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Mobile, Alabama

THE SEARCH FOR AN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AIPG has been looking for a new Executive Director for some time. The absence of an Executive Director is hurting AIPG because we are having difficulty carrying out some programs. Also, it is throwing a great load on the officers, all of whom have other responsibilities and obligations. Debbie Dare, with the support of the Headquarters Committee, has been doing a magnificent job. However, she is an Executive Secretary, not an Executive Director and she is only one person.

We are having trouble finding a new Executive Director. The Executive Committee now feels that the problem may lie in our job description.

We have felt that preferably he should be a member of AIPG; if not, we prefer that at least he be a geologist. We feel that most members of AIPG agree with this. After all, if he is in AIPG, he has at least a minimum interest in the professional aspect of geology and is professionally competent. However, in the event that we cannot find an interested member of AIPG with the other required qualifications to be an Executive Director, another geologist would certainly be acceptable, provided that he fulfills the other requirements.

What are these "other requirements." He should be a good administrator, a good speaker and writer, i.e., a good communicator.

Finally, he must be willing to forego geologic work -- in a sense sacrifice his first interest, the thing he spent years learning.

When we add up the characteristics of this wondrous person, we find that there are few such people available. Maybe there are none available. The reasons now seem obvious. Suppose we find this competent professional, this "people man", this good communicator. He will almost certainly be successful, and already doing administrative work in geology, and making an excellent salary -- a salary so high that we cannot compete.

What can we do? We have arrived at an answer and it is a spinoff from the last requisite "he must be willing to forego geologic work". If he must be willing to forego geologic work, then it is easy to see that we may not need a geologist. Certainly a non-geologist will have fewer conflicts and be happier in that he is more likely to look upon the job itself as his goal.

We should remember that there are many excellent executive directors of organizations throughout the United States who are not trained in whatever area

they administer. What they are trained for and/or are good at is administration and communication. We are looking more seriously at such people. We are optimistic that we will now be successful.

A POLICY FOR AIPG TESTIMONY; Or Who Speaks for Us?

Now that AIPG is becoming increasingly active in the governmental arena, it is apparent that its policies should be clarified regarding public testimony. Not to do so could possibly result in AIPG members contradicting each other in public, or in members saying things which the average member does not believe.

Geologists are not renowned for being afraid to express their opinions and differences of opinion on virtually every aspect of geology. We assume that in governmental matters, differences may be even more pronounced. Thus, it is likely to be a pretentious position for a geologist to appear at a hearing and "speak for AIPG". Perhaps that position at times may even be unethical.

Nonetheless, most of us probably feel that the world needs more geologic input and that our nation needs our help. One important way to help is for knowledgeable, responsible geologists from AIPG to testify before hearings, legislatures, etc. What can they say?

At the least, anyone testifying can quote AIPG documents, such as its constitution, its "Mineral Resource Position Statement", its "Guides and Suggested Practices", or even statements from its newsletter, provided, in all cases, the source is clearly stated.

But what else? Clearly, much which AIPGers may testify about may not be covered in AIPG's official or semi-official documents. How can a geologist then speak for AIPG? The answer, of course, is that he usually cannot. He usually must be very careful to testify "as a member of AIPG," but he should not state that he is speaking for AIPG.

The position of a member testifying may be stronger if he has cleared his statements with AIPG's elected representatives such as the Executive Committee or with the President. Under such circumstances, the nature of the clearance can and should be stated.

James R. Dunn, President-Elect

BUSINESS AFFAIRS OF THE INSTITUTE

Annual Meetings:

17th Annual Meeting - Mobile, Alabama
September 24 - 27, 1980
General Chairman: Jack H. Bryan
Headquarters Hotel: Hilton Inn-Mobile

Other Annual Meetings:

18th Annual Meeting - Williamsburg, Virginia
November 5 - 7, 1981
General Chairman: John Kent Kane II
19th Annual Meeting - Pasadena, California
October 13-16, 1982 (NOTE: DATES NOW SET)
General Chairman: Howard T. Anderson

AIPG NATIONAL COMMITTEES

AGI Governing Board Representative

Edward E. Rue

Annual Meetings Committee

A. Wayne Wood, Chairman

Awards Committee

Adolf U. Honkala, Chairman

Consultants Committee

Russell G. Slayback, Chairman

Cooperative Evaluation Committee

Richard M. Winar, Chairman

Employment Survey Committee

Wallace B. Howe, Chairman

Environmental Geology Committee

Paul DuMontelle, Chairman

Ethics Committee

Rudolph K. Hoagberg, Chairman

External Appointments Committee

Raymond C. Robeck, Chairman

Headquarters Committee

Andrew G. Alpha

Jay G. Marks

William A. Newton

Historian

George W. White

Legal Action Committee

Fred L. Stead, Chairman

Legislative & Regulatory Committee

Larry D. Woodfork, Chairman

William E. Cutcliffe, Vice Chairman

Membership Committee

Richard A. Wasteneys, Chairman

National Research Council Representative

Larry L. Sloss

Nominating Committee

Jack B. Graham, Chairman

Policy Board

M. O. Turner, Chairman

Professional Employment Standards

Ralph H. Espach, Jr., Chairman

Professional Guides Committee

Daniel N. Miller, Jr., Chairman

Public Affairs Committee

Randall T. Chew, III, Chairman

Registration Alert Committee

William E. Cutcliffe, Chairman

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

BUSHNELL, Kent O.; Slippery Rock, PA
R. P. Briggs; J. Bender; R. Gray; D. Tatlock; N. K. Flint
CURRO, Joseph R., Jr.; Vicksburg, MS
T. H. Riddle; W. K. Dornbusch, Jr.; E. A. Dardeau;
C. R. Kolb; J. H. Shamburger
GAZ, Louis A.; Lafayette, CO
J. H. Cazier; F. C. Hohne; S. Merwin; D. C. Shelton;
B. Florquist; W. Y. Klett, Jr.
GRIFFIN, John S.; Henderson, KY
A. Williamson; A. Smith; L. Ponsetto; R. Brandt;
F. Stanonis
GRIFFITH, Lawrence S.; Littleton, CO
J. Hodgden; R. W. Meier; J. P. Rogers; C. J. Nolte;
L. Manion
HANES, Vincent E.; Dallas, TX
W. J. Hillsweck; J. D. Sistrunk, Jr.; J. L. Eppler;
E. Eaves; H. Hansen
HARGRAVES, Rolla E.; Houston, TX
W. H. Devine; J. Watzlavick; K. Tompkins; S. R.
Gibbs, Jr.; J. J. Santos
HEATH, Regan A.; Wheat Ridge, CO
B. A. Florquist; G. Maddox; W. Y. Klett, Jr.; F. M.
Fox, Jr.; R. S. Johnson
KAM, William; Levittown, PA
H. Kasabach; F. Markowicz; A. J. Depman; S. C.
Brown; G. H. Davis; J. H. Irwin; P. W. Johnson
KATHMAN, John C.; Evansville, IN
A. Perry; K. Banazak; W. Beck; L. Baskin; D. R.
Thompson
KITCHENS, William E.; Birmingham, AL
N. W. Bowne; T. Neathery; P. V. Wiese; K. A.
Nelson; D. R. Smith
KRAJEWSKI, Stephen A.; Denver, CO
J. D. Pruitt; G. R. Curtis; W. F. Eldridge; E. G.
Williams; D. P. Gold
KURZ, Steven L.; Snyder, NY
L. S. Beers; R. B. Berg; G. Rainville; W. Mallio;
J. W. Skehan, S.J.
LEWIS, Joseph T.; Corpus Christi, TX
R. D. Johnson; G. L. Richards; A. W. Wagner, Jr.;
E. N. Kaspar, Jr.; G. C. Harrell
PARKS, Robert T.; Lakeland, FL
M. E. Zellars; D. Crissinger; J. Bunch; R. Fountain;
M. Gurr
PINCOMB, Arthur C.; Albuquerque, NM
L. Halterman; D. Sargent; A. Disbrow; I. Lange;
R. T. Nakaoka
RUSSNOW, Arthur L.; Newport News, VA
J. K. Kane; W. Beck; T. Houston; H. M. Townsend;
E. Siudyla
SCHULER, Robert H.; Huntington, WV
R. Yost; J. C. Bertram; J. Avila; C. Nieuwenhuls;
N. Stellavato
ST. CLAIR, Ann E.; Austin, TX
L. J. Turk; T. W. Grimshaw; C. G. Groat; W. L.
Fisher; K. Young
VAN ALSTYNE, Frederick E.; Saratoga Spgs., NY
J. Dragonetti; J. F. Davis; T. Clark; D. Miller;
W. Cutcliffe
WALZ, David H.; Richmond, VA
H. M. Townsend; W. E. Dvorak, Jr.; J. R. Butler;
R. A. Masiello; L. J. Turk; D. E. Dunn

If any Member has any recommendations, positive or negative regarding the qualifications of any of the above applicants, please mail your comments to General Headquarters within 30 days. Your comments will be held confidential within the Executive Committee and Screening Board of the local Section.

NEW AIPG OFFICERS FOR 1980

The results of the election of officer for 1980 are as follows:

President-Elect: John W. Rold; Denver, CO
Vice President: William A. Newton; Littleton, CO
Secretary-Treasurer: John W. (Bill) Eggers;
Baton Rouge, LA

The president of AIPG for 1980 will be James R. Dunn and Russell R. Dutcher will continue as editor. Congratulations to the new officers and we are looking forward to an active year under their leadership.

BYLAW AMENDMENT RESULTS

The results of the vote on the Bylaw revision to Article XIII of the AIPG Bylaws are as follows:

With 50% of the total membership (3730) replying to the ballot, 80% of the votes received were cast in favor of the amendments to Article XIII of the Bylaws and 20% of the votes received were cast against the revisions. The Bylaw revision takes effect immediately.

NEW DUES SUPPORT COMMITTEE

Several letters were received with the last dues increase ballot indicating that some of our members who simply do not have extra time to donate to the Institute would like to have an available vehicle to contribute to our purposes and efforts. Truly, one of our most valuable assets is the enormous amount of time that many members have donated to the affairs of the Institute. However, we are on a first-thing-first basis because of our limited monetary resources. To respond to these several requests, the Executive Committee has approved the formation of a new Dues Support Committee with the following annual dues categories:

Sustaining Dues:	\$1,000.00
Contributing Dues:	500.00
Supporting Dues:	100.00

There is no obligation to contribute year after year. We will greatly appreciate anything we receive, and will put it to the best possible use. Those contributing in 1979 will be published one time only in the 1980 Membership Directory, and each year the Dues Support Committee members of the previous year will be published in the subsequent Membership Directory. Such support is as noteworthy as that of the committeemen and others who contribute their time. All is gratefully appreciated and necessary to carry out the aims and purposes of the Institute.

The Dues Support Committee options will be printed on your 1980 dues statement which you will receive in November.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 16th ANNUAL MEETING

The proceedings of the 16th Annual Meeting held in Lafayette, Louisiana will be available for sale in late December. The proceedings are too cumbersome to print in "The Professional Geologist" as in the past. An announcement will be made through "The Professional Geologist" as to how to order the proceedings and the cost.

1980 DUES STATEMENTS

The 1980 Dues Statements were mailed to the membership on November 2, 1979. If you have not received your statement, please call Mrs. Dare at AIPG Headquarters. Please note that on the back of your statement is listed your personal information for the membership directory. The first item in that listing is your computer ID. This is the number that is used to find your information in the computer. Headquarters would appreciate it very much if you would not cross out or mark out that number. It is not your certificate number. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

APPOINTMENTS GEOLOGISTS CAN FILL

The AIPG External Appointments Committee is trying to assist Federal and various State officials fill vacancies in their departments. At this time there are the following vacancies:

1. Director - U. S. Bureau of Mines - Presidential Appointment
2. Supv. Physical Scientist - GS 15 U. S. Bureau of Mines - Washington, DC (79-218)
3. U. S. G. S. Supv. Geologist - GS-15 Golden, Colorado (79-308)

AIPG now receives a weekly listing of nearly all Federal vacancies. The above listings are for GS-15 or higher only.

If you are interested in any position or know of other vacancies, please contact Ray Robeck, Chairman of the External Appointments Committee (303) 233-4748.

AIPG MINERAL RESOURCE POSITION STATEMENT

In the July issue of "The Professional Geologist" appeared the condensed version of the AIPG Mineral Resource Position Statement. Headquarters has available both the full-length version and the condensed version of this statement, and if any AIPG members knows where copies of these statements could be distributed and utilized, please send those names and addresses to AIPG Headquarters, P. O. Box 957, Golden, CO 80401 and copies will be mailed.

PROFESSIONAL PARAGRAPHS

Walter A. Anderson, CPGS 2145, has been appointed Maine State Geologist and Director of the Maine Geological Survey effective September 3, 1979. This is great news. Congratulations, Walt!



On September 20, 1979, at the Annual Banquet in Lafayette, Louisiana, Arthur F. Brunton was presented the Members' Special Award for his outstanding service as Executive Director of the Institute. William A. Newton, CPGS 8 and Jay Glenn Marks, CPGS 48 presented the Award to Art. For the members who were unable to attend the banquet, we would like to share their presentation with you.

Presentation of the Members' Special Award

Last April, President Bud Rue, by letter, charged the Headquarters Committee with creating a Special Award to be given to a very special person. This is a one-time occasion, and the award will never again be given to anyone else. Our Committee has come up with a plaque which we think is quite unique, but so is the person who is to receive it. Our heart-felt words tonight and the unusual plaque that accompanies them cannot do justice to the debt that we owe and the gratitude that we feel for the recipient, but they are our sincere attempt.

The recipient is Arthur F. Brunton, well known to almost all of us as Art, and until last January, our one and only Executive Director to date.

Art is one of the Founding Members of the AIPG, being Certificate Number 24 on our roster. Ben Parker was the person who persuaded Art to leave a successful, on-going career in the petroleum industry to become our first Executive Director. This was no small career change to ask of anyone, but Art accepted the challenge -- and the risk.

With enthusiasm Art took the reins and, of course, did much to organize the office, formulate procedures for processing new members, and performing the myriad of chores necessary to get the new organization off the ground and running smoothly. This also meant, during the early years, considerable travel to the various State Sections, offering helpful suggestions and, in many cases, helping to set up the Sections to build a unified organization.

The AIPG has always had a most frugal budget. Yet, Art always lived within the budget guidelines set forth by the various Executive Committees through the years, and often a year ended with a surplus. Under his direction, the efficiency of the headquarters office constantly improved to accommodate the growing membership and the expanding roles and services of the organization.

The Headquarters Committee, consisting of Andy Alpha, Jay Marks and myself, was appointed last January. Perhaps we, more than any other group, appreciate the tremendous task that Art Brunton has performed for the AIPG. The thru-put in the headquarters office is most impressive, and it is managed single-handedly by a most efficient young lady, Mrs. Deborah Dare. She is one of two AIPG women in Art's life. As a young lady fresh out of high school, she was guided by Art into skills, including the use of a fair-sized computer, which enables her to do almost everything that is required of headquarters. A super Executive Secretary she is.

The other AIPG woman in Art's life is, of course, his lovely wife, Marion. She is gracious and she is cheerful, as you all know. She and Art have hosted many fun AIPG reunions in Golden, making everyone feel at home.

The AIPG is a healthy, growing Institute, each year compiling a better record of performance than the last. Much of this, and, in fact, our very presence here tonight, we owe to Art Brunton. As Bud Rue recently wrote to me, "Few, if any, have made such sacrifices or been as dedicated to the aims and purposes of the Institute as has been Art Brunton".

These sentiments are expressed in an impressive stack of letters from members who have written Art by way of the headquarters office. Art, they truly represent a packet of love and affection for you and Marion.

As I stated earlier, we of the Headquarters Committee believe that the Award for Art is quite unique. Since Jay Marks has nurtured his original idea into being, I think it only proper that he explain it and join in its presentation. Jay, will you please come forward?

Art -- our feeble words and letters are not adequate to express our debt to you and the gratitude that we feel; the plaque that we wish to present you may add a little, although no physical thing could do the job either. The plaque (perhaps Art will let the rest of us look at it later) consists of a painting done by that greatest of all artists, Mother Nature herself. It is a slab of Triassic shallow-water marginal marine sandstone from southern Utah, from a facies found only in one small quarry near the town of Kanab. It is as rare and priceless as the character of the man to whom it is given. The engraved inscription on the bronze plate below the sandstone reads:

"To Arthur F. Brunton, with gratitude for his talented guidance of the Institute as Executive Director from November 16, 1964 to January 1, 1979, we present this token of appreciation.
From the members of the American Institute of Professional Geologists"

PHOTO
NOT
AVAILABLE

Larry D. Woodfork was the recipient of the first Martin C. VanCouvering Memorial Award. This award is given to acknowledge outstanding contributions to the Institute. The first Martin C. VanCouvering Memorial Award was presented to Larry Woodfork by Adolf Honkala. Mr. Honkala cited Mr. Woodfork's excellent and active committee work on the Legislative and Regulatory Committee as worthy of this award. Mr. Woodfork was presented with the engraved wall plaque at the Annual Banquet at the 1979 Annual Meeting in Lafayette, Louisiana on September 20, 1979.

SECTION NEWS

Colorado Section

The Colorado Section at their August meeting was privileged to hear from Congressman Ken Kramer (R-Colorado) 5th Congressional District. Congressman Kramer presented a talk which was amusing, but very serious. The editor wishes he could have been present to hear this talk - any of you who were there I'm sure must have enjoyed the presentation. One interesting note was his reference to the fact that a Congressman (unnamed) inserted in the Congressional Record on July 31st the recommendation that of the funds to be appropriated for nuclear attack submarines, 10% of the funds must be used to develop a coal-powered attack submarine. This should give us some idea of some of the problems that we face when trying to convince people in Washington about the real world.

Illinois-Indiana Section

The ballots have been counted and the retiring Secretary-Treasurer Margaret H. Hawn announced that all four nominees have been elected. The new officers of the Illinois-Indiana Section are:

David L. Gross, President
Wyman Harrison, Vice President
Linda A. F. Dutcher, Secretary-Treasurer
Donald D. Carr, Member-At-Large

Illinois-Indiana Section (cont.)

Mine Subsidence Insurance Program Goes into Effect

About 750,000 homeowners in 34 Illinois counties where 1 percent or more of the land has been undermined for coal will be billed for mine subsidence insurance coverage as an additional charge on their fire insurance coverage beginning October 1. To avoid paying for it, homeowners may waive insurance by request to their fire insurance companies. The subsidence insurance program was established as a result of Illinois legislation aimed at providing assistance to residents who will suffer damage to their property as a result of subsidence over undermined areas.

The Illinois State Geological Survey assisted the Illinois Institute of Natural Resources and the F.A.I.R. Plan Association (a consortium of insurance companies) by providing information on surface subsidence at a workshop held September 10-11 to train insurance adjusters for the program. The workshop included discussion sessions and observations of subsidence effects in the field.

The Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation Council, within the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals, has proposed the organization of a rapid response team for mine subsidence problems. Composed of geologists, civil engineers, and a member of the Reclamation Council, the team can recommend immediate remedial measures to the U. S. Office of Surface Mining where life or property is in danger.

California Section

Excerpts from the Keynote Address - 15th Annual Meeting - California Section AIPG

THE MODERN ROLE FOR GEOLOGISTS Arthur O. Spaulding

In 1963 a group of visionary men, many now departed, gathered in Golden, Colorado to hammer out the articles of a confederation which all geologists could join. Its purpose was to graft the disparate interests of a profession together and to represent it to the public at large. Its name became the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG).

The early meetings of AIPG were devoted mainly to weaving the fabric by which the organization would survive, that is, the ways and means that AIPG would use to serve the professional interests of geologists. Such goals and their articulation are essential to attract members to any budding society, for the strength of the Institute depends upon a large and cosmopolitan membership.

If there is one point upon which all geologists can agree, it is that the profession is sharply divided in its interests and activities. Derivatively, geologists can usually be found in hot debate over a wide range of topics.

Happily, a number of events have occurred in recent years to provide the glue by which most geologists can unite. The first of these was the uneasy, but mandated truce between engineering and petroleum geologists which led to the 1968 Geologists Act of the State of California. Faced with irreconcilable objectives but the blunt advice of the California Legislature, both sides put aside their rancors and recommended the adoption of the 1968 statute which outlined competent geological practice.

AIPG WASHINGTON REPORT
Legislative and Regulatory Activity Watch List

Compiled monthly by your Legislative and Regulatory Committee, Larry D. Woodfork, Chairman, Morgantown, WV and AIPG Washington Legislative Counsel, James U. Hamersley, 1800 M Street NW, Ste. 1040, Washington, DC 20036 (202) 223-8200

SENATE AND HOUSE BILLS

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sponsors</u>	<u>Hearing Schedule</u>	<u>Committee Status</u>	<u>Final Deposition</u>	<u>AIPG Input</u>	<u>AIPG Position</u>
HR 3636	Alaska Lands	Udall (D-AZ)	Completed	Sent to House	Passed House as HR 39 with language of HR 3651	Previous Testimony	
S 9	Alaska Lands	Jackson (D-WA)		Reported out HR 39 with amendment in nature of substitute. Language of substitute is similar to S9.			
S 222	Alaska Lands	Durkin (D-NH)		No action by full Committee			
S 1176	Alaska Lands Would restrict executive's ability to withdraw lands	Gravel (D-AK)	Completed				
S 366	1872 Mine Law Revision	Jackson (D-WA)	None	Hearings Possible			
Bill to be intro.	RARE II Lands (roadless area review evaluation) (OR lands under legislative consideration in S 812 & S 1369-Hatfield (R-OR))		Hearings completed. No further action is scheduled	Long legislative process expected. To be done on a state by state basis		Testimony 2-8-79	Geological evaluation for future potential required before any land withdrawals. AIPG encourages passage
HR 990	Non-Profit Corporation Tax Reform	Conable (R-NY)	None	Refer to Full Ways & Means Comm.			
HR 3919	Windfall Profits	Ullman (D-OR)	Completed. Senate hearings 7-25-79	Reported to Senate 11/1			
S 82	Petroleum Industry Competition Act (Vertical Divestiture)	Bayh (D-IN)		Bill not given a chance of passage; Senate hearings Hearing 4-6-79			AIPG opposes divestiture
S. 600	Antimerger of petroleum companies	Kennedy, (D-MA)		Precedence given to S 1246. Full Committee Markup 11/13			
S 1246	Petroleum Industry Competition Act	Metzenbaum (D-OH)	Full Comm. Hearings 10/16-19/79				
HR 8	Prevents 8 major oil companies from obtaining federal coal and uranium leases	Udall (D-AZ)		Subcommittee hearings 6-21 & 7-17-79 no further action anticipated this session.	Defeated in late June by 2-1 margin as an amendment to Morehead synfuels bill (HR 3930)		AIPG opposes divestiture
S. 1637	Onshore Oil & Gas Leasing (Embodies Administrations proposal)	Jackson (D-WA)	Energy Resources Subcommittee 10/12/79				
HR 4373	Companion to S 902	Miller (D-CA)	None scheduled	Subcommittee on Mines & Mining No hearing anticipated until next session Admin. Bill submitted to speaker, but no one has introduced			
HR 5236	Competitive Oil and Gas Leasing	Peyster (D-NY)	None Set	Reported out of committee pending on legislative calendar			
S 493	Deep Seabed Mining Act	Melcher	Completed	Reported out of committee on Interior		Previous Testimony	
HR 2759	Deep Seabed Mining Act	Studds (D-MA)	Joint Comm. Hearing 11/19 Foreign Affairs Subcommittee	Reported out of committee on Interior and Merchant Marine & Fisheries, Ways & Means			

A much more subtle force driving geologists together has been the ever-widening influence of government, not into just the practice of geology, as was the case in California, but into the very livelihoods of geologists. The federal government and, to a lesser extent, certain state governments have tangibly injected themselves into what geologists look for and produce. A new era has arrived, and it might be called the age of "Geopolitics".

The beginnings of our new era are uncertain, and for each geologist its outset may be different. In one case, however, there is no doubt it began in the 1950's.

The City of Los Angeles was ravished in 1952 by winter rains which led to floods and landsliding and the loss of property measured in tens of millions of dollars. Geologists were called upon for advice and, together with engineers, eventually wrote a grading ordinance which has proved its effectiveness time and again in preventing hillside disasters in the City.

At virtually the same time, the City of Los Angeles was fulminating over what to do about oil and gas resources known or thought to lie beneath the densely urbanized portions of the City. Once again, geologists were consulted and, in fact, hired to recommend policies and programs which could be used to produce hundreds of millions of dollars worth of petroleum from private and public properties alike, without aesthetic or physical damage. The age of the geopolitician had arrived in the form of Richard Henry Jahns and others, who could distill the science and interpretation of geology into concrete proposals public officials could understand.

All of which makes the point. Geologists can be effective in politics. Indeed, today they are essential, if we are to maintain the sort of society we compose.

Consider the present pass of the United States. Oil is the underlying ingredient to our national and economic security, and we are importing half of it from countries on the edge of warfare and revolution. Natural gas constitutes one quarter of our energy use, and our limited supplies require us to import from Canada, Algeria, and eventually from Indonesia and Mexico.

Not so dramatically evident is our dependence for other minerals, for example, chrome and bauxite, upon foreign sources. Many of these commodities are, or will soon be in critical shortage, and then the vulnerability of the U.S. to supply interruptions may be exposed in dimensions other than just in petroleum.

Now we get to the crux of this thesis - the role geologists can play in solving our mineral supply and land use planning problems. The main idea to be projected is that geologists know more about these problems and how to solve them than anyone, so the object of the exercise is for geologists to do something about them. Nearly all of these dilemmas have political origins; doing something means becoming engaged in the political process.

Let's take some cases in point. Natural gas is a classic example of shortages being caused by politics and government. Most recently, natural gas was a part of the 1978 National Energy Act. When the House voted to separate natural gas from the other elements of the bill, so that it could be taken up independently, the vote was 206-205 against separation. One vote made the difference between the current bewildering Natural Gas Policy Act and possibly more enlightened legislation that might have produced better decontrol.

Because natural gas has been under governmental controls so long, the record is replete with many votes that make interesting reading. In 1976, the Smith Amendment was adopted by the House by a vote of 205-201 to forestall consideration of a vote to deregulate. Two more votes on the losing side from the majority would have permitted deregulation to come to the floor. Also in 1976, the Krueger bill to deregulate lost by the vote of 198-204, a 4-vote margin.

Mr. Krueger brought the issue up again in 1977, and once again, he lost, this time 199-227, or a swing of 15 votes, but, even so, that difference is close in view of the post-Watergate attitudes prevailing. It should be remembered that natural gas was not always a loser in that era, as when the Pearson/Bentzen bill was taken up in the Senate, it was a winner by 2 votes, 50-46.

Let's go to another issue, Outer Continental Shelf legislation. In 1977, Congressman Johnny Breaux of Louisiana sponsored a bill as a substitute for cumbersome and unproductive legislation to amend the 1953 OCS Lands Act. Breaux's bill lost by the vote of 187-211, or by only 13 votes. On the other side, Senator Jackson's effort, after having failed in committee, to put the Fed's into offshore exploration won on the Senate floor, 52-46, a swing of 4 votes, but, more interestingly, a motion to recommit the bill to committee for further study lost by only 2 votes, 48-51.

Similarly, after President Carter submitted his National Energy Plan to Congress in 1977, the House approved it 244-177 by 34 votes. A motion to recommit to examine the impact of the proposed Crude Oil Equalization Tax failed by only 9 votes, 203-219. And this was in the post-Watergate era with Congress full of new faces.

As a diversion, let's consider what happened in 1978 to HR 39, the Alaska Lands Act. After much rancorous debate in committee and on the House floor, the Act was approved by the House, 277-31. This year on the same bill, the vote in favor was even more overwhelming. The reasons are clear - 434 members of the House do not come from Alaska and can take a cheap shot to preserve their environmental record. In the parlance of politics, they "copped" a vote.

Let's talk further about public lands measures, as, after decontrol, disposition of governmentally-owned lands is probably the most important issue in the oil business.

During the course of debate on HR 39, Congressman Seiberling proposed an amendment which was designed to permit federal exploration of the National Arctic Wildlife Range. The Congressman's proposal caused acute schizophrenia among committee members, because some liked the idea of the Fed's doing the work, but others wanted no one desecrating the preserve itself. Ultimately, the amendment was defeated 19-21.

When HR 39 was again under committee discussion in 1979, the version which was sent to the floor was approved 23-20 or by 2 votes, before it was so resoundingly adopted as Mr. Udall's bill in different form as I've described above.

Speaking of Mr. Udall, his unique divestiture proposal to forbid companies producing more than specified threshold volumes of oil and gas from bidding for leases of public lands, HR 7816 in 1978, was beaten in committee 21-23. Again two votes were important.

The purpose of these narratives is to get you

Jay Glenn Marks
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California Section (cont.)

excited about politics, to get you committed as an advocate, even as a candidate. One vote can make a difference.

One more illustrative anecdote, is in order. Several years ago, a proposal was made to the members of the Pacific Section of AAPG to solicit their help in dealing with members of Congress and legislation. A letter describing the situation and what they could do was turned down by the Section's management as being too expensive - 1,200 members x \$0.15 per letter = \$180. A one sentence version, therefore, appeared as a cheap alternative in the Pacific Section's newsletter. The result was predictable - no response at all - evidently no one was interested.

Members of AIPG, you cannot afford the luxury of not being interested. Governmental intervention in your business is pervasive and expanding. It comes in the form of direct commodity pricing controls, environmental regulations, new tax laws, public land availability, and perhaps in its most corrosive way in regional and provincial attitudes. Everyone wants plenty of energy, but no one wants energy development in his back yard. Examples of this deplorable cynicism are manifold. Santa Barbara does not want offshore production. Marvin Braude does not want Occidental in the Pacific Palisades. California did not want the SOHIO pipeline. Governor Lamm does not want oil shale development on Colorado's western slope. Kachemac Bay does not want to supply Los Angeles with petroleum.

Solutions to our material supply problems are largely theoretical, as they mainly entail the formulation of policy. But it is in the making of public policy where geologists can be heard. Indeed, one thing is certain. If geologists remain passive and are not heard, opportunities for progress will be frittered away and lost forever.

One last example is appropriate. You may remember the arms embargo the Congress adopted with respect to Turkey. What you probably don't remember is that everyone of Greek descent in the U. S. communicated with his members of Congress that such an embargo was a good idea. It was the most effective lobbying number ever inflicted on Congress by a minority faction.

The sands are in the bottom of the hourglass for the future of this country. Said more metaphorically, the rocks which form the very basis of our business are eroding from beneath our feet as a consequence of governmental actions and geopolitical inaction. The time is now for you to commit your energies and intellects to the task of saving America.

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