The first meeting of the 1967 Executive Committee was held at Chicago on January 21, 1967. President Tester’s program of a balanced budget and beginning of a systematic debt retirement plan highlighted the meeting. This sound fiscal policy is made possible by the additional revenue from higher dues payments.

Early in the meeting, the resignation of Martin Deuth of Englewood, Colorado, was accepted and the appointment to the Executive Committee of John T. Galey of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by President Tester was confirmed.

Detailed budgetary and fiscal decisions occupied much of the time devoted to this first meeting of the year. Other items discussed were:

1. New format of the Institute Roster.
2. The placing of the professional card of the Institute in various trade journals.
3. Arthur Spaulding reported on anticipated legislation for the regulation of geologists in California.
4. Legislation affecting geologists in the state of Washington under the Professional Engineers Act. The local AIPG is cognizant and prepared to act.
5. Meeting dates and places of coming Annual Meetings were announced: 1967 at Houston on October 5, 6 and 7; 1968 at San Francisco on October 11 and 12; 1969 at St. Louis on October 10 and 11.
6. The disposition of profits and/or losses from annual meetings.

The following action was taken:

1. The Roster list will not be sold or rented so that maximum control can be asserted as to its use.
2. A request of the Colorado Section related to the conduct of professional services was referred to the Ethics Committee of the Institute.
3. The theme “Public Relations” for the 1967 Annual Meeting was approved.
4. Changes in the Oklahoma Section’s By-Laws were approved.
5. “Job opportunity” columns will not be permitted in “The Professional Geologist.”
6. The Institute will not permit the use of the Institute Seal on personal stationery or letterhead and further that the fully written out term “Certified Professional Geologist” is encouraged.
7. Advertising will not be permitted in “The Professional Geologist.”

Other actions taken concerned personnel, applicants and the routine business of the Institute.

The following Committees reported to the Executive Committee:

2. Finance Committee. Ben Parker revealed that more than Four Thousand Dollars in voluntary contributions were received during 1966.
3. Geologic Hazards Committee is being broadened both in its composition and in its activities by Martin Van Couvering.
4. The Academic Qualifications Committee hopes to enlarge its base. A formal report is forthcoming.
5. Arthur Spaulding reported on the outstanding work of the California Section Professional Practices Committee under Henry H. Noel.

Having been convened at 8:05 A.M., the meeting was adjourned at 6:00 P.M.

Editor’s Note: Although no mention is made in the above report, we believe the membership should know of the tragic accident which befell Jack Taylor’s son, Doug, and prevented Jack from attending the Chicago meeting. At last report Doug was still unconscious and his future quite uncertain. Jack and his family are very much in our thoughts and our hearts go out to them.

PENNSYLVANIA SECTION

The Pennsylvania Section will hold a meeting for members, prospective members, and their wives at the Harvard, Yale, Princeton Club in Pittsburgh, March 23, 1967.

Cocktails and Dinner at 5:30 P.M.

Speakers will be:

Dr. James Boyd, former Vice President of AIPG and President of Copper Range Co.

Mr. Arthur F. Brunton, AIPG Executive Director

All AIPG members are invited to attend.
EDITORIAL

A PROFESSIONAL REMINDER

Several months ago it was announced by Past President Parker that consideration was being given by the AIPG Executive Committee to the formation of so-called specialty divisions within the constitutional framework of our organization. The prime purpose of such specialty divisions is to afford the opportunity for geologists to obtain recognition not only as competent general geological practitioners, as AIPG presently provides, but also as able and qualified specialists in such fields as mining, petroleum, engineering geology, etc. One of the obvious advantages of being a member of a specialty group would be that, if a layman were searching for a geologist in the AIPG directory to do certain work, it would be clear under special designations where the search should be concentrated.

The idea of establishing specialty divisions, or otherwise giving recognition to unique geological talents, is not new. Without attempting to trace the lineage of the idea it might be mentioned that City and County of Los Angeles have been certifying engineering geologists for many years and other organizations have been and are currently offering the mechanisms whereby the special credentials of practicing geologists are paid due respect. Amid the welter of different programs for specialty certification, the point most often overlooked, particularly within the ranks of AIPG, is that certification of geologists may be important, but it is not the single and solitary objective of membership in our organization.

The matter of certification, general or special, has assumed its present proportions largely because it is self-serving. Naturally, those who are geological experts wish to be thought of in that way and paid tribute commensurately. A fundamental reason that State registration of geologists has been so ardently espoused in California is to achieve better status, in fact to become co-equal with registered engineers. How many members of AIPG have joined in order to implement the more altruistic objectives of the Institute?

Our Constitution states our purposes as follows:

1. To take the action necessary to strengthen the profession of Geology;

2. To establish and to continuously evaluate the professional qualifications of geologists;

3. To enhance and to preserve the standing of the geological profession in the public community;

4. To establish standards to insure the protection of the public welfare and of the profession from non-professional practices of Geology.

Note the absence of any reference to individual certification of the geologist's abilities. Not until Membership is defined in the next paragraph is there mention of a Certified Professional Geologist, and then the designation appears to be an afterthought needed for completing the definition.

A measure of the purpose of AIPG is gained from the Standing Committees which have been approved by our membership and published in the January edition of the Professional Geologist. Ethics, Geologic Hazards, Professional and Scientific Standards, Public Relations and Publicity, Relations with Governmental Agencies, Statutory Regulations and Legislation are all matters which transcend the issue of certification. Those geologists who are caught up in debating the merits of the many separate programs of certification would do well to examine their motives and compare them with the following free translation of a well known remark:

"It's not what the profession can do for you, it's what you can do for the profession!"

AAPG - 52ND ANNUAL MEETING

On April 10-13, 1967, AAPG will hold its 52nd Annual Meeting, in conjunction with the 41st Annual Meeting of the Society of Economic Petrologists and Mineralogists, at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles, California. The selected theme of the meeting will be "Rocks and Dollars - A Quantification of Geology," as the ultimate basis for any drilling decision must be the appraisal of the return of investment balanced against risk of capital.

The Coordinating Committee for the meeting consists of:

General Chairman, John E. Kilkenney, CPG
General Vice-Chairman, Robert R. Knapp, CPG
Technical Programs Coordinator, Thomas A. Baldwin, CPG

Chairmen of Operating Committees for the planning of details of the meeting are:

W. Stanley Knouse, CPG, Alumni Meetings
J. D. Traxler, CPG, Convention Theater
A. O. Spaulding, CPG, Information
John Wiese, CPG, Matson Award
Frank A. Morgan, CPG, Receptions
Harold L. Fothergill, CPG, Registration

Those interested in attending the meeting may contact Louis J. Simon, Chairman of the Hotels and Housing Committee, c/o Texaco, Inc., 3350 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 90005.
THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

SPECIALTY DIVISIONS

This seems an appropriate time to review and summarize some of the situations that have led to the concept of specialty divisions as a part of the superstructure of our organizational design. The President's Column in the November 1966 issue was the initial presentation of a plan conceived by President Parker based on ideas developed jointly with Michel Halbouty. Halbouty was then a member of the Executive Committee of the Institute and had started his term as President of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Much of the drive behind the efforts of these men was generated by their sincere desire to unify the certification phases of the Institute and the Association, and to serve the interests of the entire geological profession.

The problem of AAPG certification of petroleum geologists was on the horizon when AIPG was founded in November 1963, and it was hoped by some that AIPG certification as professional geologists would satisfy the petroleum group. When AAPG voted to implement the certification movement at the Toronto meeting in May 1964, a study was begun of ways and means to bring the two ideologies to a common system. The rapid growth of AIPG in 1964 and 1965 in which petroleum geologists (and members of AAPG) comprised over sixty per cent of its members was proof that AIPG could fulfill a much-needed service as a professional organization for all specialties in geology, and especially petroleum geologists. The same is true today as the growth of AIPG continues. The facts cannot be denied. The geological profession is accepting the Institute as the organization to represent and to resolve their professional problems, and the certification provided by AIPG is becoming less important as an incentive for becoming a member. Certification is an identification, an emblem of membership, a mark of the established quality of the member, and not a major ideal, nor the objective of the Institute, nor the reason for its existence, as our Editorial points out.

From the beginning of AIPG, the Executive Committees have been made up largely of individuals who were also Active members of AAPG. The first two years the ratio was six to three, the last two years eight to one. This might suggest that AIPG was a mere tool or extension of AAPG and that any plans proposed by AAPG would have been routinely accepted by AIPG. This has not been true, because all the Committee members have been dedicated to the ideals of the Institute and the strong belief that professional unification of all geologists is its most important function, and that this purpose is better accomplished by developing services to the profession and by advancing the prestige of the profession in public understanding.

In 1964 and again in 1965 attempts were made by AAPG to resolve the certification issue, but conferences with AIPG were ended before any real negotiations could be started. In 1966 Halbouty tenaciously pursued ideas to find a remedy and to overcome the blocks within AAPG that had been met by others. In October 1966 a series of meetings of the AIPG Executive Committee with Halbouty produced a form of understanding that was incorporated in a Letter of Intent of purpose to be used by both AAPG and AIPG in developing a detailed plan of joint certification to be submitted to members of both organizations for consideration.

Throughout all of the discussions and conferences with AAPG, and in AIPG intra-committee discussions and correspondence, the position of AIPG Executive Committees was that any AIPG program which entails certification must be based on the qualities of a professional geologist as to training, experience, and ethical standards as established by the Constitution of the Institute, and that any specialty certification which might be developed would be a subsidiary by-product of the basic certification as a professional geologist. On this premise the Letter of Intent as developed in October 1966 contained the stipulation that a joint Specialty Division of AAPG and AIPG would be established, composed of members certified by both groups, who would thereafter screen and certify new members of the Division as professional geologists with a petroleum specialty. That is, an applicant for certification by the Joint Specialty Division who was already an Active Member of AAPG would be required to become a Member of AIPG with its certification at the same time that he was certified as a petroleum geologist. By this procedure membership in AIPG and certification as a Petroleum Geologist could be attained by one application covering all items and screened by the joint AAPG-AIPG Board.

Halbouty discussed this plan with several AAPG groups across the land and met with resistance because of the compulsory requirement of membership in AIPG to obtain certification as a petroleum geologist, and to a limited extent, the additional costs of AIPG membership. As a result, Halbouty announced in the January 1967 issue of the AAPG Bulletin, the formation of an independent AAPG Professional Division for Certification. The Executive Committee of AIPG is not involved in this development and believes that this program is wholly a matter for the management and individual members of AAPG to resolve and either adopt or reject as they see fit.

Another article in the Letter of Intent developed in October 1966 stated, "It is recognized that a qualified petroleum geologist now or in the future an Active Member of AAPG may not desire certification by the Division but may desire membership in AIPG and that such may be accomplished through the regular and existing procedures of the Institute." It might be desirable to utilize this principle of independence and to permit a reciprocal choice that would eliminate the compulsory feature of the now dormant Letter of Intent. If an arrangement could be agreed upon, even though it permitted a specialty certification without first the basic certification, it would unify the certification procedure with both organizations exercising control of their respective certifications. Such a plan
might stimulate a better appreciation of the broad and basic professional work that the Institute is doing and the obligations of the petroleum geologist to support such work.

The ideas that were expressed in November 1966 under the title "Specialty Certification" could first be modified for the Petroleum geologists and the immediate problem. Then, if such an arrangement demonstrates its value as a unifying force among geologists, the plan could be expanded to include other specialties that might desire it, for example, engineering geology.

I urge you to reexamine the President's Column of the November 1966 issue of The Professional Geologist, and I ask that you voice your opinion to me or others for the guidance of the Executive Committee. State Section Presidents can help by a canvass of their groups and discussions at their meetings or individual contacts. Unification of certification procedures will require some compromise of earlier positions to get it started, but once it is operating and being tested, the better parts should survive. In the long run the chief beneficiary will be the geological profession.

Allen C. Tester, CPG

STATE REGULATION OF GEOLOGISTS

California

In the January newsletter it was announced that legislation would be introduced shortly in the California State Legislature to amend the State Subdivision Map Act to require geologists to certify the stability of geological conditions in connection with the preliminary planning of subdivisions. To illustrate the need for such an amendment consider the following ordinance recently enacted by a local governmental jurisdiction in the San Francisco Bay area:

"The submission of a tentative map for a proposed subdivision must be accompanied with two (2) copies of a site reconnaissance report prepared by a soil engineer. The report shall reflect the existing soil and geologic conditions, within and immediately adjoining, the development and their effect on the proposed design and layout. Particular emphasis should be made on slide and unstable soil conditions, topography springs and seepage conditions, geologic formation, tectonic activity, faulting and earthquakes. The report need not be based upon information obtained from test borings or pits, but on the results of a thorough site reconnaissance. Recommendations regarding the proposed layout and design should also be included in the report."

Another legislative proposal related to the registration of geologists may be revived this year. In 1965 a bill was introduced to allow the State Board of Engineers to determine at its own discretion those who should be registered under the engineering registration act. The bill was sent to interim study, and it now appears that the bill in revised form will be resubmitted. Originally it was thought that those calling themselves engineering geologists might register under such a bill, but it is now so worded that geologists will be excluded. Geological engineers, however, and those engineering geologists who can pass the engineering examination will be able to register under the new proposal.

Washington

It is reported that engineering geologists in the State of Washington are making a determined effort to achieve the status of their engineering counterparts through the medium of governmental regulation. AIGP through the California Section has made its proposed chartering bill available to the geologic profession in Washington to serve as an example of one regulatory alternative.

AIGP AWARD WINNERS

DR. JAMES BOYD, CPG, president of Copper Range Company and Vice President of the Institute in 1966, after being selected as one of the outstanding alumni of California Institute of Technology in 1966, has been selected to receive the Daniel C. Jackling award of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers "for his eminent academic and administrative leadership; significant contributions as a public servant; imaginative guidance in the field of mineral exploration; steadfast perseverance in applying science and logic to mining geology, mineral research and technology; and his lecture entitled, "The Influence of the Minerals Industry on General Economics."

CHESTER O. ENSIGN, JR., CPG, has been similarly selected by the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers to share the Robert Peele Memorial Award for his co-authorship of the SME Transactions paper, "Ancient Stream Channels and Their Effect on Mine Planning and Grade Control at the White Pine Mine, Michigan." Mr. Ensign is currently chief geologist and exploration manager of the Copper Range Co. and has also been serving as president of Copper Range's subsidiary, the Copper Range Exploration Co., since 1964.

Both Dr. Boyd and Mr. Ensign received their awards at the annual AIME banquet in Los Angeles, February 22, 1967.

"Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail. Without it, nothing can succeed. Consequently, he who moulds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or makes decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be executed."

... Abraham Lincoln
CALIFORNIA (Corral Canyon)

In connection with the controversy related to the selection of a nuclear power generating site in the Malibu area of Los Angeles County, Senator George Murphy recently addressed a sharply-worded letter to Dr. Glenn Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. The purpose of Senator Murphy's letter was to criticize, among other points, the procedures which the Commission uses in selecting the proper locations for such a nuclear facility.

"The fact is, Dr. Seaborg, that as far as California is concerned at least, there seems to be something seriously wrong with your site selection procedure."

Moreover, among Senator Murphy's objections was the consideration of geological conditions by the Commission staff after the site had been agreed upon, rather than earlier. In his letter, Senator Murphy writes:

"Your site selection program could easily be revised, as was suggested during the course of the ASLB hearings by a number of prominent geologists, to the end that thorough assessment of the geological factors involved, and other important considerations of acceptability of this type of construction in the areas, all precede the initial application, and not follow it."

Senator Murphy also attacked the AEC on the ethics of demanding a change in the testimony of a witness from the staff of the USGS relative to a prognosis of geologic stability. The change was apparently desired by the Commission "to avoid comparisons with the report of the USGS in the Bodega Head case, where the USGS had noted...that the risk of permanent ground displacement was 'low' but not 'negligible.'"

Senator Murphy also suggested:

"The ABC itself might take a very close look at its Staff procedures in regard to these applications. To my mind, the Corral Canyon case raises serious questions concerning your criteria and procedures for licensing nuclear facilities as well as questions regarding the competency and objectivity of the Regulatory Staff in making judgments to the public health and safety."

In conclusion, the Senator remarked that the policies of the Commission were so unusual that he was considering a Congressional investigation, but he was "reluctant to ask for such a hearing when such simple, corrective measures seem to be so available."

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The Association of Engineering Geologists announces that the compendium "Engineering Geology in Southern California" is now available at the cost of $6.00 to AEG members, or $12.00 to non-members (plus 4% tax to Californians). Orders should be placed with

Harold Goldman, Editor, AEG, P.O. Box 21-4164, Sacramento, California 95821.

The above volume, incidentally, was one of those placed on display in the Los Angeles City Hall where AEG arranged an exhibit to complement National Engineers Week.

LOS ANGELES

The third public hearing on AIPG's report to Mayor Sam Yorty of the City of Los Angeles was held January 5, 1967, by the Joint Committees of Public Works and Building and Safety. The purpose of the hearing was to elicit testimony from the Mayor's Ad Hoc Landslide Committee relative to AIPG's recommendations regarding the practice of geology in the City.

When a spokesman for the ad hoc committee indicated that the Committee's work was incomplete, the joint Council Committees turned their attention to the report of the City Administrative Officer, Dr. C. Erwin Piper. In his report, Dr. Piper agreed with most of the recommendations made by the AIPG Committee, but disagreed with some of the other conclusions, generally of lesser importance. For example, the Committee recommended that an Office of Geology be established within the framework of City government to have jurisdiction over all geology and all geologists in the City. Dr. Piper's recommendations were in general agreement with those of the Committee. Similarly, Dr. Piper recommended that the City's Engineering Geologists Qualification Board should be dissolved at the time when the State of California should adopt legislation to certify or license geologists on a State-wide basis. Finally, in concert with the AIPG Committee, Dr. Piper recommended that the City sponsor legislation in the 1967 General Session of the California State Legislature to provide for the chartering of geologists on a profession-wide basis. Where Dr. Piper disagreed was in relation to the Committee's recommendations that all geological activities, as well as those of petroleum administration, be centralized in one City agency. Also, Dr. Piper recommended against the creation of a separate office of grading, as had been endorsed by the AIPG Committee.

Following discussion of the report of the City Administrative Officer, the public hearing of the joint Council Committees was recessed until April 6, 1967.

MEMBERSHIP LIST REVISIONS

Applicants approved for membership February 6, 1967:

Warren E. Bart, Pittsburgh, Pa. .................. CPG 1490
Jack W. Bessellieu, Jr., Richardson, Texas .................. CPG 1491
Warren J. Cage, Jr., Corpus Christi, Texas .................. CPG 1492
Thomas E. Clift, El Paso, Texas .................. CPG 1496
William H. Crutchfield, Jr., Claremont, Calif .................. CPG 1500
James E. Dennis, Corpus Christi, Texas .................. CPG 1495
Paul W. Garrett, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. .................. CPG 1469
Charles T. Holland, Morgantown, W. Va. .................. CPG 1502
John A. Jackson, Dallas, Texas .................. CPG 1488
George deVries Klein, Philadelphia, Pa. .................. CPG 1487
Charles R. Kolb, Vicksburg, Miss. .................. CPG 1501
Fred B. Lacy, Houston, Texas .................. CPG 1498
Walter L. Moreman, Dallas, Texas .................. CPG 1497
John G. Parker, Hyattsville, Md. .................. CPG 1489
Elmer D. Patterson, Bethesda, Md. .................. CPG 1499
John David Reid, Northfield, Vt. .................. CPG 1486
Jerry D. Vineyard, Rolla, Mo. .................. CPG 1465
Victor H. Zabel, Arlington, Va. .................. CPG 1494

Resignation from Membership:

Everette J. Travis (left the profession) .................. CPG 435
For your information this month, the 1967 Budget as adopted by the Executive Committee on January 21st is printed nearby. This is the first time such information has been published, so you do not have a basis for comparison with previous years of operation. An important difference in fiscal matters is that previously the finances have been on a cash basis, or spend as received, but for 1967 we have changed to an accrual or as-earned basis.

The success of this budget will depend largely on full payment of dues by the present members and on an increase in new members. The minimum of 300 new members in 1967 is considered a reasonable expectancy, but a larger number will enable us to retire more of our indebtedness. If other states will do as well proportionally as Oklahoma has done in two months of 1967 in dues payments and new applicants, the budget will be a fiscal success.

A new item of income is interest being earned on Certificates of Deposit. The payment of 1967 dues during December 1966 and January 1967 created a large bank balance that would not be needed until later in the year. The Executive Committee approved the purchase of $16,000 of Certificates of Deposit in 180 and 90 day units at 5 percent interest.

During 1967 the Institute received more than $9,000 in contributions, about half of which came from a special solicitation by the Finance Committee, and over $3,800 from one officer. Solicitations of this magnitude will not be necessary in 1967, although we do hope many new members will contribute the credits they will receive on advance payments of dues (the $2,460 part shown in Item 3 of Income).

Expenses in 1967 have been pared to a minimum. Every effort has been made to reduce costs of many items including use of non-profit permit rate for bulk mailing of the Roster and The Professional Geologist, and in some printing costs. We have increased the salary of the Executive Director and his Secretary. We have allocated at least $4,000 to debt retirement and have already paid $2,000 in February 1967. The 1967 budget of $29,987.60 (not including the $4,000 payment on loans) is $858 more than the 1966 expenditures for the same type of items (not including the self-liquidating items of the costs of Annual Meeting and members seals). The $858 increase in costs of 1967 above 1966 is almost the actual cost of mailing the Lists of Approved Applicants for the year 1967. In 1966 the cost of this item was contributed by Diamond Alkali Corporation as acknowledged in the January issue.

In summary, we are striving to make a prudent use of your dues dollars and to hold our expenses within our regular sources of income. Some of our increases in 1967 expenses are caused by increase in membership from 1082 to 1472 as of the first of each year. Our larger membership has also added to our income, and the difference is actually the $4,000 which will be paid on indebtedness plus the $302.40 indicated surplus for 1967.

1967 BUDGET (CONDENSED)
(Accrual Basis)

ESTIMATED INCOME

1. FROM PRESENT MEMBERS DUES
1468 CPGs billed for
1967 dues @ $20.00 $29,360.00
LESS: Deductions for:
(a) Credits applicable
to 1967 dues but
paid & used in
1966 $1,445.00
(b) Reserve for uncollected accounts 800.00
NET INCOME FROM MEMBERS DUES $27,115.00

2. FROM 140 APPLICATIONS BEING PROCESSED
Prepaid $15.00, balance
dues for 1967 @ $5.00 each 700.00

3. FROM NEW APPLICATIONS:
(300 @ $20.00) $6,000.00
Portions to be earned and credited to 1967
120 approved before
July 1, @ $20.00 2,400.00
40 approved between July 1-
Sept. 30, @ $14.00 550.00
80 approved between Oct. 1-
Dec. 31, @ $8.00 640.00
60 not completed in 1967 nil
(Prepaid dues earned in 1967 but credited to 1968 Income) ($2,400.00)
NET INCOME FROM NEW APPLICATIONS 3,600.00

4. FROM PROCESSING FEES NEW APPLICATIONS:
(300 @ $5.00) 1,500.00

5. FROM SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST 100.00

6. FROM CONTRIBUTIONS: Voluntary gift of unearned dues credits 1,000.00

7. FROM INTEREST: Short term: Certificates of Deposit @ 5% 275.00

8. TOTAL ESTIMATED INCOME IN 1967 $34,290.00
1967 BUDGET (continued)

ESTIMATED EXPENSES

A. ADMINISTRATIVE
1. Salaries: Executive Director, Secretary, Typists $15,950.00
2. FICA (Social Security Tax) 468.60
3. Fidelity Bonds, Director and Officers 131.00
4. Travel Expenses 1,000.00
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE $17,539.60

B. OPERATION GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
1. Office Rent 600.00
2. Supplies: Envelopes, Stationery, Tools, Misc. 800.00
3. Microfilm Work: Applications, records 200.00
4. Addressograph: New plates, changes, mailing runs 170.00
5. Printing: Xerox $250; Ballots, dues notices, form letters $300; Approved Applicants Lists $264; Certificates $208 1,023.00
6. Postal Costs: General Correspondence, processing new applications, materials to new inquiries 1,200.00
   Ballots, Dues Notices, Certificates 295.00
   Approved Applicants Lists (6), 1st class 480.00
   1967 Roster $100; P.O. Box rent $8; Misc. $41 150.00
7. Telephone: Local $276; Long Distance $424 700.00
8. Services by others: Audit $300, Legal $200, AAPG Professional Card $65 565.00
9. Depreciation: Typewriters, furniture, average 15% 268.00
TOTAL OPERATION GENERAL HEADQUARTERS EXPENSE 6,451.00

C. MEMBERS SERVICES
1. Publications, distributed to Members
   a) The Professional Geologist, 6 issues 2,670.00
   b) 1967 Membership Roster 600.00
   c) AIPG Annual Review 200.00
2. Incorporation Costs New State Sections 175.00
3. AGI Dues; July 1, 1966 to Dec. 31, 1967 1,650.00
TOTAL MEMBERS SERVICES EXPENSE 5,205.00

D. DEBT SERVICE AND RETIREMENT
1. Interest on Bank and Personal Notes of $14,000 at 6% for year 840.00
   LESS: Reduction by payments on principal 138.00
   702.00
2. Payment on Principal of Notes 4,000.00
   TOTAL DEBT SERVICE AND RETIREMENT EXPENSE 4,702.00

E. TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENSES IN 1967 $33,987.60

F. INDICATED SURPLUS FOR 1967 $ 302.40

BALANCE SHEET
Year Ended December 31, 1966

ASSETS
Current Assets
Deposited In Bank (balance Dec. 31)$17,801.71
Petty Cash 25.00
$17,826.71
Equipment (at cost)
Office machines (typewriters, etc.) 789.40
Furniture 993.50
1,782.90
Less accumulated depreciation 287.00
1,515.90
Inventory
Office supplies, stationery, etc. 625.28
Certificates 50.00
675.28
Investment in Institute (organizational expense unamortized) 18,354.11
TOTAL ASSETS $38,372.00

LIABILITIES
Current Liabilities
Bank loans, interest bearing $12,000.00
Personal notes, interest bearing 2,000.00
$14,000.00
Accounts payable:
Martin Van Couvering 2,643.47
Other 511.76
FICA 27.30
Withholding - Federal 156.20
Colorado 79.44
852.77
$18,008.00

Uncollected Dues
152 applications being processed but not completed in 1966 with advance deposit of $15 2,280.00
(continued next page)
BALANCE SHEET (continued)

Liabilities (continued)
Dues on applications approved after
July 1, 1966 with partial payment
credited to 1967 dues - 91 @ $5
48 @ $10 935.00
17,149.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES $20,354.00

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
Year ended December 31, 1966

INCOME
Annual dues of Members
as of January 1, 1966 1082 @ $15 $16,230.00
Applications approved in 1966 350 @ $15 5,250.00
Processing fees, new applicants 294 @ $5 1,470.00
Subscriptions, Professional Geologist 10 @ $10 100.00
Contributions 9,186.29
Payments for professional seals 1,446.17
Annual Meeting receipts 2,268.00
GROSS INCOME $35,950.46

Deductions
Unearned dues on completed applications credited to partial payment of 1967 dues 91 @ $5 455.00
48 @ $10 480.00
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS 935.00
1966 TOTAL NET INCOME $35,015.46

EXPENDITURES
A. Administrative Costs $14,724.52
B. Operation GHQ 6,352.14
C. Membership Services 6,873.19
D. Capital Expense 1,178.29
E. Self-Liquidating Items 3,524.40
1966 TOTAL EXPENDITURES $32,652.54
1966 TOTAL SURPLUS $2,362.92

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

APRIL 8, 1967 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JULY 7 AND 8, 1967 GOLDEN, COLORADO
OCTOBER 5, 1967 HOUSTON, TEXAS

Supplemental Sheet To
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Year ended December 31, 1966

A. Administrative
1. Salaries $13,900.00
2. FICA 445.51
3. Travel expenses 258.01
4. Fidelity bond 121.00
Total Administrative Expenditures $14,724.52

B. Operations GHQ
1. Office rent 600.00
2. Genl. office supplies (stationery, envelopes w/printing, misc.) 407.88
3. Microfilming applications 350.33
4. Addressograph 240.40
5. Printing (except PG, stationery, Roster)
   Certificate lettering 315.70
   Xerox work 237.10
   Ballots, form letters 700.39
   Application packets 427.48
   Total Printing GHQ $1,680.87
6. Postal costs (except PG)
   Genl. correspond. 1114.19
   New inquiry mats. 285.00
   Ballots, dues notices 181.90
   Certificates 77.25
   Roster for 1966 163.95
   Total Postal costs 2,172.29
7. Telephone (local $274.56, long dist. $141.01) 415.57
8. Services by others
   Audit 250.00
   Legal 43.50
   Public relations 591.50
   Total Services by others $885.00

Total Operations Expenditures GHQ 6,352.14

C. Membership Services
1. Publications
   Professional Geol. 5024.69
   1966 Roster 560.00
   Total Membership Services 5,584.69
2. Foreign incorporation of Institute in States w/Sections 233.50
3. AGI Dues 1,005.00
4. Dues refunds 60.00
   Total Membership Services Expenditures 6,873.19

D. Capital Expenditures
1. int. on bank note of $12,000 720.00
2. Int. on personal notes of $3271.17 191.29
3. Depreciation 267.00
   Total Capital Expenditures 1,178.29

E. Self-Liquidating Expenditures
1. Annual Meeting costs 1,996.33
2. Professional seals costs 1,528.07
   Total Self-Liquidating Expenditures 3,524.40

GRAND TOTAL 1966 EXPENDITURES $32,652.54
GEOLGIC HAZARDS

AIPG is indebted to Earl F. Cook, CGP, Associate Dean of the College of Geosciences at Texas A & M University for the following news item dealing with the "Unified National Program for Managing Flood Losses," important portions of which were made effective January 1, 1967, by Presidential Order. In view of AIPG's active interest in geological hazards and in reducing losses in property and life resulting from natural disasters of geologic nature, it would seem that the members may find considerable interest in this recent federal action directed toward reducing loss from one kind of geologic disaster.

A significant step toward reduction of loss of life and property from floods was taken by the Federal Government on January 1, 1967, through Presidential Executive Order 11286.

Despite the annual investment of more than $500 million of federal funds in flood-control projects, flood losses have continued to mount and now exceed $1 billion a year. This paradox comes about because flood-control projects tend to increase the economic value of flood plains and because government relief and reconstruction measures tend to relieve flood-plain occupants of the economic burden of their losses. In other words, government policy and practice seem to have increased the flood hazard, rather than to have decreased it.

Realization of this divergence of consequences from objectives led in 1965 to the appointment by the Bureau of the Budget of a Task Force on Federal Flood Control Policy, charged with reviewing past and present flood-loss experience and with formulating a unified national program for managing flood losses.

Chairman of the Task Force was Dr. Gilbert F. White, geographer, of the University of Chicago. Other members came from federal agencies concerned with floods. Walter R. Langbein represented the U.S. Geological Survey.

The report of the Task Force, transmitted to Congress with strong endorsement by President Johnson on August 10, 1966, (1) emphasizes the need for a broader and more unified national program; (2) suggests that policy and practice should be designed to assure that future flood-plain developments yield benefits in excess of their costs to the nation; and (3) recommends some significant modifications of federal policy dealing with cost sharing, land acquisition, and loan authority.

Changes that could be made under existing authority were effected by Executive Order 11286; those that require new legislation were recommended to the Congress by President Johnson in his letter transmitting the Task Force's report.

Executive Order 11286 directed federal agencies--

1. To plan construction of federal buildings, structures, roads, and other facilities so that the uneconomic, hazardous, or unnecessary use of flood plains in connection with such facilities be precluded as far as practicable;

2. To evaluate flood hazard in relation to all federal grant, loan, or mortgage-insurance programs involving construction of buildings, structures, roads, and other facilities, so as to minimize the exposure of such facilities to flood damage and to minimize the need for future federal expenditures for flood protection and flood disaster relief;

3. To attach appropriate restrictions to the uses of federal lands or properties to be disposed of to non-federal public instrumentalities or private interests, as may be desirable to minimize future federal expenditures for protection and relief;

4. To take flood hazards into account in all land-use planning carried out by federal agencies;

5. To set forth in all appropriations requests for federal construction transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget a statement on the evaluation and consideration of flood hazards to the proposed structures and facilities.

The Task Force report lays stress on actions which can and should be immediately undertaken--

1. To improve basic knowledge about the flood hazard;

2. To coordinate and plan better for new developments on flood plains;

3. To initiate a program of technical information and services to managers of flood-plain property;

4. To move ahead with studies aimed at a practical national program for flood insurance;

5. To adjust, through executive action and legislation, federal flood-control policy to sound criteria and changing needs.

This task force study may provide an instructive model for action to be taken toward reducing losses from other geologic hazards.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

(Reprinted from the Texas Section Newsletter)

Fred M. Schall, CGP 1090 of Houston, Texas, has been responsible for initiating and maintaining contact with the newly organized Union Francaise des Geologues, the French equivalent of AIPG. One of their members was an interested visitor to the Institute's booth, manned by the Texas Section, at the Fort Worth meeting of the Southwestern Federation of Geological Societies. Later Fred sent the Union a copy of the "Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the Texas Section." The "Union" reciprocated by sending Fred certain organizational material including an editorial in Vol. II, Geologues, April-June, 1966, which he translated. The following excerpts which illustrate some of the problems the "Union" faces and the solutions it proposes will have a familiar ring on this side of the ocean.

"It is necessary for an organization as young as ours to be strengthened .... as it is developing .... We should not pretend to assume (this task) within the framework of an executive staff .... even though (the staff) is largely representative of the different specialties of our profession .... A close contact with the greatest number of geologists should be established as often as possible ..

"Having chosen an organization composed of professional sections, it is quite evident that these are the ones who should serve as the links of our organization."

Immediate projects of the Union include increase of membership, development of the earth sciences in our country and "a service of employment."
CONTRIBUTIONS

At the Executive Committee meeting in October, 1986 it became clear that the Institute was in rather serious financial distress, primarily as a consequence of several rather large and unanticipated expenditures earlier in the year. For example, our newsletter was distributed to more than 28,000 geologists in mid-1986 instead of just to our membership. After the October meeting then President Ben Parker appointed a special committee headed by William A. Newton for the express purpose of soliciting funds to balance the 1986 budget.

Bill's work speaks for itself. In the months remaining before the end of the year, approximately $4,300 was collected, more than enough counting earlier commitments, to assure the payment of all AIPG's 1986 obligations. In the November 1986 edition of the PG were listed the first group of contributors. Since then many more have displayed their faith in AIPG, some at the time they became members.

Norval Ballard
Thomas R. Beveridge
C. E. Brehm
Frank B. Conselman
George R. Downs
Chester O. Ensign, Jr.
Richard E. Faggiani
McCulloch Oil Corp.
(Patrick J. Fazio)
Michel T. Halbouty
William B. Heroy, Jr.
William J. Hilseweck
Homer H. Luttrell
Robert E. McDonald
Robert R. Munoz
William A. Newton
Ben H. Parker
J. R. Plerson, Jr.
Paul D. Proctor
F. S. Turneaure
Sherman A. Wengard
Virgil Winkler

The Institute is deeply grateful to all those who gave so handsomely to the fortunes and destiny of AIPG.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

1967 - Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas, October 6 & 7
1968 - San Francisco, California, October 11 & 12
General Chairman ............... Daniel J. Pickrell Co-Chairmen ............... Elmo W. Adams, Charles M. Cross
1969 - St. Louis, Missouri, October 10 & 11
General Chairman ............... William C. Hayes, Jr.
Program Chairman ............... Nelson Rudd

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Medellin, Colombia February 26, 1987

Dear Sir:

Your parenthetical note following the lead article, "State Regulation of Geologists," in the January 1967 issue of TPG stated that "... legislation ... will confine the activity of geologists strictly to the evaluation of geological conditions, so that there will be no interference with engineers who certify as to soil conditions."

Are you not being a bit hasty in putting soils entirely within the province of the engineers? This is clearly implied in your comment, although you may not have intended it that way. First, soils are rock derivatives and I believe that most geologists consider soils as part of the "geological" conditions. Second, soils commonly are composed of clay minerals and other mineral substances, and the geologist is likely to be better informed in mineralogy than the engineer, and thus better.
qualified to identify the soil components upon which physical properties of the soil depend, at least in part. Third, while it is true that soil mechanics has long been a discipline relegated to the civil engineers, there is a growing number of geologists, especially engineering geologists, who can claim full competence in this subject. Fourth, if it was the intent of your comment to relegate "soils" to the engineers on the assumption that they are the only competent practitioners of soil mechanics, you may as well relegate "rocks" to the engineers on the basis that rock mechanics also is in their province.

The point is, geologists ought to be careful in defining exactly what is meant by words like "soil" as well as vigilant for ambiguities and misconceptions in the wording of laws and regulations enacted, or being considered for adoption, by cities like Los Angeles and some states.

Sincerely,

/s/ Robert H. Hall, CPG 284
U.S. Geological Survey
c/o American Consulate
Medellin, Colombia, S.A.

Mr. Hall's thoughtful comments are greatly appreciated. We agree that the practice of dividing the earth sciences and related sub-disciplines along precise boundary lines is inherently bad. Regrettably, the effect of legal regulation of professional activities is to create such sharp lines of division...Ed

PROFESSIONAL PARAGRAPHS

JOHN T. GALEY, CPG and member of the Executive Committee, has been appointed a member of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey Advisory Committee.

DR. HOWARD J. PINCUS, CPG, Professor and former chairman of the Department of Geology at Ohio State University, announces he will leave Ohio State at the end of the Spring quarter to accept a supervisory research position at the Minneapolis Laboratories of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

KARL HOOVER, CPG, is in the Harrisburg offices of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, serving as Staff Economic Geologist. Among other projects, Mr. Hoover will be concerned with studies of the utilization of Pennsylvania clay and shale resources.

DR. WILLIAM T. PECORA, CPG, Director of the U.S. Geologic Survey, has been elected a member of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences. The honor of foreign membership was accorded to Dr. Pecora for contributions in the fields of Economic Geology and research in Mineralogy and Petrology, related to his work in Brazil during World War II.

J. HERBERT SAWYER, CPG, retired October 1, 1966 from Standard Oil Exploration, Inc., after being associated approximately 30 years with Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and affiliates. Most of Mr. Sawyer's career was spent in geological work in Venezuela, Cuba, Guatemala and Argentina. Mr. Sawyer's address is 2382 South Court, Palo Alto, California 94301, where he is available for consultation.

M. O. TURNER, CPG, writes that he has accepted the general chairmanship of the 1967 Convention of the Gulf Coast Association of Geologic Societies. The convention will be held in San Antonio, Texas, October 25, 26 and 27, 1967. At this convention, Mr. Dean McGee, President of Kerr-McGee Corporation, will speak on the subject of the changing energy picture.

LARRY BRUNDALL, CPG, of Santa Barbara, California writes that he is about to embark on his annual trip to Australia and will be working in western New South Wales.

SAMUEL P. ELLISON, CPG, spent two days recently visiting Texas Western College in El Paso, where he furnished advice concerning the future development of the Department of Geology. Mr. Ellison later visited South West Missouri State College where he was one of four scientists brought to Springfield to guide in the future development of course work in geology, chemistry, physics and biology.

WILLIAM J. WAYNE, CPG, of the Indiana Geological Survey was visiting professor of geology at the University of Wisconsin during the fall semester. He is President-elect of the Indiana Academy of Sciences.

Purdue University, W. Lafayette, and the Indiana Highway Commission announce its 18th Annual Highway Geology Symposium April 20 and 21, 1967, at Purdue according to NED M. SMITH, CPG.

DUDLEY W. BOLYARD, CPG, has resigned his position as district manager for Clark Oil and Refining in Denver, and has formed the firm of D. W. Bolyard and Associates with offices at 718 Patterson Building, Denver. The firm will engage in oil and gas property management and petroleum consulting services.

DANA BRAISLIN, CPG, district geologist in Olympia, Washington, for Union Oil Company of California, has been transferred to Los Angeles. HAROLD BILLMAN, CPG, will maintain the Olympia office for Union.

ANDREW W. TARKINGTON, president of Continental Oil Company, has been named chief executive officer. He succeeds L. F. McCOLLUM, CPG, who will continue as Chairman of the Board, the Executive Committee and the Finance Policy and Planning Committees.

MONTY G. MARTIN, CPG, has been named Manager of Geology and Gas Reserves for the Gas Supply and Underground Gas Storage Departments of Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

GAGE (Bud) LUND, CPG, has retired as Vice-President for Production of Standard Oil Company of California after 41 years with the company, the last 18 as Director and Vice-President. In 1941 he became President of Standard Oil Company of Texas and in 1948 moved to San Francisco.

BILL PARK, CPG, has been appointed to Congressman Bob Mathias' Staff as Administrative Assistant. Bill has been an Associate Oil and Gas Engineer with the California Oil and Gas Division for the past 14 years. He has been serving on the Bakersfield City Council also.

MICHEL T. HALBOUTY, CPG, has written a book entitled "Salt Domes - Gulf Region, United States and Mexico" which will be published shortly by Gulf Publishing Company.
PROFESSIONAL PARAGRAPHS

The University of Texas, Bureau of Economic Geology, has a new publication which urges geologists to become "active and vocal" in the "well meaning and politically powerful" conservation groups which are springing up throughout the United States. The author is DR. PETER T. FLAWN, CPG, Bureau Director, whose discussion of "Geology in the State Government of Texas" is one in a new series of geological circulars published by the bureau. Copies are available from the Bureau of Economic Geology, the University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712 for 25 cents each. Dr. Flawn also advises that a simplified 5 x 7 colored geologic map of Texas has been printed by the Bureau of Economic Geology in postcard form and is immediately available at the following prices: 20 cents each; six for $1.00 (plus 24¢ sales tax); $12.00 per 100 (plus 24¢ sales tax).

The Houston Geological Society reports that MR. GEORGE C. HARDIN, JR., CPG, was one of its continuing education speakers. Mr. Hardin presented a paper entitled, "Economics for Oil and Gas Explorationists," February 15, 1967.

FREDERIC F. MELLON, CPG and President of the Mississippi Section, recently published an article in the Oil and Gas Journal entitled, "Jurassic Exploration Warms Southeast." Mr. Mellon also provided AAPG with a review of "The Geology of Scotland," edited by G. Y. Craig, 1965.

THOMAS D. MURPHY, CPG and President of the West Virginia Section, is the author of a paper captioned, "AAPG - Fantasy or Fact?" appearing in the February, 1967 issue of Mining Engineering.


ARTHUR O. SPAULDING, CPG and AIPG Editor, offered the opening paper at the recent Long Beach, California, Offshore Exploration Conference captioned, "New Look in Offshore Drilling Platforms."

Among those contributing to the success of the Institute on Exploration and Economics of the Petroleum Industry March 8-10, 1967 in Dallas were FRANK B. CONSELMAN, PETER T. FLAWN, CARY CRONEIS, MASON HILL, SHERMAN A. WENGERD, HOLLIS D. HEDBERG, and ORLO E. CHILDs, all CPGs.

On December 15, 1966, DR. WILLIAM F. HEWITT, CPG, gave a talk before the Lions Club of Salt Lake City on the subject, "Whose Fault Is It?", devoted to the dangers for the public, arising from ignorance of important faults in Salt Lake City and vicinity. Dr. Hewitt pointed out that the main water supply of Salt Lake City is in great danger from damage or destruction by earthquakes, and that important structures are being built astride dangerous fault lines.

GEORGE DARROW, CPG, Billings, Montana consulting geologist, and President of Buttes Petroleum Corporation, began his two-year term of office as a Representative in the Montana State Legislature on January 2, 1967. Darrow is the first geologist in Montana to ever win election to its Legislative Assembly.

WALTER YOUNQUIST, CPG, is now a member and part owner of the investment banking firm of Craig-Hallum, Inc. of Minneapolis. He is also the author of a book just published titled, "Our Natural Resources: How to Invest in Them" (Frederick Fell, Inc., New York). Recently he was invited to address the officers and directors of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis on the topic, "Goals, Dollars, and Priorities."

JAMES E. BARKDULL, CPG, has resigned after 9-1/2 years with Libyan Atlantic Company and has opened an office as petroleum consultant in Shelby, Ohio. His overseas assignment was mainly on Atlantic and Phillips Petroleum's offshore concessions in the Sulte Gulf. Barkdull has affiliated with the Ohio Section, AIPG.

JAMES H. MONTGOMERY, CPG, has resigned his position with W. L. Pickens to open his office as a consulting geologist at 4321 Republic Bank Tower, Dallas, Texas.