• STUDENTS—President’s Awards
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37th Annual AIPG Meeting
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND ADVISORY BOARD MEETINGS
Fred Fox, M.B. Kumar (Treasurer 2001), Robert Levich (National Screening Board Chairman), Robert Colpitts, John Bognar, and John Howard (General Chairman of the 2001 AIPG Annual Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri).

William Whitlock, Bruce Johnson, David Voight, and Peggy Carpenter.

Cathy O’Keefe and Robert Levich.

Virginia McLemore and David Abbott.

Myrna Killey and Wendy Davidson.

Marilyn Plitnik, William Siok, and M.B. Kumar.
Robert Fakundiny (President-Elect), William Siok (Executive Director), Myrna Killey (Editor), Virginia McLemore (Editor-Elect), William Hoyt (Advisory Board Representative), and William Knight (Advisory Board Representative).

Robert Corbett (Vice President 2001), Robert Rohlf (Advisory Board Representative 2001), Lawrence Cerrillo (President-Elect 2001), M. B. Kumar (Treasurer 2001), Dave Sadoff (Advisory Board Representative 2001) and K. V. Duke Clem (Advisory Board Representative 2001)
37TH ANNUAL AIPG MEETING, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

AIPG BUSINESS LUNCHEON
Wisconsin Section Annual Meeting Committee.

Robert Corbett (Vice President 2001) and John Howard (General Chairman of the 2001 AIPG Annual Meeting in St. Louis, MO).

Gareth Jones (President of EFG) and William Siok (AIPG Executive Director) at EFG Exhibit Booth.

Robert Fakundiny (President-Elect 2000) and Lawrence Cerrillo (President-Elect 2001)

Gareth Jones, Dawn Garcia, Loretta van Hoorebeke (Dawn’s mom), and Marilyn Plitnik.

Kelvin Buchanan (Treasurer 1999-2000), Gareth Jones (EFG), and Robert Colpitts.
President’s Awards

During the 2000 Annual Meeting, on October 10 in Milwaukee, a group of members initiated a new AIPG awards category. The awards will be used to recognize the best undergraduate and graduate posters presented by students at the AIPG Annual Meeting. Cash awards and associate memberships in AIPG will be given to deserving students in honor of an AIPG member. The award will be presented in honor of a member who has made significant contributions to the Institute, as chosen by the sitting President of AIPG.

Initial contributors included EFG President (and AIPG friend and Associate) Gareth Jones, 2000 AIPG President-Elect Bob Fakundiny, AIPG Screening Committee Chairman Bob Levich, AIPG member and previous Executive Committee Representative Larry Rhodes, AGI President and Past AIPG President Russ Slayback, and AIPG Executive Director Bill Siok.

The first awards, for the year 2000, were made in honor of 2000 President Dennis Pennington, who could not be at the Annual Meeting but has done so much to move AIPG into the 21st Century.

The awards will be distributed according to this formula.

Graduate category: 1st place, $500 plus AIPG Associate Membership; 2nd place, $100 plus AIPG Associate Membership; 3rd place, AIPG Associate Membership.

Undergraduate category: 1st place, $250 plus AIPG Associate Membership; 2nd place, $50 plus AIPG Associate Membership; 3rd place, AIPG Associate Membership.

All awardees will be requested to attend the Annual Business meeting to be recognized.

The required funds have been raised for the 2000 awards and are guaranteed for two more years. (You are invited to add your contribution to keep this important new award alive after 2002. We must keep students engaged in professional presentations and become aware of AIPG at the same time.

For the year 2000, three graduate and two undergraduate awards were made. (In the case of the undergraduates, there was a 1st and 3rd, no 2nd place award.)

Awardees for the 2000 Graduate Category


Second Award: Shawkat Ahmed and Philip J. Carpenter, Department of Geology & Environmental Geosciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, e-mail: sahmed@geol.niu.edu and Mike E. Konen, Department of Geography, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois. “Filled Sinkholes and Soil Piping in Thinly Mantled Karst, Northeastern Illinois.”

Third Award: C. J. La Cosse, Department of Geosciences, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, e-mail: cjlac@csd.uwm.edu, “Historical Trends in Ground-Water Recharge Rates for Southeastern Wisconsin.”

Awardees for the 2000 Undergraduate Category

First Award: Colleen Kelly, Department of Geosciences, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin “Magnetic and Mineralogical Investigations of Phyllites from the Baraboo Area, Wisconsin”.

Second Award: No award made.

Third Award: Lee Ann Atkinson, Department of Geosciences, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, e-mail: leean@csd.uwm.edu, “Magnetic Properties of Pre-Illinoian Tills from Northern Missouri.”

All of the winners were invited to the Annual Business Luncheon where the awards were made.
AIPG is at a critical juncture in its history. We either continue down the same road that we have traveled for the last few years, which has produced a blurring of purpose, stagnant membership, and a lack of effectiveness, or we redefine and focus our purpose and regroup to accomplish new goals. Clearly, with almost half of the states instituting some form of registration of professional geologists, the role that AIPG performed of promoting licensure is becoming obsolete, or at least changing. Today AIPG must (1) better define its role in support of state licensing, (2) clarify and announce its value to the professional geologist, (3) find its niche among our sister societies in advocacy for the science of geology and its value to society, and (4) take on the leadership role of advocacy for the professional geologist. Initiating the job of producing a new focus is the task that the 2000 and 2001 Executive Committees have taken on during the Annual Meeting in Milwaukee. Our message here is to report on the Executive Committee deliberations and begin the job of charting our efforts for the next year.

[Note: We had a series of tough, but successful, business meetings including extended executive (closed) sessions of the Executive Committee, in spite of the absence of President Dennis Pennington, Vice President Tom Berg, and Secretary Mike Lawless. (Dennis and Tom are recovering from medical situations that prevented their travel to Milwaukee, and Mike and his wife were expecting their first child during the meeting.) Needless to say, we missed their leadership and perspective greatly, but the two Executive Committees rose to the challenge and performed brilliantly. This first message intends to set a tone of serious work within AIPG this year, report on the most important considerations at the Executive Meeting, describe our approach for charging the committees and assuring their successful accomplishment of goals, and finally to enlist your help in the work at hand. —Bob Fakundiny]

A Plan for AIPG

The committees of AIPG will accomplish their goals this year as established by a Plan. And by the end of 2001 AIPG will be well on the way to establishing its primacy within the professional geologic community. The Executive Committees for 2000 and 2001 worked effectively together and accomplished much. Many of the Executive Committee members and other attendees strongly felt that AIPG needs a new operational plan (“Plan”), which some believe should be a business plan, similar to a company’s plan, while others believe it should be more like a strategic plan that sets a philosophical course of action. We will build the Plan in a two-phase or multi-phase manner, starting with a “blue-ribbon” focus group, who will meet with the Executive Committee in January. We must get this planning phase in place quickly so that we can use it to build our membership. We need to determine who we (AIPG) are and where we want to go so that we can develop a service package that is useful to the existing membership, potential membership, and external clients, such as governmental agencies and legislative bodies.

Without a professional sales brochure that extols our value to the profession, we will continue to have difficulty recruiting new membership. We would like to see a Plan in place and an accompanying brochure before we have gone too far into the year 2001.

Ethics

AIPG procedures for reviewing ethics complaints need a new scrutiny, for several reasons. For example, at no stage in the process, until appeals at the end, does anyone on the Executive Committee know what the issues are and how the AIPG attorney is involved. A well-received suggestion was made to separate the ethics review from the disciplinary phase with a briefing to a member of the Executive Committee who would monitor the disciplinary procedure (not the actual issue
PRESIDENTS’ MESSAGE (continued)

at hand) and then later be exempted from the appeal. Establishing the new procedure will be a major effort by the Executive Committee this year and next.

Continuing Professional Development

The extensive work on continuing professional development (CPD) by Past President Tom Fails needs to be packaged in a more “user-friendly” mode than it currently assumes before asking the membership to accept it or not. We think most of the membership believes that a process for continuing education is essential. Indeed, many companies now require something of the sort for their professionals. But we believe we must take the issue to you, the members, in a phased manner. The Executive Committee wishes to insure we are not getting too far into the process without your understanding and approval.

Publications

The publication process is moving along well at this time. Virginia McLemore is taking the baton from Myrna Killey at full stride and exudes enthusiasm that bodes well for our program and especially for The Professional Geologist. If there is one area where we have made great progress over the last couple of years, it is in publications.

Committees

Our committee efforts overall need invigoration. To that end, the number of active working committees will be reduced to those few that can take us through our Plan this year. We also wish to reduce the size of the committees to make them more efficient. The committee chairs and the President will work jointly to compose the membership of each committee. Each committee will have an Executive Committee member as liaison and monitor. Goals and schedules will be set for each committee by the Executive Committee in January. The goals will be consistent with and lead to the successful completion of the Plan. Recommendations and actions of each committee will be endorsed by each member of that committee. And, if a member is not able to actively work on the committee’s goal, that member will be asked to move over and let another participate.

AIPG needs volunteers now. We need action, advice, and guidance. And we need new members. (If each of us enlists just one new member this year, we would have an organization that is big enough to affect our profession and the public good.) Thank you for your continuing support.

AIPG NATIONAL OFFICER FOR 2001

PRESIDENT in 2001
Robert H. Fakundiny, CPG-04977
Albany, New York

PRESIDENT-ELECT in 2001 (PRESIDENT in 2002)
Lawrence C. Cerrillo, CPG-02763
Eugene, Colorado

VICE PRESIDENT in 2001
Robert G. Corbett, CPG-04502
Normal, Illinois

SECRETARY in 2000 and 2001
Michael D. Lawless, CPG-09224
Christianburg, Virginia

TREASURER in 2001 and 2002
Madhirendu B. Kumar, CPG-03106
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

EDITOR in 2001 and 2002
Virginia T. McLemore, CPG-07438
Socorro, New Mexico

ADVISORY BOARD REPRESENTATIVES
Kelvin J. Buchanan, CPG-06058
Reno, Nevada

K.V. “Duke” Clem, CPG-10343
Lakeland, Florida

Robert M. Rohlfs, CPG-09999
Liberty, Missouri

David A. Sadoff, CPG-009933
San Leandro, California

AIPG RETIRED MEMBER STATUS

Please be reminded that AIPG Bylaws allow for Retired Member status "...provided the Member is no longer actively engaged in the practice of geology for financial gain." If you continue to practice for financial gain, even part-time, you are not eligible for Retired Member Status. Compliance with this bylaw is a matter of personal and professional integrity. Thank you.
Abstract

Geologists are following a US trend to state licensure of professionals. The state statutes form barriers to free trade in professional services, and hobble the careers of many geologists. A growing number of international trade agreements, some signed by the US, are designed to remove such barriers and free the international trade in professional services. Australia has removed state licensure of professionals and increased the responsibility of national professional institutes, providing the lead to other countries. AIPG should grasp this unique opportunity to represent US geologists in international negotiations. Reciprocity agreements are being negotiated internationally by such institutes, not state bureaucrats. The US will have difficulty participating in international negotiations until state licensure statutes are removed or made nationally uniform and transparent. Studies by economists seeking to document public benefits from regulation of professionals indicate that the dubious benefits do not justify the increased costs. Geologists could use these studies and international trade agreements in a campaign to remove state licensure.

Introduction

Geologists in the author's home state of Colorado have drafted a state licensing statute. If signed into law, Colorado will join the other half of the US states that license geologists. In doing this, we are following a national trend to state licensing, which has been very popular among the professions. It provides guild protection under the guise of being for the safety and welfare of the public. However, in attempting to bring state licensing to Colorado, geologists are working against the growing tide of international agreements and arrangements designed to bring freedom of trade in professional services. Geologists are also working against a growing number of economic studies indicating that the protective benefits to the consumer from state licensing are inadequate to justify the significant increase in price that it inevitably brings for professional services.

Discussion

In 1994, the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) was brought in under the newly formed World Trade Organization. More than 130 countries signed the agreement. It is internationally recognized as the most important multilateral trade agreement since the 1948 General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT). GATS provides a similar framework for trade in services as GATT does for trade in goods. The signatories, including the US, have agreed that developed countries will allow free trade in professional services by 2010, and the lesser developed countries by 2020.

The following quotes from the text of GATS provide the mechanism for establishing free trade in professional services and ensuring that licensing procedures do not form a restriction. The quoted text also provides for international recognition of qualifications without discrimination.

GATS Article VI (Domestic Regulation) Paragraph 4 states:

With a view to ensuring that measures relating to qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing requirements do not constitute unnecessary barriers to trade in services, the Council for Trade in Services shall, through appropriate bodies it may establish, develop any necessary disciplines. Such disciplines shall aim to ensure that such requirements are, inter alia:

(a) based on objective and transparent criteria, such as competence and the ability to supply the service;
(b) not more burdensome than necessary to ensure the quality of the service;
(c) in the case of licensing procedures, not in themselves a restriction on the supply of the service.

Article VII (Recognition) Paragraphs 1 and 3 contain the following:

1. For the purposes of the fulfilment, in whole or in part, of its standards or criteria for the authorization, licensing or certification of services suppliers, and subject to the requirements of paragraph 3 below, a Member may recognize the education or experience obtained, requirements met, or licenses or certifications granted in a particular country.

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1 When the term *registration* is used in the state statutes, it is generally with synonymous meaning to *licensure*, requiring the applicant to submit proof of adequate qualifications and pass a state approved exam, and providing penalties for breach of the statute or regulations.
3. A Member shall not accord recognition in a manner which would constitute a means of discrimination between countries in the application of its standards or criteria for the authorization, licensing or certification of services suppliers, or a disguised restriction on trade in services. (WTO, 1994).

A number of other trade agreements have been signed in recent years between nations to aid in freeing trade in services, including professional services. Major agreements involving the US are the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) signed in 1992, and agreements by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group of countries.

NAFTA Article 1210 contains similar language on professional services to the above quotations from GATS. It also contains a comprehensive annex (Annex 1210) detailing implementation and expectations relating to professional services. It goes as far as suggesting an interview or oral examination as an alternative to a licensing examination, and encourages the development of temporary licensing (NAFTA, 1992).

Australia provides an example of a developed country that has already implemented much of the professional services requirements and spirit of GATS. During past decades, Australia was following the US pattern, with its states requiring licensing under their statutes for professions such as lawyers, engineers, architects, and real estate appraisers. The six states, not the Australian Commonwealth government, have jurisdiction over occupations. In recent years, because of its international trade agreements (in particular an agreement with New Zealand), the states and the Commonwealth government have cooperated in removing these state level barriers to interstate and international trade in professional services. Australia is continuing to hand back to its national professional organizations the responsibility for enforcing standards, qualifications, and competency and ethics rules. The Australian Council of Professions, a government- and community-recognized body, has the responsibility of accrediting professional organizations and assuring that its member organizations meet high expectations in these areas.

A recent manuscript by Michael Lawrence shows how well the Australian professional system operates within the minerals industry from the perspective of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). His manuscript includes considerable discussion of enforcement of AusIMM's reporting standards and Code of Ethics. Mr. Lawrence, a geologist, is the 1999 Past President of AusIMM and sits on its Ethics Committee. His manuscript is titled, Ethics and AusIMM's Best Practice Codes (Lawrence, 2000).

The third Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Workshop on Professional Services was held 20-21 February 1997, to develop strategies for implementing the professional services portion of GATS. The Chairman, in his concluding remarks, stressed the need for member countries to examine and remove their internal barriers to the trade of their own professionals to prepare their countries for the challenges of liberalized international trade. He presented the Australian strategy as the desired path for OECD member countries to follow. He stated that the movement of professionals now permitted in Australia has benefitted Australian nationals.

The US implementation of these various trade agreements and their full implications for US professionals are admittedly not clear at this early stage. But that means that now is the time for us, the geological profession, to get involved, before patterns are set. GATS and related documents use broad categories into which professions are lumped. Geological services generally fall into a category called Related scientific and technical consulting services. Geological engineering services could fall under Engineering services. The author has seen evidence of engineering bodies having representation at international trade planning workshops, but not geological bodies.

In 1994, the US filed a lengthy set of commitments and exemptions for GATS with the WTO, and supplemented this for two categories of services in 1995 and 1997 (US International Trade Commission, 1997). As we should expect from the US, the exemptions are substantial. Much of the document is devoted to maintaining the rights of individual states as exemptions. Many of the professional services limitations the US imposed on its GATS commitment are counter to the commitments it earlier made under NAFTA. For Specialty Occupations, which includes the professional categories, a maximum of 65,000 persons annually will be allowed 3-year visas. Full licensure is required in a US state if applicable in that state. State residency requirements are specified for engineers for many states. Despite this, the following suggests that we should expect and work for change for our profession.

Beginning in 2000 the WTO will concentrate on the accounting profession. Based on the lessons it learns from that implementation, it will undertake meeting the 2010 deadline for the other professions. The international community of accountants has worked hard in recent years to standardize, developing the International Accounting Standards. The US is the only country that has not yet adopted the basic principles of those standards. The pressures on the accounting profession flow over into the appraiser profession, since they work closely together.

In July 2000, the international community of appraisers addressed international standards and qualifications in some of the sessions at the Valuation 2000 convention in Las Vegas, Nevada. The International Valuation Standards Committee (IVSC), a non-governmental member of the United Nations, led the discussions. One session focused on the need and potential mechanisms for establishing international appraiser qualifications. The author participated in discussions, and has been asked to represent the international mining industry in future discussions with IVSC, due to his current role in developing standards for mineral property appraisal.

The Chairman of IVSC, Greg McNamara, himself an Australian, discussed Australia's abolition of state licensure for real estate appraisers, and the resultant increased enforcement responsibility for its national institute of appraisers. He presented this as a shining path to guide the way for other countries in preparing for international trade in the appraiser profession. Representatives from Malaysia and Europe were also able to present evidence of some significant progress in rationalizing their appraiser regulations and qualifications, but most countries have yet to make a
start. It was conspicuous that the focus of the discussion was on the role of national and international institutes in developing and enforcing uniform qualification standards and codes of ethics. The role of state licensure was only addressed from the standpoint of it being an impediment requiring rationalization. Apparently no US state felt a need to have a representative participate in the discussions.

Out of conspicuous international need, rather than driven by GATS, the international mining community has begun working towards developing international qualifications for professionals who are responsible for reports of mineral reserves and resources under international reporting standards agreed upon in 1999. The mechanism being considered is again based on uniform qualification and competency requirements, and enforcement of standards and codes of ethics by national institutes, with the national institutes possibly being accredited by an international council.

The US appraisal profession is working hard to obtain uniformity in statutes across the country. It has also developed a national registry of qualified appraisers. Despite this, substantial interstate barriers remain for real property appraisers attempting to ply their trade nationally. Therefore, at the above international appraiser qualifications session, the author posed the question, “How can we from the US expect to be allowed to work internationally, when we won’t even allow ourselves to work nationally?” In response, at the close of the convention, the chairman of the qualifications panel commented that “the US has a lot of work to do.”

For us as geologists, the interstate barriers that we have created are much more severe, due to incompatible statutes, lack of temporary reciprocity, and non-recognition of “grandfathered geologists” between states. Also, our need as a professional group to work nationally and internationally is much greater. For example, in the author’s work on mineral property appraisal, he must go to the mineral property, which is rarely in his home state of Colorado. Many of us have had our careers hobbled by licensure barriers between states. Therefore, the above question posed to the appraisers is of greater importance to geologists.

When discussing reciprocity for geologists and minerals appraisers with international representatives, particularly from AusIMM, the author is invariably asked, why should they allow us into their backyard when our state licensing does not allow them into our backyard (e.g., Lawrence, 1999). It seems highly unlikely that these institutes will be interested in negotiating with state bureaucrats and vice versa. Without rationalization of our state licensure we will be left out of international reciprocity agreements.

Our state statutes for professional registration have been instituted based on the theory that they benefit the public through enhancing safety and welfare. However, this theory is coming under attack. Economic studies now demonstrate that the primary result of these state barriers is guild protection.

In August 2000 the Productivity Commission, an Australian government body, published a staff research paper titled Restrictions on Trade in Professional Services (Nguyen-Hong, 2000). It is a comprehensive international study of the economic effects of regulation of professional services, and is partially based on an extensive review of the literature. It identifies and quantifies restrictions affecting domestic and international trade in legal, accountancy, architectural, and engineering services for about 30 countries including the US. The document clearly demonstrates the increased price to the consumer that these barriers add. For the US, domestic barriers are estimated to add a minimum of 3.8% and possibly much more to the cost of providing engineering services, while barriers to foreign services are estimated to increase their price to the US consumer by at least 7.4%. Barriers for legal services are much greater. Nguyen-Hong cites attempts by many economists to document benefits from professional regulation as providing ambiguous to negative outcomes, suggesting that regulation is of negative benefit. From his review (page 10) he concludes “...the bulk of the literature indicates that restrictions can increase prices without offsetting benefits of improved quality.” This document will likely be used to encourage the removal of remaining domestic barriers for professionals in Australia, and as a weapon under GATS and other trade agreements to aid the removal of professional barriers of other countries.

Conclusions

In light of the above, William Siok, Executive Director of AIPG, has asked the author to consider forming a committee to work with international bodies such as those mentioned above. Our goal must be to promote AIPG as the appropriate body to represent the credentials of qualified and competent US geologists. We must also be involved in establishing international standards and qualifications for geologists. This could be the once-in-a-century opportunity to greatly enhance the prestige of AIPG. The Association of State Boards of Geologists (ASBOG) is already attempting to take this representation role internationally. However, it does not yet have a mechanism to represent the geologists of 50 states, nor the geologists of all specialties.

From this author’s perspective, US geologists at this moment have two choices if we do not want to be increasingly isolated from the international community, or have decisions imposed on us by bureaucrats or courts. We can follow the path described above of US real property appraisers, in attempting to institute completely uniform geologist licensure statutes across all 50 states, with a national registry body. The goal would be to make all state boundaries invisible to a geologist licensed in any one of the states. The barrier of the ASBOG exam would remain to be fought over in the international arena.

Alternatively, we can take this opportunity to follow the Australian example. This would involve using the implications of GATS and NAFTA, and studies such as Nguyen-Hong’s, to blast away at the barriers that we have erected against our own interstate mobility. Are we brave enough to embrace this dream of taking away the decisions from state regulators as to whether we are qualified and competent, and put those decisions in the hands of our peers and clients who are in the best position to judge? Maybe we can even be brave enough to embrace this opportunity to use the help of the international community to also attack state licensure of engineers, which has allowed engineers to sometimes capture the work of more competent geologists.
REFERENCES


Trevor R. Ellis, CPG-06740, Ellis International Services, Inc., Denver, Colorado.

BOOK REVIEW

RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED AQUIFERS, 2nd Edition

By Steve M. Testa, CPG-06464 and Duane L. Winegardner

Review by James A. Jacobs, CPG-07760, President of FAST-TEK Engineering Support Services

This popular textbook published by CRC Press/Lewis Publishers has been completely updated since the original book Restoration of Petroleum Hydrocarbon Contaminated Aquifers was published in 1991. The objective of this well-researched book is to present the state-of-the-art knowledge on restoration of aquifers impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons and other organic compounds and their breakdown products. This second edition expands the scope of the earlier text by examining all forms of hydrocarbon contamination. These authors are “pros,” having together over 60 years of experience in the environmental field. Between them, they have written hundreds of articles and several books. Their contribution to the profession is the easy-to-understand language of these highly technical concepts. Testa, a geologist, and Winegardner, an engineer, hit a home-run with this 446-page volume.

The 13 chapters are well organized and concise. The first part of the book includes an introduction and a history and regulatory framework. The middle section of the book relates to characteristics of the subsurface with a description of hydrogeologic principles, hydrocarbon chemistry, fate and transport, and NAPL subsurface characterization. The last part of the book focuses on remedial technologies, handling of coproduced waters, remediation strategies for dissolved plumes, and treatment of impacted soil in the vadose zone. The authors also examine economic considerations of aquifer restoration, LNAPL recovery case histories, and site closure.

The value of the book is its appeal to a variety of users. Without compromising clarity, the authors provide a text that can benefit three separate groups of users: new hires, students, and practicing professionals.

As a training manual for new hires into the environmental field, this book provides hands-on and practical information that can augment the training of a field engineer or scientist. The common-sense approach, with simple and elegant explanations of why certain techniques work and why others don’t work, is invaluable to the new hire. The diagrams are the types that are found in actual workplans and reports. This aspect is invaluable to the new hire, especially for companies not having a current field training manual or program. The 174 figures and 59 tables clarify the up-to-date concepts.

As a textbook for an environmental engineering or environmental science course, the book provides the basic and advanced concepts for the student in college or short course. The real-world case studies provide value in what has been tried and what works in the field.

As an up-to-date general reference book for practicing environmental professionals, this book is well-integrated and flows from beginning to end. All the main concepts are here in this one book, creating a useful addition to the library of the environmental professional. In contrast to other books, which are a collection of articles by various authors, this book is cohesive and flows nicely from one chapter to another, hitting on the most important concepts.
We are sharing what the California Section of AIPG has done to solve some of the problems affecting many AIPG sections. California is the third largest state in area and the most populous. Due to the wide variety of land uses, active tectonics, and environmental awareness, legislators in California pump out more bills that involve some aspect of geology every year than the California Section of AIPG can track. Lack of active member involvement limits the volunteer efforts of the Section, and inhibits the ability of the Section to monitor significant proposed or pending legislation.

THE FOCUS

The primary focus of the California Section of the AIPG is to advocate for the profession in our state, to be politically active, to encourage sound geologic practices in proposed legislation, and to help with earth science education. The active members of the Section could never undertake these tasks alone. The three or four members who do most of the California Section work do not have the time to analyze all the proposed California legislation relating to geology.

THE SOLUTION

The solution for the California Section was not readily apparent initially, but has crystalized nicely over the past four years. The California Section has leveraged our time and money by helping with the formation of and joining with an umbrella group of geoscience organizations called the California Council of Geoscience Organizations (CCGO).

Formed in the aftermath of the 1996 Legislative Sunset Review of the California Board for the Registration of Geologists and Geophysicists (BRGG), the California Council of Geoscience Organizations allows the California Chapter of AIPG to accomplish goals that we would otherwise not be able to do on our own. CCGO's Mission Statement, "The CCGO advocates the use of sound geologic knowledge and practice by proposing, reviewing, and monitoring statutes, regulations, and public policies" illustrates how CCGO is helpful to the California Section.

Dave Sadoff, Steve Testa, Rob Larsen, and Jim Jacobs of the California Section were involved with the early meetings and incorporation of CCGO. We insisted on organizational and business members. Both member groups pay annual dues to support yearly activities. Although personal donations are gladly accepted, the California Section of AIPG emphasized that individual memberships would not be acceptable because there are too many geologic organizations competing for limited individual membership dollars, such as AIPG. We did not want CCGO to dilute or compete with the membership of the California Section. CCGO is comprised of a variety of members, ranging from small firms to international corporations.

Here are some of our accomplishments:
1) CCGO President Betsy Mathieson testified on behalf of California geologists at the International Building Code (IBC) hearings in California and later in St. Louis.
2) CCGO Vice President Jim Jacobs and former CCGO Executive Director Harrison Phipps arranged the first annual all-day CCGO Sacramento Drive-In for March 1, 2000. The Sacramento Drive-In was patterned after the AIPG Washington Fly-In. The CCGO contingent met with the Division of Mines and Geology, with California State Geologist Jim Davis and other senior geologists, with BRGG Executive Director Paul Sweeney, and with numerous legislators or their assistants. The afternoon concluded with a discussion with a member of the Legislative Sunset Review Committee.
3) CCGO has agreed to sponsor scholastic science fair judging and prizes for students and teachers who enter winning projects in the earth science category. The AIPG Foundation and the California Section have agreed to co-sponsor part of these activities.

4) CCGO had a successful booth at the annual Association of Engineering Geologists (AEG) and Groundwater Resources Association of California (GRA) meeting in San Jose, California on September 22-24, 2000. Approximately 550 people attended the meeting. CCGO's presence at the meeting allowed for the communication of our recent successes to attendees. In addition, the AIPG California Section received notice via the CCGO booth.

5) CCGO was pleased with the progress that the BRGG made during the 2000 Sunset Review. The BRGG was renewed for an additional four years due primarily to their meeting the objectives stated by the Sunset Committee. For instance, one of the goals was to use a national geology exam. The BRGG now utilizes the ASBOG for potential California State Registered Geologists. Some of the improvements were encouraged by the CCGO in e-mails, telephone calls, letters, and personal meetings with the BRGG. As an aside, the Engineers and Surveyors Board was renewed for only two years based on limited progress toward their Sunset Review goals.

6) The CCGO web page was produced with the help of California Section President Dave Sadoff. The page may be visited at www.ccgo.org.

7) Most recently, CCGO recruited David Bernal of the Santa Barbara area to become the part-time CCGO Executive Director. His goals include fund-raising, increasing membership, and developing internships to help with the review of legislation and assistance in the science fair program.

CCGO continues to review legislation that affects geologists, writing letters and e-mails to the appropriate legislators. Perhaps CCGO's most vital activity is to keep its members abreast of current legislative activities.

COMMENTS

The association with other organizations in California through the CCGO has been successful for a Section with a large area and few active members. The leadership of the California Section strongly encourages other California members to contact us to get involved with our exciting programs. The Sacramento Drive-In will now be an annual event. Many other programs, such as the science fair judging, could benefit from AIPG volunteers.

By pooling resources with other organizations, the California Section has been able to perform more activities, monitor proposed and pending legislation, and advocate for the profession.


The Bre-X fraud (salting of an Indonesian gold prospect by employees of a Canadian junior exploration company, which led to investors losing on the order of $3 billion in 1996) significantly damaged the ability of legitimate mining companies to raise capital for exploration. The World Wide Web now provides con artists with new opportunities for mining scams, several of which came to the attention of AIPG members in Nevada. The Government Affairs Committee of the AIPG Nevada Section therefore requested a meeting with State Attorney General Frankie Sue Del Papa to discuss the impacts of mining fraud on the industry in Nevada, which leads the nation in the production of gold, silver, barite, and lithium. The action taken as a result of the discussions is a good example of government responding to an issue and doing something constructively and quickly to help solve a problem.

At the first meeting, in February 2000, AIPG members described recent cases of mining fraud, including several scams involving disreputable assay labs and geologically unreasonable promotions of supposed palladium-platinum-gold deposits in playa sediments and unaltered cinder cones. The Attorney General formed a task force, chaired by her and CPG Alan Coyner, Administrator of the Nevada Division of Minerals, and CPG Jon Price, State Geologist and Director of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. Other CPGs participating in the Task Force included Neville Rhoden, Earl Abbott, John Cleary, Ellen Hodos, Dave Fitch, and Steve Friberg. The Task Force also included representatives from the Nevada Mining Association, Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Land Management, Securities Division of the Office of the Secretary of State, and State Department of Business and Industry.

The Task Force set about to accomplish two goals: (1) to develop a protocol for use by the Attorney General’s office when a potential case of fraud is brought to their attention, and (2) to hold a workshop on mining fraud to better educate investigators and prosecutors about the kinds of cases that are occurring. Two additional meetings of the Mining Fraud Task Force and numerous email exchanges led to the development and adoption of a mining fraud investigation protocol. The protocol involves a written complaint or inquiry reaching the Attorney General’s office, screening by the Nevada Division of Minerals, which maintains files on past cases involving Nevada properties and companies, and review by Nevada regulatory securities agencies to determine if any action is pending. The protocol identifies the memberships of AIPG, the Nevada Mining Association, and the Geological Society of Nevada as individuals who will be asked to provide technical review and information about selected complaints. Action may range from a letter of inquiry coming from the Attorney General to the company in question to a full investigation.

The Mining Fraud Workshop was held in early October 2000, before the National Mining Association’s MinExpo in Las Vegas. It included talks and panel discussions involving geologists and other mining professionals, experts on oil and gas fraud, investment experts, fraud investigators, and prosecutors. Approximately 100 people attended the two-day workshop, which was followed by a one-day field trip to an operating gold mine in southeastern California.

At its last meeting the Mining Fraud Task Force voted to dissolve itself, having accomplished its primary goals. In the next several months the new protocol will be tested on a few cases that have arisen recently, and the Attorney General will reactivate the Task Force if necessary. This is a good example of experts from the private sector and government working together to solve a problem. AIPG is to be commended for having an organizational structure that helps to stimulate the kind of positive action that has been taken to deal with this important issue.

For further information on the protocol or to report a suspected mining fraud involving property or companies operating in Nevada, please contact George Taylor (ghtaylor@govmail.state.nv.us), Alan Coyner (acoynr@govmail.state.nv.us), or Jon Price (jprice@unr.edu). Information on mining scams can also be found on the websites of the Nevada Division of Minerals (minerals.state.nv.us) and the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (www.nbmg.unr.edu).
High school students are able to gain college credit for courses in biology, chemistry, physics, calculus, computer science, and others (nineteen subject areas in total), but not in geology. Such credit is called Advanced Placement, a program of the College Board. You may wish to visit their website at <http://www.collegeboard.org> to learn more about their programs.

An AP course is taught at a local school by well-qualified faculty. The course uses a college level text. The AP exam is taken at the end of the course, and evaluated by the College Board rather than the local teacher. Grades are awarded in the form of a number, ranging from 1 to 5. In general, 60% of students receive an AP grade of 3 or higher, and that qualifies them for credit at about 55% of colleges. Depending on the subject, some colleges require a 4 or better, and there are instances when only a 5 will satisfy for college credit. The College Board reports that for 1996, 843,423 exams were taken, and 523,321 were evaluated at an AP grade of 3 or higher (about 62%).

Ms. Wendy Van Norden of the Harvard-Westlake School in North Hollywood, CA is proposing that an Advanced Placement Geology exam be created and administered by the College Board. In her words, “We need to demonstrate to the College Board that there is enough support for the course from high school teachers, from colleges, from professional geologists, and from professional organizations.”

She gives persuasive reasons why such an exam would be very positive:

- The existence of the exam would encourage high schools to include geology in their curricula.
- Geology as a course in high school or prep school is currently at a disadvantage because AP exams are available in physics, chemistry, and biology.
- Geology courses would draw the best students around the country.
- Colleges recognize the rigor of an AP course, and will give preferential treatment to students enrolling in AP classes.
- Only when geology is an AP class will it be attractive to our students.
- Only when students are exposed to geology in high school, will they choose it in college.

Although Ms. Van Norden may overstate her case, there is much truth in what she says. I support this effort, and add to the list several other positive results:

- Earth Science courses that in many schools are for the non-college bound students would be clearly distinguished from Geology courses that lead to college credit.
- Teachers of the AP Geology courses would be better versed in the subject compared to many teachers of Earth Science.
- Well-qualified precollege students might consider a major in geology, whereas those whose experience is limited to a low-level earth science course generally do not.

There are some other matters to consider. Distance learning “virtual high schools” may become common in the offering of AP classes, and some consider them a second-rate alternative to traditional classes, although others see them as a great advance bringing opportunity to places where none has existed. Some may question whether AP Geology would cause a decline in enrollment in introductory geology in college. I suggest that students already aware of geology are far more likely to take at least one more geology course in college. Some may question the quality of an AP Geology course compared with a college level equivalent. My answer here is that students who bypass the traditionally large lecture course in college are better served in the smaller AP courses. Those perspectives are from my experience as a father whose offspring were well served by AP courses, as the husband of an instructor of an AP Biology course at a private school, and as a college professor who knows how few ‘meaty’ courses it takes to qualify as a teacher of earth science.

Therefore, I shall draft a formal statement of support to be considered at the next Executive Committee meeting of AIPG. If it is approved, it will be sent to Ms. Van Norden and to the College Board in Princeton, NJ. If you have any serious reservations concerning support of the establishment of AP Geology, please share them with me.
Increasing the Institute’s Membership

Thomas M. Berg, CPG-08208

O

ne of the biggest frustrations that I’ve had recently was a serious knee injury that prevented me from attending the AIPG National Meeting in Milwaukee. Following surgery, I had to stay at home and be as productive as I could. I did lots of reading, including a book on the New Harmony movement (Lockwood, G.B., 1905, *The New Harmony Movement*, Dover reprint, 1971). As I read about the Rappites and the Owenites and their great social experiments at New Harmony, Indiana in the early part of the 19th Century, my thoughts turned to organizational memberships in general, and specifically to AIPG’s membership.

Thousands of people flocked to New Harmony in the 1820s, attracted by Robert Owen’s promise of a new society—almost a utopia—to be free of competition among individuals. All were to work together for the common good. By 1827, however, the great experiment fell apart, and Owen was unable to overcome the natural human desire for individuality and individual accomplishment. Owen’s great social experiment did not incorporate fundamental human nature into the equation.

I hate to sound trite or trendy, but in any organization, growth in membership really depends on the charisma of the institution and its capability to understand and build on human nature rather than rail against it. My use of “charisma” here refers to a “special magnetic appeal.” What is AIPG’s charisma for geologists? What is the special magnetic appeal that will draw new members into the Institute? What is the appeal that will keep and energize our existing members? What are the charisms (special “gifts” or offerings) that AIPG should provide that will maintain and increase our membership? How does the Institute foster, encourage, and invigorate the nature and situation of today’s geologists? At this time in our history, we need to be asking and answering these questions.

At the national level, we must develop a strategic plan that responds to such questions, and that reflects AIPG’s uniqueness among other geological organizations. The strategic plan must clearly identify goals and objectives that meet or exceed the needs of today’s geologists working in the applied-geology arena and in the situations where they are working elbow-to-elbow with engineers and geotechnical professionals. The plan must identify ways to effectively influence public policy on water, mineral, and energy resources while maintaining a reasonable balance between environmental and economic security. I think it is time to expand beyond certification, lobbying, ombudsman, publications, insurance, and international comity. We have a good start with the AIPG website, continuing-education efforts, annual Washington fly-in, state-capital drive-ins, student chapters, annual awards, probing of ethics issues, and development of AIPG position statements on national issues. But there is a lot more work to be done, and we need dedicated and enthusiastic volunteers to help develop an excellent strategic plan. The majority of the work can be done using electronic media. Remember that good strategic planning is a process that never ends. A strategic plan needs to be regularly updated. Further, we need straightforward, dynamic, and compelling mission and vision statements that we can broadcast widely. Finally, the plan, the mission, and the vision need to be effectively marketed.

At the section level, we cannot afford to replicate the social experiments of Robert Owen at New Harmony. We need to be in touch with the basic needs of geologists in our individual sections. As Lockwood said: Robert Owen distinguished the great principle, but, like so many other devisers, missed the working details of his scheme. Specifically, Owen did not fully understand human nature, and did not have a truly strategic plan. The core groups of dedicated geologists who run AIPG’s sections need to carefully analyze the particular needs of geologists in their geographic areas. Although the needs will vary from section to section, there will be some common requirements. As sections do their analyses and begin to develop local strategic plans, there should be regular communication back to the Institute’s Executive Committee through the Vice President. Additionally, the healthy sections need to make a firm commitment to reach out to neighboring sections that are struggling. It is crucial to understand that increasing AIPG’s membership depends as much on the strength at the section level as at the national level. Section plans need to include strong and aggressive membership goals.

Let’s make some new commitments as we approach the end of 2000. Be committed to developing dynamic strategic plans at national and section levels. Be committed to determining the real needs of geologists. Be determined to make AIPG the leading organization representing professional geologists.
A Fabulous Annual Meeting

William J. Siok, CPG-04773

I think because AIPG is dedicated to professional, rather than technical issues, we have a tendency to be more relaxed when we gather for meetings than when we gather to discuss technical matters. There’s always an intimate atmosphere where friends, in the truest meaning of the word, have an opportunity to socialize and catch up. In some cases there are lifelong friendships, in other cases there are friendships which have sprung up as a consequence of activism in AIPG. But in all instances, there’s cordiality and sincerity. We all work for the advancement of our profession as evidenced by activism in AIPG, but I think we also find AIPG an appropriate place to regain strength and find sympathetic, helpful listeners. The annual meeting is also frequently a convenient forum for planned or spontaneous non-AIPG business conducted among and between our members. The atmosphere at AIPG meetings is informal and an excellent forum for all these things. Thank you, Wisconsin Section, for supplying the place and the atmosphere.

The Executive Committee members regret not being able to avail themselves of more of the planned activities, but were fairly well consumed by AIPG business. Even from the standpoint of doing the necessary, the business meetings were very productive. I urge you to read the Presidents’ Message in this issue. There you will find an excellent synopsis of the major issues discussed and acted upon.

This is the last TPG for the year 2000. It’s really no big deal since TPG will continue to be published for years to come as long as you continue to support and participate in AIPG. But there is always something intangible and perhaps a bit melancholy about another year passing into history. The year 2000 has, all-in-all, been a good one for AIPG. We have managed to continue creating stronger ties with our sister organizations, begin a process of providing greater voice to the profession through increased political activism, and given more than token attention to providing more services to members.

AIPG has taken advantage of its share of opportunities during 2000, and undoubtedly missed a few. As a CPG, I’m inclined to believe our profession will not be relegated to irrelevance anytime soon, particularly if AIPG strives to be more integrally involved in advocacy. I cannot demonstrate this statistically, but I sense that AIPG members are becoming more, not less, active in AIPG affairs, particularly in pursuit of registration, preservation of career opportunities, continuing education, and advocacy.

On a personal note, I wish to thank Dennis Pennington for his leadership through 2000, and for his friendship. Although Dennis was unable to preside over the Executive Committee meeting, his practical ideas and principled leadership contributed to both the direction and constructive work performed by the committee. Thank you also to Vice President Tom Berg and Secretary Lawless (who were both unable to attend the annual meeting), and thank you to all the 2000 Executive Committee for your work on behalf of the profession. Thank you, too, Wendy, Cathy, and Jo for helping to make my job easier and 2000 a good AIPG year.
AGI GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS MONTHLY REVIEW

Monthly review prepared by Margaret Baker and David Applegate, MEM-0002, AGI Government Affairs Program.

SEPTEMBER 2000

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- AGI Alert Sent on Appropriations
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- Mixed Report Card for Evolution in State Standards
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Despite New Money, Still No End to Appropriations Debate

After an active early summer appropriations season during which two of the 13 spending bills passed, progress on Capitol Hill slowed considerably during September and none of the remaining 11 bills were finished in time for the new fiscal year. Intraparty gridlock set in among Republicans over how many concessions to give the president in the face of multiple veto threats. The logjams started to clear in the last week of the month—just days before the start of the new fiscal year (FY). Like the creatures in Noah's ark, appropriations bills initially were addressed two by two—a pairing that leadership hoped would smooth their passage. But the idea did not float for many members of Congress, who claimed that coupling bills resulted in tight time-limits on floor debates, preventing proper review of the results of House-Senate conferences. After abandoning the Noachian approach, Congress passed the first of what will likely be several Continuing Resolutions (H. J. Res. 109) to fund federal programs at FY2000 levels into the new fiscal year. The first lasts until October 6th, the target—and probably somewhat optimistic—adjournment date for Congress.

In an effort to reach a compromise with the president and get out of town, Congress has been finding additional funds for most of the bills. Just before leaving for the weekend recess, the Interior and Related Agencies Conference Committee filed its report for H.R. 4578. In a preliminary review of the conference report, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) fared well, receiving $862 million, less than the $895 million requested but better than the $817 million proposed in the House and the $848 million in the Senate. By the numbers: the National Mapping Division would receive $129 million, the Geologic Division would receive $221 million, the Water Resources Division would receive $197 million, and the Biological Resources Division would receive $158 million. The conference report states that funding for geologic mapping will receive $0.5 million above the $0.5 million increase proposed by the House.

The Energy & Water Appropriations bill (H.R. 4733) had been caught up in negotiations with the White House over the revision of the Army Corps of Engineers' 1960 Missouri River Master Water Control Manual, a provision added to the bill by Senator Christopher "Kit" Bond (R-MO). But once the conferees added $1.8 billion to the bill's overall allocation, the bill began to move through the final House-Senate conference process. The majority of the increase went to water projects that often win votes during an election year. Overall, the Energy & Water bill was allotted $24.1 billion, a $0.9 billion increase over the President's budget request. Funding for geoscience-relevant programs in DOE includes: $27.0 million for geothermal research, $30.0 million for hydrogen research, $3.2 billion for the Office of Science (a big boost compared to the $2.8 billion in the House and the proposed $2.9 billion in the Senate), including $1.0 billion for Basic Energy Sciences within which $40.8 million would go for the engineering and geoscience subdivision—a slight increase over the budget request. Nuclear waste disposal programs would receive $391.1 million for all nuclear waste disposal programs, and the conference report stresses Congress's expectation that DOE release its site recommendation report on Yucca Mountain by July 2001.

Neither the VA/HUD bill—which funds NSF, NASA, and EPA—nor the Commerce bill—which funds NOAA—have been scheduled for Senate floor debate yet, a prerequisite before a final House-Senate conference can be held on those bills. More information on geoscience-related appropriation bills at http://www.agiweb.org/gap/legis106/approps-fy2001.html.

AGI Alert Sent on Appropriations

On September 11th, AGI sent out an Action Alert calling on the science community to make a final push to boost funding for research and development (R&D) in the fiscal year (FY) 2001 appropriations. The resulting constituent letters from geoscientists were bundled together with letters from other scientists, copies of op-ed pieces, articles, and ads on R&D for delivery to the House and Senate leadership as well as officials at the White House later that week. The media blitz was a coordinated effort by science, engineering, and technology groups to increase visibility of the wide-spread support for R&D. The purpose of the effort was to make sure that support for R&D was included when additional funds become available in the last-minute shuffle of the appropriations process. A copy of the Action Alert is at: http://www.agiweb.org/gap/legis106/blitz_alert0900.html.

President Releases SPR Oil, Bush Calls For Opening ANWR

Out on the campaign trail, Vice President Al Gore called on President Clinton to release oil from the Strategic
Petroleum Reserve to ease the supply crunch in home heating oil this winter. The president obliged, releasing 30 million barrels of oil. Republicans cried foul, arguing that the move was political and furthermore that the release would not help the crunch because refineries were at capacity. Meanwhile, Texas Governor George W. Bush unveiled a 23-point Comprehensive Energy Policy that calls for providing low-income energy assistance and alternative energy research support out of the royalties from opening 8 percent of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to petroleum production. The Bush plan closely follows S. 2557, energy legislation introduced by Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS). For more on energy policy, see http://www.agiweb.org/legis.html#energy.

Mixed Report Card for Evolution in State Standards

On September 26th, the Thomas B. Fordham Foundation released a report examining the treatment of evolution in state education standards, which serve as the guidelines for teaching in each state (except Iowa). On the positive side, 30 states and the District of Columbia are doing an adequate to excellent job. But 19 states received D’s and F’s based on criteria established by the report’s author, Lawrence S. Lerner, professor emeritus at California State University, Long Beach. Criteria included the treatment of biological evolution, human evolution, geological evolution (including the age of the Earth), cosmological evolution, whether links are made between the historical sciences, and whether the word “evolution” is explicitly mentioned. The revised Kansas standards, which attracted widespread attention last year, earned a negative score for an F-grade. States receiving an A include California, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Delaware, Hawaii, and Pennsylvania. In general, the states that fared best were those whose standards align closely with the National Science Education Standards and the AAAS Benchmarks for Science Literacy. The report was released in conjunction with an all-day forum at the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) titled “The Teaching of Evolution in U.S. Schools: Where Politics, Religion and Science Converge.” In addition to Lerner, speakers included high-school science teachers, administrators, scientists, and representatives of the Catholic and Southern Baptist churches. An electronic copy of the report is available at http://www.edexcelence.net/.

McCain Calls for International Climate Science Body

Following up on a promise made during his run for president, Sen. John McCain (R-AZ) has held a series of climate change hearings as chairman of the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee. The latest of these, held on September 21st, looked primarily at what actions and approaches companies and groups can take voluntarily to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Witnesses included Jeff Morgheim from BP, Ann Mesnikoff from the Sierra Club, Fredrick Palmer from the Western Fuels Association, Inc., and Joseph Romm from the Center for Energy and Climate Solutions. In his opening statement, McCain stated that he plans to introduce a bill in the near future that will propose “an International commission of scientists to study climate change and to provide unbiased, sound scientific analysis to anyone in search of the facts on global warming”—a plan that sounds similar to the existing International Panel on Climate Change. More information on the hearing at http://www.agiweb.org/gap/legis106/climate_hearings.html.

New and Improved Research Doubling Bill Passes the Senate

Senators, led by Bill Frist (R-TN), continue their efforts to enact legislation to double the federal investment in research. A new version of this legislation, the Federal Research Investment Act (S. 2046), combines doubling language with language from the Information Technology Research and Development Act (H.R. 2086). The latter bill is a priority for House Science Committee Chairman F. James Sensenbrenner (R-WI), who is the principal obstacle for doubling legislation. By linking the two, Frist and others hope to provide a carrot for Sensenbrenner, who has claimed that the doubling bill would undermine the power of the authorizing powers of the Science Committee. S. 2046 would authorize a gradual increase as a percentage of federal discretionary spending to a total of 10% increase for civilian research and development (R&D) by 2011. The bill neither puts a cap on the funding of any specific agency, nor mandates specific rates at which increases should be made—only guidelines are provided in the bill. With the 106th Congress about to adjourn, there is little chance that S. 2046 will be enacted into law in this Congress, but it will likely be brought back up early in the 107th Congress.

New Report Faults Presidential Appointment Process

Regardless of who wins the presidential election in November, there will be a whole new cast of characters atop the federal bureaucracy as Clinton political appointees are replaced by Bush or Gore appointees. A special panel of the National Academies of Science and Engineering has concluded that the appointment process for key science and technology leadership posts has become increasingly unwieldy and is discouraging the “best and brightest” from government service. In a new report, they recommend that steps be taken to speed up the process and to remove obstacles, including financial, that discourage scientists and engineers, particularly those from the private sector. The report identifies 50 most urgent science and technology presidential appointments, including not only ones overseeing large research programs but also those that provide important technical information and analysis for decisionmakers. Included in the list were the directors of the USGS and NSF and the administrators of NOAA and NASA. The report also calls for transition teams to name the president’s science advisor early on in the process so that individual can help push through the other science-related appointments. The report is available at http://www.nationalacademies.org/presidentialappointments. For a longer summary, see the AGU Science Legislative Alert 00-22 at http://www.agu.org/cgi-bin/asa/asa-list?read=2000-22.msg.

Quite a number of appointed positions have a major impact on geoscientists both within and outside the agencies. And many of the positions could be filled by qualified geoscientists. To that end, AGI will be distributing a list of geoscience-related presidential appointments to its member societies in
October, encouraging them to nominate qualified geoscientists for positions important to their membership.

**Glenn Commission on Math & Science Education Report Released**

On September 27th, the Glenn Commission, officially the National Commission on Mathematics and Science Teaching in the 21st Century, released its long-awaited report. The commission is made up of chief executives, politicians, and educators who have met several times over the past year to hear testimony from experts on best practices currently used in science and mathematics education. According to the final report, now is the time for a focused look at education reform in part because it has gained widespread public support and also because of the changing environment of education. The report goes on to detail ways that the nation can help elementary and secondary math and science education by 1) establishing an ongoing system to improve the quality of mathematics and science teaching in grades K-12, 2) significantly increasing the number of mathematics and science teachers and improving the quality of their preparation, and 3) improving the working environment and making the teaching profession more attractive for K-12 mathematics and science teachers. Their recommendations for number 3 are a) focused induction programs for novice teachers that create mentoring programs and support networks, b) partnerships with public and private groups to support a range of activities, and c) incentives to keep science and math educators in the profession and opportunities for them to develop competitive salaries for all educators. More at [http://www.agiweb.org/gap/legis106/ike106.html](http://www.agiweb.org/gap/legis106/ike106.html)

**Academy Releases Report on Environmental Science Grand Challenges**

In 1998, NSF asked the National Research Council to undertake a study to identify high-priority areas of environmental research. The resulting report, “Grand Challenges in Environmental Sciences,” was released on September 25th. A panel that included geoscientists, ecologists, economists, epidemiologists, and other environmental scientists identified eight priority areas, many of them with a substantial geoscience component: biogeochemical cycles, biodiversity and ecosystem functioning, climate variability, hydrologic forecasting, infectious diseases and the environment, institutions and resource use, land-use dynamics, and reinventing the use of materials. The panel recommended that four of the eight be given immediate priority in NSF funding: biodiversity and ecosystem functioning, hydrologic forecasting, infectious disease and the environment, and land-use dynamics. Initially, the report is only available electronically and can be found on the National Academy Press website at [http://www.nap.edu/books/0309072549/html/](http://www.nap.edu/books/0309072549/html/).

**Farewell to Summer Interns**

AGI was fortunate this summer to have another great group of three AGI/AIPG Geoscience and Public Policy Interns who each spent twelve weeks researching issues, tracking legislation, and maintaining AGI legislative updates on the web. Nathan Morris has returned to Indiana University where he is pursuing a master’s degree in environmental science. Audrey Slesinger, who completed a master’s degree in geochemistry from the University of Bristol this spring, has been hired as a staffer in the office of Sen. Harry Reid (D-NV), where she works with former GSA Congressional Fellow Kai Anderson, recently named Reid’s deputy legislative director. Michael Wagg left in August to begin graduate school at the University of Michigan, having obtained a bachelor’s degree from Albion College this spring, double majoring in geology and history. Articles by all three appear in the November issue of *The Professional Geologist*. We thank them for all their good work and wish them the very best! AGI gratefully acknowledges major support for the internships provided by the AIPG Foundation. Applications were being accepted for the AGI/AIPG Spring Semester internship. The deadline was October 15th. See [http://www.agiweb.org/gapac/intern.html](http://www.agiweb.org/gapac/intern.html) for further information.

**Schedule of GAP Activities**

- Oct. 10-14, AIPG National Meeting, Milwaukee WI
- Nov. 11-16, GSA Annual Meeting, Reno NV
- Nov. 13, GAP Advisory Cmte Mtg, Reno NV
- Dec. 14-19, AGU Fall Meeting, San Francisco CA

**New Material on Website**

The following updates and reports were added to the Government Affairs portion of AGI’s website [http://www.agiweb.org](http://www.agiweb.org) since the last monthly update:

- *Geotimes* Political Scene: What Johnny Really Needs to Know: A View from the Hill (by AGI 1999-2000 Congressional Science Fellow Eileen McLellan; 10/00)
- Science Education Policy Update (9-28-00)
- Clean Air Act Update (9-20-00)
- FY 2001 Appropriations: VA/HUD and Independent Agencies (9-19-00)
- Fiscal Year 2001 Geoscience Appropriations Update (9-19-00)
- Science Authorization Bills Update (9-19-00)
- FY 2001 Appropriations: Energy & Water (9-15-00)
- Reformulated Gasoline and MTBE Update (9-13-00)
- FY 2001 Appropriations: Commerce, Judiciary & State (9-13-00)
- Action Needed Right Now In Final Blitz for Science Funding Bills (Posted: 9-11-00)
- FY 2001 Appropriations: Energy & Water (9-11-00)
- Update on Commission on Women and Minorities in Science (8-16-00)
- *Geotimes* Political Scene: Congress Rethinks Science Education Policy (9/00)
- High-Level Nuclear Waste Disposal Update (8-28-00)

Honesty

The AIPG Code of Ethics obligates AIPG members to pursue honesty in their professional activities. Standards 1.1 and 2.2 specifically require honesty, accuracy, truthfulness, and candor in professional activities. AIPG views dishonesty by its members as being among the worst possible ethical violations. However, experience shows that judging ethical actions involves the art of discrimination between situations. Sampling practice provides a specific case in point.

In mineral exploration, standard samples (samples whose mineral content is known), blanks (samples known to have no values), and duplicate samples are routinely inserted into groups of samples submitted for preparation and analysis in order to check the accuracy of the preparation and analytical procedures. These added samples are coded like the regular samples in order to ensure that they are treated no differently during the analytical processes. Also, the sequence of sample numbers may be randomized so that the analytical lab will be unaware of the order in which samples were collected. Such procedures necessarily involve concealing information from the lab and misleading the lab regarding the source of the samples. But the lab doesn’t need to know the origin, sampling order, or similar information in order to accurately do its job. Nor does the insertion of standards, blanks, and duplicates necessarily indicate any suspicion that a lab is doing anything inappropriate. Rather the use of standards, blanks, and duplicates provides data that can demonstrate that there are no problems with the lab. If a discrepancy is found, then the use of standards, blanks, and duplicates can suggest areas where the problem may have occurred. Likewise, and for the same reasons, duplicates of samples (including standards and blanks) are sent to several laboratories to check lab accuracy. Labs themselves routinely perform and report on duplicate analyses as part of their internal quality control procedures.

The fact that the insertion of standards, blanks, and duplicates in a sample stream could be viewed as lying or deceiving was brought to my attention by the owner of a property prepared by an AIPG member. The property owner complained that the dishonesty was revealed in the report on sampling where the inclusion of samples not taken from his property (the blanks) was discussed. Why, this property owner wondered, should he be billed for the analysis of such samples? Wasn’t the geologist acting unethically?

Answering the property owner’s questions in order: first, apparently the reasons for the insertion of the blanks, duplicates, and standards (to the extent used) were not adequately explained. This a professional practice question. Clients need to know why various procedures are necessary and in their best interests. The extra cost to the client of analyzing the additional samples is justified by the data on the reliability of the analytical process (which includes sample preparation).

Second, the property owner is correct that the insertion of standards, blanks, and duplicates labeled as if they were part of the regular sample stream can be viewed as a form of deception. But this case of deception is ethically allowed for the following reasons:

• No one is harmed by the deception in sample labeling.
  Such labeling in no way affects the preparation and analytical procedures the lab performs.

• The purpose of inserting these “extra” samples is quality assurance and quality control, a very worthwhile objective. Indeed, it is common for labs to perform duplicate analyses of a routine percentage of samples as part of their own QA/QC programs and to report the results to clients. If the variance between duplicates is too high, then the fact that a problem exists becomes clear and further tests can be run to identify the source of the problem. Sample analyses are only as good as their reliability, and these procedures help quantify variability.

• This exception to the rule against deception is not restricted. Everyone submitting samples for analysis is allowed to insert standards, blanks, and duplicates.

• The use of standard, blank, and duplicate samples is reported. Although sample analysis results are not “public” in the sense that anyone may see them, the QA/QC procedures should be described and made available to anyone with the right to look at the analytical data and, in that sense, are “publicly” reported.


2. At the time this topic was drafted, the newspapers were carrying stories concerning the reliability of analyses. The stories involved the criminal indictment of 13 employees of Intertek Testing Services Ltd. for failing to properly clean, maintain, and calibrate analytical equipment and calling into question up to 250,000 air, water, and soil sample analyses (US v Jeffus, et al., US District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division, case 300-CR-375-D). The Wall Street Journal reports on the Intertek case (9/22 & 25/00) suggested that the QA/QC procedures for sample testing at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal detected problems and sent no more samples to Intertek. It would be interesting to know what those procedures were and why other entities submitting samples didn’t employ them or detect the problem. If you know, let me know.
Does Corporate Sponsorship of Research Create an Inherent Conflict of Interest?

The University of Colorado (CU) recently announced that BP Amoco/ARCO contributed $10.6 million for the creation of the BP Center for Visualization as part of CU’s Boulder campus. The technology is currently being used to examine reservoirs in 3D. For the first three years of the Center's operation, research will be focused on petrochemical industry research projects. Also, three former BP employees have been hired as non-tenured CU professors. After three years, the Center is expected to become self-supporting and contribute earnings to CU.

Some CU faculty members expressed their concern about the “corporatization” of universities and the potential impact of such gifts on academic freedom. One faculty member, Ira Chernus, stated, “Most of us went into an academic career because we are committed to the search for the truth. This is exactly the kind of issue we are concerned about.”

There is an implication here that applied research is somehow “impure” or otherwise less truthful than that pursued by unfettered academic whim. While this particular gift does require that research initially be done in a particular field, is there any reason to believe that legitimate research cannot be done in this area? Is there any difference between corporate-directed research and government-directed research?

I don’t have answers to these questions but welcome answers from those of you who do.

An Eye for Gold

In column 51 (Feb. ’00), I commented on Sarah Andrews’ Bone Hunter and the ethical issues contained within the story. Andrews’ latest book, An Eye for Gold, continues to present interesting characters and interesting ethical situations. The setting is the gold exploration and mining country of northwestern Nevada. The ethical issues involve corporate and professional greed, the reliability of data, “special expertise,” and the manipulation of the law for personal gain, among others. There is also a good helping of “You know you’re a geologist when...” sayings from the Nevada Geological Society’s newsletter. I received an early look at the manuscript when Andrews asked me to perform a technical review, which was a personal treat. I admire the way Andrews is capable of capturing aspects of a variety of people, blending these aspects into characters, and weaving the characters into a story. As the story and the characters unfold, a more complex examination of motivations unfolds as well. Andrews’ books can form the basis of some interesting ethical case studies because they present far more information about the situations than is possible in the usual case study that contains only a brief description of the facts. I enjoy Andrews’ books on several levels; perhaps you will, too.

This column’s first topic describes an example of ethically approved deception. Martha Grimes, another mystery writer I enjoy, described two other examples beautifully when she wrote, “Magic was kind of like murder or like a murder mystery: distract, dissuade—that was the way. Put a clue here and at the same time call attention to something quite different over there. The way a magician uses his hands. Keep looking at one hand and so will your audience. This leaves the hand free and offstage” (The Lamorna Wink, 1999, p.1). The magician is the classic example of someone who is allowed to deceive us. So is the mystery writer, although there are rules for the mystery writer. All the clues must be provided, however much covered with distraction. As Andrews wrote me on the subject, the rules for writing a mystery are as rigid as those for a sonnet. Deception and misdirection are allowed, but only within carefully prescribed limits, or the reader cries, “Unfair!”

Fifth Year Acknowledgments

This column completes the fifth full year of publication of Professional Ethics & Practices. The column succeeds because you contribute to it. I do not claim to have all the answers. Like everyone else, I make mistakes small and large. And so I also wish to thank those who have helped catch some of those mistakes by their review of this column. In particular, my wife, Sue Abbott, AS-001, who is the first reader and who therefore catches the most mistakes. I don’t always agree with each of her comments, but they are always well-intended and thoughtful. Wendy Davidson, AIPG’s publications manager, does a great job translating my files into the layout you read. Wendy is a pleasure to work with and does far more for AIPG than most of us appreciate.

Those of you who have contributed your thoughts and experiences on a subject are the most important critics and contributors. Whether others agree with a particular view or not, each contribution is important and looks at a problem from a new direction. For example, the assertion that inserting standards, blanks, and duplicates in a sample stream, which was discussed in the lead topic of this column, presents a view of the practice I, and I suspect most of us, had not considered before. The property owner’s view prompted me to look into the reasons why this is an ethically acceptable practice. And I should tell you that I discussed this situation with Fred L. Fox, CPG-01273. Regular readers will recognize Fox as a frequent contributor with whom I tend disagree to one extent or another. There was no debate over this topic. Fox is one of the people who has made this column a challenge for me and I hope interesting for you over the past five years.

As the sixth year of this column gets underway, please make a New Year’s resolution to contribute your thoughts and ideas. Thank you.
NEW COLUMN: FOCUS ON THE STUDENT

The following article was submitted by AIPG Student Member William Jahn in response to the request put forth in last month’s Focus on The Student Column for comments from AIPG members concerning the AIPG organization and student membership. Please continue to submit any ideas and/or topics you think we should address in this column. Thank you

Jo Stanley, AIPG Headquarters Staff Geologist

Where have the rocks gone?

William H. Jahn, SA-0161

As a second-year graduate student working on a Master's degree in geology, I try to stay current with work and new ideas that are occurring in the field of geology. With respect to that, I have joined several professional organizations: American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG), Society of Economic Geologists (SEG), Geological Society of America (GSA), and the Minnesota Exploration Association (MExA).

I have tried to join the ones that are most relevant to my interests, which involve economic geology. Living in northern Minnesota has given me firsthand experience with respect to the mining industry. Besides the world-class taconite mines of the Mesabi Range, there is current exploration for and development in Cu-Ni deposits and platinum-group elements (PGEs) on the western and northern contacts of the Duluth Complex.

From the above information, you could say that I am a "hard rock" geologist. At the University of Minnesota - Duluth (UMD) Geology Department, undergraduate students typically fall into one of two categories; you are either a "hard rock" major or "environmental/hydrogeology" major. Traditionally, the UMD geology program has been a "hard rock" program. Other students with whom I have had the opportunity to talk at various meetings also thought of UMD's Geology Department as a "hard rock" program. It’s not hard to imagine why, as we are one of only two major universities in the United States located on the Precambrian Shield (Michigan Technological University being the other university). The flyer our Geology Department mails to prospective graduate students states that "...an obvious focus of research is on igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic petrology, structural geology, and economic geology...of the Precambrian."

My concern is that, as more schools shift their programs to concentrate on the environmental aspects of geology, the student is required to have less of a "hard rock" background. I feel that courses in mineralogy, igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary petrology, structural geology, and field work are the 'core' and background of geology. Once a student has gained this background and knowledge, he or she can build upon it with other courses in geochemistry, geophysics, or hydrogeology.

I am not saying that these other areas are not important. I myself have a Bachelor's degree in hydrogeology. Rather, I am saying that you need the 'core' geology background to be able to build upon that background in another areas, such as geochemistry or hydrogeology. For example, how can you understand fully the movement of fluids in a confined aquifer if you do not understand the structural properties of the rock units confining the fluid?

Here at UMD, I had to ask the geology department to add back three classes they dropped two years ago (Physical Volcanology, Optical Mineralogy, and Advanced Petrology) to have enough "hard rock" classes to graduate. Conversations with students from other institutions show similar situations. Most students seem to take only one or two classes in order to incorporate mineralogy and igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary petrology into their studies, in order to take more environmental classes.

Directly related to this trend are the faculty I see being hired. I believe that there should be an even ratio of "hard rock" and "environmental" professors to offer students a variety of courses after they have completed their 'core' geology classes. What I see happening is that, when one professor retires and another is hired in his or her place, a geochemist will be hired to replace an igneous petrologist or a structural geology professor. Now, geochemistry is an important field in geology. But I do not believe that a department needs three geochemistry professors and no structural geologist.

Prospective employers also are expressing this concern. At a recent informal meeting between graduate students and a petroleum executive, the recruiter said it is getting harder to find any qualified students to hire with a background in hard rock geology. He feels that colleges and universities are not adequately preparing today's students for careers in exploration or field work.

This lack of field work was brought up at the Minnesota Exploration Association's Annual Meeting. The meeting was held in Tower, Minnesota, in October 1999, and Dr. Jim Franklin, former Chief Scientist of the Canadian Geological Survey, was the guest speaker. Although his talk centered on volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits, he did mention that there is a downward trend of students who have the "necessary hard rock skills" for which exploration companies are looking.

In closing, I urge you to help students receive the necessary background in geology that forms the 'core' of our profession. Studies in igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary petrology, along with structural geology, are vital to overall understanding. Field work and the traditional "field camp" are also important. Once this is understood, only then can the student continue to explore the other areas of geology that make our profession so interesting and rewarding.

William H. Jahn, SA-0161, is currently a graduate student at the University of Minnesota - Duluth working on his Master's degree in geology. His research interests are Cu-Ni/PGE deposits. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Minnesota - Duluth in 1999.
Sidney Powers Memorial Award
Gerald M. Friedman, CPG-01531

Citation: To Gerald M. Friedman, educator and geological ambassador to the world, whose lifelong passion for learning, teaching, and service to others transformed sedimentology into a practical science. He inspired generations to become better scientists and oil finders.

Gerald M. Friedman has been an industry leader for 50 years, an original founding father of sedimentology research and its application to oil exploration. Gerry, through teaching, writing, and scientific analysis, is one of the great minds in the field of applied sedimentology.

Gerry’s personality inspires everyone: students, admirers, acquaintances, and members of our profession. He epitomizes and practices magnanimity and grace under pressure. He sets an example for all of us to follow to be successful in our own right. By his example, he shows us how to utilize the human dimension in all we do. How has he accomplished so much and with such grace? As we look at some of his life’s highlights, we should note that he works very hard, he triumphs over challenges, and he cares deeply about others.

Gerry was born in 1921 and moved to London in 1938 just before the Second World War broke out. He then immigrated to the United States. In 1948 he married his wife, Sue, who like himself, left Germany before the war. Gerry and Sue have been partners for more than 52 years. He joined Amoco Production Company in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1956 as research geologist, where he won distinguished honors for his scientific papers at that time.

In 1964 Gerry became a professor at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI) in Troy, New York, where he stayed for 20 years. What helped make him so effective in bridging industry and academia was his relentless leadership in his professional societies. Gerry Friedman is the only person elected to honorary membership in all four organizations of AAPG, SEPM, IAS, and the Geological Society of London. Gerry also held the offices of president and editor of SEPM, president of IAS, and vice president of AAPG.

Before he “retired” at RPI, Gerry founded the Rensselaer Center of Applied Geology in Troy, New York. Since 1985 he has been professor of geology at both the Brooklyn College of the City University of New York and the Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York, where he has achieved the esteemed rank of Distinguished Professor.

Gerry’s accomplishments continue through his publications, his students, and his warm personal touch. Many of his students and friends have been highly successful in industry, academia, and government. While a professor at RPI (1964-84) and Distinguished Professor at Brooklyn College, he has guided 54 master’s students, 37 Ph.D.’s, and 27 post-graduates/post-doctorals. Over 10,500 students have learned from Gerry’s worldwide short courses coordinated through AAPG, the University of Tulsa, the University of Houston, and Oil and Gas Consultants International (OGCI).

Gerry has written geologic papers that have shaped the thinking of generations. He has either authored or co-authored more than 300 scientific papers. Principles of Sedimentology, co-authored in 1978 with John E. Sanders of Columbia University, sold almost 30,000 copies. Principles of Sedimentary Deposits: Stratigraphy and Sedimentology, co-authored with John E. Sanders and D.E. Kopaska-Merkel in 1992, was built on the scope and success of the first textbook. He has founded three geologic journals of regional and/or international stature: Earth Sciences History, Northeastern Geology and Environmental Sciences, and Carbonates and Evaporites.

Recognition of Gerry’s contributions to petroleum geology is also well documented by the awards AAPG and leading societies have bestowed on him. These include the SEPM Twenhofel Award; the AAPG’s Distinguished Educator, Distinguished Service, and John T. Galey (Eastern Section) awards; New York’s James Hall Medal; and citations for being an Honorary Member of AAPG, SEPM, IAS, the Geological Society of London, and Sigma Gamma Epsilon.

Now in his 79th year, Gerry charges ahead as always. Clearly, Gerry has no plans to slow down. In all his years, he has never rested on his laurels. He and Sue are the proud parents of five, grandparents of 18, and great-grandparents of one!

Charles A. Sternbach

Dr. Charles S. Bartlett, CPG-04634

Dr. Charles S. Bartlett, CPG-04634, was recently honored by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) for having presented over 20 seminars and talks to colleges and universities across the eastern and central United States as a designated Visiting Geologist.

Dr. Bartlett was presented a plaque at the recent annual meeting of AAPG, the largest national and international association of geologists in the world, for his efforts to inform students and faculty on current activities in the oil and gas industry and aspects of environmental geology.

Bartlett is the chief geologist of Bartlett Geological Consultants, located in Abingdon, Virginia, where he has maintained his office for 21 years. Previously, he taught for 12 years at Emory & Henry College, where he was chairman of the department of geology.

Dr. Bartlett consults on oil and gas drilling activity in Virginia and northwest Arkansas for several clients and has also been strongly involved for the last 20 years in investigating aspects of environmental geology, such as blast damage and subsidence effects, as well as locating water supplies for Virginia communities.

He has visited campuses and made presentations to geology departments at the University of Missouri in Rolla, Marietta, Monmouth College, the University of Tennessee, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Furman University, Notre Dame, Bowling Green, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Washington & Lee University, and others. Only two other members of the AAPG have made visits to more campuses over an interval of several years.
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Applicants for certification must meet AIPG’s standards as set forth in its Bylaws on education, experience, competence, and personal integrity. If any Member or board 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. Negative information regarding an applicant’s qualifications must be specific and supportable; persons who provide information that leads to an applicant’s rejection may be called as a witness in any resulting appeal action.

Applicants for

Certified Professional Geologist

OH-William R. Beach

NJ-Robert C. Carvalho

MD-Remy Jean-Claude Hennet

MN-Carlton V. Howard, III

MI-Brian S. Palys
132 Coalmont, Walled Lake MI 48390. Sponsors: Andrew Foerg, Thomas Peters, Andrew Lonergan.

MO-Travis S. Thornton
2651 E. 26th St., Joplin MO 64804. Sponsors: Jan Tupper, Jonathan Sprecher, George Freitag.

NH-Paul M. Williams

AK-William E. Wilson
2151 Meander Dr., Anchorage AK 99516. Sponsors: Scott Blount, Bob Braunstein, Steven Dilella.

Applicant Upgrading to CPG

NY-Christopher B. Brown

Applicants for Member

CT-Marya B. Mahoney
5 Birch View Dr., Ellington CT 06029. Sponsors: Michael Susca, Lawrence Buttlen.

IN-Ronald S. McBrayer
1870 W. 58th Ave., Merrillville IN 46410. Sponsors: John Uppcraft, Mike Reese.

NV-James R. Ollerton

TX-Bradon P. Reynolds

NY-Sin Senh

New Certified

Professional Geologists

IN-Jaffery, Syed Salim Abid
4916 Oakbrook Dr., Indianapolis IN 46254, (317) 842-0722

OH-Braduy, Michael A.
4301 Lamont Dr., Kettering OH 45429, (937) 384-4200

PA-Misiolek, Teresa M.
4671 Waterfall Dr., Macungie PA 18062, (610) 966-4220

MA-Frasca, Neil J.
CPO-10537
4 Alpine Dr., Haverhill MA 01830, (978) 392-0090 x12

PR-McGregor, Derek K.
CPO-10538
New San Juan Condo, Apt. 820, Isla Verde PR 00979, (778) 754-6800 x680

OH-Harklau, Robert G.
CPO-10539
400 Lazzelle Rd., Suite 1, Columbus OH 43240, (614) 540-6833

IL-Dickens, Nancy M.
CPO-10540
150 E. Dunn St., Edwardsville IL 62025, (314) 426-0880

MI-Murray, Steven D.
CPO-10542
1357 Beaver Pond Rd., P.O. Box 418, Empire MI 49630, (231) 326-6102

IL-Sievers, Mark L.
CPO-10543
4 Halleck Ave., Edwardsville IL 62025, (314) 426-0880

CA-Laton, William R.
CPO-10544
7832 Sailboat Circle, Huntington Bch CA 92648, (714) 374-9969

NY-Obradovich, David W.
CPO-10545
32 Brand Dr., Huntington NY 11743, (212) 435-7559

New Associate Member

Jones, Gareth L.
AS-0010
Conodate International Ltd., 7 Dunrumb Business Park, Windy Arbour, Dublin 14, Ireland, 35312698464

New Student Adjuncts

CO-Omatolsa, Botosan O.
SA-0167
12207 West 2nd Pl., Apt. 304, Lakewood CO 80228, (303) 810-2685

VA-Hagie, Kevin S.
SA-0168
519 W. Market St., Harrisonburg VA 22801

IL-Ahmed, Shawkat
SA-0169
Dept. of Geol. & Envr. Geosci., Northern IL Univ., Dekalb IL 60115, (815) 753-1943

WI-Atkinson, Lee Ann
SA-0170
Dept. of Geosciences, Univ. of WI- Milwaukee, Milwaukee WI 53201, (414) 229-4561

WI-Eaton, Timothy T.
SA-0171
WI Geol. & Nat. History Survey, 3817 Mineral Point Rd., Madison WI 53705

WI-Kelly, Colleen
SA-0172
Dept. of Geosciences, Univ. of WI- Milwaukee, Milwaukee WI 53201, (414) 229-4561

WI-Lacossse, Craig J.
SA-0173
Depts. of Geosciences, UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee WI 53211

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IN MEMORY

Randall T. Chew, III
CPG-03575
October 12, 2000
Birmingham, Alabama

Frederick C. Porter
CPG-00530
Charter Member
May 25, 2000
Bakersfield, California

DECEMBER 2000 • The Professional Geologist 31
The meeting was called to order by President-Elect Fakundiny, presiding in President Pennington’s absence. Those present were Treasurer Buchanan, Editor Killey, Editor-Elect McLemore, Executive Director Sisk, Publications Manager Davidson, Membership Services Manager O’Keefe, and Advisory Board Members Hoyt, Jacobs, Knight, and Plitnik. Observers and visitors included 2001 President-Elect Cerrillo, Gareth Jones, President of the European Federation of Geologists, Bob Levich, Past-President Fails, Robert Colpitts, and David Abbott.

Reports from the Secretary, Treasurer, Editor, President-Elect, Vice President, and Executive Director were heard. Highlights of these reports included statistics on membership showing a decline in membership this past year, a continuing trend over the last few years. AIPG’s financial status has improved and is on track so far this year. Assets were increased during 1999 and are projected to increase for 2000 as well.

AIPG is actively interacting and forming alliances with associated societies such as Geological Society of America (GSA), Association of Engineering Geologists (AEG), European Federation of Geologists (EFG), Association of State Boards of Geologists (ASBOG), and Canadian Council of Professional Geologists (CCPG). The Missouri Section in St. Louis will host a joint annual meeting with AEG in 2001. A successful 1st International Professional Geology Conference with EFG, CCPG, the Spanish Survey, and University of Alicante took place in Spain this summer.

The annual meeting in 2002 will also be a joint AEG meeting and will be hosted by the Nevada Section. Hosts for the 2003 and 2004 meetings are still needed. The 2005 annual meeting will be hosted by Headquarters and will be held in Victoria, BC.

Some changes in wording to the Bylaws to clarify language concerning requirements for certification as a Certified Professional Geologist were suggested and unanimously approved.

Committees reporting included Education-Professional, Education-Academic, AIPG Foundation, Ethics, Honors and Awards, Inter-Society Liaison (written), Membership Development, National Affairs, State Affairs, and International Affairs. Highlights of some of the reports are provided below.

Membership Development discussions included revisions to the Bylaws for the Registered Member and Associate Member categories. Approval was unanimous for changes for Associate Member. Registered Member changes were tabled pending further discussion. Simplification of the approval process for the Associate and Student membership categories was approved, making it easier for “on-the-spot membership.” Discussion also centered on recruiting professors, who in turn would encourage students to join. Students’ early involvement in the organization may lead to more active participation when the students become professionals.

National Affairs announced the Washington DC Fly-In will take place May 7, 8, and 9, 2001. The Fly-In is AIPG’s lobbying effort to promote the profession, and all members are encouraged to participate in this event. The California Section participated in a “Drive-In” modeled after the Fly-In. Other Sections are encouraged to do this also.

A Blue Ribbon committee will be appointed to evaluate AIPG’s approval to Ethics Code enforcement. It was resolved to postpone official ethics actions until the Blue Ribbon committee accomplishes a review of disciplinary procedures. Gareth Jones provided helpful insight on how EFG approaches ethics and disciplinary actions.

The Continuing Professional Development proposal also stimulated much discussion. Past President Fails reported some changes to the hour requirements in his CAMP proposal. All agreed that our membership needs to be “sold” on the idea. As the proposal stands now, it would likely not be accepted by the general membership. All agreed that the current proposal should be simplified.

The proposed Wetlands policy statement was revised in response to comments after publication in TPG. One change suggested was approved. The policy statement will be published one more time with the change and will be finalized early in 2001 if no more serious comments and objections are received.

In the brainstorming session, membership development was a key item of discussion. The decline in membership is a major problem. The value of AIPG must be stated to new prospective members. AIPG services are unique and important; however, AIPG can’t sell the organization to others if it doesn’t have a clear idea of its goals and objectives itself. A new look at what is AIPG and what AIPG has to offer is needed. A new membership package is needed by Sections and Members to help “sell” the organization. A long-term business plan is needed. A committee will be established consisting of both members and non-members to review and establish goals and objectives for AIPG. Member input is needed as well. What do you want AIPG to be for you?

Meeting was adjourned until January 20, 2001.
To Attendees of the
37th Annual National Meeting of AIPG

The first annual national meeting of AIPG of the new millenium was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin October 10-14, 2000. The theme of the meeting was “LEARNING FROM THE PAST - DIRECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.” This theme was selected as an attempt to get geologists to assess how they have done things in the past, what approaches have worked, which ones were not so successful, and what directions should be taken in the future.

All short courses had large enough enrollments to be offered. The technical sessions were well attended, with lively discussions following each presentation. Two field trips were offered that augmented three of the technical sessions, and discussions by participants were again lively at each stop. We hope those of you who participated in the short courses and technical sessions left this meeting with some new approaches for tackling geologic problems.

As general chairperson for the 37th Annual National Meeting of AIPG, I hope you appreciated the planning, organization, and presentation that went into this meeting. I also hope you enjoyed the beauty and grace of the Pfister Hotel, the scheduled evening events for the group, the fall color of Wisconsin, as well as the Milwaukee food and spirit flavors provided during the meeting.

On behalf of all members of the Wisconsin Section of AIPG, I thank all attendees, as well as our sponsors and exhibitors, for helping to make the 37th Annual National Meeting of AIPG a success. We hope that the Missouri Section and all future host sections of annual meetings of AIPG will be successful.

Sincerely,

Jack W. Travis
General Chairperson
37th Annual National Meeting of AIPG
Russell G. Slayback is an uncommon fellow—a person with a remarkable and distinguished career in the corporate world and a person who, with an abiding respect for professionalism, has dedicated much of his personal time and resources to the professional societies. He has been a successful businessman and a leader in the professional societies because he couples intelligence and instinct with energy and the willingness to expend it. Fresh out of school, he started to work as a groundwater geologist for Leggette, Brashears & Graham (LBG) in 1960. By the end of the decade he was a senior hydrogeologist. In 1975 he became a partner, and a year later Vice President and Director, and in 1984 he was elevated to President and Chairman of the Board of Directors. This same diligence and dedication to purpose one sees in Russ’s professional society work. He is active in many organizations but well identified for his involvement in this Institute. When Bobby Timmons gave the citation for Russ Slayback’s receipt of the Van Couvering Award in 1996, he noted 19 different categories of service by Russ in AIPG, starting with the Northeast Section in 1974 and culminating in Institute President in 1994.

Willingness to do what needs to be done and giving the full measure of effort are hallmarks of Russ Slayback. A telling example: he served as President of the Northeast Section in 1977-78, but rather than afterward assuming the vaunted role of a past president and resting on his laurels, he stayed in the trenches and served as Editor of the Section for the next 15 years.

Russ Slayback is a native of New York City and grew up in the suburbs of southeastern New York. His father, a construction superintendent, died when Russ was 13, but he still has his mother, alert and enjoying her martinis at 93. Russ went to school at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI) to be an electrical engineer, but the indoor track coach at RPI, Jim Dunn, not unknown to this Institute, steered him to geology. He graduated in 1959 with a B.S. in geology. He met Judy, his gracious and supportive wife of four decades, about that time at a Union College football game; she was attending Syracuse University. Russ and Judy have two daughters and four grandchildren.

Russ’s company, LBG, founded in 1944, was the Nation’s first consulting firm specializing in hydrogeology. Under his tenure as President and Chairman of the Board, LBG established offices in 14 cities in 12 states. The corporation has been highly successful and over the years has conducted 6,000 individual groundwater investigations at the request of some 4,000 clients around the world. The corporation currently employs a national staff of 150 professionals. In 1998 Russ relinquished the daily administrative responsibilities of running the corporation and stepped down from his position as President. He now serves as Chairman of the Board but continues to be actively engaged in technical projects and the development of business opportunities for the long-term success of the corporation.

Russell Slayback’s principal professional work with LBG has been in the area of groundwater supply, but he has also worked extensively in groundwater contamination and mine and construction dewatering. He has done a large amount of expert witness work, mainly before administrative bodies, and some courtroom work as well. Russ’s groundwater supply work with LBG has involved projects throughout the Northeast, Ohio, Illinois, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Virginia, South Carolina, as well as Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Peru, and Yemen. He has conducted mine and quarry dewatering projects in some challenging cold weather environments like Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories, and Alaska, as well as in Nevada, Arizona, Ohio, Missouri, Virginia, and of course, the Northeast.

With all his world projects, Russ Slayback has some good standing in Texas—a fact we in Texas are proud to note. While in the New York National Guard he did active duty at Lackland in San Antonio. In 1993 his firm acquired William F. Guyton Associates, a respected hydrogeology consulting firm in Austin, and in recent years we have induced him to be a member of our Geology Foundation Advisory Council at UT Austin, where he serves not only as a valued member of the Council but also as a member of a newly formed Advisory Committee to the Bureau of Economic Geology.

While Russ is long identified with this Institute, in recent years he has been heavily involved in the American Geological Institute, of which AIPG is a long-time and active member. At AGI he served on the Executive Committee as Member-at-Large from 1995 to 1998. He has been a Trustee of the AGI Foundation since 1993. During the current year he is serving with distinction as the energetic President of the Institute. When Russ completes his term as Past President in 2001, he will have served on the Executive Committee of AGI for an unprecedented seven straight years. His tracks at AGI, as at AIPG, are deep and lasting. Both Institutes will benefit long into the future for the involvement of Russ Slayback.

In addition to long service to AIPG and AGI, Russ is a Life Member of the American Water Works Association, the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, the Association of Groundwater Scientists and Engineers, the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Northwest Mining Association, and the Environmental Professionals Organization of Connecticut. He is a Fellow of the Geological Society of America.

Russ is substantially involved in other areas of public service. He is a Charter Member of the Connecticut Board of Examiners of Environmental Professionals, having been appointed to the Board in 1995 by Governor Rowland; he has served as Board Secretary since 1997. He was Chairman of the Flood & Erosion Control Board in Westport and has been a Rotarian since 1985.

The most important criterion for the Ben H. Parker Memorial Medal, AIPG’s most distinguished award, is a con-
Response by Russell G. Slayback

The Ben H. Parker Memorial Medal is a singular honor and an honor that I never even dreamed could come to me. I thank the Honors and Awards Committee and the Executive Committee for their egregious lapses of judgment and for contributing to my delight and pride. I am awed, humbled, and deeply, deeply honored to have my name added to the legends who are Parker Medalists.

As a hydrogeologic consultant, I have been blessed by the accident of having my first job be with Leggette, Brashears & Graham, the first consulting firm to specialize in hydrogeology. There were only four hydrogeologic consulting firms in the nation when I joined the firm in 1960. It wasn’t all sunshine and roses, but eventually public and governmental recognition of environmental contamination made hydrogeology a growth industry. I was simply in the right place at the right time.

As success came to LBG and to me, I developed an interest in giving something back to the science and profession that had done well for me. It is an interest that I wish I were more successful in conveying to my younger colleagues. The fact is that the more I have tried to give back to my profession, the more my profession has given back to me. I think there is a universal truth there. I am exceedingly grateful to LBG for their support of my professional activities in an era when most consulting firms are obsessed with billable time.

Involvement with both the Northeast Section and national AIPG has been highly rewarding in many ways, but the most important has been friendships that Judy and I have enjoyed with so many wonderful people. I am tempted tonight to follow Grover Murray’s example and enumerate these friends who have meant so much to me, but I know I would leave someone out to mutual embarrassment. A great attraction of AIPG Annual Meetings is getting together with these great friends.

Reaching beyond AIPG has been a relatively new experience for me, mostly begun in the 1990s. It has been a mind-expanding and wonderful experience to work with segments of the geoscience community that are so foreign to my narrow world of hydrogeologic consulting. In particular, working with the American Geological Institute during its decade of finally realizing its potential to serve its Member Societies has been very satisfying and has opened up a whole new field of friends.

Bill Fisher is my Citationist tonight because Bill created many of the opportunities that have allowed me to reach beyond AIPG to work for unity and cooperation among all geoscientists. He violated the Texas Code of Honor to get this Yankee involved with the UT Geology Foundation, and I have enjoyed every minute of it. He is a great geologist and a great friend.

Finally, I cannot properly express my appreciation to Judy and to my daughters, Leigh and Lynn, for their unceasing and whole-hearted support for my professional activities, and their recognition that a geologist isn’t always home when his family would like him to be.
continued with uranium resources studies for the U.S. Department of Energy's (USDOE) Grand Junction (Colorado) Office in Austin, Texas and Spokane, Washington and a stint with Apache Energy & Minerals in Spokane. During 1982-83 he served as Consultant Expert for the International Atomic Energy Agency, and evaluated uranium resources in Uganda and Somalia. Thereafter, he rejoined the USDOE for the Crystalline Repository Project in Chicago and the Yucca Mountain Project in Las Vegas. These projects took advantage of his wide range of experience in hard-rock and economic geology and nuclear energy, and his long experience working with geologists and government officials in foreign countries, and applied it to the disposal of high-level radioactive waste. Bob and his family have lived in Las Vegas, Nevada, for the last 14 years.

Robert Levich is a Fellow of the Geological Society of America and the Society of Economic Geologists, and a member of the Association of Geoscientists for International Development and the American Nuclear Society. He also belongs to local and national Peace Corps associations. Bob's travels have taken him to Australia, Brazil, Canada, numerous European countries, Japan, and New Zealand, where he has acted as USDOE Representative and/or Project Manager for a number of projects related to nuclear waste management. As such, he probably knows as many geologists on the international scene as any of us, and his affability and congeniality have won him innumerable American and international personal friends. Bob's wife, Stella, and his three sons, Alex, Walter, and Leo, have been unofficial goodwill ambassadors for our country, our profession, and AIPG. Robert A. Levich truly deserves the Martin Van Couvering Memorial Award for his continued service to AIPG and for being a role model of professional geological service to the world.

Response by Robert A. Levich

When Dennis Pennington first informed me that I was the Year 2000 recipient of the Martin Van Couvering Award, I was both greatly surprised and deeply moved. I offer my sincere thanks to the Membership of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, my Citationist and long-time friend, Bob Fakundiny, the Members of the Nominating Committee, and the Members of the National Executive Committee.

Martin Van Couvering served as the Institute's President from 1963 through 1965, the first three years of AIPG's existence. In order to establish the Institute on a solid foundation, he made the Presidency a full-time occupation. His name has become synonymous with dedication and service to AIPG and with the effort to strengthen the geological sciences as a profession. The addition of my name to the distinguished list of previous Martin Van Couvering Award recipients is a great honor, as it indicates that in some small measure I have attempted to follow in his footsteps. Some of my predecessors are friends and others serve as mentors. All are part of a distinguished group who have devoted themselves to building the geologic profession. To be placed in the esteemed company of Martin Van Couvering Award recipients is a distinction for which I am truly grateful.

It is most appropriate that President-Elect Fakundiny serve as my citationist, as we have been colleagues and friends for almost 38 years. In February, 1963, the same year that Martin Van Couvering first served as President of AIPG, Bob and I met in Peace Corps training at the University of Oklahoma in Norman. We both served from 1963 through 1965 in the U.S. Peace Corps in West Africa, as geologists assigned to the Geological Survey of the Republic of Ghana. Following our completion of Peace Corps service in 1965, I joined Bob at the University of Texas at Austin for graduate study. In 1983, Bob suggested and sponsored my membership in AIPG, and as National Screening Committee Chair in 1994, he invited me to join the NSC.

My service to the Institute has been a consummate pleasure; a personal opportunity for growth, understanding, and learning; and a reward unto itself. As NSC Chairman, I am in the enviable position of learning about the careers and successes of hundreds of geologic professionals. Through examining applications and interviewing applicants, I am continuously rewarded by being introduced to interesting people and learning of the changes to and growth of the Profession of Geology: Past, Present, and Future.

My additional reward has been to meet and work with the dedicated professionals who comprise the National Screening Committee. It is obvious that the Van Couvering Award was presented to me in recognition of all the members of the NSC, their local Section counterparts, and the fine Headquarters staff that has supported the committee during my Chairmanship.

The National Screening Committee is a diverse group of individuals who have dedicated a portion of their personal time and professional concerns in support of AIPG. NSC members commonly walk the fine line between supporting AIPG's continued growth and maintaining AIPG's professional standards, and this is not always an easy task. The members of NSC examine and evaluate University transcripts and professional certificates, and carefully scrutinize sponsors' statements and professional employment verifications, endeavoring to discern a complete picture of each applicant. In a dynamic and changing professional environment, they carefully balance the pros and cons of every application, attempting to be fair to each applicant, and at the same time to uphold the august standards contained in AIPG's bylaws. The diversity of the NSC spans young geoscientists, well-established professionals, and active and interested retirees. Current NSC Members include CPGs certified during each of the four decades that AIPG has existed and who joined the Institute during 15 separate years. NSC members reside in 14 States from Florida and Massachusetts to Arizona and Oregon and include former AIPG national presidents; independent consulting geologists; university faculty; geoscientists with government agencies; members of State professional regulating boards; and industry scientists who specialize in engineering, environmental, groundwater, petroleum, and mining geology. They are united by a common dedication to the geologic profession and by a commitment of personal time to uphold the standards and support the growth of AIPG.

During my years on the NSC, several members, who have long histories of service to the Institute, have generously and repeatedly provided invaluable advice, drawn on their experience. In particular, I’d like to thank five NSC Members: Bob Northcutt, Sam Evans, Larry Austin, Travis Hughes, and John Philley, for their patience in discussing complex special
cases and interpretations of the AIPG Bylaws. Two former
NSC Chairs, Bob Fakundiny and Steve Testa, have also been
selfless in providing help and guidance.

I particularly wish to acknowledge and thank one former
and one current AIPG staff member. From 1997 through 1999,
I had the extreme good fortune to work with Karen Spaulding
to set up the current screening system. Without Karen’s ded-
ication, intelligence, experience, and patience, the current
screening process would never have been developed or
implemented. Following Karen’s departure, Catherine
O’Keefe has most ably carried on the burden of staff support
with caring, good humor, and a heartfelt dedication to do
things right. Karen and Cathy bear much of the responsi-

The Public Service Award, established by AIPG in 1982
and renamed in 1992 the John T. Galey, Sr. Memorial Public
Service Award, recognizes members who have distin-
guished themselves and the Institute by giving expert testi-
mony to governmental units, by serving on governmental com-
missions and committees, and by providing geological expertise
where it is needed by the public at large. AIPG
Charter/Emeritus Member Dr. James Hadley Williams, CPG-
00374, an outstanding public servant, advocate of the geo-
logic profession and AIPG, has distinguished himself in a
public service career spanning nearly 50 years. Heed this
abridged list of accomplishments and you will know why Jim
is indeed a deserving recipient of the Institute’s prestigious
honor.

• Jim taught at the University of Missouri in 1951 and 1952
during graduate school, and served the Missouri State
Geological Survey as a field geologist from 1952 to 1954.
• During the Cold War, he enlisted and spent five years
(1954-1959) in the United States Air Force providing geo-
ic expertise relating to evacuation routes south through
the former Soviet Union and the Middle East. He gradu-
ated from Officers Candidate School during this military
stint. Jim directed field surveys and related missile com-
putations in the US, Europe, and in areas of North Africa
that mostly had never been previously mapped.
• From 1960 to 1983, Jim served as Section Chief of the
Engineering Geology Section of the Missouri Department
of Natural Resources (MDNR). He became the Principal
Geologist in 1983 and attended to that role until 1986.
• In 1986 Jim was appointed as State Geologist and Director
of the MDNR Division of Geology and Land Survey
(DGLS). Accommodating the citizens of Missouri and
beyond, he remained in this position for 14 years.
• He was an active member of at least 14 professional organi-
izations, serving on the Missouri Board of Registered
Geologists, a Subject Matter Expert for the Association of
State Boards of Geology, a member of the Association of
State Dam Safety Officials, ASTM, and a member of the
Association of American State Geologists (AASG), where
he chaired the Professional Affairs Committee.
• As a member of the AASG Liaison Committee, he inter-
acted with the federal Office of Management and Budget,
United States Geological Survey, Office of Surface Mining,
United States Environmental Protection Agency, United
States Department of Energy, and others in the effort to
provide natural resource management and safety for the
public.
• Jim was second Chairman of the Central United States
Earthquake Consortium State Geologists, which produces
earthquake probability and safety maps. He also served
in Costa Rica in 1992 as a panelist on a US and Latin
American Earthquake Risk session.
• As a player on the Member Council of Professional
Geological Organizations, Jim assisted in the develop-
ment of the model for registration laws concerning profes-

Jim Williams was honored by his AIPG colleagues recent-
ly as the AIPG Missouri Section bestowed upon him an award
created to acknowledge extraordinary careers in geology by
AIPG Missouri Members. The award bears his name to spe-
cially honor Jim’s lifetime of profound important conquests
in professional geology. The AIPG Missouri Section
announced the instauration of the James Hadley Williams
Outstanding Career Achievement Award and the inaugural
issuance to the award’s namesake on August 4, 2000.

In a fitting testimony to the enormity of Jim’s career accom-
plishments, on August 4, 2000, about 300 of Jim’s family, pro-

Citation for

James H. Williams, CPG-00374
2000 Recipient of the
John T. Galey, Sr.
Memorial Public Service Award
John L. Bogner, CPG-08341, Citationist

The Public Service Award, established by AIPG in 1982
and renamed in 1992 the John T. Galey, Sr. Memorial Public
Service Award, recognizes members who have distin-

• In his spare time, Mr. Williams is a longtime member of
Rolla, Missouri’s Rotary Club, a grain and livestock farmer,
and as an active pilot is a member of the Civil Air Patrol
with a commercial license and instructor certificate.

In a fitting testimony to the enormity of Jim’s career accom-
plishments, on August 4, 2000, about 300 of Jim’s family, pro-

• As a member of the AASG Liaison Committee, he inter-
acted with the federal Office of Management and Budget,
United States Geological Survey, Office of Surface Mining,
United States Environmental Protection Agency, United
States Department of Energy, and others in the effort to
provide natural resource management and safety for the
public.
• Jim was second Chairman of the Central United States
Earthquake Consortium State Geologists, which produces
earthquake probability and safety maps. He also served
in Costa Rica in 1992 as a panelist on a US and Latin
American Earthquake Risk session.
• As a player on the Member Council of Professional
Geological Organizations, Jim assisted in the develop-
ment of the model for registration laws concerning profes-

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in professional geology. The AIPG Missouri Section
announced the instauration of the James Hadley Williams
Outstanding Career Achievement Award and the inaugural
issuance to the award’s namesake on August 4, 2000.

In a fitting testimony to the enormity of Jim’s career accom-
plishments, on August 4, 2000, about 300 of Jim’s family, pro-
fessional associates, employees, and friends attended Jim’s retirement dinner party. Almost twenty-five speakers, including a State Senator and other high-ranking state officials, presented nearly two dozen accolades in the forms of Gubernatorial resolution, Senate resolution, speeches, commemorative plaques, and other beautiful mementos.

Jim is very proud of his family, and justly so, as he tells that he would have spent a lifetime simply treading water without family support. Marilyn and Jim have one child, Lynn, who is a career nurse and whose husband is a career pilot. They have twin daughters, each of whom has a child, making Marilyn and Jim great-grandparents.

In his request of this author to provide this citation, Jim remained the humble servant as he wrote, “I suggest that not too much attention be directed to me, rather toward what you see as the merits and need of those whose professional career is or could be in the public sector.” This Citationist would respond, for those interested to learn how to honestly evaluate the return based on benefits to others, rather than one’s personal gain. And given the nature of geologic employment using the broadest of context interpretation, that return has a financial measure of gains from safety protection as well as economic gain from resources found and developed.

For those whose service in geology is mainly that of professional roles, AIPG serves as an essential support. The political and other attacks of government to advance self-serving needs are taking their toll. There are no one-way public service streets. AIPG must have the support by a membership representing the breadth of geologists in all disciplines of geology. No one discipline, or role as public service, can function effectively and properly without the support and participation of others.

What is the future of public service? Rewards should remain, but difficulties will increase. Public service is the personal contact and personal awareness of people affected by any variety of circumstances in which geology plays a role. Public service is “up close and personal,” to reuse a phrase. But change is afoot in the land. The ease of communication and conducting business is a blessing and a curse. Electronic communication is an absolute must as a part of our profession, but it will be the downfall of young geologists, public service, and professional organizations such as AIPG if electronic communication zaps personal involvement. If one is physically distant from the action, perception replaces knowledge. Disinterest replaces interest. Decisions and concerns are misplaced or not understood. Being in the middle of action or confrontation is not always pleasant, but it is the most effective means of participation. Without participation, there is limited value of public service. And without participation, AIPG will not survive as an effective organization. And without that effectiveness, the role of the geologist will gradually become more invisible and ineffective.

There is a disturbing trend that is beginning to permeate the profession, including public service, professional organizations as AIPG, political and other sectors. Bad attitudes. I recently read an article written by a person responsible for selecting potential pilots for this particular regional air carrier. There was the expected ability to quickly master a complex computer-focused cockpit. The ability to handle rapidly changing events and other flying skills are emphasized. However, one non-flying quality is of primary importance: screening for attitude. Regardless of skills, an appearance of a bad attitude meant disqualification. Certainly, attitudes have some innate causes. However, attitudes also are acquired. Who is the PRP (Potentially Responsible Party), to use regulatory lingo, causing others to have bad attitudes? Pogo identified the PRP sometime ago. Us. If we wander around with a so-what approach—AIPG can take care of itself, not my responsibility, home at 5:00, Rome burns—the future is not particularly bright. Like going bankrupt, if dinner is left unattended, instead of chicken we get feathers. If we get up and go with a winning attitude, so will AIPG, so will our young geologists, so will public service, and so will our profession. But it starts with us.

Public service cannot be all things to all people. Restraints are a must. The boundaries have to be watched constantly, and that too involves others in the various disciplines of geology or in any government agency. Overstepping those boundaries is a justified cause for complaints.

Public service is not limited to an occupation in government. It is an essential part of an occupation in any branch of employment. Public service is a responsibility to the profession, to those affected by the practice of geology, and to those who someday may become geologists. Therein lies the hope and the need for AIPG to prosper and grow in purpose and membership.

Response by James H. Williams

I am fortunate to have been a part of a state geological survey that has featured public service during its 150 years of existence. Our Missouri state geologists, especially in the last 100 years, established public service roles that created the fundamental mission of the Survey.

Tom Beveridge, former Missouri State Geologist, was an AIPG founding member and served as the first national Secretary. I am also honored in having my AIPG membership certificate signed by Tom as AIPG’s first Secretary and by Martin VanCouvering as President. Tom was “Mr. Public” and lived a role of public service.

I say all of this because few, and certainly not I, create very much that is soley our own efforts. We use, build on, and hopefully advance the work of others in our profession. AIPG, with its emphasis on work ethics and professionalism, brings us all into the role of public responsibility.

To be awarded recognition as a recipient of the John T. Galey, Sr. Memorial Public Service Award is an honor far beyond what I could have imagined as a new AIPG recruit in 1964. Even then, it was apparent AIPG was being developed so that one could have a better professional career in geology, whatever that career might be. Mine happened to be one in a public service organization.

A public service career should please even the most conservative fiscal analyst! That does mean evaluating the return on the investment of public service from a perspective of future rather than immediate benefits. It also means evaluating the return based on benefits to others, rather than one’s personal gain. And given the nature of geologic employment using the broadest of context interpretation, that return has a financial measure of gains from safety protection as well as economic gain from resources found and developed.

For those whose service in geology is mainly that of public responsibility, AIPG serves as an essential support. The political and other attacks of government to advance self-serving needs are taking their toll. There are no one-way public service streets. AIPG must have the support by a membership representing the breadth of geologists in all disciplines of geology. No one discipline, or role as public service, can function effectively and properly without the support and participation of others.
Citation for
Travis H. Hughes, CPG-03529
2000 Recipient of the Award of Honorary Membership
Citationist, Philip E. LaMoreaux, CPG-00880

Dr. Travis Hughes has the unique background and experience that would make him eligible to succeed in any field of geoscience. He has served with distinction for more than thirty years in the field of geology, and his experience includes research and project management in the areas of geology, hydrogeology, geomorphology, geochemistry, and geophysics. Throughout his career he has attained recognition as a gentleman, scholar, educator, and public servant and has truly been an honor to the profession of geology.

Travis received his B.A. and M.S. degrees in geology at Vanderbilt University. He completed his doctorate in geology at the University of Colorado in 1967. His earliest professional experience was in 1960 as Chief Geologist with a construction company in Nashville, Tennessee; later, in 1962, he served as an Instructor of Geology at the University of Colorado. In 1967 he served as geochemist with the U.S. Geological Survey Isotope Geology Branch, and previously, in 1966, he became a Professor of Geology and Geochemistry at the University of Alabama. Later he became Chairman of the Department of Geology and Geography at the University of Alabama. In 1982 Travis became Vice President with P. E. LaMoreaux and Associates, Inc. (PELA); and in 1984, while still employed with PELA, he was appointed Senior Staff Scientist for the Environmental Institute for Waste Management Studies at the University of Alabama. Before retirement he became Senior Consultant with the firm Hydrologic Consultants, Inc. of Colorado. In his retirement, he serves as President, Hughes Consultants, Ltd.

Dr. Hughes is a member of a number of regional and national geological societies and holds professional registration and certification in twelve states as well as the American Institute for Professional Geologists (AIPG). He is a member of the American Geological Institute, AIPG (Past President), Association of Groundwater Scientists and Engineers, Colorado Groundwater Association, Geological Society of America, and the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists. To illustrate his leadership, he was the recipient of the Waldemar Lindgren Citation Award for Excellence in Research (International Award of the Society of Economic Geologists) in 1968, Mexico City, Mexico; the U.S. Representative at a Conference on Remobilization of Ore Deposits, Sardinia, in 1968; and the recipient of NASA Citation for Innovative Research in 1978. He received the Award for Distinguished Achievement in the Earth Sciences (Federation of Lapidary and Mineralogical Societies) in 1979; Certificate of Merit (AIPG) in 1983; and has served as President or member of sixteen different professional societies, advisory boards, task forces, and committees within the geologic profession.

Dr. Hughes has served AIPG in an outstanding manner in many ways. A summary of this service is as follows: He joined AIPG in 1976, was elected President of the Alabama Section in 1979, and served on the National Advisory Board in 1978-1979 and on the National Executive Committee in 1978-1983. He became President-Elect in 1985 and served as President in 1986.

Beginning in the late 1980s, he was among the group of Past-Presidents who worked to revitalize the AIPG Foundation. He served as Program Chairman for the 1980 Annual Meeting in Mobile; was a member of the National Screening Committee (1988-90 and 1997-present); served on the National Tellers Committee (1998-1999); served on the Task Force for Continuing Professional Development (1997-present); served as Chairman of the Examination Subcommittee (1997-present); as Trustee, AIPG Foundation (1987-present); and as member of the AIPG Foundation Awards Committee.

Response by Travis H. Hughes

First, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to Phil LaMoreaux for serving as my Citationist, and for his friendship over the past 34 years.

One of my earliest recollections from childhood is that of playing among large crystals of feldspar, mica, and spodumene in the storage yards of the Consolidated Feldspar Company in Keystone, South Dakota, where my father was superintendent of the mill. As a teenager, I recall prospecting in Arizona with my maternal grandfather, and visiting the copper mines with my uncle. Perhaps it was inevitable that I took a geology course in college, became fascinated and infatuated with “the study of the earth,” and adopted geology as a “lifestyle” and profession. Nearly 45 years after taking that first course in geology, I look back without regret.

My thanks to Suzy, my wife of 42 years, who has been a willing partner in the geologic world and in my personal life. My two children, both with degrees in geology, have perhaps been unduly influenced by my lifestyle. However, I am currently working on a mineral collection for my grandsons. Conceivably, a few years from now there will be another Travis Hughes with whom the profession will have to contend.

I believe strongly in the principles for which AIPG stands—education, competence, ethics, and professionalism. As a consequence, AIPG has been the primary professional organization in which I have expended my energies for the past 25 years. My investment in AIPG has returned enormous satisfaction, strong friendships, and a sense of pride.

I thank you sincerely for the recognition of Honorary Membership. I am proud to be a geologist, privileged to be a member of AIPG, and humbled by this honor from such an outstanding organization.
Recipient of the
PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Presented by
Dennis Pennington, 2000 President

Myrna M. Killey, CPG-06033 (Illinois/Indiana), in recognition of her outstanding dedication to AIPG as Editor of The Professional Geologist. Myrna has contributed untold hours as well as personal resources in the pursuit of excellence of AIPG’s professional news-journal.

REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS
FOR AIPG 2001 AWARDS

The 2001 AIPG Awards Committee is seeking nominations for future recipients of the Ben H. Parker Memorial Medal, the Martin Van Couvering Memorial Award, the John T. Galey, Sr. Memorial Public Service Award, and Honorary Membership. The qualifications for these awards can be found below. Nominations for these awards, accompanied by supporting statement, should be sent by DECEMBER 12, 2000, to AIPG Headquarters, c/o Honors and Awards Chr., 8703 Yates Drive, Suite 200, Westminster, CO80031-3681.

BEN H. PARKER MEMORIAL MEDAL

The Ben H. Parker Memorial Medal is the Institute’s most distinguished award. It was established by the Executive Committee in 1969 in posthumous honor of a truly great leader, who devoted much of his life to improve the quality of geology and geologists and the services they provide. The medal is awarded to individuals who have long records of distinguished and outstanding service to the profession.

The most important criterion for this medal is a continual record of contribution to the profession of geology. A wide variety of contributions can be considered, such as (a) the education and training of geologists, (b) professional development of geologists, (c) service to the Institute, (d) leadership in the surveillance of laws, rules, and regulations affecting geology, geologists, and the public, and (e) activity in local and regional affairs of geologists.

MARTIN VAN COUVERING MEMORIAL AWARD

The Martin Van Couvering Memorial Award was established by the Executive Committee in 1979 in posthumous honor of the first president of the Institute. Martin Van Couvering made the presidency a full-time occupation for the first two years of the Institute’s history. His dynamic leadership, diplomacy, and organizational abilities established the solid foundation from which the Institute has grown. Few, if any, have given so much to the Institute.

The most important criterion for the Martin Van Couvering Memorial Award is service to the Institute. As in other awards, a wide variety of contributions to the Institute may be considered. By far the most important contribution a geologist can make to the Institute is that of time. It is the contributions by individuals to the Sections, the committees, and special projects that enable the Institute to enhance the practice of geology.

JOHN T. GALEY, SR., MEMORIAL PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

The American Institute of Professional Geologists’ Public Service Award was established by the Executive Committee in 1982 in recognition of one of its primary purposes: service to the public. In 1992, it was renamed the John T. Galey, Sr., Memorial Public Service Award, in posthumous honor of our fourth President, whose long professional career was a continuum of service to both the geological and the general public.

Recognition of public service is important because so many Members have distinguished themselves and the Institute by giving expert testimony to governmental commissions and committees, and by providing geological expertise where it was needed by the public at large.

The application of geology to the needs of the general public may be in many different forms. Recipients of this award have outstanding records of public service on the national, state, or local level well beyond their normal professional responsibilities.

AWARD OF HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Since 1984, AIPG has conferred Honorary Membership to those who have an exemplary record of distinguished service to the profession and to the Institute.

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

The Outstanding Achievement Award was established by the 1989 Executive Committee to honor a non-member of AIPG who is widely recognized as a major contributor to the profession of geology. The award is not necessarily given annually, but only when the Awards Committee recommends an outstanding candidate to the Executive Committee for their consideration.
Russell Slayback receiving the Ben H. Parker Memorial Medal
Robert Levich receiving the Martin Van Couvering Memorial Award
James Williams receiving the John T. Galey, Sr., Memorial Public Service Award
Travis Hughes receiving the Award of Honorary Membership. Citationist John Rold in center of photo.
Outgoing Executive Committee Officers Myrna Killey, William Hoyt, and William Knight receive tokens of appreciation.
Myrna Killey receives Presidential Certificate of Merit.
David Voight, Jack Travis, and Bill Fetter.
Bill Fetter presents award to Jack Travis.
Jack Travis presents award to Bernd Rehm.
Steve Ales receives section award.
John Rold presents citation for Hughes.
Robert Colpitts, Jack Travis, and William Siok
37TH ANNUAL AIPG MEETING, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN