THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING!

Mr. Earl G. Griffith, General Chairman of the 1966 Annual Meeting, has announced that the dates for the 1966 Annual Meeting in Denver will be October 21-22, 1966. His address is: 2275 Quail Drive, Denver, Colorado 80215.

New Officers For The California Section

The following Certified Professional Geologists took office October 30, 1965, for the California Section:

President ......................... Henry H. Neel
First Vice President .............. Wesley G. Bruer
Second Vice President ............. John F. Mann, Jr.
Secretary-Treasurer .................. Clifton H. Guy, Jr.

Area or District Representatives:
San Diego ..................... Richard L. Threet
Los Angeles .................... J. Douglas Traxler
Coast .......................... John F. Curran
San Joaquin ..................... John E. Clare
San Francisco .................. Charles M. Cross
Sacramento ...................... Robert H. Paschall

Advisory Board Delegate (National) . Arthur O. Spaulding, with one more to be selected

Carlton M. Carson
Section Editor

New Assistant Editors Chosen

Joining Carlton Carson, California Section Editor, and Frank Conselman, Texas Section Editor, as newly appointed AIPG State or Section Editors are:

Iowa .......................... Donald H. Hase
Box 242, Route 2
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Louisiana ...................... William S. McAlister
Box 5-1829
Lafayette, Louisiana

Minnesota ...................... Bruce A. Liesch
9237 Riverview Avenue, South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55420

Mississippi .................... Frank Frascogna
P. O. Box 10653
Westland Station
Jackson 9, Mississippi

We hope that all states, whether they have sections or not, will appoint an Editor. If you're the only AIPG member in your state, appoint yourself!

COLORADO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY?

GEORGE H. FENTRESS, CPG--Denver geological engineer and state representative, seeks any available information on the former Colorado geological survey, including problems encountered, general history, and why the survey was not perpetuated. His address is 2935 Webster Street, Lakewood, Colorado, phone 239-5153. Fentress has expressed interest in creation of a geological survey in the state. Only Colorado, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, among the contiguous states, do not have such an organization.

LOS ANGELES ORDINANCE RECOGNIZES IMPORTANCE OF PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST

December 9, 1965

Dear Editor:

Many thanks for your note of December 8, 1965, and, by all means, publish a copy of our Ordinance No. 100,465 in the next Newsletter. If you wish to print a short history leading up to the passage of this ordinance, the City of Los Angeles has for years imposed the condition upon oil well operators within the City that they pay particular attention to the prospect of subsidence of the ground surface over those areas which have been found productive of oil and gas. In order to provide the citizens of Los Angeles adequate protection against the possibility of subsidence, City officials have (continued page 2, column 2)
EDITORIAL

WHO SHOULD KNOW?

Making the work of the geologist known to the public is the privilege of every professional geologist. Joining the Institution is but one step; another is to join and be active in your State Section; still another is for you personally to corral any qualified geologists, regardless of affiliation, and impress upon him the importance of public awareness of the many important contributions which geologists make daily to the well-being of their fellow man. How best to begin this? Join the Institute and participate in its activities.

I can envision the day when clients will actively seek the services of only certified professional geologists, but we cannot expect that to happen without a strenuous program of public enlightenment. In The Professional Geologist we may be talking only to ourselves. A Section newsletter will get closer to non-professionals and to geologists as yet uncertified--your activities become well known by the good work you do in your own communities. However, not even that exposure will do nearly the job that you, personally, can do by having public officials come to your scientific and professional meetings, and by your convincing other capable geologists around you to become certified professional geologists.

Those who have taken upon them to lay down the law of nature as a thing already searched out and understood, whether they have spoken in simple assurance or professional affectation, have therein done philosophy and the sciences great injury.

Sir Francis Bacon - Novum Organum

LOS ANGELES ORDINANCE (continued)

reserved the right to shut-in production or compel the operators to take proper remedial action.

With the increase in oil drilling activity in recent years, the City Council thought it appropriate to codify the above reservation and regulations concerning subsidence into a more permanent form. Consequently, an ordinance was drafted in 1963 which would require the applicant for an oil drilling district to submit a subsidence report at the time he filed his application. In order to make certain that such a subsidence report would be composed by a reliable authority, I suggested that the writer of such a report should be a member of a reputable geological organization, such as AAPG, or, more recently, AIPG. Ordinance No. 130,465 was prepared in response to City Council direction, first only with reference to AAPG, and was amended on the Council floor at the last minute when I indicated AIPG also should be given consideration.

Kindest regards,
/s/ Arthur O. Spaulding
Member, Executive Committee AIPG

ORDINANCE NO. 130,465


THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Subdivision 2 of Subsection D of Section 13.01 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding Paragraph (d) thereto to read as follows:

(d) Each applicant for the establishment of an oil drilling district in an urbanized area shall be accompanied by a report from a petroleum geologist who: 1) is an active member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists or the American Institute of Professional Geologists or, 2) meets the educational and experience requirements to become an active member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists or the American Institute of Professional Geologists, that the production of oil from under the proposed district would not, in his opinion, result in any noticeable subsidence. If the Assistant City Administrative Officer in charge of Petroleum Administration disagrees in any way with such report, he shall submit in writing his own views thereon as part of his report to the City Planning Commission.

Section 2. Subdivision 2 of Subsection E of Section 13.01 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding Paragraphs (h) and (i) thereto to read as follows:

(h) If oil drilling and production takes place within the district and there is any evidence that such production activities cause noticeable subsidence in the elevation of the ground within the district or in the immediate vicinity, then a Zoning Administrator, after consulting with recognized experts in connection with such problem, shall have the authority to require the oil producer to take corrective action, including repurposing the oil producing structure or cessation of oil drilling and production.

(continued page 3, column 1)
PRESIDENT’S COLUMN

STATE SECTIONS

The form of organization of the Institute and the procedure for the effective management of its affairs were two items of prime consideration of the founders who participated in the founding meeting held in Golden, Colorado, in November, 1963. It was, of course, recognized at that meeting that the Institute, in order to have efficient control of its day-to-day affairs, must delegate routine management prerogatives to the elected officers.

The founders recognized, however, the desirability of retaining at the "grass roots" level of the membership as much of the actual direction of Institute affairs as possible. This was effectively provided for within the framework of the organization by (1) the handling of Institute affairs at the local level by State Sections, and (2) the provision for control and management of the Institute to rest in the Executive Committee consisting of the elected officers and delegates from the Advisory Board. The latter delegates are elected from the State Sections -- each section being entitled to one or more delegates dependent upon the number of members in that section. This plan for the functioning of State Sections and for this organization of the Executive Committee assures representation from and active participation by Institute members in the actual management of the Institute at both the local and national levels.

Each Certified Professional Geologist has proven his interest in professional affairs by requesting certification. That interest can become more effective by active participation in the management of the Institute. Each member -- not just the national officers -- may have active participation in management at all levels through membership and collaboration in the work of his State Section. It is important, therefore, that each Institute member, in a state where a State Section has not been organized, help coordinate activities of other Certified Professional Geologists for the formation of a State Section. It is only by such efforts in cooperation with those of other members that the direction of Institute affairs, as planned by the founders, may be attained.

In those states where State Sections have been organized, every Institute member should be affiliated with his State Section and participate actively in its work.

Sections are now functioning effectively in California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas. The activities of the various sections vary quite properly from state to state. Among the more important activities are ones which are common in every organized section. These include the critically important work of the Screening Boards and the election and instruction of delegates to the Advisory Board. Other functions commonly undertaken include:

1. The review of matters relating to professional practice and ethics. This is usually done through a Committee on Ethical Practice.
2. The study of existing and proposed legislation dealing with subjects of possible interest to professional geologists, followed by appropriate action to modify, support, or counter such legislation, as may be decided by the members of the Section.
3. The furtherance of public relations, both within and outside of the profession. Experience has shown that the betterment of relations with other geologists, societies, and the public generally is usually most effective when developed locally, rather than on a national level. For this reason, the public relation functions of each State Section are of critical importance to the Institute as a whole, and to the profession generally.
4. The reporting, through The Professional Geologist, of all State Section activities of general interest. This function, usually accomplished through a Section Editor, serves not only to keep Institute members at large informed of worthwhile activities being conducted, but also assists other State Sections in planning and pursuing the greatest possible range of programs for the development of the profession.

Many other worthwhile activities remain for accomplishment within the proper realm of functions of the State Sections. Every member of the Institute is urged to assume his full share of professional responsibility by participation in activities of organizing or conducting Institute affairs in his State Section. Failure to so do is an evasion of the professional responsibility which is the cornerstone of the Institute foundation.

Ben H. Parker

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LOS ANGELES ORDINANCE (continued)

(1) A Zoning Administrator may impose additional conditions or require corrective measures to be taken if he finds, after actual observation or experience with drilling one or more of the wells in the district, that additional conditions are necessary to afford greater protection to surrounding property.

Section 3. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and cause the same to be published in some daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Los Angeles.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was introduced at the meeting of the Council of the City of Los Angeles on June 28, 1965, and was passed at its meeting of July 6, 1965.

Walter C. Peterson, City Clerk,
By M. B. Wilson, Deputy.

Approved July 8, 1965.

L. E. TIMBERLAKE, Acting Mayor.
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS
OCTOBER 8-9, 1965
DENVER, COLORADO

(The following abstracts are the first seven out of a total of 13
to be printed. Due to limited space, the remaining six
will be printed in Volume III, Number 2 of The Professional
Geologist . . . . Editor.)

THE GEOLOGICAL PROFESSION AND
GROUND WATER
By Allen F. Agnew, Director
Water Resources Research Center at Indiana University

ABSTRACT

A supply of good quality water is our most critical natural
resource; for the increase of our industrial base, the growth
of our municipalities, and the economic viability of our farms
all depend upon it.

The dire threat posed by a restricted supply of water can
be partially met, in the case of the farmer, by better land
and water conservation methods or the change to crops that
are less demanding of water; in the case of industry, by modi-
fications of the processing flow sheet to permit greater re-use
of water, and by application of new processing methods that
are less demanding of water; and in the case of the munici-
pality, by re-use of water.

These new techniques are brought about through research
by experts from the various fields, and in the ground-water
field the expert is the hydrogeologist.

The hydrogeologist is more than just a ground-water geo-
ologist, however, for he deals with water in virtually every
geologic situation, above the water table as well as below it,
and at the surface as well as underground.

The hydrogeologist must, first of all, be a well-educated
geologist; and this includes a rigorous background in chemistry,
physics, and mathematics. He should also have had courses
in hydraulics, fluid mechanics, soils, meteorology, biology,
economics, and law.

Few practicing hydrogeologists possess this educational
background, but many of our universities have recently em-
barked upon such programs leading to the master's and doctor's
degrees. Students in these programs are not only young per-
sons, but also older ones who have returned to school after
several years in industry. The hydrogeologist must, of course,

pay special heed to economic alternatives and, although gov-
ernment geologists are commonly maligned as being unaware
of the economic factors related to their studies, this blanket
criticism is disproved by recent publications of Peter T. Flawn
and John G. Broughton, State Geologists of Texas and New
York, respectively; and we can add to that list William Pecora,
the new Director of the U. S. Geological Survey.

The hydrogeologist must work closely with the civil engi-
neer in supplying the all-important geological basis for the
planning, design, and construction of the facilities that the
engineer must build in order to make the water available for
use—the dams, the pipelines and ditches, and the wells.

And because our nation is becoming so quality conscious,
the hydrogeologist must work closely with the sanitary engi-
neer, who designs and constructs the waste-disposal facilities.

In order to be of greatest use to the engineer, the hydro-
geologist must prepare reports for him that are not only sound
geo-logically, but which discuss specifically in understandable
language the questions for which the engineer needs answers,
as Don Rose wrote in the July-August, 1965, issue of GeoTimes.

As early as 1960, Warren Beebe pointed out five require-
ments of professionalism.

The professional hydrogeologist, as I stated to the Rocky
Mountain Section of the GSA in Ft. Collins last May, must
consider all the alternatives, including the economics of the
particular problem as well as its physical and chemical aspects.
He must then present his selection of the best alternative that
the situation will permit. He must not permit short-sighted
economy to color his thinking. He must resist the temptation
to perform a contract in which he cannot acquire the informa-
tion that he needs in order to provide sound recommendations.
And when he is put in a position of not being able to recommend
a clear-cut course of action because of this lack of data, he
must be honest in stating this and must be lucid and forceful
in outlining the information needed to achieve such a firm
recommendation.

Harry Le Grand made the following general remarks in
the Bulletin of the GSA in 1962:

Hydrologic problems range from local to regional,
from individual to community, and from those that in-
volve a few dollars and a few man hours to those involv-
ing many millions of dollars and several hundred man
years of effort. The small problems may take the form
of questions to which satisfactory answers may be found
with little effort. . . . The continual increase in the
use of ground water and the increase in ground-water con-
tamination tend to increase the number of problems and
to add complexities to regional problems.

He continued that, although "most problems are separate
entities and can be solved or managed satisfactorily, we should also take the broad and long-range view of the scientist or policy maker on water resources and be aware that solutions to problems are not (always) clear cut but take the form of alternate decisions that are based on complex interrelated hydrologic and human conditions."

We certified professional geologists, who often complain about being shunted aside by engineers and--what is worse--by untrained water locators and other "experts," should not wear our hearts on our sleeves and lick our wounds in havens of self-pity. Rather, because we have a talent to sell, we should first determine that we are capable of handling a particular problem; then perform the work honestly and to the best of our ability, and thus achieve the professional stature and public respect that we desire, both for ourselves and for our profession, geology. This respect, as Martin Van Couvering stated in the Newsletter a year ago, "cannot be bought or solicited; it has to be earned by the right kind of performance."

Although we geologists may feel that we have done a good job of telling our story to the public, it is obvious that we have not done enough. Recent articles in TIME and NEWSWEEK magazines regarding the water crisis in the Northeastern United States did not mention the work of geologists in the field of water.

As Mike Halbouty pointed out in 1964 in the Bulletin of the AAPG, we must speak out on public issues, especially those relating to areas of our training and competence.

Let us show by the quality of our work and by our willingness to speak out, that the public interest can be served, and that our judgment and arguments will hold water. That is the challenge to the hydrogeologist--indeed, that is the challenge to all geologists today, as we seek to make professionalism more than just a word.

THE ROLE OF THE GEOSCIENTIST IN THE U. S. SPACE PROGRAM
By Peter C. Badgley
Program Chief, Advanced Missions
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

ABSTRACT
The geosciences are also expected to play a major role in upcoming earth orbital missions. On all of these missions, lunar, planetary, and earth orbital, valuable geoscience data will be gathered by remote sensing instruments, optical, electro-optical, and electronic devices such as radars, infrared scanners, and high-resolution cameras. These new exploration tools are expected to play a major role in the discovery, inventory, evaluation, development, and conservation of the earth's natural and cultural resources over the ensuing decades. To properly develop these new exploration capabilities, NASA is already engaged in a variety of pre-spaceflight studies using remote-sensor equipped aircraft over scientific test sites.

To meet these objectives, NASA and the other agencies and institutions cooperating with it need the most competent geoscientists available to conduct many phases of this program which will contribute to the advancement of scientific knowledge and to man's well-being on earth.

SOME CRITICAL ASPECTS OF GEOLOGICAL PROFESSIONALISM AND PUBLIC RECOGNITION
By James Boyd, President
Copper Range Company

ABSTRACT
Professionalism in geology started with the mining industry. It is, then, the oldest branch of geology. But when the word "professional" is mentioned, the image of a doctor or a lawyer flashes through the minds of a majority of the people; or even an engineer, a baseball or a football player, a golfer, or a dentist is thought of, but not a geologist. Public exposure and education are leading factors in substantiating this truth. The public has considerable exposure to physicians and lawyers, but not to geologists.

Everyone would be able to accurately describe the work of a doctor, dentist, or lawyer; but relatively few people have even a little knowledge of the definition of a "geologist." Most would visualize the geologist's employer as a scientific research foundation or an oil company, but rarely that of a mining company. To many mining engineers, the geologist is pictured as the pith-helmeted scientific type lacking practical judgment. Perhaps this impression was placed there by older engineers, and perhaps by a lack of exposure to the principles of applied geology.

College curricula of the past gave the mining engineer limited exposure to geology, and some mining engineers concluded that a geologist could get through school without any allied sciences to back them. These engineers failed to realize that the geologist must absorb as much mathematics, physics, surveying, natural sciences, etc., as the mining engineer, and in the case of chemistry, a great deal more. The petroleum and mining engineer usually receives credit from
the public for the discovery of oil fields or mines. To achieve professional status, some mining geologists call themselves mining engineers. This shows a lack of professional pride and a weakness which we must strive to correct.

The majority of congressmen and senators, our conservation officials, and others, know little about the geological profession. How, then, can we expect to deal with the problems of professionalism, including that of legal registration, if we are apathetic about our professional image?

What is the remedy? First, we must organize a communications program. The medical and legal professions are covered frequently in consumer magazine articles, newspaper features, and television series. But rarely do we see this kind of exposure devoted to the oil industry or mining industry, in which the geological contributions to these enterprises are illuminated. The AIPG now has public relations counsel. It is up to us to provide them with story material of our profession's exploits so that they can introduce them into the public media. We must work with educational institutions, particularly in our junior high and high schools, to bring the geological profession into proper focus for our next generation of leaders. We must spend more time to communicate the accomplishments of the geologist to our legislators, perhaps invite them to seminars and meetings held specifically for the enlightenment of the non-professional. In legal matters involving geological problems, the geologist, rather than the engineer, should be called upon as the expert witness. As to geological professionalism in the mining industry, we know that the exploration for metals and other minerals is a geological problem. The fundamental basis for any approach to the exploration for minerals is inductive geological reasoning. Contrary to general belief, however, there still is no reliable geophysical method which can point directly to an orebody. It should be realized by everybody who proposes to accept an opinion about what lies beneath the surface of the earth, that he must select a trained mind to do it for him. A professional geologist engaged in exploration must be exposed to all the available knowledge in his field.

Dedicated professionalism in exploration geology is even more essential than in almost any application of geology. A professional exploration geologist must have broad training, combined with imagination and integrity. Acceptance of the professional geologist by mining engineers has been very slow incoming. Even today, when few mining companies are without a top rate chief geologist, resistance can be found among the operating engineers and managers. Until the last decade or two, it is surprising how few mining operations were conducted with the constant attention of a corps of mining geologists. Two personal experiences demonstrate this fact.

When I joined one of the largest mining organizations in existence fourteen years ago, none of their five major orebodies had been thoroughly studied geologically. None had a geological staff with authority to impress management of the necessity of following geological guidance. Today, these five great mines have been studied in minute geological detail and the managers now rely on the geologist in their planning procedures. The well-trained professional geologist can become the most sophisticated planner in the organization, if he is closely allied with the planning mining engineers.

Five years ago I joined a mining company whose two operating mines were considered to be so marginal that few expected them to survive economically. At our White Pine Mine in Michigan, the black mineral chalcocite occurs in a host rock of black shale. The orebearing members of this shale are almost indistinguishable to the untrained eye. The nature of the orebearing horizon was not only imperfectly understood by the geologists, but not at all by the engineers.

A highly professional geologist who is a member of AIPG was engaged. His first task was to determine the detailed nature of the orebodies and to obtain the confidence of the mining engineers. After both of these objectives were reached and the efficiency of geology demonstrated, the operators accepted guidance with enthusiasm. Where once years ago the White Pine Mine was considered to be marginal, it is today an average grade mine that is expanding production and is highly profitable.

Mining, in all of its aspects, requires geology in almost all of its disciplines -- from soil geology to hydrological geology, mineralogy, structural geology, physiography, and even every area of paleontology -- in one mine or another.

And even with a lack of public recognition, which I hope does not continue, the geologist in the mining industry has derived increasing personal satisfaction from his awareness of this professionalism he brings to his industry.

THE PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

By George H. Fentress, Consulting Geologist

ABSTRACT

This paper was designed primarily as opinion, based partly on fact, to examine the deplorable condition problem of the geologist and to relate this condition to the political corrections that can be made.

The geologist is like an ostrich, with his head in the sand, being plucked of tail feathers by some other political animal. The advice of geologists goes unheeded, often with financial and/or human disaster. The geologist proliferates his own codes of ethics and often and most times refrains from political activity, much to his detriment and lack of recognition. The AIPG apparently offers the complete organization for promotion of the profession in all phases of geological endeavor for all societies, since ALL geologists are professionals.
The problem exists in such obvious disasters as the Valont Dam in Italy, Anchor Dam in Wyoming, Cedar Lake Dam in Washington, Hondo Reservoir in New Mexico, and now the Reudi Dam in Colorado, presently being constructed against vociferous objections of Professional Geologists. Bureaucracy does not protect public monies or public welfare when ignoring the geologist. Government bureaus cannot take "full responsibility" since the mistake must be paid for by the taxpayer again.

Colorado direly needs a Geological Survey to aid in water and mineral development and for selection of industrial sites. The Survey has been inactivated since about 1936, at a time when tremendous results could have been obtained. Very few geologists are used in Colorado on public works. Engineers do most of the work and thus decrease the stature of geologists. State colleges have apparently been unwilling to correct this situation. The geologist and his societies also have been unwilling to face the political necessities to improve conditions.

The legislator will not help the geologist unless the geologist commences a forward and aggressive activity for improvement through constructive action by the following:

1. Support and obtain a Colorado Geological Survey.
2. Form legislative committees to study laws and do something.
3. Lobby, whether as an association or individually.
4. Become active politically by going to caucuses.
5. Prepare legislative bills to correct deficiencies.
6. Use constructive, even controversial, publicity.
7. Run for political office, even if at a dollar sacrifice.
8. Adhere to AIPG Code of Ethics.

The path of the geologist is clear cut. He must do something and now is the time to do it.

THE GEOLOGICAL PROFESSION AND CALIFORNIA'S RESOURCES AGENCY
By Hugh Fisher, Administrator
The Resources Agency, State of California

ABSTRACT

California has had a 150 per cent increase in population since 1940, and the State has been required to so manage this populous area that we can utilize more efficiently our vital natural resources, and preserve the amenities that are luring so many people to the state.

The Resources Agency is one of the broadly inclusive organizations instituted by Governor Brown to administer and guide more than 350 departments, boards, and commissions involved in California government. Formerly, resources management was losing ground to divisive pressures, and the Resources Agency was designed to provide closer contact, via the budget process and through the Administrator, for policy coordination by the Governor. The Resources Agency comprises four major departments: Conservation, Fish and Game, Parks and Recreation, and Water Resources. Each department retains independent responsibility for administration and operation, but the Administrator is charged with performance of all units and with their representation to the Governor.

Geologists, comprising 165 of the 8,000 employees of the Agency, include professional specialists in all the geologic disciplines, for the geologic environment is the basic fabric in which every natural resource exists. These geologists are utilized principally in the departments of Conservation and Water Resources. All are professionals—and that term carries some basic connotations that fit the Code of Ethics of your Institute closely. I feel that a vital dimension of professionalism emerges in the public service aspects of the geological profession and this is exemplified in state organizations such as the Resources Agency. Dedication of effort to all mankind is inherent in public service, where the taxpayer is the real client. However, all geologists, as their scientific outlook matures, perceive their value to society, and I believe this to be the highest manifestation of professionalism in a geologist.

The purpose of the Agency involves a mission of planning and coordination toward the wisest use and conservation of California’s resources. For example, Agency geologists examined provisions for California’s needs for orderly water development under the Pacific Southwest Water Plan of 1963, submitted to Secretary of the Interior Udall. The California Water Plan, administered under the Department of Water Resources, is bringing a supply of water from northern California, where two-thirds of the rainfall occurs, to southern California, where two-thirds of the people live. Highly competent geologists of the Agency have made atomic power-site investigations, development studies of mineral deposits, and have investigated areas of geologic hazards. The Agency, through the work of its own geologists and through the cooperation of public-minded non-Agency geologists, has sponsored two statewide conferences on earthquakes and landslides which involved technical men from many disciplines. Over 400 private, industrial, and academic California geologists, on their own time and their own expense, have proved their high ideals of public service by their enthusiastic participation and response to these statewide conferences to determine what needs to be done to protect the citizen from these geologic hazards, and how best to do it. Thus, there are many examples of geological service to California’s people via the Agency and the whole geological profession.

The economists have enabled us to prove our professionalism in the administration of natural resources by requesting that
we consider in all our work the following basic precepts: social utility for the present generation, needs and problems of the next generation, and the most efficient utilization of all our talents towards solving the problems of a growing society. No one discipline can solve the whole problem or any one of these problems; hence, professionalism of technically trained personnel is a basic requirement for success.

My excellent experience with this geologic professionalism in California should come as no surprise to you professional geologists, for your Code of Ethics and the very fact that you are at this Annual Meeting prove that the geologic profession is in excellent health and is taking real steps to remain so.

GEOLOGY AND THE NEW CONSERVATION MOVEMENT
By Peter T. Flawn, Director
Bureau of Economic Geology
The University of Texas

ABSTRACT

The new conservation movement emphasizes cleanliness, beauty, and multiple land use in addition to prevention of waste. The Geologist knows the land in three dimensions and has a great deal to contribute to conservation philosophy, resource management programs, and land-use planning; he knows earth resources; he knows earth processes; he knows how the character and geometry of earth materials relate to engineering systems. Although geologists were important in the late 19th and early 20th century conservation movement, latter-day geologists are not prominent in the new conservation effort. Why?

One of our ancestors, taking arboreal exercise in the forest, failed to reach the bough intended and his hand closed on nothingness. The accident might well occasion philosophical reflections on the distinctions of substance and void -- to say nothing of the phenomenon of gravity.

...Sir Arthur Eddington - "Reality,"
in The Nature of the Physical World

A splendid storehouse of integrity and freedom has been bequeathed to us by our forefathers. In this day of confusion, of peril to liberty, our high duty is to see that this storehouse is not robbed of its contents.

...Herbert Hoover

In proportion as the structure of the government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened.

...George Washington

GEOLOGY -- FOR HUMAN NEEDS
By Michel T. Halbouty
Consulting Geologist and Petroleum Engineer

ABSTRACT

"There is no interest to the human race into which geology does not explore or participate in some manner, however remote." With this basic statement the author briefly reviews the history of the science of geology, cites examples of items of human needs attributable to geology, and discusses why "our science is being called on with the dawn of each day to meet new challenges to participate in projects to help meet the ever growing needs of mankind."

MEMORIAL

John B. (Jack) Best, Jr. (CPG 426), 36, chief geologist for Amarillo Oil Company, died Wednesday night, September 15, 1965, at Northwest Texas Hospital, Amarillo, where he had been a patient since the previous Friday.

A native of Oklahoma City, Jack had lived in Amarillo since 1953. He had been with Amarillo Oil Company eleven years and had worked for Phillips Petroleum Company prior to that time. A recognized authority on the Palo Duro Basin, Jack had published several papers in professional journals. He was a graduate of New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell and of the University of Oklahoma at Norman, where he was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. After his graduation he served in the Army and attained the rank of Captain.

Jack was a willing worker and contributor to many civic projects. His imaginative geological talent and outstanding manner in relating anecdotes were a perfect combination for an unforgettable personality. He was a member of the Panhandle Geological Society, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, a charter member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, the First Presbyterian Church, the Amarillo Country Club, and the YMCA. He was nominated for the office of Secretary-Treasurer of AAPG in 1965.

Mr. Best was married April 27, 1951, to Olla Carolyn Carter in Oklahoma City. Survivors include his wife and a daughter, Carolyn, of the home; his parents, a brother, and his grandmother.

Stanley F. Gray, Jr.

Strive for excellence in your calling, but as a subsidiary to this: Do not fail to enrich your whole capital as man. To be a giant, and not a dwarf in your profession, you must always be growing. The man that has ceased to go up intellectually has begun to go down.

...William Matthews
Some members have expressed their awareness of the extreme need for AIPG by making additional subscriptions in 1966 for the support of AIPG’s work. Sincere appreciation is extended to the following:

Arthur T. Allen
Jerald Alliger
William N. Ballard
James E. Barkdull
David W. Barrett
Bruce M. Barron
Robert H. Barton
William R. Barton
Frank R. Beck
William Beer
W. R. Bergey
Charles G. Bigelow, Sr.
John W. Bolinger
Fred C. Brechtel
Thomas E. Bretz
Robert P. Brewer, III
Arthur F. Brunton
Paul R. Buehler
Robert E. Cain
James E. Callahan
J. H. Cazier
George H. Chase
Robey H. Clark
Howard F. Colton
Ira H. Cram
Robert L. Crouch
James R. Crow
Albert Depman
John E. Deuth
William L. Effinger
Paul W. Fairchild
C. D. Fiddler
M. M. Fidlar
James M. Forgeton
Bruce W. Fox
Gilbert Freeman
Jack Q. Frizzell
A. S. Furcron
Donald L. Garey
Lowell E. Garrison
J. P. Gill
Robert J. Gowdy
M. W. Haas
C. E. Hamilton
G. Hanson
L. E. Hatfield
Margaret H. Hawn
Richard L. Hester
W. P. Hewitt
Richard S. Hicklin
Fred T. Holden
A. J. Howell
Stuart P. Hughes
Roy L. Ingram
John B. Ivey
John Janovy
F. T. Johnson, Jr.
John H. Johnson
Floyd Johnston
Walter B. Jones
H. E. Karges
William S. King
Carl Klaenhammer
Robert R. Knapp
John L. Lester
Allan J. Loleit
Owen T. Marsh
Robert L. Marsh
E. J. Mayhew
William McAlister
Royce McCary
Robert E. McDonald
William McClade
James D. McLean, Jr.
Jim B. McWilliams
Ravel T. Montcalm
Hugh B. Montgomery
James H. Montgomery
Thomas G. Moran
Anthony E. L. Morris
M. M. Mulholland
William A. Newton
Brandon Nuttal
Charles C. O’Boyle
Hugh W. Olmstead
Frank W. Osterwald
William S. Park
Ben H. Parker
W. L. Pennington
E. C. Pirkle
J. Stuart Pittman
E. R. Pohl
Caspar Rappenecker
Val R. Reese
James J. Regan, Jr.
William F. Reynolds
Todd H. Riddle
R. W. Robbins
Richards Rowland
Neilson Rudd
John A. Ruggles
John R. Sanders
Fred M. Schall, Jr.
William L. Schwinn
Paul R. Shaffer
Kenneth D. Sharp
Glenn L. Shepherd
Russell Simonson
W. W. Skeeters
J. P. Spillers
Wayne F. Stanford
Jim Stringfield
Richard A. Teichman, Jr.
Allen C. Tester
A. L. Thalman
C. B. Thames, Jr.
Marion Orville Turner
Richard A. Ullrich
A. C. Unklebay
John S. Vhay
Alexander A. Wanek
Kenneth N. Weaver
Charles Welby
Eugene J. Wilson
Gordon Wise

California Section Panel Discussions

At the Second Annual Meeting of the California Section late in October, a number of interesting panel discussions were held which pointed up certain needs in furthering the geologist’s place among professionals:

1. Professional Responsibility
2. Public Acceptance of Geology
3. Relation of Geology to other Sciences and Engineering
4. Erosion, as applied to loss of various phases of the geologist’s work to other more aggressive professions
5. Membership Drives, both national and sectional

Reports of these panels should make a fine guide for similar activities in other sections.

How To Kill a Professional Organization in 13 Easy Steps

1. Stay away from meetings.
2. If you do come, find fault.
3. Decline office or appointment to a committee.
4. Get sure if you aren’t nominated or appointed.
5. After you are named, don’t attend board or committee meetings.
6. If you get to one, despite your better judgment, clam up until it’s over. Then sound off on how things really should have been done.
7. Do no work if you can help it. When the Old Relia-bles pitch in, accuse them of being a clique.
8. Oppose all banquets, parties, and shindigs as being a waste of the members’ money.
9. If everything is strictly business, complain that the meetings are dull and the officers a bunch of old sticks.
10. Never accept a place at the head table.
11. If you aren’t asked to sit there, threaten to resign because you aren’t appreciated.
12. Don’t rush to pay your dues. Let the Executive Committee sweat; after all, they wrote the budget.
13. Read mail from headquarters only now and then; don’t reply if you can help it.

--Compliments of The New
Mexico Professional Engineer

TEXAS SECTION RALLIES

Cool heads and conservative counsel have prevailed in Texas, following the first indignant reaction to the egregious slur to Texas CPG’s in the slip-sheet inserted in the last number of The Professional Geologist. The insert contained the
shocking misstatement that the Texas Section was the third
section organized; whereas, as is well known by all, it was
the first, the very first. The resulting emotional outburst
in the Lone Star State, with fervent and impassioned references
to the Alamo, Goliad, and Neiman-Marcus, was controlled
only with greatest difficulty, while expressions of sympathy
poured in from all over the Union, and even Colorado. For
a while there was talk of secession and of sacking the Houston
office of the offending source; but calm has now been restored,
at least on a relative basis, altho aftershocks continue.

The Texas Section is therefore proceeding with its AIGP
projects, including principally a membership campaign. Presi-
dent Howard E. Rothrock is encouraging a series of local "pow-
wows" across the state to insure that AIGP is understood and
supported by the maximum number of qualified geologists.
At the same time, attention will be given to enrolling juniors
in the Section, in the expectation that they may become eli-
gible to apply for AIGP membership when their experience
qualifications have been met.

At a meeting of the Section Executive Committee at Aus-
tin on November 19, 1965, it was decided that the Section
would express its support of the United States Geological Sur-
yey as the proper federal agency to supervise the proposed
Earthquake Research and Prediction Program. President Roth-
rock has accordingly written to Dr. Donald F. Hornig, Special
Assistant to the President, to this effect; and similar letters are
being sent to Secretary of the Interior Udall and to the
members of the Texas congressional delegation.

The Section will extend to the Institute an invitation to
hold its 1967 Annual Meeting at Houston, instead of at San
Antonio as originally proposed, where a conflict has developed.
The 1966 Annual Meeting of the Section will be held in Abil-
ene. The success of the 1965 convention at San Antonio,
both professionally and financially, has encouraged the hope
that the proceedings and program papers of the Section may
be published.

However, there still remains a possibility that this first
Annual Meeting of the Texas Section, the first annual meet-
ing of any AIGP section anywhere, will be later relegated to
third position, or worse, by some blundering historian. The
consequences of such an act will be frightful, since the Sec-
tion's honor has already been besmirched, and its patience
strained to its elastic limits. We do remember the Alamo.
Future Santa Anas will do well to remember Sam Jacinto, and
beware.

Frank B. Conselman
Texas Section Editor
(Editor's note: To set the record straight so Texas will be
mollified and not secede into the Alamo to do battle with all
other sections, here are the official dates and actions:
The Texas Section was organized on Sept. 26, 1964, and
approved Nov. 12, 1964. The Colorado Section was or-
ganized on Oct. 15, 1964, and approved on Nov. 12,
1964. The California Section was organized on Oct. 17,
1964, and approved on Nov. 12, 1964. The Executive
Committee approved these Sections in the order they are
listed above.)

ROCKPILE
November 29, 1965

Dear Editor:

I have considered at great length and in close detail the
relationship between gallstones and the professional geologist,
and have come to the conclusion that it is best from almost
every viewpoint to have this relationship remain as remote as
possible.

While it is true that gallstones and kidneystones, like
dripstones and pisolithes, are matters of petrographic interest,
I fear some of us may not yet be ready from the technical
standpoint. To illustrate, gallstones are largely made up of
cholesterol, and very few of us know whether cholesterol is
epigeneric, hypogenic or authigenic, altho we may be loaded
with the stuff personally. Also, the X-ray diffraction patterns
gallstones are different from the usual run of inorganic cri-
teria, altho we may have some pearl specialists who could
offer practical help.

Again, there is the competitive angle where kidneystones,
or renal calculi, are concerned—the engineers may consider
we are infringing on their prerogatives. Since they have al-
ready appropriated integral calculus and differential calculus,
they will surely claim renal calculus too. I say, let 'em have
'em all.

Aside from the technical and engineering problems, there
is politics, both foreign and domestic. Altho a man may be
de-galled in all innocence, the French might resent it as a
slur on their president, even tho the latter spells it differently,
with a little "u" and a great big "MOI."

But it is in domestic politics that the possibilities for
trouble are most real. Suppose CPG had been in attendance
when President Johnson had his operation, and something had
gone wrong. He would then find himself charged with full
responsible for placing Hubert H. Humphrey in the White
House. This is too much burden for even the most dedicated
professional geologist to assume.

I therefore suggest that we no longer consider gallstones
and kidneystones as matters of CPG attention and concern,
and I recommend instead that we let them (as our medical
confreres would say) pass. However, this is just one man's
opinion, and I do not know how many others are of like kid-
necy.

Cordially yours,
s/ Frank Conselman
Past Editor, AIGP

(Editor's Note: This letter is a response to my suggestion that
AIGP publish the delightful comment made by Dr. Consel-
man while delivering his Editor's Report at the Annual AIGP
Meeting early in October in Denver. His comment, para-
phrased as I recall it, involved having a CPG present at any
operation involving gallstones; for, after all, aren't these
naturally produced sediments?)
QUOTES FROM THE QUACKS

FLOWING OIL WELL

A land owner in Oklahoma traded his homestead for a team of Rat Tail MULES, and the new owner leased that land for oil and gas to a company that drilled on the land and brought in an OIL GUSHER that earned over TWO MILLION DOLLARS and is still producing oil daily.

Perhaps your land is on a good oil structure. Why not learn TODAY what you own? Why leave a handsome fortune to a grandchild that might squander it someday on liquor and many other bad things?

I have turned old abandoned wells, said to be DRY HOLES, into FLOWING OIL WELLS. Reference Furnished.

Trust no one man; neither driller, nor tool pusher, with a costly block of acreage or a well; for a fortune, perhaps MILLIONS, may lie just below or behind the casing only to slip from you over night.

My work is done according to science and experience. I delight in helping a so-called EXPERT engineer in making producers out of his failures. Send for my circular GEOLOGY; it is free.

WHY TRADE A FORTUNE FOR A MULE?

GEOLOGIST

My field address is ____________________________

(Editor’s note: From a midwestern newspaper. The sender remarked, “Sounds like a first-class geologist!”)

PROFESSIONAL PARAGRAPHS

ROBERT G. MAYNARD, CPG, has assumed a new position as supervisor for Sunray-DX Oil Company in charge of hard-minerals exploration, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

JOHN H. PARKER, CPG, Vice President of AAPG and geologist for Kirby Petroleum, Denver, has been elected President of the Rocky Mountain Section of AAPG.

ROBERT D. MICHAEL, CPG, conducted a geologic field trip for teachers at the Iowa Conservation Education Fall Workshop. Michael was recently appointed to represent the Iowa State Highway Commission on the Iowa Conservation Education Council. (Ed. Note: Here’s a new member already scoring touchdowns for professionalism!)

The Texas Section of AIPG has invited the Institute to hold its Annual Meeting in Houston in 1967.

DON B. GOULD, CPG, with the assistance of Vernon N. Jackson and Gilbert E. Thomas, all of Geophoto Services, presented a short course on photogeology to 50 participants at The University of Kansas, Lawrence, on November 1st and 2nd, preceding the annual meeting of the Geological Society of America at Kansas City, under the auspices of the Council on Education in the Geological Sciences of the American Geological Institute.

Humble Oil and Refining has appointed D. P. MEAGHER, CPG, as planning manager, a key staff position in the newly organized central division offices for exploration and production in Oklahoma City.

BILL PARKS, CPG, new member of AIPG, has resigned from the Mississippi Geological Survey to accept a position with the USGS Water Resources Division in Tennessee.

A professional comment before a state technical sub-committee meeting involving private engineers who prepare soil reports for approval by a city: “State qualifications for engineers are very broad; therefore, if geologists were to be registered by the State, there would be no assurance of quality in their work.”

President Johnson, on December 11th, named 11 recipients of the 1965 National Medal of Science Awards. Among the 11 were two well-known geologists, WILLIAM W. RUBÉY of the USGS and GEORGE GAYLORD SIMPSON of Harvard. How about that for recognition of geologists?

The U. S. Geological Survey has prepared geological (selenological? lunological?) maps covering nine million square miles of the Moon’s surface—about the size of North America. Scale is 1 inch to 16 miles. (Hey, fellas, how about the North American continent? Oops, the USGS has just published a tremendous new geologic map of North America in cooperation with GSA. Two sheets - $5.00. Scale is 80 miles to the inch.)

EDGAR W. OWEN, CPG, one of the Deans among all petroleum geologists, has published a paper entitled “Personal Factors in Professional Careers” (Bull. AAPG, Vol. 49, No. 10, October, 1965). His paper shows a grand comprehension of what makes for success in a “professional.” Must reading for all geologists!

GEORGE C. HARDIN, JR., CPG, has been elected a vice president of the Kerr-McGee Corporation and is in charge of North American oil and gas exploration for that company. George has been actively engaged in oil and gas exploration and production in the Gulf Coast of Texas and Louisiana for the past 20 years. He is presently Secretary-Treasurer of AAPG and Past President of both the Houston Geological Society and the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies. A native Texan, he received his B.S. in Geology at Texas A and M in 1941, and a Master’s Degree at Wisconsin in 1942.

STEVEN H. HARRIS, CPG, has been elected President of the North Dakota Geological Society for 1966. C. B. THAMES, CPG, was elected Treasurer.
PROFESSIONAL PARAGRAPHS

GORDON I. ATWATER, CPG, is currently on a Distinguished Lecturer Tour for AAPG. His subject is "The Effect of Decrease in Porosity with Depth on Oil and Gas Reserves in Sandstone Reservoirs."

IAN CAMPBELL, CPG, has been appointed by Governor Brown to be liaison representative from California to the Federal Government's team that is studying the effects of strip mining. The study will be led by representatives of the U.S. Bureau of Mines and will concentrate its efforts in the abandoned and reclaimed strip-mined areas of the Appalachian region. Dr. Campbell has also been reappointed to the Advisory Council of the Institute of Marine Resources and, at the request of Governor Brown, will serve as official observer to the Governor's Advisory Commission on Ocean Resources.

HOWARD A. MEYERHOFF, CPG, has been elected Chairman of the newly created Northeastern Section of GSA.

M. W. HAAS, CPG, has been appointed vice president of Humble Oil's newly reorganized exploration department. Dr. Haas is also serving as semi-centennial chairman for the 1986 AAPG Convention.

MERLE WILLIAMS, CPG, is currently serving as Chairman of the Illinois Oil and Gas Association's Geological Committee.

BING Q. YEE, CPG, has been elected Secretary of the Tulsa Geological Society.

RHESA M. ALLEN, CPG, is serving as Program Chairman for the 1986 meeting of the Southeastern Section of GSA.

DAVID L. STEVENSON is the new President of the Illinois Geological Society; DANIEL N. MILLER, JR., CPG, is Vice President; C. A. TUCKER, JR., CPG, is Secretary-Treasurer; and FRANK J. BELL, CPG, is Recorder.

LINN F. ADAMS, CPG, is now division exploration superintendent for Standard Oil of Texas at Midland.

WILLIAM VAN ALEN, CPG, former senior geologist for Pan American Petroleum in Anchorage, has opened a consulting office in Seattle, Washington.

DARRELL HELMUTH, CPG, of Standard Oil, has been transferred from Newport, Oregon, to Seattle, Washington.

JACK L. HUGHES has been elected President of the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists. Other officers are:

LODD C. PRAY, CPG, Vice President,
ROBERT J. WEIMER, CPG, Secretary-Treasurer,
JAMES L. WILSON, Councillor for Paleontology,
JAMES M. FORGOTSON, JR., CPG, Councillor for Mineralogy.

KONRAD B. KRAUSKOPF, CPG, has been elected Vice President of GSA.

ROBERT L. ALKIRE, applicant, has been appointed as the Geology Representative on a five-member Oil and Gas Board of Review, which serves the newly created Division of Oil and Gas in the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

DAVID J. KULL, CPG, has been named exploration and production department manager at the Farmers Union Central Exchange oil refinery in Laurel, Montana.

RUSSELL R. SIMONSON, CPG, has opened a consulting office at 811 W. Seventh Street (Havenstite Building), Room 1106, Los Angeles, California. Telephone 826-1167. Russ has been traveling and doing consulting work in Europe and Africa since August. He resigned his position as division geologist for Marathon Oil Company July 1, 1965 after 23 years of service.