of Congress introduced legislation in the 100th Congress to offer tax credits to homeowners who take measures to abate the presence of radon in their homes. The bills, in general, provide for a 40% abatement credit for homeowners whose dwellings have indoor radon levels that exceed 4 picocuries per liter of air or higher. This is the EPA recommended level for remedial action. The passage of any of these bills would require modifications to the tax code. The most promising provision is one by which homeowners could claim radon abatement expenses as medical deductions. The federal government will begin to test 6,500 buildings it owns or leases throughout the U.S.

The $1.6 million dollar program will not include facilities of the postal service, the Veterans Administration or the Defense Department.

Geo-glassnost'

A major album of contemporary classical rock music will be issued by the state-owned Melodiya recording company in the Soviet Union next year. Some of the artists featured in the album will be US, Dire Straits, Simple Minds, and the Grateful Dead, all of whom donated their tracks. Proceeds from the album's sale will be divided between Greenpeace and the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity, an East-West coalition concerned with environmental issues. Five million copies of *Greenpeace-Breakthrough* will be released and will be available in the West. ("Awesome! Totally awesome!")

New Publication on Wetlands

The EPA has recently released *America's Wetlands: Our Vital Link Between Land and Water*.

The non-technical booklet, which describes types of wetlands, wetland values, and protection measures, is a good education tool on a vital natural resource. Copies of the publication (OPA-
87-016) are available from the Public Information Center, U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Request for Public Participation in Green River, Wyoming Resource Management Plan (RMP)
The BLM has announced plans to develop a RMP to guide future management actions on public lands within the Green River Resource Area, Wyoming. The RMP is the first such land-use plan under new BLM planning regulations. The resource area encompasses more than 3 million acres of public lands administered by the BLM in southwestern Wyoming. There are numerous aspects of the plan development that coal resources, of the area; watershed protection; erosion mitigation; construction feasibility; paleontological resource management; as well as water and waste management issues are to be considered in the plan development. The BLM has requested the public's active participation in the development. The BLM has requested the public's active participation in the development process. Bill LeBaron, Green River Resource Area Manager, (303) 362-6422 is the contact for this project. 53FR360.

Why not the Best?
A U.S. Postal Service survey found Americans prefer, by a 2-1 ratio, more not less junk mail.

The Department of Justice reported that 523 federal officials were convicted of corruption charges in 1986, compared to 94 in 1977.

MMS
Call for Information and Nominations and Notice of Intent to prepare EIS--South Atlantic OCS lease sale 108. Contact: Atlantic OCS office, MMS--(703) 285-2165. 53FR34687.

OSMRE

MMS
Call for Information and Nominations and Notice of Intent to prepare EIS--Beaufort Sea OCS lease sale 124: Contact Alaska OCS Office, MMS (907) 261-4620. 53FR35632.

NRC
Relocation of Public Document Room--Effective September 19, 1988, the Public Document Room is located at 2120 L Street, N.W., Lower Level, Washington, D.C. --The mailing address will remain: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of the Secretary, Public Document Room Washington, D.C. 20555. The telephone number remains (202) 634-3273. The location was formerly 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 53FR35135.

U.S. Coast Guard

MMS
Notice of Sale--Eastern Gulf of Mexico, sale 116; Notice of Leasing systems, sale 116. For information contact: Regional Director, Gulf of Mexico Region, Minerals Management Service, 1201 Elmwood Park Blvd., New Orleans, LA 70123-2394. 53FR38673.

MMS

National Science Foundation
Availability of Environmental Protection Agenda's United States Antarctic Program (USAP). For further information contact: Sidney Draggan (202) 357-7817. 53FR29816.

EPA
Data availability and Request for Comments--Oil and gas extraction point source, offshore discharge of drilling fluids and drill cuttings. For further information contact Mr. Dennis Raddy (202) 382-7131. 53FR41356.

Corps of Engineers
Draft EIS--Los Angeles Raiders football stadium development, land use change and implementation, Santa Fe Dam flood control basin and recreation area. For information and comments contact: Rick Grover (213) 894-7962. 53FR41410.

What is a "quasi-horizontal chonolith composed of anastomosing ductoliths whose distal ends curl like a harpolith, thin like a sphenolith, or bulge discordantly like an akmolith or ethmolith"? Dust off your AGI Glossary and be ready for "GERALD'S LITHIC MAZE" featured in next month's TPG!

IN MEMORIAM

J. Ben Carsey, Sr., CPG 1442, of Houston, TX, on October 2, 1988.

James H. Drewelow, CPG 3005, of Topeka, KS, on February 24, 1988.

Wayne M. Felts, CPG 768, of Boulder City, NV, on October 27, 1988.


The sad news of these geologists who have passed away reached headquarters in response to annual membership renewal. The officers, staff, and members of AIPG extend our sympathy to the families and friends of these fine members.
USGS Chief Hydrologist Philip Cohen, Receives Presidential Award

Philip Cohen, CPG 2365 and chief hydrologist for the U.S. Geological Survey at Reston, Virginia, was one of 60 federal employees presented a Presidential Distinguished Rank Award by President Reagan Tuesday (August 2, 1988).

The awards were presented at a ceremony in the Old Executive Office Building adjacent to the White House in Washington. Each recipient also received a $20,000 cash award.

Cohen, 56, has been with the USGS for 32 years and has been chief hydrologist for the past nine years.

Cohen was cited for his efforts in managing the USGS Water Resources Division, which employs nearly 5,000 people in offices in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Island, with an operating budget of nearly $260 million per year.

The USGS chief hydrologist was honored for directing WRD in providing technical support to other federal, state and local government agencies in water and other earth-science matters; and for the division's recently implemented National Water Quality Assessment pilot studies.

In addition, Cohen was cited for WRD's regionalized evaluation of streamflow and basin characteristics under flood conditions; a major cooperative effort with the U.S. Air Force on the impact of toxic wastes; and further development of national agricultural drainage investigations.

Also mentioned was Cohen's leadership in establishing a national distributed information system, which provides the USGS with the most extensive computer network in the earth-science community and enhances USGS responsiveness to public needs for earth-science data and information.

Previously, Cohen received the Meritorious Service Award of the Department of the Interior in 1975, the department's highest award, the Distinguished Service Award, in 1979 and a Presidential Meritorious Rank Award in 1986.

Marshall Named to Royalty Board

Alaska Governor Steve Cowper recently appointed Thomas Marshall Jr., CPG 270, of Anchorage as the sixth member of the state's Royalty Oil and Gas Development Advisory Board.

Marshall's appointment brings the board to its full complement of six members. Other members of the board include Judith Brady, commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources; Hugh Malone, commissioner of the Department of Revenue; L. Anthony Smith, commissioner of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development; Dave Walsh; and Jim Gottstein, who serves as chairman of the board.

Marshall, a 30-year Alaska resident, retired from the state Division of Oil and Gas in 1978. He holds a degree in geology from the University of Colorado and most recently worked as a consultant for both the state and federal governments.

The board is charged with the development of markets for the state's royalty oil and gas and meets about seven times a year. Marshall's term expires in March 1991.

1988 NWWA Convention/Exposition in Vegas

The 40th annual convention and exposition of The National Water Well Association will be held December 12-14, 1988 at the Las Vegas Convention Center in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Educational sessions will begin Sunday, December 11, with two all-day workshops: "Skills Needed for the Expert Witness in Ground Water Litigation," and "Welding Techniques for the Water Well Contractor."

Twenty-eight additional workshops on topics of special concern to water well drillers and pump installers will be presented Monday through Wednesday. Sessions are scheduled at times the exhibit hall will not be open so these two types of educational opportunities won't conflict.

More than 200 companies will exhibit new products, equipment and technology in nearly 400 displays at the giant Las Vegas Convention Center.

Exposition hours:

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<th>Day</th>
<th>Hours</th>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>December 12 - 12:00 Noon to 6:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>December 13 - 11:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>December 14 - 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.</td>
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NWWA Contractor Certification exams will be given on Sunday, December 11, at 12:30 p.m. and on Wednesday, December 14, at 11:30 a.m.

Certified contractors can earn Continuing Education Points by reporting attendance at the exposition and at specific workshops.

Jobs Available for AIPG Members with Hunt, Patton, and Brazeal Management Consulting

A follow-up call from Tom Ward of Tulsa, Oklahoma, indicated that seven positions advertised at the AIPG Annual Meeting remain unfilled. These include Director and Group Manager, Manager of Contracts, Group Manager in Hydrology, Senior Environmental Engineer, Group Manager of Soils and Geotechnical Operations, Group Manager of Site Remediation and Project Manager.

Contact Tom Ward, 5215 East 71st Street, Suite 1000, Tulsa, OK 74136, (918) 492-6910. The company has offices in Tulsa, Houston, Atlanta, Denver and Los Angeles.
List of Registration/Certification Boards for Geologists

(source: AASG Professional Affairs Committee - prepared by Chairman N. K. Olson, CPG 1611)

**ALASKA:**
John Anthony Smith, Commissioner
State Department of Alaska
Department of Commerce and Economic Development
Division of Occupational Licensing - 9th Floor
P.O. Box D
Juneau, AK 99811
(907) 465-2500

**ARIZONA:**
Ron W. Dalrymple, Executive Director
5060 N. 19th Avenue, Suite 306
Phoenix, AZ 85015

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3815 West Roosevelt Road
Little Rock, AR 72204
(501)371-1488

**CALIFORNIA:**
John E. Wolfe, Executive Officer
State Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists
1021 O Street, Room A-120
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916)445-1920

**DELAWARE:**
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State Board of Registration of Geologists
Carvel State Office Building
820 French Street - 3rd Level
Wilmington, DE 19801
(302)571-3288

**FLORIDA:**
Allen R. Smith, Jr., Executive Director
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130 N. Monroe Street
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**GEORGIA:**
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Georgia State Board of Registration for Professional Geologists
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State House Mail
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(208)334-2268

**INDIANA:**
Norman Hester, State Geologist
Indiana Geological Survey
Department of Natural Resources
611 North Walnut Grove
Bloomington, IN 47405
(812)335-2863

**MAINE:**
Patricia Beaudoin, Clerk to the Board
Maine State Board of Certification for Geologists and Soil Scientists
Department of Professional and Financial Regulation
State House Station 35
Augusta, ME 04333
(207)289-3671

**NORTH CAROLINA:**
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North Carolina Board for Licensing of Geologists
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611
(919) 733-3833

**OREGON:**
Edward B. Graham, Administrator
State Board of Geologist Examiners
750 Front Street, N.E. - #240
Salem, OR 97310
(503) 378-4180

**SOUTH CAROLINA:**
(Ms.) Sam Swinehart, Executive Director
South Carolina State Board of Registration for Geologists
P. O. Box 11904
Columbia, SC 29211-1904
(803) 253-6498

**TENNESSEE:**
Marilyn Evelyn Hand, Assistant Commissioner
Division of Regulatory Board
Admin. Sect., Dept. of Commerce & Insurance
500 James Robertson Parkway, 2nd Floor
Nashville, TN 37219
(615) 741-3449

**VIRGINIA:**
Bonnie Salzman, Assistant Director
Virginia Board of Geology
Department of Commerce
3600 Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23230
(804) 367-8514

*Certification

NOVEMBER 1988
Gold Mining Comes Under Attack As Environmentalists Target Heap-Leach Technology

Environmentalists have launched a broadside assault on a proposed gold mining site in the California desert which may threaten the fast-growing precious metals production throughout the West.

Recent Bureau of Mines figures show an advance in California gold production from 425,617 troy ounces of gold in 1986 to 602,071 troy ounces in 1987 and in value from $156.72 million to $267.32 million. Weak solutions of cyanide leached through ore, known as heap-leach technology, makes it possible to recover marketable amounts of gold from locations thought mined out decades ago. Since 1975, the Bureau of Land Management reports five sites have begun operating under its jurisdiction in California with permitting pending on six more.

One of those projects is a significant operation proposed by Viceroy Gold Corp. in the Castle Mountain district above the eastern Mojave Desert. It is located in the Hart Mining District, which was mined extensively at the beginning of century, and now is included in the area designated as the East Mojave National Scenic Area managed by the BLM.

Complaints from the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund and Wilderness Society about the cyanide heap-leach process to be used by Viceroy were aired recently in an article published in the Los Angeles Times, which was distributed via the Associated Press wire. The article stimulated a particularly vitriolic and uninformed attack against the BLM by the Sacramento Bee.

During the past three years, Viceroy has spent almost $13 million and discovered more than 2 million ounces of gold at Castle Mountain, according to D. Ross Fitzpatrick, president of Viceroy Gold. In his letter of background to the Times reporter, he complained that the BLM has not yet provided an environmental statement.

The news article focused attention on the attraction of settling ponds to birds. The Times article featured a photograph from Gold Fields' Mesquite operation, which has successfully mitigated bird mortality, but quotes bird deaths from sites in Nevada and California as illustrative of a potential problem. Other issues attacked at the Viceroy installation were water supply and reclamation--questions addressed exhaustively in the environmental documentation.

After meeting all environmental review responsibilities and implementing dozens of measures proven to safeguard the environment, the company received its permits last fall from the BLM. In response to two appeals filed subsequently by environmental groups, however, the company modified its approved plan to create a more compact operation with reduced water needs and dust emissions. Viceroy is in the process of submitting to another environmental review of its plan of operations to focus on those alterations. Recent meetings have been held with environmental group representatives to address their concerns.

Despite its efforts, several environmentalists admit they are using the company's permitting process to halt that operation and subsequent gold mining, especially in the California Desert. The East Mojave Scenic Area is proposed as a national park under S.7, Sen. Alan Cranston's California Desert Protection Act.

"Opponents, including the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund and the Wilderness Society, see their battle against the Viceroy Gold Mine as the first stand in a larger war against cyanide heap-leach mining, which is proliferating across the West," reported Times staff writer Louis Sahagun.

"We are using the issue to draw attention to a process that we think is destroying the desert," the article quotes Patricia Shifferle, regional director of the Wilderness Society of San Francisco. "When push comes to shove, wildlife loses out to these mines."

Among those quoted as concerned about the wildlife impact are academician Robert Stebbens and national parks advocate Peter Burke, who have been at the forefront of support for Sen. Cranston's bill.

Fitzpatrick, who was among the five industry representatives to testify against S.7 before Congress last summer, has repeatedly explained the merits to the area and the extensive mitigation planned for operation. The site now exhibits extensive evidence of previous mining and, at the close of the Viceroy production there, will be completely reclaimed, as required.

Some of the measures the company will implement at the site include:

--Fencing around leach pads and ponds to prevent animals from gaining access.

--Construction of a guzzler remote from the mining operation to provide an alternative source of water for wildlife. It will be fenced according to BLM specifications so Big Horn Sheep can drink but cattle cannot.

--Operating the leaching system as a closed circuit, and engineering design to prevent and spills from reaching the outside environment.

--Discouraging birds from approaching storage ponds (with floating covers) by the use of flagging, propane-fired cannons and loudspeakers broadcasting distress calls.

--Providing funding as part of its reclamation program for an ongoing evaluation of reclamation techniques suitable for the eastern Mojave desert.

Strong support for the Viceroy project was expressed at public meetings conducted by the BLM in May in Las Vegas, Nevada, and in Barstow. Issues raised at the meetings will be addressed in the EIS.

In commenting on the Viceroy proposal in response to the editorial in the Bee, Association Executive Director Glenn Rouse emphasized the comprehensive standards which must be met by mining operations.

"The members of the California Mining Association are committed to safeguarding the environment, and to working with members of the public to develop appropriate protection and preservation measurers." Rouse said in his letter.

From California Mining, July 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. If any member has any factual information as to any applicant’s qualifications in regard to these standards, whether that information might be positive or negative, please mail that information to Headquarters within thirty (30) days. This information will be circulated only so far as necessary to process and make decisions on the applications.


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(as of October 31, 1988)

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(as of October 31, 1988)
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GAYRAS, John M., A407, Flushing, NY
NYHOF, Scott H., A410, Auburnde, FL
WILLIAMS, Jack E., A408, Vorhees, NJ
VITANI, Nicholas M., A411, Boynton Beach, FL

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

Nevada Section Meeting on December 8 To Address Gold Mining Scams - Program of Interest to All AIPG Sections

Ellen Hodos of the Nevada Section phoned in the announcement that the Nevada Section will hold their meeting December 8 in the Bonanza Room of John Ascuaga's Nugget in Sparks, Nevada. According to Ellen, Sparks is a small town and you can see "The Nugget" from miles away. Cocktails will begin at 6:30, a Basque- style dinner will start at 7:00, a business meeting at 8:00. Then, at 8:30, the film How to Turn Dirt into Gold will be shown. The film was made by the North American Securities Administrators' Association as part of "Project Goldbrick", a project designed to alert the public about gold mining scams. The film was furnished to the Nevada Section by Dave Abbott, CPG 4570, who is with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Denver.

For AIPG sections, this film provides a great opportunity to invite members of the public, particularly bankers and investment firm representatives, to view this film at sectional meetings. The film was featured in the Science Theatre of the recent GSA annual meeting. AIPG, with its network of state sections, is in a much better position to bring this film to the attention of the public than any other geological society. Consider this as a worthy theme for a section meeting in the near future.

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