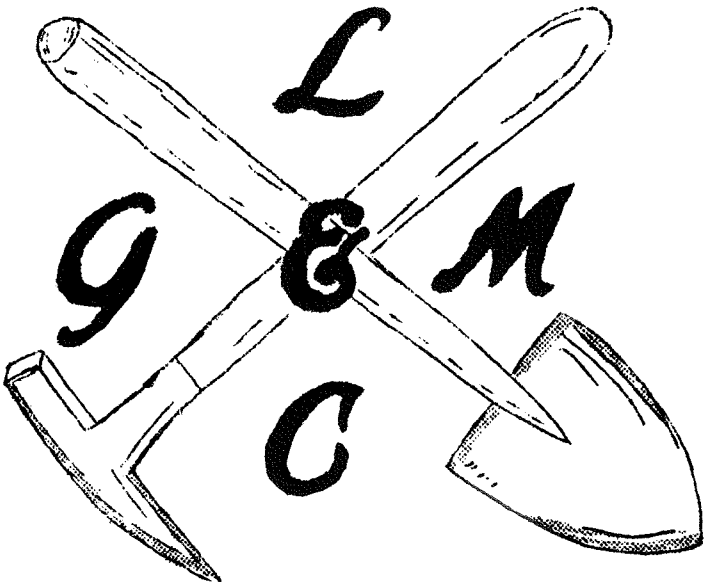
March 1964

THE PICK & SHOVEL



MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE

LINCOLN GEM AND MINERAL CLUB, INC.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

LINCOLN GEM AND MINERAL CLUB, INC.

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Affiliated with:

Midwest Federation of Mineralogical and Geological Societies

American Federation of Mineralogical Societies

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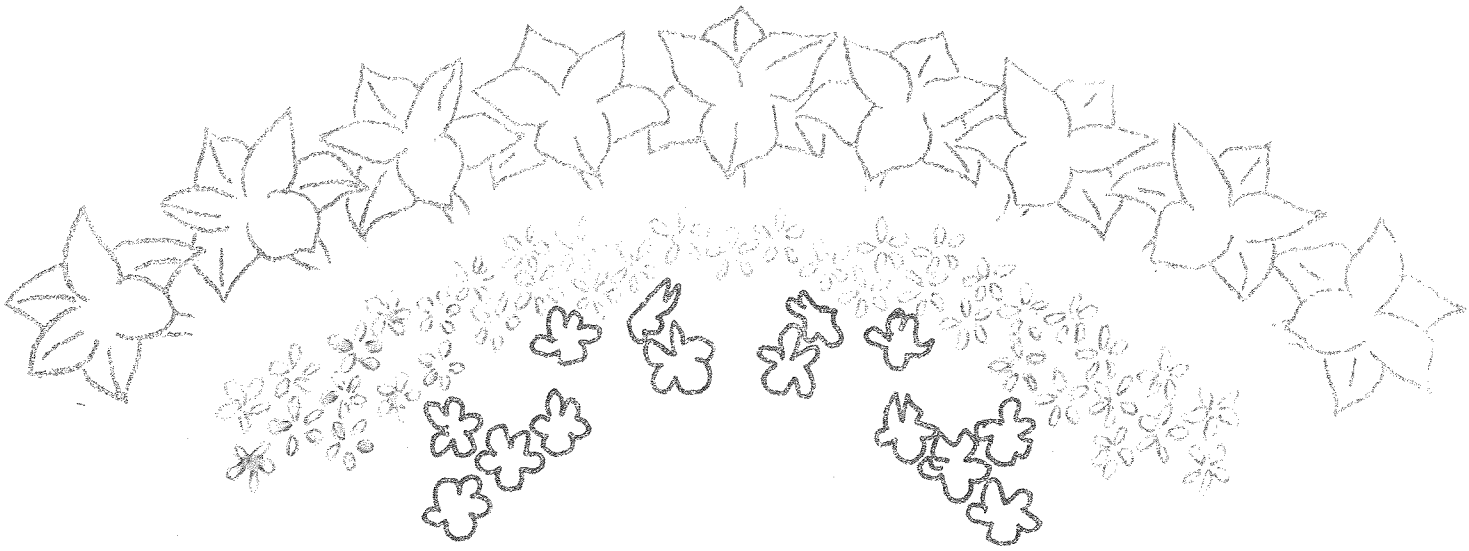


Wouldn't it Have Been Fun

WOULDN'T IT HAVE BEEN FUN
IF WE HAD BEEN THERE WHEN,
THE MASTER ARCHITECT OF ALL
DREW UP HIS MASTER PLAN
FOR OUR EARTH AND SEAS AND SKY
ABOVE THE ENVIRONMENT OF MAN?

AND WOULDN'T IT HAVE BEEN FUN
TO HAVE LOOKED O'ER HIS SHOULDER,
WHEN HE DECIDED WHERE TO PUT
EACH LAKE, EACH TREE, EACH BOULDER?

HE USED THE RAIN, AND WIND AND SUN
TO SHAPE AND COLOR EARTH.
WITHOUT THIS DETAILED MASTER PLAN
WHAT WOULD OUR LIFE BE WORTH?

NOW AGES HAVE GONE BY
BUT WHEN WE SURVEY OUR LAND,
WE STILL CAN SEE ALL AROUND US
THE THINGS THAT HE HAD PLANNED.

GENE ENO

Greetings

THE PRESIDENT"S PAGE

The Lincoln Air Force Base Hobby Show will be having their show on Saturday, April 18th from 2 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. I realize that there are four shows scheduled for this particular week-end. I know that a person can't be in four places at one time but I am asking the members of Lincoln Gem & Mineral Club to try and make at least one of the four if at all possible.

The month of April brings forth our first field trip for the club. You will find it interesting and educational if you have never been on a rock-hunt with the club. For those who have made our past field trips, reminisce for a moment and you will remember the good times we had. The first trip is Fullerton, Nebraska, others will follow, one each month. Check on the "Things to Come" page in your bulletin.

The dates for our annual show are September 26th and 27th. We have reserved the National Guard Armory again this year. Dealers are being contacted and your board has set up a four-man show committee. Now is the time for each member to start sorting and selecting material for his display. If each of us plan on having at least two cases displayed, what a show it will be.

On the following page are the committee chairmen. Each committee chairman will be asked to call on members to help with some activity for the show. I know each of you will cooperate when called upon. With everyone doing his share, no one person will be burdened.

Thomas Simmons
President

1964 L.G.M.C. SHOW COMMITTEES

THOMAS SIMMONS

NORMAN ENGELHART | ARTHUR W. BLOYD | ROBERT BAINBRIDGE

OUTDOOR SIGNS	PROGRAM	DEALERS	POLICING
Howard Taylor	Ray Sincebaugh	Thomas Simmons	Bob Bainbridge Glen Lyman Frank Rule
ADVANCE TICKETS	GENERAL TICKETS	INDOOR SIGNS	KITCHEN
Clyde Miller	Clyde Miller	C. Ray Waddle Ray Lambert	
JUNIORS	TABLES & LIGHTS	INSURANCE	FLUORESCENTS
Judy Weber	V. A. Carveth		Arthur Bloyd
PUBLICITY	LAPIDARY SHOP	SPECIAL DISPLAYS	JUNIOR ROCK HUNT
Bruce Simon	Floyd Olson	Show committee	
REVOLVING DISPLAY			
Marie Carveth			

SATURDAY - MARCH 28, 1964

Regular meeting - 7:30 p. m.

Program - "Fossils in Western Nebraska" is the topic our guest speaker has chosen for the evening. Dr. Lloyd Tanner will show slides and speak about the second and third largest mastodons.

Study - Feldspar. (See following page for details.)

Roberts Dairy Party Room
211 South 20th Street

* * *

REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE

Judy Weber
Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd Baugher Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Ulrich
Mr. & Mrs. Howard Taylor

* * *

Field Trip #1

Fullerton, Nebr. April 19, 1964 - Gravel Pit. Pit open 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Meet at the pit. You will need to bring drinking water and a pail to wash rocks in. Mr. Cecil Drew is owner of the pit and the turn off to pit is 100 feet this side of the Loup River. Do not cross the Loup River to go into the town of Fullerton. Look for the signs marked "ROCK HUNT."

* * * * *

COMING SHOWS

April 11 - 12 Dallas County Rock Club Showcase, National Guard Armory, Perry, Iowa.

April 11 - 12 Lincoln Hobby Exposition and City Recreation Dept., Exposition Hall, State Fairgrounds, Lincoln, Nebr.

April 11 - 12 Lawrence Rock and Mineral Club Show, Community Bldg., Lawrence, Kansas.

April 17 - 19 Central Nebraska Rock and Mineral Society, Natl. Guard Armory, 2015 West 3rd St., Hastings, Nebr., Hours 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. on 17-18, 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. on the 19th.

"MINERAL OF THE MONTH"
STUDY AID FEATURE

Each month we will print a brief resume of a mineral as the one that follows on feldspar.

If each member will bring their "Pick and Shovel" and a specimen of the "Mineral of the Month", either rough, slab, crystal, cab or other applicable form, we should be able to have a fine study period after our regular program.

* * *

THE FELDSPARS

Our subject for study and discussion at this month's meeting is #6 on Mohs' scale of hardness. It is one of two general groups of silicates. Silicates are a compound of quartz and oxides of certain metals.

It is an important family of minerals because there are at least a dozen of them. All feldspars contain aluminum. They also contain various proportions of potassium, calcium and sodium (one or more).

Common characteristics:

1. Shows good cleavage in two directions.
2. All have about the same hardness (6 to 6.5).
3. All have about the same specific gravity (2.55 to 2.75).
4. Most of them are light-colored (white, yellow, pink, green, gray). Some are dark gray.
5. Most of them are not noticeably affected by acids.

Varieties:

1. Orthoclase (one of these is our gem Moonstone).
2. Microline (one of these is Amazonite).
3. Plagioclase Series (Albite, Anorthite, Labradorite, etc.)

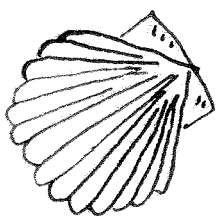
Uses:

1. In making ceramic products - both the glaze and the body.
2. The best white enamel on sinks and bathtubs.
3. Portland cement.

Interesting facts:

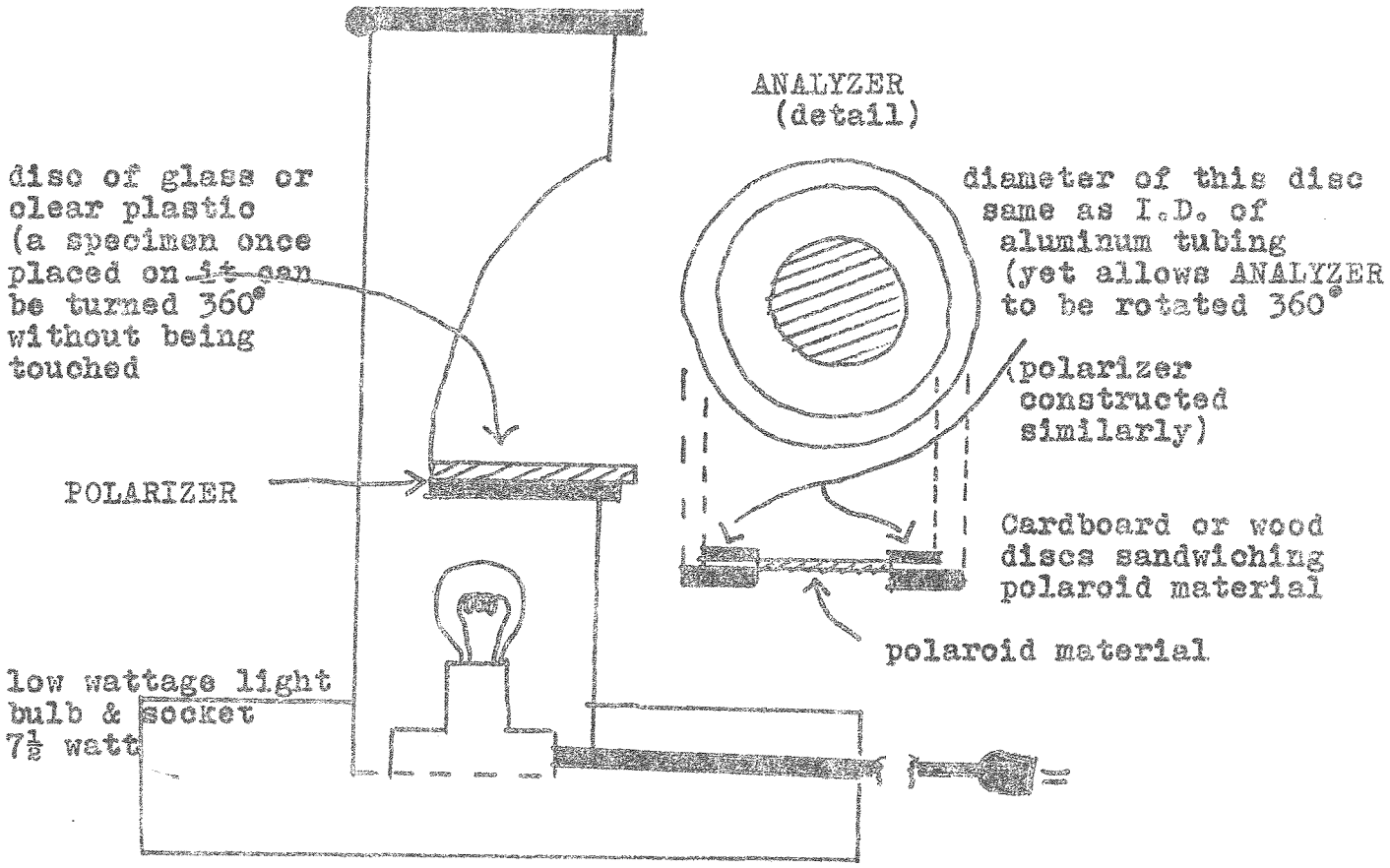
See how many you can find and bring to meeting.

* * *



Scallops by alternately opening and closing their valves, flit through the water by a form of jet propulsion.

This particular polariscope is easily made without too much work and is an inexpensive, valuable, streamlined optical instrument. For the main part I used an aluminum tube 2 inches in diameter and 8 inches long. About ½ inch from the top, with a metal saw (hack saw will do) cut 3/4 the distance thru the tube, cutting on a slope, so a thicker portion is left which will support the top. Next make a saw cut 3½ inches below where you started the first cut, but be sure the cut is exactly 90 degrees to the length of the tube. Cut back the same distance (3/4) as the first cut was made. Then cut along the sides, from upper to lower cuts, and discard that piece. Smooth the edges with a file to remove any burrs. A base of plywood is used with a 2 inch circle cut out. Into this insert the bottom of the



tube. A sub-base is then used below this base, which holds the socket for the 7½ watt bulb, and to which a plug-in cord is attached.

Each polaroid holder is made from two discs of tempered 1/8" masonite, one 2¼ inches in diameter, and one 2 inches, which are fastened together with small screws. This disc has a 1 inch circle cut out which is for the opening for the Polaroid film. The film should be cut slightly larger than 1 inch, and placed between the discs, then the screws tightened. Two Polaroids with holders are required.

HOW TO BUILD AND USE THE POLARISCOPE (continued)

The polaroid next to the light source is stationary. The top polaroid can be rotated so as to cause a light or dark condition to take place. The darkest condition is usually used. When looking into the tube toward the light a dark reddish circle or disc will appear.

The piece of material to be tested must be nearly transparent. It is placed between the crossed polaroids and turned with the fingers. It will become dark for an instant with every 90 degrees turn. The only time the material does not change from light to dark with each 90 degree turn is when it is oriented upon the crystal axis. This is for quartz. This can be used for orienting Star Quartz.

Topaz will act much the same as quartz, except the optical characteristics at certain positions of these two materials will be different. You can then distinguish smoky quartz from smoky topaz. Various other gem materials act much the same way. Whether in rough or facet this test will work. Glass sets do not change to light and dark as do the natural stones.

The polaroid lenses I used were cut from non-glare green polarizing goggles used by roofing contractors to shield against bright reflection and glare caused by the sun upon galvanized building and roofing materials.

. . . Clarence Saint, Quarry Quips

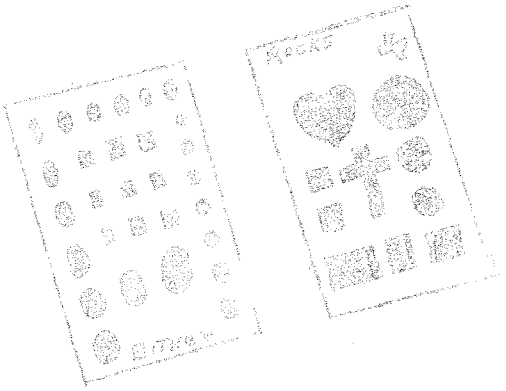
* * *

MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

We would like to report that membership in our club on March 1st was a total of 125 of whom 17 were junior members. Of this total 24 are new members in 1964.

"Who's Who and Where" are all printed and ready for distribution at our March meeting.

Phyllis Parks, Sec.



Rocks & Bitner

Two of the finest brands on the market. Dies are within .003 of perfect to assure accuracy and dependability. Popular sizes that we can supply commercial mountings for.

Ezy-Lap

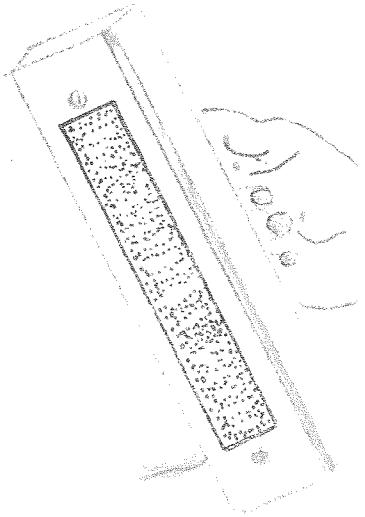
Try out the NEW EZY-LAP. We have them for sale or for rent

Lortun Tumbler

Try this tumbler. You will see an amazing difference in your tumbled rocks.

Large Pieces of Palm Wood
Malachite
Mexican Agate
Assorted Variety in Slabs
Custom Cutting

Prospect once and get all the minerals that fluoresce. A giant 7" filter with an unbreakable all metal housing. No light leaks to worry about. Fully enclosed wiring. An all welded battery can be used to make it complete to go into the field. Get ready NOW for your coming field trips.



A rose is a rose but a barite rose from Nebraska is a rose of a different color. How many of you have a barite rose from Nebraska in your collection? I've got one and know of the existence of several others.

I first saw one during a visit with Mrs. Frank Fulton of Wymore, Nebraska, last fall. While we were examining some "Odell Diamonds", she casually asked if I had ever seen an "Odell Rose". Not knowing what to expect I shook my head no. Out of the next compartment in the drawer we were peering into came half a dozen small rosettes of tabular diamond shaped barite crystals. These rosettes consist of a group of the diamond shaped light brown barite crystals which are usually found singly or twinned and known to most of us by the name of "Odell Diamonds". These are the ones Elwin Trump of Wymore, Nebraska, photographed and had pictured on the cover of the November-December issue of "Rocks & Minerals" magazine.

Nebraska's Barite Roses are not like the Oklahoma or Kansas varieties, both of which contain sand inclusions and are found in a sandstone formation. Those from Nebraska are small. I haven't seen one over a half inch in diameter. Though they are smaller, the crystals are more sharply terminated and do not have sand inclusions. They are found in the soil washed from a clay bank in a pasture near Odell, Nebraska. To be exact it is four miles west, one-half mile south and east in the pasture about one-third mile till you see a yellow clay bluff. At the base of the bluff you will find Nebraska's "Barite Roses" along with single crystals. There are many more of the crystals than the roses and neither cover the ground. -- As I heard one collector say -- you almost need an educated chicken to scratch around and pick them up for you. I haven't tried the chicken routine yet, but I have been there - doing the chicken's job myself. It's slow - you do most of it on your knees or the seat of your pants, but you won't break your back swinging a hammer or lugging rock to the car.

So if you want something unique and don't want to work too hard, head for Odell and Diamond Hill.

Gene Enc,

* * *

COUPONS FOR SCHOLARSHIP:

The campaign for collecting Betty Crocker coupons is in full swing. The goal of $50,000 to finance a scholarship for a student working toward his master's degree in the earth sciences seems a little nearer since General Mill has agreed to give the American Federation toward this scholarship ½ cent for each Betty Crocker coupon. Our club chairman in charge of collecting these coupons is Helena Baegl. Please bring them to the meeting.

Anyone for "moonstone" hunting?

You don't need a special license, only a keen sight and a little enthusiasm to beat Apollo astronauts at their own game.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has selected six western Iowa counties as the site for an intensive search for "moonstones," fragments from the moon that scietists believe have been peppering the earth for a long time and still are.

Heading the quest for the stones is Dr. John A. O'Keefe, a scientist of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md. which is working in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. O'Keefe is urging residents, civic, business and goverment leaders, and particularly farmers and school children, to look for the stones during spring plowing.

Charles Tougas, a field technician with the Smithsonian Institute in Lincoln, Nebraska, said stone can be analyzed to determine if they are hunks of the moon.

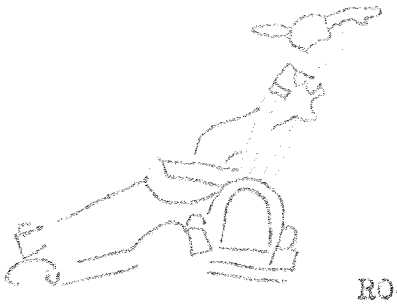
According to Dr. O'Keefe, these pieces are knocked off the moon when it is struck by meteors.

No one has yet identified these pieces of the moon, Dr. O'Keefe said, but scientists are reasonably sure they are here.

The NASA scientist said western Iowa was chosen after he had made an exploratory trip last summer and found some "promising" specimens. He said the area, ranging roughly from Council Bluffs north to Sioux City, is remarkably free of native stones since underlying rocks are covered by loess, a thick, ancient blanket of fine, windblown material.

Dr. O'Keefe said fragments from the moon will probably look slaggy, like sponge rubber. One suspected fragment is brick-red with a greyish coat in some places.

A midwest meteorite recovery network program is being set up by the Smithsonian Institution.



ROCKY NUGGETS

Jim and Phyllis Parks were very pleasantly surprised last month by a visit from Pete Cassel of Kimberly, Idaho, with several slabs of interesting material from that area. There was no time for a field trip here but talk about the choice trips in Idaho made the time go too quickly.

Fred Gudtner has a sign on his shop door saying he will be back on April 1st. Your reporter didn't know he was gone but knew he was asking about hunting grounds down south. We should be hearing news from him soon.

A few Sundays ago found Glen Lyman & Frank Rule rock hunting in the Ashland area. Glen found a nice sized fortification agate. Also found by the two men were agate and wood. They reported that the Fremont pits have been moved and the new oversized piles were enormous but muddy.

Mrs. Anne Hidy reported that the displays placed at the Bennett Martin Library were a great success. "Gems on Location" and two other displays were placed on the second floor. Gene Eno, Roger Fabian, Velma Bloyd & Dorothy Engelhart supplied the display.

Gene Eno visited Mr. and Mrs. Guy Miller, Hastings, Nebr. The first visit, of course, drew him like a magnet for a second visit. With all those beautiful specimens they have in their collection, I'm sure he will be visiting them again.

Marjory Heedick has a new place to hunt but she wants to check it out first. So be looking forward to a new hunting place. Lets wish her luck.

Our club library now has two new books, Modern Earth Science by Ramsey & Burckley and H. M. Hey. Everyone interested in seeing them and checking them out get in touch with your librarian.

Dorothy Engelhart
Reporter

The following tips are offered to help you produce more beautiful gem stones from the opal you have purchased.

In selecting the opal, your first concern is the quality of the stone that can be produced. Many times the opal will contain considerable waste, and you will be tempted to discard it. Consider however, the value of the finished opal against the waste, and in most cases the value will exceed the cost of the waste you will have to pay for.

After your selection has been made, remove any excess potch on your 220 grit wheel, WET. This may take a bit longer but is safer. TAKE YOUR TIME. You may find the reverse side contains more color than the front. When you have determined which side to use, proceed with the preforming. Rough out the opal if it is large enough PRIOR to putting it on the dop.

The next step is where so many spoil their stones. Opal will not stand too much heat, so be careful. I recommend a metal plate over your alcohol burner. Place the opal on the back of the plate and allow it to heat slowly. At the same time prepare your dop stick. As soon as the wax is soft enough, remove the opal from the plate and secure it to the dop.

You are now ready to cut your stone. If you have a template mark the opal to the desired size. As you shape the stone keep on the outside of the mark. The final size can be worked when you reverse the opal. Now here is the most important step in cutting. As you will note, color in opal will vary. Some pieces will have one or more bars of color running thru the stone, while in other pieces the colors will be solid or spotty. Where you have a heavy bar thru the opal it is advisable to cut a LOW, FLAT CAB. Utilize as much of the bar surface as possible. So many times the cutter shapes a high cab and loses most of the color. Where the color is more or less solid a high cab can be cut. If you are doing your own jewelry work, favor a FREE FORM in your shaping of the opal. There is less loss and you will save much of the opal.

The following are steps I find most satisfactory, after finishing on the 220 wheel. Use a fairly well worn 220 wet sander, either flat or drum type. After you have removed most of the rough scratches, change to a 400 WET. Remove the remaining scratches and finish off on a well worn 600 sander WET. Between each operation be sure your stone is washed and also your hands. Coarse grits left on the stone or hands can contaminate the next operation. A fairly good polish will be noted at the end of the 600 sanding operation. You are now ready to polish.

My best polish is attained on a soft leather buff with cerium oxide or a mixture of cerium and tin. I find cerium has a tendency of removing the fine little scratches that may have been overlooked

TIPS ON CUTTING OPALS
(continued)

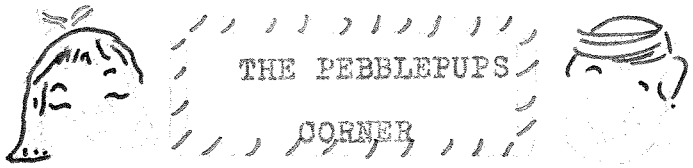
in the last sanding process. You cannot however, expect to remove noticeable scratches in polishing. They will only show up more in the finished stone. DO NOT USE A FELT BUFF TO POLISH OPAL. There is too much chance of burning your stone.

To remove the opal from the dop stick, hold the stick over the burner so that the heat gradually softens the wax until the opal can be slipped from the stick. Wash the opal in alcohol. DO NOT PUT AN OPAL IN THE REFRIGERATOR to get it off the dop stick. The sudden change may crack the opal.

You can now redop the opal and finish the reverse side. Trim it down to the desired size. A slight convex back will aid in preventing the edges from getting chipped. In an opaque stone the back does not have to be polished, but when cutting a translucent or jelly type opal it is advisable to polish the back for better appearance.

Take your time always....It took the Good Lord many millions of years to create this most beautiful of all gem stones. DON'T RUIN IT IN A FEW MOMENTS OF HASTE.

Submitted by
Irl Everett



CRYSTAL GROWING

Here is a project for junior members. It can be both interesting and educational. Seniors might find it interesting too.

You need a clean glass, enamel or stainless steel pan or jar (preferably with a flat bottom), water, a water soluable chemical and patience. Mom's permission to use a corner of the refrigerator might help also.

The idea of this project is to grow a crystal or group of crystals of your chosen chemical. First choose your chemical. Here are some you might be able to get at your local drug store: copper sulfate, potassium aluminate, potassium ferrocyanide. In addition you probably already have both sugar and salt (sodium chloride) in your kitchen.

First you must get a seed crystal. This you can make in one of two ways. Both ways start with a saturated solution of your chemical. A saturated solution is water with as much of the chemical as possible dissolved in it. You make it by putting a small amount of water in a clean glass or pan and slowly adding your chosen chemical to the water while stirring gently until it stops dissolving. Make sure the water you use is room temperature or above. The higher the temperature the more of the chemical the water will dissolve. Don't make the temperature too high or you might form a lot of small crystals instead of one or two for seed. Room temperature or a little above is best. Now if you have patience place your solution in a cool spot and wait. Eventually a crystal or two will form as the solution cools or the water evaporates. If you are impatient take a piece of string, rock chip or similar object, dip into the solution, remove and allow to dry. Repeat this process until small crystals form. These are your seed. If you want a single crystal remove all but one. If you want a group leave several.

Now place your seed in saturated solution in a clean container, containing no other crystals. Place the container in a cool place and wait. As the water cools and evaporates your seed crystal will grow. From time to time you may have to add additional chemical or solution. When doing so make sure no additional crystals are accidentally added as they will act as seed also.

Avoid warming your solution once your growth has started. This will cause part of your seed to dissolve.

If your solution becomes cloudy or dirty remove it and replace it with fresh.

Well, there's the idea, the method, now the only thing needed is you. Get to work juniors - let us see how many of you can come up with something to show off at the May meeting.

Gene Emo, Reporter

This new blade has proven to cut cleaner, freer and will last longer than natural diamond blades. The "MAN-MADE" diamonds are not artificial. They are actually produced from the same elements and are subjected to the extreme temperatures and pressures that form natural diamonds. We invite you to try the new "STAR M" blade. You will never switch back.

* * *

HIGHLAND PARK EQUIPMENT

RECIRCULATING PUMPS

DAYTON POLISHER & SANDERS

CUSTOM SLABBING & POLISHING

CUSTOM VIBRO-LAPPING

* * *

ROUGH MATERIAL

AMAZONITE TIGER EYE

* * *

COME ON OUT AND SEE US

Water Soluble Cold Dop Cement

BONDS TO ANYTHING

Cold Dop your sensitive stones such as opals. It is not effected by oil, yet will dissolve easily in warm water. Blades cut right through it but will not harm diamond saw.

THE LETTER-A-MONTH
by Joe D. Hanna, Jr.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

I'm sure many of us feel life is complicated enough without locking horns with the gaverment over what may seem to be an innocuous, recreational-type hobby. I'ts understandable therefore that many have asked,"Why a legislative committee for rockhounds?" Perhaps the basic answer lies in the fact that what we are engaged in, is not a mere hobby. The problems we face are compounded by the tremendous growth of this avocation from a slight handful of amateurs thirty years ago to millions of enthusiasts today....many of whom have achieved a high degree of professional know-how.

With this increasing "array of diggers" going forth every spring, there is little wonder that our lawmakers have begun to take a serious look at these strange creatures apparently bent on rearranging the earth's crust. But the eyes of Congress didn't focus on the situation until we witnessed the advent of the "quick-buck artists". With bull-dozers, dynamite and itinerant bean pickers they entered the known collecting areas for agate, petrified wood, rare crystals and junkite and picked them clean. Land owners' and leasers' rights were ignored and soon many desirable spots were closed to all comers. Since Public Lands were receiving the same going-over, it was inevitable that the Federal Government step in with both feet and introduce new laws re-stricting mineral collecting.

Thus the legislative committee was established by the Federation's past-pres-Bernice Rexin and continued by direction by President Russ Kemp. After receiving the assignment as chairman, I asked two of the best informed people I knew to serve with me...June Culp Zeitner of Mission, S. D. and Merton Young of Michigantown, Indiana. To me, their long experience in earth science research, and the conservative development of our natural resources was fundamental to the establish-ment of an effective working committee.

We first tackled the Wilderness Bill which would have made many areas inaccessible to all but the rugged and the rich. The lands would have been off-limits for the mineral collector and, with no roads, could not even be seen by most Americans. Tho we exerted no influence in having that bill stymied in Committee, we were starting to make ourselves heard. When the Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior gave birth to the so-called Petrified Wood Act, we were prepared. Since a stipulation of our non-profit organization status prohibits our engaging in politics, we restricted our efforts to a presentation to the Bureau and members of Congress of the problems the proposed legislation created. For instance... The ten pound daily limit on collecting petrified wood is completely unrealistic approach and the yearly total limit is patently unenforceable outside a Police State. To place proper emphasis on the matter, however, we suggested that our members give voice to their individual thoughts directly to the people who represent them in the House and Senate.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT (continued)

We were by no means alone. The other Federations including The American Federation, the Lapidary Journal and Gem and Minerals magazines were in the fight from the very beginning. Now we are coordinating our efforts to effect sensible solutions to our growing problems. Overwhelmed at first by the magnitude and unanimity of our membership, the Dept. of Interior is currently working with American Federation representatives (who have been advised of the Midwest's wishes to establish a unified position) in order to write a just and effective act. Much remains to be done, but I feel we're on the right track.

Occasionally I'm asked by a member of one of our mineral societies, "Why join (and pay dues to) a Federation? We just want to hunt rocks and enjoy this wonderful hobby."

I think this answers their question.

Joe D. Hanna, Jr. Chairman
Midwest Federation Legislative
Committee

* * *

INFORMATION FOR ALL CONTESTANTS UNDER THE 1964 UNIFORM RULES

At last year's National Show in Oklahoma City a new authority was approved for the Master group in the Fossil category, "The Treatise Series on Invertebrate Paleontology" by Raymond Moore. It now appears that this selection may be working a hardship on many potential exhibitors. The Treatise Series does not yet have wide distribution and therefore may not be available for extended periods to the average collector. Also, the reported price is beyond the means of many individuals.

While we in the AFMS Uniform Rules committee have neither the authority nor the desire to reverse decisions reached at Oklahoma City, we feel we would be remiss were we to ignore the situation. Therefore, at the 1964 National Show in San Antonio we shall call these matters to the attention of the Fossil judging teams and request that they observe appropriate leniency when scoring the labeling in the Master Fossil classifications.

Again this year the following deviations from Dana and Hey will be acceptable on labels: Obsidian, Rhyolite, Granite, etc. Chrysocolla and Psilomilane will be "Chalcedony" with descriptive terms in parentheses.

Herb DeWalt, Chairman
AFMS Uniform Rules Committee