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THE PRESENT IS THE KEY TO THE FUTURE

Most geologists will note the similarity of the title to that classic phrase of Sir Archibald Geikie: "The present is the key to the past." The similarity is not fortuitous. The original phrase was intended to explain the concept of Uniformitarianism, whereby past geologic conditions and processes could be understood by observing present day situations. It takes little imagination to show that the geologic conditions, processes and effects observed today can also be used as a geological guide for the future. In other words, the much needed and necessary continuation of the geologist's activities, carried into planning, development and utilization of Earth resources.

In its more traditional role, geology is the study of Earth history, but look around and you will see housing developments on landslide-prone slopes; highways and hospitals constructed on fault zones; garbage dumped into rivers; metals wasted away to rust; buildings subsiding; erosion stripping soil from the land; floods devastating cities and towns; stepped-up eutrophication of lakes; wasted fuel and mineral resources; damaged coastlines; and a host of similar problems. And also realize that many of these problems have been caused by man and were avoidable in the first place.

Who will investigate the sedimentation of our coastal areas to help control the fragile biological balance? Who will utilize remote sensing for land use inventories, environmental monitoring, energy and mineral resources, or continually evaluate our new "eyes"? Who will inform the decision makers of the hazards from earthquakes, landslides, subsidence, and flooding? Who will investigate and evaluate our mineral fuels, sand and gravel, water, and metallic mineral resources? The answer to all of these questions, and to many more that could be added, is you, the geologist. You, who know so well the value and usefulness of "The present is the key to the past" must now turn and recognize that "The present is the key to the future".

Today, there are more than enough emotional articles on the future of Earth's environment. They range in character from "no hope at all" to the very opposite swing of the pendulum "there's nothing to worry about". As Peter Flawn put it so well, "While someone should continue to sound the alarm, the major effort should be addressed to putting out the fire." But who will put out the fire? Who can best take his historic expertise of the Earth and put it to use? The geologist is the most likely candidate. Carried one step further, he is a candidate whose talents are in need and who can make a significant and lasting contribution. But only if he realizes why

his input is necessary for future planning and developments, and is willing to do something about it.

Most of the problems cited earlier where geological input was necessary have developed primarily because there was little if any geological advice, recommendations, or assistance sought; and to be truthful, none was offered. This is our typical low profile, our lack of communications, and our reluctance to get involved.

This lack of geologic information as part of the decision-making process also can be attributed, in part, to the format of geological data. There is, in fact, a considerable amount of geological information, but it is not only scattered far and wide, but also in a plethora of styles and formats that are extremely difficult for the public to decipher.

Decisions are made daily at the local level that also lack geological input because local government usually does not have a geologist on their staff. They usually are not advised by the profession of the contributions and benefits of geological expertise. In fact, it is probably the geological input at the local government level that is most critical and necessary now and in the foreseeable future.

We can no longer sit on this wealth of information, particularly in light of the requirements in recent legislation. Geology must contribute to HUD 701 planning, the Surface Mine Reclamation and Control Act, Section 208 of the Water Pollution Control Act, the Dam Safety Act and a host of others.

The so-called Law of Uniformitarianism can be extended to look ahead, not just behind. On many projects that involve many millions of dollars, the geologist's advice and expertise is sought after (witness Charles P. Berkey and the New York City aqueduct system). One could say that the major projects will have geological assistance, particularly now with required Environmental Impact Statements. This could also be said of the "Energy Crisis" that includes government and industry seeking the answers to one of man's most critical problems. But this is not enough. So many more projects require geological input and there are presently not enough of us getting into the thick of it. It is no passing bandwagon, but an area of vital importance that is truly an extension of basic geological research. We can and must use our geological expertise in the areas of mineral resources, landslides, recycling, water pollution, erosion, flooding, land-use planning, and so many more of the environmental problems that face us now or will confront us in the future. Geology is in a unique situation to extend its own domain towards an area that should be its responsibility.

Peter Lessing, CPGS - Guest Editor

CONCERNING LEGISLATION

APGS Washington Report

(The following report was submitted by James U. Hamersley, APGS Washington Counsel)

On September 19, 1978, the Legislative & Regulatory Committee of the Association held its bi-monthly luncheon in Washington, DC. Dr. H. William Menard, Director of the U. S. G. S., was the guest speaker. He spoke on "The Future of the U. S. Geological Survey".

Dr. Menard gave a brief history of the 100-year old Geological Survey. He stressed its growing role in the area of regulation which started in the 1950's and 1960's because of a national concern about the environmental and mineral resource areas. The main thrust of Dr. Menard's speech was about the future effects that greater restraints in spending will have on the Survey, while it is faced with its new responsibilities. Dr. Menard recognized the problem the Survey faces in staying within its budget.

One effect of less spending will mean a new approach to problem solving. Whereas in the past the Survey solved problems as they arose and was restricted to the use of certain disciplines, the new approach will be more interdisciplinary. This technique will allow the Survey to be more flexible and result in a more diverse work force in the Survey. More work will be done by the Survey for other areas of government.

After these short remarks, Dr. Menard continued to explain changes in the Survey by addressing questions from the audience. In response to a question about the Survey's new areas of heavy involvement, Dr. Menard cited nuclear waste disposal, natural resources evaluation, and a systems analysis of water availability. Dr. Menard also expected the regulatory responsibilities of the Survey to continue in response to solving regulatory problems. He characterized the Survey as both a scientific and regulatory agency.

Although Dr. Menard was also asked where the Survey would have less involvement, he was less specific. He recognized that in order for the Survey to expand in the areas mentioned there would have to be corresponding cutbacks, possibly in the Survey's map distribution. At this early date in his directorship, he could not be more specific in citing the areas these cutbacks would be in. He did think such an evaluation would be easier in about six months time.

In answer to a question about the future of the Survey's budget, Dr. Menard spoke about the need for the Survey to be responsive. He expected that the more the Survey satisfies the needs of energy, resources, and conservation, the more likely it is that the Survey's budget will increase. When asked about the Survey's role in helping developing countries Dr. Menard answered that if the need is there and it relates to the overall "mission" of the Survey, the Survey will act. A caveat to this is if a choice must be made between solving a problem here or abroad, the Survey's priority must be in the United States. Dr. Menard expressed this enthusiasm in response to two of the last questions to be asked. The first involved the propriety of the Survey's use of advisory, outside communications. Dr. Menard supported such an approach as long as it was organized, since it furthers the Survey's overall goal in solving problems. The second question dealt with the role of the geologist in the political process. Dr. Menard advocates an active role since geologists should have the same political

input as any other group might.

Dr. Menard concluded the questions and the luncheon by answering a question concerning functions of the Survey which are sometimes exercised by other agencies. As a means to stop such reallocation of duties, Dr. Menard suggested serious work with agency committees.

The luncheon of September 19 was the APGS' largest turnout and proved to be an interesting and informative afternoon.

The Javit's Bill

In the September PRESIDENT'S REPORT, President Murray called attention to the possible development of a bill by Senator Javit's office relating to geological education and activity. There has been some misunderstanding on the part of some members as to the APGS stand in regard to the proposed bill and President Murray would like to offer the following clarification.

The APGS is neither pushing nor taking part in the development of the bill. At such time as the bill is forthcoming, the APGS would like to review it and to influence it in the interest of geologists and the national welfare.

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COMMITTEE ON DIVESTITURE

(The April issue of the PGS newsletter carried an announcement by Nenad Spoljaric, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Divestiture, in regard to the intention of the Committee to compile and maintain a file on matters related to divestiture. The follow-up action of the Committee is reported by Spoljaric in a letter to President Murray which is reproduced below in its entirety)

Dear Grover:

It is indeed a pleasure for me to report that the Ad Hoc Committee on Divestiture has completed its work of compiling a file on matters related to both vertical and horizontal divestiture. The file is arranged in three sections: (1) catalog cards, (2) reference lists, and (3) original materials.

The catalog cards were prepared for selected items only. Each card contains the following information: title, author, whether or not the original material is available in our file, and, on the back of the card, a brief summary, if available to us at the time the card was prepared. In the case of Congressional hearings and other reports published by the federal government, we have also included the Library of Congress numbers so that such reports can be quickly located in libraries employing the same system (most of them do). The cards are grouped according to the sources; Federal government, American Petroleum Institute, oil companies, etc.

There are five reference lists in our file. Three of the lists were obtained from the American Petroleum Institute, one was prepared by the American Gas Association (sent to us by Frank Jacobeen), and one was prepared by our Committee. The three API lists contain references to divestiture (vertical and horizontal) and editorials which appeared in more than 300 newspapers throughout the country. The AGA list deals with the horizontal divestiture only and contains a variety of sources of materials on this subject. The list prepared by our Committee deals

with the references to various Congressional hearings and report prepared by the federal government agencies only. All of these lists are intended for quick reference to various sources.

The third section of our file contains the original materials. We have only a few items in our file. Most of the material however, can be either obtained from or studied at the American Petroleum Institute office in Washington (2101 L Street NW, Washington DC 20037). We suggest that those APGS members who wish to utilize the API facilities make the necessary arrangements beforehand by contacting one of the following API officers: Mary Ellen McGlone (general divestiture, both horizontal and vertical; telephone (202) 457-7000) Ray Connolly (newspaper editorials; telephone (202) 457-7000) and Dr. Michael Canes (economic studies pertinent to divestiture; telephone (202) 457-7102).

A very thorough report on divestiture prepared by the Chevron Oil Company entitled "The Facts About Divestiture" is also in our file. It has been kindly loaned to us by our member Ygnacio Bonillas (1080 Chestnut Street, San Francisco, CA 94109) and it should be returned to him when the work of the Committee is completely terminated.

We have done our best to assemble a file as complete as possible in spite of the limited amount of time that each member of the Committee was able to dedicate to this work. I have forwarded the complete file to Jim Hamersley in Washington where it will be kept and, we hope, used.

I would like to take this opportunity to offer, on behalf of the Committee, several specific recommendations for the utilization of the materials in the file.

1. The existence of the file should be announced in the "Professional Geological Scientist" and it should be made available for use by the APGS members.

2. The file should be used by various APGS Committees as the need for the material in the file arises.

3. The official APGS position on divestiture should be sent to as many newspapers as possible with an abbreviated statement of the nature and purpose of APGS.

4. Congressmen, particularly those directly involved in divestiture, should be made aware of the official APGS position.

5. The APGS members who agree with the official position should be urged to communicate their views to their Congressmen. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment warrant special attention at the present time.

6. We strongly recommend that the Executive Committee give serious consideration to bringing the factual data on energy related matters, including divestiture, to the attention of high school and college level teachers. The objective education in this field within the framework of our free enterprise system, is of the utmost importance if we are to avoid serious energy crises in the future. We suggest that the initial contact be made through the National Association of Geology Teachers, Inc. (P. O. Box 368, Lawrence, KS 66044).

I have arranged with the API to have my name put on their mailing list to receive up-dates of their reference lists which are issued every 6 to 8 months. After I receive such lists I shall forward them to Jim Hamersley to be placed in the file.

Although the major and most important work of our Committee is completed, I recommend that the Committee remain active for at least several more months

so that the file can be kept up-to-date.

If you have any specific questions or comments about our work and our file, please let me know.

Sincerely,

/s/ Nenad Spoljaric
Chairman, Ad Hoc
Committee on Divestiture

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SMART COMPUTER

The first practical voice-operated "intelligent" terminal for data entry into computers will be on display at booth #521 at the Society of Exploration Geophysicists Exposition being held in San Francisco October 29-November 2. The new voice entry system was announced earlier this year by Interstate Electronics Corporation, 707 E. Vermont Avenue, Anaheim, CA 92803.

According to Interstate's Voice Products Manager, Dan Fink, a major oil exploration company has been using the Intelligent Voice Terminal for several months and has recently purchased additional equipment. Geophysicists for the oil company use ordinary telephones in cities around the U. S. to talk information directly into a computer located at the company's data center.

Fink pointed out that, faced with complex computer codings, batch processing problems and hundreds of geological terms, these scientists now enter complicated well-hole and formation data into the central computer using natural language. The Interstate Intelligent Voice Terminal at the other end of the phone line automatically encodes the spoken information into computer language.

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UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA ENERGY RESOURCES CENTER

A \$1.8 million project for the creation of a unique data file on oil and gas production and reserves has been awarded to the University of Oklahoma Energy Resources Center by the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE).

The \$1,850,000 is for the first year of a proposed three-year \$6.4 million project and is the first major contract for OU's newly established Energy Resources Center, announced OU President Paul F. Sharp. The contract includes the option for DOE to continue funding for the second and third years.

"The University of Oklahoma has been active in energy research for many years. We established the first school of petroleum geology in the nation, we have educated many of the nation's leading geologists and engineers, and now, through this significant contract, we will become the nation's center for oil and gas information," Sharp said. "In addition to assuring the University's position at the forefront of this field, the contract will have an impact on OU's education programs and on our energy-producing state."

The project is being administered through DOE's Energy Information Agency, which collects data on production and reserves of crude oil and natural gas in the United States, explained Dr. Charles Mankin, interim director of the OU Energy Resources Center. The data collected by the agency are used by the

government in planning its energy policies.

"We will build a unique file on all oil and gas fields in the United States and, to the extent possible, all reservoirs in those fields," explained Mankin. "In effect, we will be serving as THE nation's center for the collection and processing of oil and gas information."

Data for the file will be obtained through questionnaires being sent by the Energy Information Agency to all oil and gas operators. The operators will submit information on their production and reserves and that data will be entered into a machine-retrievable system.

"Our first task will be to develop a system to handle the data", Mankin noted. "One the data are entered, we will perform a number of data validation tests to determine the accuracy of the information received."

To perform this task, the OU Energy Resources Center will have to employ a number of additional people, Mankin said. Eventually, as many as 80 people may be involved in the project.

"We will probably use quite a few graduate students, which will give them a unique indepth educational experience," he added.

The government will use the system to obtain information such as the amount of crude oil or gas available at any specific time, or other data that can be used in making energy policies or decisions.

Similar data have been supplied in the past by agencies working within the industry, Mankin said. "Many people just refused to believe that information because it has been provided by industry-sponsored agencies. But most people in the industry recognize the necessity for such information and want to see the data compiled and processed by someone with knowledge of the subject."

The Energy Resource Center, which will be housed temporarily in OU's Physical Sciences Center, is still in the initial stages of development. It was first proposed by the University in early 1977 to provide the manpower and technology for improving the development of present and potential energy sources, primarily the fossil fuels. Mankin was appointed interim director in April.

The center's thrust will be to focus the expertise at OU toward the development of new knowledge related to energy resources; provide government officials and private industry with information that will help them address energy problems, and develop an energy information service by creating and maintaining computerized files of petroleum and other energy resource data.

In addition to the activity required by this contract, the Energy Resources Center's Office of Information Systems Programs also has under its direction several energy contracts including the Petroleum Data System and the Computerized Resource Information Bank which is the mineral resource data base for the U. S. Geological Survey.

"The expertise of Jerlene Bright, director, and the staff of the Information Systems Program in developing and maintaining very large petroleum data files was the key to our getting this project," Mankin said.

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RESOURCES, LOCATION MAKE AFRICA IMPORTANT
(The following was excerpted from the September 1, 1978 issue of the "Citizens for the Republic")

Senator Frank Church (D-Ida.), the liberal who

is in line to take over as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee next January, remarked not long ago that the U. S. has "no vital interest in Africa" and shouldn't be so worried about Soviet efforts to increase their influence in that part of the world.

"Let's consider some statistics," responded the newsletter, "America's Future", to Church. "Should the Soviet Union succeed in gaining control over the enormous natural resources of southern Africa, this is what they would have:

"Ninety percent of the world's uranium; 90 percent of the total platinum reserves; 80 percent of the world's gold; 80 percent of its vanadium, a steel toughener; 76 percent of its high-grade metallurgical chromite, a critical mineral in all stainless steel products such as missiles, jet engines, tank armor and surgical tools; and 75 percent of the world's manganese, an essential steel strengthener, non-existent in the U. S."

The newsletter further pointed out the importance to the Free World of maintaining control over the African sea lanes on which vital Middle Eastern oil is transported to Europe and the U.S. The strategic significance of Africa in this regard can scarcely be exaggerated, given the massive buildup of the Soviet navy at the same time that the U. S. has been cutting back on naval strength.

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STATE SECTION NEWS

Arizona

The summer quarterly meeting was held on September 16, in Casa Grande. The meeting was attended by eight members and three guests. Attendance was light as many members were on vacation or out of town. The major topic of business was the Section's continuing interest in improving the State's procedures regarding registration of geologists.

In Arizona, geologists are registered by the State Board of Technical Registration. The Board is comprised of nine members appointed by the governor. Three of the members are architects, five professional engineers; the remaining member can be either an assayer, landscape architect, geologist or surveyor. Thus, unless a geologist happens to be filling the ninth position, applicants for registration as geologists are judged by non-geologists.

At the September meeting, the Section adopted the following priorities relative to registration in Arizona:

1. Have a geologist appointed to the ninth position as soon as it is open.
2. Make changes in the present construction, administration, and grading of examinations given to geologists.

An Ad Hoc Committee was appointed to meet with the governor and make recommendations for appointment to the board.

Wallace Pratt, CPGS 734, was made an honorary member of the Section. A past president of AAPG and Vice President of Standard Oil Company of NJ, Mr. Pratt is now retired in Tucson.

Following the meeting a talk on mine dewatering was given by W. M. Greenslade.

California

The California Section held its 14th Annual Meeting on September 22 at the Hilton Riviera in Palm Springs. Results of the Section elections for officers

for 1979 were announced as follows: President, Joseph W. Fusso, Jr.; President elect, Cliff Gray; Secretary-Treasurer, David Cummings; and Editor, William A. Adent. District Representatives are: Northern, Wilfred Peak; Bay Area, Alfred Holck; San Joaquin, Edward Stinemeyer;; Coastal, Ralph P. Cahill; and Southern, Claude Fiddler and Bruce Barron.

The field trip portion of the meeting was led by Bob Sydnor, who explained the geology of the Palm Springs panorama as observed from Mt. San Jacinto. The meeting at Hilton Riviera is capsulized below:

Welcome address by California Section President Howard T. Anderson.

Introduction, "This Is The Way We See It", Dave M. Hill, California Energy Commission.

Keynote Speaker, Dr. Jon M. Veigel, Chief of Market Development Branch, Technology Commercialization Division, Solar Energy Research Institute, Golden, Colorado, "Energy Alternatives in Our Future".

Dr. Stel Walker, Aerovironment, Pasadena, CA, "Wind Energy Resource Development".

Luncheon Speaker, Dr. James F. Davis, Recently appointed California State Geologist.

"Conservation and Demand in Planning Future Energy Supplies", Russ Miner, Advisor to Commissioner Alan Pasternak, California Energy Commission.

Presidential remarks by Howard T. Anderson.

Michigan

The Michigan Secion has been invited by State Senator Richard J. Allen to comment on Senate Bill 692 - State Land Resources Planning Act, known as the "State Land Use Bill". The basic, guiding premise of the program would be that the State should encourage the rational use of land resources to meet the needs and to protect the health, safety and welfare of the people. The Section will review the Bill with particular respect to essential land area designations and their relationship to the mineral industry, ground water recharge and other geological implications.

Oklahoma

John Fryberger, President and Gary Stewart, Convention Chairman report on the 1978 Annual Convention of the Oklahoma Section at the Holiday Inn (Midwest City), Oklahoma City on October 20-21. The general content of the program is shown below.

Friday Evening - October 20:

Hear Dr. Art Meyerhoff (after dinner) speak on international ramifications of recent oil discoveries in Russia, China, and Mexico. Dr. Meyerhoff has first-hand knowledge of these reserves, having consulted to each of those governments. Dr. Meyerhoff brings a unique perspective on international politics as well as petroleum geology.

Saturday - October 21:

Dr. Ken Johnson, Oklahoma Geological Survey

Summary of all activities by governmental agencies related to geology.

Jack Taylor, Independent Petroleum Geologist

A forward look at oil and gas in the U.S. Reconsider reserve estimates and consider frontier areas. Where would you go to search for greener pastures? Dr. John Klingstedt, Professor of Accounting, University of Oklahoma.

Hear this nationally known expert on oil and gas accounting methods and taxation explain the nuts and bolts of new tax laws. Do you really want to minimize taxes and maximize profits?

Frosty Troy, Editor of Oklahoma Observer

Promising lots of humor, a dash of satire,

numerous thought-provoking remarks concerning politics and people of Oklahoma, and probably a mild reprimand for those don't get involved.

Dr. Grover E. Murray, President, APGS (and incoming President AGI).

A summary of the activities of APGS in the recent past and outlook for the future. APGS has been active on the national scene providing input to legislation and agency policies. Are you aware of all the activities of APGS?

Dr. Billy Crynes, Chairman, Department of Chemical Engineering, Oklahoma State University.

A nationally-known researcher in coal liquification and gasification, its technological and economic constraints, and the outlook for Oklahoma. Do you wonder how viable coal liquification and gasification will be in 1985?

Business Meeting

1. Summary of this year's activities; Committee reports.
2. Discussion and vote on proposed new bylaws for the Oklahoma Section.
3. Discussion of proposed name change from APGS to AICPG.
4. Other business.
5. Introduction of new officers.
6. Outlook for next year - your input is needed.

Texas

A letter from A. Wayne Wood, President of the Texas Section, announces the Annual Meeting to be held in Houston on November 10 at the Sheraton-Houston Hotel. The business meeting will be in the Mesanet Room at 2:30-5:30 P.M.. The annual banquet will follow the cocktail hour 7:00-8:00 P.M.. The speaker will be the Honorable Mack Wallace, Chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission.

West Virginia

The following is excerpted from the West Virginia Newsletter, submitted by Peter Lessing, President of the West Virginia Section.

The APGS-sponsored Career Days at Marshall and West Virginia University were held again this spring and can be rated as successful. Thanks are due to all of the members who participated.

The West Virginia Academy of Science held its annual meeting at Morris Harvey College and APGS members judged the Best Paper in Geology. This year's winner was Mr. E. Ray Garton for his paper "Fossil Fishes From the Grayden Shale of Fayette County, West Virginia".

In a cooperative venture, APGS and AEG sponsored a field trip and meeting on May 12, 1978. Participants examined the McMechen landslide, acid-mine drainage ruining homes, and the engineering of a new type of highway retaining wall. The guest after-dinner speaker was Bob Bates, who elaborated on "Technical Writing Today - Should We Laugh or Cry?".

The West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey is now in its new home - Mont Chateau on Cheat Lake. Ample free parking and a marvelous view, so come for a visit some time.

Speaking of the Survey, some new publications:

- a) Gravity, Magnetics, and Structure - Allegheny Plateau/Western Valley and Ridge in West Virginia and Adjacent Areas: R.I. 27

- b) LANDSAT Linera Features in West Virginia: open file maps.

- c) Mineral Producers Directory: MRS 1

- d) Current Geologic Research in West Virginia

- e) West Virginia Gas Development in the Tuscarora and Deeper Formations: MRS 8
- f) Oil and Gas Fields of West Virginia: MRS 7 (accompanies 1:250,000 Oil and Gas Field Map)
- g) Lower Paleozoic Stratigraphy, Tectonics and Paleogeography, Central Appalachians: RI 26-1
- h) Water Resources of the Potomac River Basin: RBB3
- i) Plant Fossils of West Virginia: ED 3A

The Geologist's Registration Bill did not get out of committee again this year. Several things contributed to this and the opinion of the Executive Committee is to let the Bill rest for a few years. Special thanks must go to Bill Bennett and Porter Brown for doing all they could in Charleston with little support from the membership across the State.

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MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Coastal Plains Industrial Minerals Forum

The purpose of the Forum is to make industry aware of the data generated by the Coastal Plains Regional Commission/USGS Aeromagnetic and Aeroradioactivity Surveys conducted in the Coastal Plain Region. These surveys, conducted over the past four years, have indicated the existence of areas of potentially economic mineral deposits. The Forum was held at the downtown Holiday Inn, Atlanta, November 8-9.

Northwest Mining Association Meeting

The meeting will be held in Spokane, Washington, on November 30-December 2. Contact Karl W. Mote, West 1020 Riverside Avenue, Spokane, WA 99201.

Sand, Gravel and Aggregate Mining

Meeting sponsored by the Mining Engineering Department, Mackay School of Mines, March 5-9, 1979. Contact Jan Dunbar, Conferences and Institutes, University of Nevada, Reno 89557.

Engineering Geology and Soils Engineering

Annual Symposium at Moscow, Idaho, April 4-6, 1979. Contact Terry Howard, Department of Geology, College of Mines, University of Idaho, Moscow 83843.

Alaska's Mineral and Energy Resources, Economics and Land Status

The 1979 Symposium is to be held in Anchorage, April 23-25. Contact Peter T. Hanley, Alaska Geological Society, P.O. Box 1288, Anchorage 99510.

Symposium on the Geology of the Grants Uranium Region

The Symposium, May 13-16, 1979 in Albuquerque, NM will be co-sponsored by the AAPG Energy Minerals Division, the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources and the Central New Mexico Section of AIME. Both papers and field trips will focus attention on the largest uranium district in the United States.

Ninth International Congress of Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology

The Carboniferous Congress is the major world forum on the geology of coal. It will also emphasize petroleum resources in carboniferous rocks. Held in Washington, DC and Urbana, IL May 10-June 1, 1979, there will be 14 long trips to the Appalachian coal basins, the Illinois and Black Warrior basins and areas of geologic interest in the western U.S.; nine short trips to sites in Illinois and Indiana; 13 major symposia

of invited papers and more than 40 afternoon technical sessions.

The third (final) circular can be obtained from: IX-ICC, 1979, Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC 20560, or call: Dr. Ellis L. Yochelson, Secretary-General, U. S. G. S. (202) 343-4300.

Eighth International Geochemical Exploration Symposium

The Symposium will be held in Hannover, Germany on April 10-15, 1980. This meeting will be the first Geochemical Exploration Symposium to be held outside the English-speaking countries. Three or four days of technical sessions will be held, poster sessions and field trips to the Harz Mountains, Prague Austria. For more information and circulars, contact Dr. H. Gundlach, 8th International Geochemical Exploration Symposium, Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources, P. O. Box 510 153, D-3000, Hannover 51, WEST GERMANY.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

At the August meeting of the Colorado Section, President-Elect Edward E. "Bud" Rue gave an excellent talk on the subject of "What's in a Name?". He gave us reasons why an excellent name is important to a professional organization, and concluded that we and the public are not getting maximum benefit out of our present name. Bud had no dissenters. In fact, some of us admitted that when suddenly asked what APGS stands for, we have to hesitate and think carefully before giving an answer.

Next, Bud carefully defined each word in our name before concluding that we can and should make the changes necessary to be descriptive in our sphere of influence and to indicate our primary purposes. Everyone present was in agreement with this goal.

Our Code of Ethics pledges our obligations to the "public welfare", and because almost everyone is familiar with the respected name of "Certified Public Accountant", Bud recommends that we do change our name, and that the name "The American Institute of Certified Public Geologists" be given consideration.

Without exception, those present at the luncheon wish for a name change. However, several persons objected to the length of the name signified by the letters "AICPG". It was recommended that we go back to AIPG or to AICG. The latter is Bud's recommendation, minus the word "public".

Personally, I have a feeling of abhorrence for the use of the word "public" in this sense. Other than public utilities and public service companies, the accountants are the only group I can think of who use the word in their title. Scientific organizations seem to have shunned the word.

AICPG is just too long, in my opinion, and is a distraction rather than an attractive insignia or name.

The word "American" gives class and sphere of influence to our name. We are an "Institute", not just an "Association" of friends. We do certify geologists as to competence and ethical conduct.

"The American Institute of Certified Geologists" tells it exactly like it is. "AICG" is a natural, just like our former "AIPG".

Most of all we need a name change. I always liked "AIPG", but if there are still some objections,

let's go to "AICG", and the sooner the better.

William A. Newton
CPG No. 8

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PERSONNEL RELATIONS

Geo-Scientists & Professional Engineers, effected by continual employment changes, are being assisted through The Technical Center of Phoenix, Arizona.

They match current and projected employment openings against the availability dates of their candidates. All interview and placement fees are paid by the client company. APGS members are invited to register. Forward resume, salary requirement and availability to Jack F. Mitchell, P. O. Box 10510, Phoenix, AZ 85010.

Additional Geologists Wanted

An established Midwest consulting firm with a geological staff, including APGS members, is seeking additional geologists for permanent domestic employment. Requirements include experience in the technical/budgetary planning and coordination of hydrogeological-environmental investigations, and ability to prepare finished reports. Please contact Art Brunton, APGS Headquarters for the necessary information.

Geology Department Opening

Teaching position in petroleum geology at the University of Missouri-Rolla starting in January 1979 or Fall 1979. Rank and salary negotiable. Write to Department of Geology and Geophysics, U.M.R., Rolla, MO 65401 for details.

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PROFESSIONAL PARAGRAPHS

T. M. "Mike" Gurr, a specialist in mineral exploration, has joined the Boca Raton, Florida office of Dames & Moore, engineering and environmental consultants, as a senior geologist. Gurr has participated in a number of phosphate mining projects in Florida and has been responsible for the planning and management of mineral exploration programs, reserves analyses, mine planning, waste disposal planning and reclamation planning.

Herbert G. Davis, independent geologist from Oklahoma City, has been appointed to serve as President of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists' Division of Professional Affairs.

Donald R. Hembre, Lewis and Clark Exploration, Denver, Colorado, serves as Secretary-Treasurer of the Division of Professional Affairs - AAPG.

Peter Lessing, West Virginia Geological Survey and President of the APGS West Virginia Section, is editor of a proposed book on Environmental Geology for Harper-Row Publishers, Inc. The book is in the review stage and should appear in a few months.

Jack R. Birchum has joined Mitchell Energy Corporation as Senior District Geologist in Midland. He will be in charge of the company's geological activities in West Texas and New Mexico. Birchum has had more than 23 years experience as an exploration geologist

in the Rocky Mountain and Permian Basin areas and has been with Coastal States Gas Producing Company since 1958.

Earl G. Hoover, has joined the Nonmetallic Minerals Division of the Bureau of Mines in Washington, DC as commodity specialist - cement. A graduate of West Virginia University and George Washington University, Mr. Hoover had been serving as Director of Technical Services at the National Crushed Stone Association and previously had held a number of managerial positions in the crushed stone, cement, lime, ready-mix concrete, and concrete masonry industries.

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PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Concepts and Methods of Subsurface Analysis

Richard C. Selley, author. Continuing Education Course Note Series #9, price \$5.00. For the above and information on Nos. 1-8 in the series, contact AAPG, Box 979, Tulsa, OK 74101.

Landman's Handbook on Petroleum Exploration

Suzanne Takken, author. Available from The Institute for Energy Development, POB 16569, Fort Worth, TX 76133 or Metro Media, Ltd. 1329 Classen Drive, Oklahoma City, OK 73103. Price: \$14 for paperback; \$22 for hardcover. Includes geological terms, exploration methods, logging methods and applications, mapping methods, cross sections and prospects. A practical guide for the landman, support personnel, beginning geologist and others involved in the energy industry.

The Environment Times

Robert L. Heller, Editor. Available from the University of Minnesota-Duluth, 2215 E. 5th Street, Duluth, MN 55812. Price: \$5.00/year. The Times, published nine times a year, is a compilation of key articles on the environment from major journals and newspapers and is designed to affect a saving in time and money to the reader. Sponsored by the National Association of Geology Teachers, a non-profit organization, it will be published and printed at the University of Minnesota-Duluth.

Geology in the Urban Environment

Russell O. Utgard, Gary D. McKenzie, and Duncan Foley, authors. Available from Burgess Publishing Company, 7108 Ohms Lane, Minneapolis, MN 55435. Price: \$9.95. The articles cover topics such as geologic hazards, availability of resources, and environmental considerations of resource development and the limits they impose on the changing urban environment.

Resources, Environment and Economics

Robert U. Ayres, author. Available from Halsted Press and Wiley-Interscience, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 605 Third Ave., New York, NY 10016. Price: \$24.95. Presents the basic economic and physical theory of modern resources, environmental economics, its application to the construction of analytical models, and the corresponding requirements for statistical data. Jointly treats economics and technology considerations.

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PUBLIC APOLOGY

The Executive Director of the Association extends his sincere apologies to the women members of APGS in the matter of the preparation of the Announcement of the Annual Meeting, and the preregistration blank attached thereto. The word "spouse" should have been used wherever there is a reference to wife or wives. Please accept this apology with my assurance that proper phrases will be used in the future for proper recognition of the fact that some of our more competent and professional members are women.

Arthur F. Brunton

ELECTION RESULTS

The following Members have been elected Association Officers for 1979:

President-elect:	JAMES R. DUNN
Vice-President:	FREDERICK L. STEAD
Secretary-Treasurer:	JOHN S. FRYBERGER

For personal reasons, Frank H. Jacobeen, Jr. has resigned the position of Editor. 1979 President Rue will appoint an Editor.