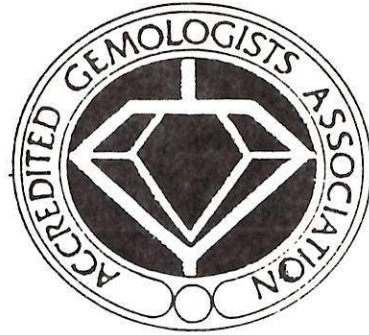


AGAA PUBLICATION



AN INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER

VOLUME SEVEN, NUMBER THREE

OCTOBER, 1982

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TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS
IN THE PRACTICE OF GEMOLOGY

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THIS QUARTERLY'S INCLUSIONS

	PAGES
☼ A MESSAGE TO THE MEMBERS.....JOSEPH TENHAGEN.....	1-2
	FGA, GG
	PRESIDENT, AGA
☼ THE AGA ACCREDITED LABORATORY.....	2-3
☼ THE MASTER GEMOLOGIST APPRAISER PROGRAM.....	4-5
☼ MASTER DIAMOND SETS FOR AGA MEMBERS.....	6
☼ GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.....	RODNEY BRIGHTMAN
	JOHN MARSHALL.....6
	ROBERT HOLDEN
	BERNADINE JOHNSTON.....7
☼ THE WESTERN QUEENSLAND OPAL FIELDS.....	GRAHAME BROWN.....7-12
	FGA, FGAA, Dip. DT
	AUSTRALIA
☼ CONSULTANTS ANNOUNCED.....	12
☼ LOGO!.....	13
☼ TUCSON·TUCSON·TUCSON·TUCSON·TUCSON.....	13
☼ MEMBERSHIP UPDATE.....	14-15
☼ ARTICLES REQUESTED.....	15

NEXT ISSUE.....JANUARY, 1983
.....

A Message to the Members

J. Tenhagen, President

It was with regret that I recently accepted the resignation of Marvin Miller, GG, as First Vice President of this Organization. The support he has given to me and the AGA in this past year and one-half has been gratifying and, needless to say, welcome, and I know we all wish him the best of health in the future.

My thanks also go to Robert Rosenblatt, GG, of Salt Lake City, for accepting the Board appointment as Corresponding Secretary without hesitation. He is one among many who has willingly expressed a desire to help the AGA.

In the ever-increasing escalation of the position and prestige of our International Organization and the absolute necessity to strengthen the structure of the AGA, I heartily urge each of you to read this Publication in its entirety. It is one of the most important volumes we have issued and covers ideas and thoughts of many dedicated members who perceive our future growth and world-wide position in the gemological community as all-encompassing.

As variety is the spice of life, so too is it the strength of our Organization. Our membership's pyramid is composed of retailers -large and small- wholesalers, laboratory technicians, teachers, hobbyists and independent appraisers, each with their own background and each with an outlet for their thoughts and ideas through the AGA. The base of this pyramid, though, is and has been lacking in provision for this Organization's growth and future well-being.

The original By-Laws were sufficient for a small organization but sadly lacking in many areas of guidance and ruling for us in our growth and have been wholly inadequate for the past several months. In addition, the AGA has been without a Constitution in any form.

The proposed By-Laws and Constitution of the AGA will follow this issue of the Publication as a continuation of this volume seven, number three, due to the length of this issue and the length of the two all-important proposals, i.e., the Constitution and By-Laws Proposals. Please remember that the most recent By-Laws change, voted into law by the membership, states, "The executive committee shall submit to the membership, via the Newsletter, proposed amendment(s) to the By-Laws. Such proposals shall be incorporated into the bylaws when endorsed by the majority of voting members". It is incumbent on you to read and study the forthcoming By-Laws and Constitution proposals and VOTE as you see fit. Your Board urges 100% response on this. Without you and your vote, we are bound to backslide. The amount of work, thought and dedication to the well-being of the AGA, through formulation of these two proposals will be evident to all of you and I wish to thank Elaine Baker, GG, FGA, Chairperson; Neil Cohen, Cornelius Muije, Marvin Miller, Luana Veo, and Elly Rosen, as well as the attorneys who reviewed these proposals, for their invaluable aid and support to the AGA and our future.

Within the pages of this Publication are exciting plans and ideas for our future designation in this profession. We are on the threshold of bringing forth a dynamic program for our professional gemologists and are assured of its success and acceptance. Those sections for your special attention are: the MGA (Master Gemologist-Appraiser) designation; the AGA Accredited Laboratories. Your thoughts and comments are always needed and will be awaited.

The AGA General Assembly in Tucson on February 9th and 10th, 1983, is already well into the planning stages and we anticipate a greater number of members than last year's highly gratifying attendance. You will not want to miss this meeting! It is hoped that the Color Grading System will be ready for presentation with hands-on demonstration and experience for all attending.

My best to all of you and my thanks to the many members who have written or called to offer their aid, advice, and support.

◆ ◆ ◆

✧ The appraisal problems covered in past issues of this newsletter are an industry-wide problem with many organizations addressing those problems. Your Board of Directors has been among them, searching for solutions. We believe the following two programs will be the strongest in the industry and will give our Organization the credibility it needs to be in the forefront of the gemological community....

◆ ◆ ACCREDITED GEMOLOGISTS ASSOCIATION ACCREDITED LABORATORY ◆ ◆

The following equipment is required to attain the AGA Accredited Laboratory Certificate. There will be no exceptions.

- ◆ 0.25 carat or above GIA Graded Diamonds
 - ▶ Minimum of five diamonds, the description of which must include:
 - * The GIA Submittal Number or Master Set Report Number
 - * The weight of each diamond;
 - * The color grade of each diamond;
 - * The measurement of each diamond
 - ▶ Certificate Diamonds are not acceptable.
- ◆ Diamond Grading Light Source
- ◆ Binocular Microscope with Dark Field Illumination
- ◆ Spectroscope Unit or Spectroscope
- ◆ Refractometer with Polarizing Filter
 - Sodium Light source preferred
- ◆ Polariscope
- ◆ Dichroscope
- ◆ Ultraviolet Light Source
 - Long Wave and Short Wave
- ◆ Thermal Conductivity Probe
- ◆ Balance or Scale calibrated to 0.01 ct. with the capability of weighing dwt. (pennyweights)
- ◆ Specific Gravity Liquids and ability to do Hydrostatic Determinations
- ◆ Color Filter and/or Color Filters
- ◆ Immersion Cell
- ◆ Leveridge Gauge or accurate Read-Out Millimeter Gauge
- ◆ Photographic Capability
- ◆ Metal-Testing Kit
- ◆ When available, the AGA Colored Stone Grading System

*All equipment will be listed by manufacturer, make, model, etc.

In addition to the above, there will be a statement for notarization attached to the form stating:

I DO HEREBY ATTEST THAT I, _____, OWN THE ABOVE STATED EQUIPMENT, IN ACCEPTABLE WORKING CONDITION, WHICH IS ON THE PREMISES. I FURTHER AUTHORIZE UNANNOUNCED INSPECTION VISITS BY DESIGNATED AGA LABORATORY ACCREDITATION PERSONNEL.

☼ **To Apply For Laboratory Accreditation...**

Request forms from: Accredited Gemologists Association
 36 N.E. 1st Street, Suite 419
 Miami, Florida 33132

◆ The Laboratory Accreditation Application fee is \$200.00 per laboratory or individual, the certificate of accreditation being renewable every three years, with recertification fees set at \$100.00.

► The initial laboratory package supplied to qualifying laboratories will be:

- ◆ One certificate attesting to equipment certification, bearing the individual/firm name, for wall display
- ◆ One lucite sign bearing the AGA Logo and notice of Accreditation status, for display
- ◆ Two window signs imprinted with the AGA Logo and notice of Accreditation status
- ◆ Three hundred advertising brochures displaying the individual/firm name, address and 'phone number, and the list of equipment available within the laboratory
- ☼ A Directory of AGA Accredited Laboratories will be made available for distribution to all members, laboratories, banks, insurance companies, lawyers, gemological services, and the public

(Additional materials will be available at a nominal cost).

◇ ◇ The MASTER GEMOLOGIST APPRAISER Program ◇ ◇

"A designation to be meaningful must be a true test of a person's ability. Its award must assure that the designee is a highly qualified professional appraiser."

The primary requisites for the Master Gemologist Appraiser designation (**MGA**) are as follows:

- ☼ Full Membership status in the Accredited Gemologists Association
- ☼ Accredited Gemologists Association Accredited Laboratory Certification
- ☼ Engagement in the appraisal profession in the appraising of gems and jewelry
- ☼ A diploma in Gemology from a recognized institution of learning or such other education, knowledge or experience, as may be deemed to be equivalent of such professional education by the Accreditation Committee of the Accredited Gemologists Association
- ☼ An MGA candidate must be of legal age and shall have five years of appraisal experience, as approved by the Accreditation Committee
- ☼ The MGA candidate must achieve a passing grade on the MGA Entrance Examination. This examination tests a candidate's background in gemological theory
- ☼ Successful completion of Course 1A. This is a course in appraisal theory, principals of appraisal practices, and the AGA Code of Professional Conduct
- ☼ Successful completion of Course 1B. This course is the integration of Gemological knowledge with Appraising and Preparation of appraisal reports
- ☼ Successful completion of the Comprehensive Exam. This consists of:
Part I - Exam on Courses 1A and 1B.
Part II- A practical exam. The actual examination of gems and articles of jewelry under actual laboratory conditions, and the preparation of an appraisal report
- ☼ Candidate must submit three actual appraisal reports; one on a diamond, one on a colored stone, and one on a variety of jewelry articles
- ☼ Successful completion of the above, awards the candidate the Accredited Gemologists Association's Master Gemologist Appraiser title. This allows that member to use the designation **MGA** after their name
- ☼ **MGA** designations are for three years only. Master Gemologist Appraisers must be recertified every three years

(Continuation of the Master Gemologist Appraiser title)

- ☼ Recertification is the mandatory attendance and successful completion of the Association's graduate course in Gemology. This course brings the Master Gemologist Appraiser up to date with the latest advances in gems and gemology and the appraisal profession.

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MASTER GEMOLOGIST APPRAISER PROGRAM:

◇ The ENTRANCE EXAM

- ♦ Fee - \$25.00 to cover the costs of preparation, printing, site rental, grading. All examinations will become the property of Accredited Gemologists Association, Incorporated, and will remain in the entrant's folder.
- ♦ Passing Score- 70% or better
- ♦ Examinations - Will be prepared by competent gemologists not seeking the MGA title
- ♦ Grading of exams-Will be under the auspices of the AGA Examination Committee
- ♦ Numbers - Will be assigned each entrant; specific names will not appear on the entrant's test paper, insuring anonymity
- ♦ Each test - Will be graded by three separate individuals, affording an over-all average for the final score.
- ♦ Duration - Approximately two hours
- ♦ First examination - Tucson, Arizona U.S.A.

February 11, 1983 ☼ 8.00-10:00 AM

♦ Those intending to appear for this first test must send notice of intent and the \$25.00 fee to the main office prior to February 1, 1983. (36 N.E. 1st Street, Suite 419; Miami, Florida 33132)

THE COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

Details of course curricula and site proposals will be announced in the January 1983 Publication.

☼ ☼ ☼ ☼ ☼ ☼ ☼ ☼ ☼

DON'T FORGET!! The AGA now has its own 'Phone Number for calls from our members:

(305)372-0872

For AGA MEMBERS EXCLUSIVELY!!

GIA-Graded Master Diamond Sets

The AGA has arranged for its members to purchase GIA Graded Master Diamond Sets from Antwerp Diamond Distributors, 580 5th Avenue, New York, New York.

The sets are GIA certified as required by the AGA for the Accredited Laboratory Certification.

◇◇ Set Specifications are as follows:

- Five diamonds, $\frac{1}{3}$ carat each; total weight approximately 1.50-1.60 carats

Sample Set - E G I K M

◇◇ Sets are packaged in a special container

◇◇ Regular Price - \$2,500.00

➡ ➡ AGA MEMBERS PRICE - \$2,400.00 NET ◀ ◀

Place all orders through the AGA; Make checks payable to the:
Accredited Gemologists Association
Mail all checks to the Main Office; 36 N.E. 1st Street, #419;
Miami, Florida 33132

Different-size sets are available; for information, call:

Harvey Lisker
Antwerp Diamond Distributors
1 (800) 223-0444

DON'T FORGET TO VOTE ON THE UPCOMING BY-LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSAL!!!!

➤ Our congratulations to RODNEY BRIGHTMAN, FGAA, and his wife, KAY, for bringing another gem into the world - Master Andrew Robert Brightman.

➤ We also wish to extend our congratulations to JOHN M. MARSHALL, GG, FGA, who recently received his Masters Degree in Mineralogy from Norwich University through the University of Notre Dame Earth Science Department.

► We proudly announce the successful completion of Gemological Studies for ROBERT HOLDEN, GG, and BERNADINE JOHNSTON, GG, enabling them to become Full Members of the AGA. These are the first two Associate Members who have completed their studies and we congratulate them for their effort, hard work, and dedication to learning.

The Western Queensland Opal Fields

► Grahame Brown, FGA, FGAA, Dip.DT
Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Thirty years after the initial discovery of opal in South Australia, precious opal was first discovered (1872) in Queensland, at the Listowel Downs station - near Adavale. Subsequent rapid development of the early opal fields (Kynuna, Opalton, Kyabara, Hungerford) gave Queensland of the late 1980's a burgeoning opal mining industry. These economic returns were brief, however, for the subsequent discoveries, in the early 20th century, of the rich opal fields of White Cliffs and Lightning Ridge in New South Wales, and Coober Pedy and Andamooka in South Australia, led to the early demise of these pioneering Queensland opal fields.

In the late 1960's, the economic factors responsible for the minerals boom of that time, led to a brief resurgence of interest in mining these Western Queensland opal deposits. As a consequence of the infusion of speculative capital, many of the older mines were reopened and worked by modern opal mining methods. Although the value of opal obtained by this resurgence was considerable, the economic slump of the mid-1970's once more led to a significant decline in the Queensland opal mining industry.

Today, in spite of over 100 years of opal mining, little systematic prospecting for new opal fields has been conducted. Geological indicators seem to suggest that this area of Western Queensland holds vast reserves of opal; but the irregular nature of its occurrence makes exploration an extremely costly, and potentially unrewarding exercise.

Regional Geology

The Western Queensland opal deposits are vast in extent, but unfortunately rather scattered and erratic in occurrence. These opal deposits are found (Fig. 1) in a belt (900km long by 400km wide) of sedimentary rocks (sandstones, claystones, mudstones, and thin limestones) that stretch from Hungerford, on the Qld./NSW border, to Kynuna, in the northwest. Known as the Winton Formation, these opal bearing strata lie unconformably on the Rolling Downs sediments that form the Great Australian Artesian Basin, and are covered by a variable thickness of bleached, silicified sediments of the Tertiary Glendower Formation.

Over the last 100MY, the sediments of the Winton Formation have been extensively weathered and eroded, so that the opal deposits in

these sediments are now located in an arid landscape that is characterised by the presence of lightly-timbered rolling hills; or more commonly, the occurrence of isolated, flat-topped, steeply-sided mesas that project up to 70m above the surrounding plainlands.

Within the Winton Formation, opal is found predominantly in a soft, bleached pink sandstone, that now forms some of the more superficial strata of the Formation.

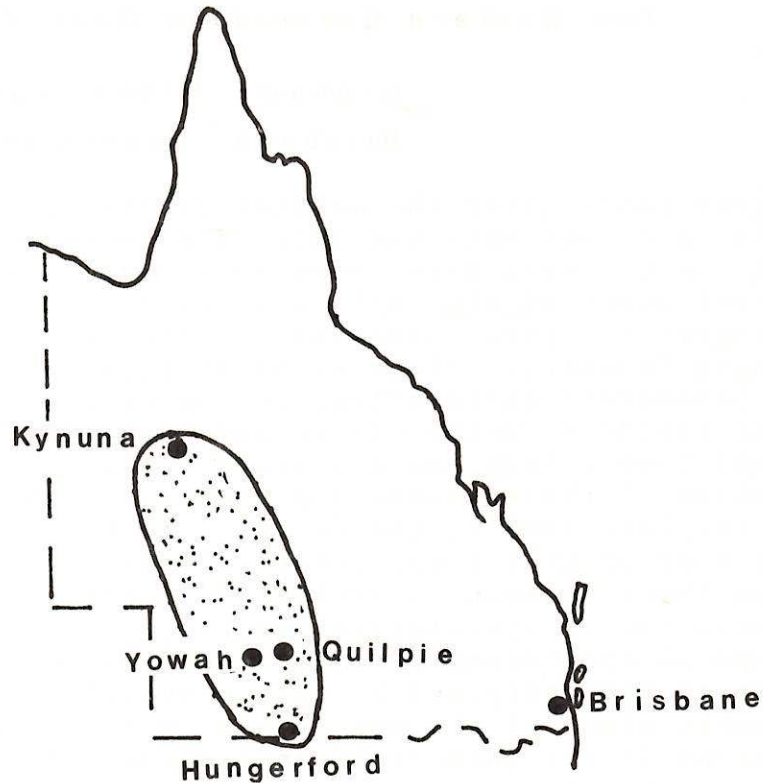


FIG. 1

Location of the opal-bearing deposits of Western Queensland

Formation of Opal

Opal, in the Winton Formation, has been formed by deep weathering of its feldspar-rich sediments, by percolating ground waters. Silica, leached from the feldspars, formed dilute solutions or suspensions of silica, which percolated slowly downward until it reached natural fluid traps in the underlying strata.

These silica traps were: open fissures, spaces between the particles of conglomerate, dissolution cavities, or shrinkage cracks in concretions. These traps allowed the silica-containing solutions or suspensions to concentrate under steady state geological conditions, for considerable periods of time. Ideally, under ideal conditions, silica spheres began to precipitate from the solutions or suspensions, increasing in diameter before they were consolidated and dehydrated into an opaline mass.

If the steady state conditions were maintained for long periods

of time, then the silica spheres would be precipitated into close-packed cubic or hexagonal arrays - thus producing light-diffracting precious opal. If, however, these steady state conditions were interrupted for any reason, or precipitation was accelerated, then the size of the spheres precipitated would be variable, and the quality of their packing would be rather disordered. Such commonly occurring conditions would only yield potch.

Rather uniquely, the opal deposits in the Winton Formation have been closely related to the presence of ironstone - particularly in concretionary form. It has been suggested that these concretions were originally derived from the thin limestone strata that were originally deposited in the Winton Formation. It would appear that during the consolidation phase of the Formation, the calcium carbonate content of the thin limestone beds was leached out and redeposited, at a lower level, onto suitable mudstone particles - which formed nuclei for the development of calcareous concretions. This hypothesis is supported by the existence, in the Winton Formation, of significant concentrations of calcium carbonate-containing concretions. Subsequent protracted weathering of the Winton Formation leached iron from these sediments. This iron percolated downward and replaced the calcium carbonate in the concretions and produced other defects, i.e., formation of ironstone seams, pipes, nuts, and boulders in the sandstone strata.

Subsequent development of shrinkage cracks in these iron-rich features provided the necessary spaces into which the potentially opaliferous solutions were deposited by downward percolation.

Types of Opal

Western Queensland opal's close association with ironstone gives it a uniqueness of occurrence which makes it readily identifiable. Over the years, several quite distinctive forms of opal have been discovered. As each of these types were discovered, they were given a type name, eg., Boulder Opal, Yowah nut, Pipe opal, etc. Unfortunately, these terms have, at times, been rather loosely applied by miners, prospectors, and geologists alike. This loose terminology has caused some confusion.

In an attempt to clarify the terminology used to describe Western Queensland opal, the various types of opal found on these fields are listed below. Their important characteristics are given both in written and illustrated form.

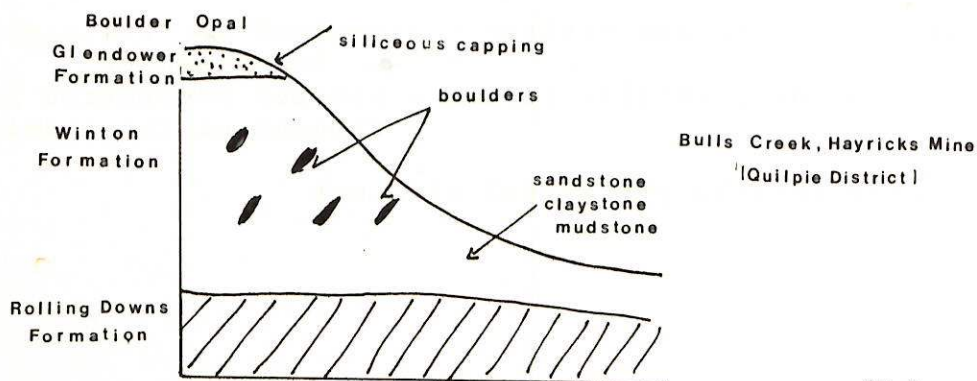
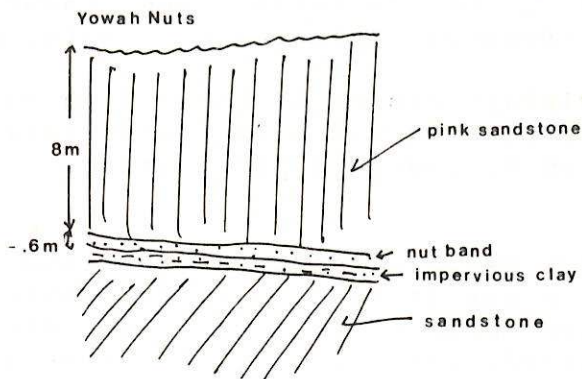


Fig. 2

►(DATA, FIG. 2)

- * Irregularly distributed throughout the pink sandstone
- * Two types - sandstone boulders, with a rim of ferruginous sandstone; or concretionary iron oxide boulders
- * Variable shape - spheroidal -●- ellipsoidal
- up to 3m x 1m dimensions
- * Occur in Boulder Levels or erratically
- * Opal, in part precious, infills cracks and fractures (concentric and radial) particularly in the lower peripheral region of the boulder



Yowah Opal Field
(Cunnamulla District)

Fig. 3

►DATA, FIG. 3)

- * Nuts occur in thin (-●- .6m) friable bands of Opal Dirt, which contain numerous mudstone casts. The Nut Band is mostly found at the contact of the sandstone with the clay/mudstone bands
- * Occur as small ironstone concretions - spheroidal -●- ellipsoidal
- ●- 5cm diameter
- * Opal, in part precious, infills cracks - between concentric layers
- throughout the nodule
- * Opal occasionally infills the kernel of a nut

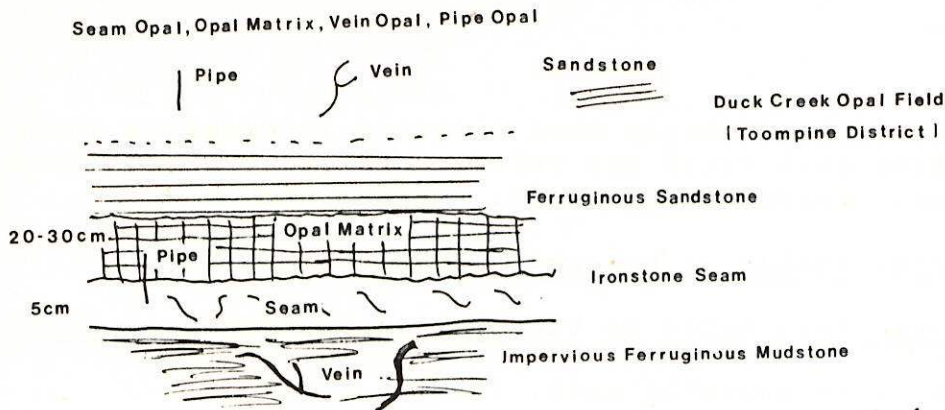


Fig. 4

►(DATA, FIG. 4)

- * Seam Opal is found in thin ironstone seams (produced by replacement of gypsum seams) at the contact of sandstone with underlying impervious ferruginous fine-grained sediments
- * Opal Matrix is an opaline replacement of the matrix of the ferruginous sandstone that overlies, for 20 to 30cm, the ironstone seam
- * Vein Opal is found in thin anastamosing veins in the sandstone above, and the mudstone below, a seam
- * Pipe Opal is contained in horizontal or vertical cylindrical structures, in either the sandstone or the ironstone. Frequently anastamosing, these ?drainage or ?pseudomorphic opal-filled structures occasionally contain horizontally banded opal of significant value

Mining Methods

Pioneer miners of Western Queensland opal used the traditional hand methods to sink the shafts or to drive the adits to reach the Opal Dirt that perhaps contained precious opal. Fortunately, the hard work involved in these hand operations was somewhat ameliorated by the comparative softness of the bleached sandstones that were the host for the elusive precious opal.

With the mining boom of the 1960's, a degree of sophistication came to the opal fields. Opal mining finally reached the stage of mechanization, for Caldwell Drills were used in the exploratory phase of the opal-seeking process, while mechanical hand-operated drills, large bulldozers, and front-end loaders were extensively used to mine the opal. Currently, it would seem that large scale open-cut

mining is the only successful method for mining this rather unique form of precious opal.

Readers who wish to obtain more detailed information about the Western Queensland opal field are referred to two current publications of the Queensland Department of Mines. Copies of:

- The Opal Fields of Western Queensland
- A Prospectors Guide to the Opal in Western Queensland

may be obtained, at reasonable cost, from:

The Queensland Department of Mines
Mineral House
George Street
Brisbane 4000
Queensland,
Australia



AGA APPOINTS CONSULTANTS

In keeping with the current By-Laws, the Board of Directors of the AGA recently appointed three consultants, men of high calibre and dedication to the gemological community and the future of that community. We are pleased to welcome, as Consultants:

DR. EARL ANDERSON, President of Gemological Research Group, inc., an appraising and research firm based in Austin, Texas. He is also Editor and Publisher of Gem Market Trends and Gem Value Guides and holds his doctorate in geology.

THOMAS CHATHAM, President of the San Francisco-based Chatham Created Gems, a well-known and respected firm synthesizing fine rubies, emeralds, and sapphires.

JAMES A. VOSE, President of Modular Gem Laboratory, a firm researching in and producing gemological equipment in Lincoln, Maine. He is a CG and Registered Jeweler.

We look forward to the exchange of ideas and knowledge that will be forthcoming from the AGA and our Consultants.



LOGO!

After several months of searching for a **LOGO**, and several drawings submitted by various members (who are warmly thanked for their obvious thought, time, and effort), the Board of Directors has chosen the LOGO displayed on the front cover of this Publication as our permanent LOGO.

Using our AGA Business Directory, (Membership, May, 1982), we were able to contact **Elizabeth Moore McMath**, GC, owner of **Moore Co.**, specialists in advertising art from Dallas, Texas.

We've known for some time that AGA Members are dedicated and willing and Mrs. McMath reinforced that belief. Not only did she respond promptly to the call for help - she sent 14 (**fourteen!**) designs of some of the finest logos we have ever seen, and the Board was delighted to choose the one displayed.

Our many, many thanks and good wishes are extended to Elizabeth McMath. We are always proud of our dedicated and caring members!

*** **

TUCSON·TUCSON·TUCSON·TUCSON·TUCSON

It's never too early to plan for the **AGA EDUCATIONAL SEMINAR** and tentative plans are no exception! Please take note that additional details and the cost of this Seminar will be sent to all Members by the end of October, so that your plans to attend can be finalized.

Our Definite Plans include: the Location - Palo Verde Plaza Holiday Inn at 4550 S. Palo Verde Boulevard, (602) 746-1161; the Programs - from 8 AM to 5 PM; the Dates - Thursday and Friday, February 10th and 11th; the MGA Entrance Exam - Friday, February 11th from 8:00 - 10:00 AM.

Tentative plans include the following list of distinguished speakers: Dr. Earl Anderson (Discussions of Kashan Rubies); W. David Shoup (Appraising); Howard Rubin (GemDialogue System for Grading Colored Stones); Henry Ho (the AIGS System of Colored Stone Grading); Sarabeth Koethe (the USGSI System of Colored Stone Grading); C.R. "Cap" Beesley (the AGL System of Colored Stone Grading); Neil Cohen (Appraisal Writing); Elaine Baker (Computer Applications); Anna Miller (Gemology); Jeff Wildman (Portalab); and Manfred Eickhorst from Germany (the Eickhorst System Equipment).

Tucson was a learning experience of the first order this year and we know it will be greatly improved upon next year. The most necessary ingredient is, of course, YOU and we urge you to begin making your plans to attend.

➔ Membership Update
➔

● RENEWAL OF MEMBERSHIP;

Dyer, Wilber E., FGA	50 Cherry Hill Road; Joliet, Illinois 60432
Hawkins, Mark F., GG	11409 West Avenue; San Antonio, Texas 78213
Ho, Henry, GG	AIGS, 987 Silom Road, Rama Jewelry Building, 4th Floor; Bangkok-5, Thailand
Marshall, John, GG,FGA	Lobby, St. Joseph's Bank Building; South Bend Indiana 46601
Nichols, Robert T., GG,FGA	2935 B. Louisiana Boulevard,N.E.;
Piunno, John C., GG,FGA	Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110
Post, Janet F., GG	4530 Connecticut Avenue, NW; Washington, D.C. 20008
	19 N. Boulevard of Presidents, St. Armand's Key; Sarasota, Florida 33577

● NEW MEMBERS:

Allen, Darold C., GG	216 Rosecrans Avenue, #A; Manhattan Beach, California 90266
Baril, Rodney P., Gem.	45 Myron Street; West Warwick, R.I. 02893
Barlotta, August, GG	332 New York Avenue; Huntington, N.Y. 11743
Berger, Maurice, GG	2330 Rutano Drive, #200; Sacramento, California 95825
Cline, Janine, GG	550 S. Hill Street, #1495; Los Angeles, California 90013
Dharmadasa, S.H.M. Sunil,FGA	26/1 Gregory's Road; Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
Forde, Dayna M., GG	2217 Recodo Court; Carlsbad, California 92008
Haas, Loreen, GG	P.O. Box 5536; Sherman Oaks, California 91413
Haney, Patricia W., GG	702 Grape Avenue; Sunnyvale, California 94087
Imasaki, Mizumasa, GG	450 S. LaFayette Park Place, #212; Los Angeles, California 90057
Jacques, Susan M., GG	201 Civic Center Drive East; Santa Ana, California 92701
Jones, L. Bruce, GG,FGA	4th and Pike Building, #325; Seattle, Washington 98101
Joyce, John P., GG	1669 Ravine Road; Vista, California 92083
King, William D., GG	2012 Bath Street, #C; Santa Barbara, California 93105
Laves, Benard, GG	5228 Burnet Road; Austin, Texas 78756
May, John K., GG	210 Coleman Boulevard, Suite Q; Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina 29464
Policastro, Stephen, GG	1225 Broadway, #1007; Chula Vista, Cal. 92011
Raney, Gerard E., GG	1278 Edgewood Road; Redwood City, Cal. 94062
Rouse, John D., GG	7271 Garden Grove Boulevard, #F; Garden Grove, California 92641
St. Pierre, Richard, GG	134 Gainsborough Drive, SW; Calgary, Alberta, Canada T3E 4W9
Shemanski, Thomas D., Gem.	549 Larchwood Drive; San Marcos, Cal. 92066
Shortell, Thomas E., GG	145 Corbett Avenue; San Francisco, Cal. 94114
Shulman, Margaret L., GG	2551 N.W. 41st Avenue, Bldg. 7, #408; Lauderhill, Florida 33313

● NEW MEMBERS, CONTINUED:

Van Pelt, Lorene Ann, GG	11652 Picturesque Drive; Studio City, California 91604
Wasilkowski, Wanda, GG,FGA	8453 S.W. 132nd Street; Miami, Florida 33156

● ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:

Beeby, James F., GIA	5634 Lake Vista Drive; Bonsall, Cal. 92003
Helms-Kaufman, S. Elaine GIA	Box 6383; Carmel, California 93921
Lawrence, Virginia GIA	9514-9 Reseda Blvd., #450; Northridge, California 91324
Sinderholm, Evelyn GIA	17445 Port Marnock Drive; Poway, Cal. 92064
Walker, Paul M., GIA	9719 S. Dixie Hwy., #7; Miami, Florida 33156

● CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Horvath, Marisa P. Lopez, GG	International Bldg., 2455 E. Sunrise Blvd., Penthouse 8E; Ft. Lauderdale,Fl. 33304
Horvath, William C., GG	International Bldg., 2455 E. Sunrise Blvd., Penthouse 8E; Ft. Lauderdale,Fl. 33304
Musil, Larry J., GG	2414 Barrington, #108; West Los Angeles, California 90064
Yue, Monica Yu-Yun, GG	P.O. Box 14-329; Taipei, Taiwan 100, Republic of China



The Membership - October, 1982 -

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➤ ➤ 332 FULL MEMBERS	23 ASSOCIATE MEMBERS	◀ ◀
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☀ NEXT AGA PUBLICATION ---- JANUARY, 1983!!!

☀ OUR BEST WISHES FOR A HAPPY AND HEALTHY HOLIDAY AND A PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR!!!

☀ YOUR EDITOR WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE RECEIVING YOUR ARTICLES --
WE ARE IN NEED OF THEM FOR OUR JANUARY ISSUE. THANK YOU.