ELECTION RESULTS – 1968 OFFICERS

JOHN T. GALEY-President
THOMAS D. MURPHY-Vice-President
RICHARD M. FOOSE - Secretary-Treasurer

AIPG - FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

The culmination of yearly AIPG activities is the Annual Meeting held not later than the second week of October. The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Institute is to be held in the Shamrock Hilton Hotel in Houston, October 5, 6 and 7, 1967, where the Texas Section is to be our host. The meeting is under the able direction of Monty G. Martin, General Chairman, and its theme is to be "Public Relations". The preliminary program follows:

THURSDAY, October 5
Advisory Board and Executive Committee Meetings
Registration 4:00 p.m. and Reception 6:00 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 6
Morning-Welcome Addresses:
Hon. Louie Welch, Mayor of Houston
Dr. Allen C. Tester, CPG, President AIPG
J. Ben Carsey, CPG, Houston, President AAPG
Frank B. Conselman, CPG, President Texas Section
Morgan J. Davis, Jr., CPG, Houston, Program Chairman.

Papers: First Session
'The Professional Geologist and His Image'
Edward W. Owen, CPG, Consultant, San Antonio
'Ethics and the Professional Geologist'
Orville W. Lundstrum, Consultant, Houston
'Public Relations for the Professional Geologist'
Lance Livingston, Houston Chamber of Commerce
'The Professional Geologist and His Role as an Independent'
Dr. Roy M. Huffington, CPG, Consultant, Houston

Luncheon Guest Speaker, David M. Searles, Attorney, Houston

Afternoon-Papers: Second Session
'The Financial Future of the Professional Geologist'
Morgan J. Davis, CPG, Consultant, Houston
'Certification'
Michel T. Halbouty, CPG, Consultant, Houston
'The Banking Role of the Professional Geologist'
Harold Vance, Consultant, Houston

'The Fast Moving Automatic Data Trend in Geology'
M.E. Trostle, Geophysical Services, Inc., Midland
Public Relations - A Discussion
Ted Roggen, Public Relations and Advertising, Houston

Dinner 7:00 P.M. Guest Speaker - NASA Representative

AIPG - Fourth Annual Meeting - 2

SATURDAY, October 7
Morning-Papers: Third Session
'The Professional Geologist in State Geological Survey Work'
Norman F. Williams, State Geologist, Arkansas Geological Survey
'The Responsibility of Faculty in Creating a Geologic Image'
Dr. Samuel P. Ellison, CPG, University of Texas
'The AGI'
Rose L. Shipman, Acting Exec. Director, AGI, Washington, D.C.

Panel on Standing Committee Objectives and Projects
Dr. Allen C. Tester, CPG, Moderator

Luncheon Guest Speaker, Dr. Allan Lohse, University of Houston

Afternoon Business Meeting
The State of the Institute, Dr. Allen C. Tester, CPG
Report of the Secretary-Treasurer
Report of the Editor
Other Business

AEG - 1967 ANNUAL MEETING

On October 24 - 28 the Association of Engineering Geologists will hold its Annual Meeting at the Baker Hotel in Dallas, Texas. Papers to be presented at the meeting will revolve about the theme of "Engineering Geology and Clay Shales" and promise a wide range of other interesting subjects including rock mechanics, ground water, geophysics, even lunar geology. Scott Carpenter will be the featured speaker at the Friday night banquet.

Those interested in attending this meeting may correspond with the AEG Annual Meeting Steering Committee, P.O. Box 17295, Central Station, Fort Worth, Texas 76102.
EDITORIAL

In the waning moments of the recent general session of the California State Legislature, Assemblyman Leroy Greene addressed his colleagues with these words:

"If the House thinks it's a bad bill, to hell with it!", and sat down amid tumultuous applause. Thus ended the saga of SB 1493, a bill to regulate geologists and their practice in California.

Senate Bill 1493 was introduced in the 1967 Legislature in a climate which, from a professional point of view, appeared most promising of success. Although not ideally drafted in the eyes of AIPG, the bill was an outgrowth of a series of discussions and compromises with all unified elements of the California geologic community, and, as a result, received the support of most geological groups. Other geological registration bills submitted in former years had failed primarily because they did not represent the views of the profession as a whole.

The legislative atmosphere in which SB 1493 was introduced was the converse of the professional climate, and the progress of the bill through the State Senate and Assembly can best be described as tortured. Only one committee, the first committee to consider the bill, failed to amend SB 1493 significantly, and its receipt in the Senate was cool, to say the least, as it barely squeaked through by a vote of 21 to 13. Shortly after the bill was referred to the appropriate Assembly committee, the Los Angeles Times issued an editorial blast against the proliferation of State regulatory boards and emphasized that too often the public interest is forgotten in deference to the private interests of groups seeking improved status. In the face of this editorial pronouncement, members of the Assembly committee took a dim view of creating a new board of geologists and, instead, amended the bill to place regulation of geologists under the presently established Board of Civil and Professional Engineers. As a result, geologists themselves turned against the bill, and it suffered a quick demise to the imperishable words of Assemblyman Greene.

From the legislative agonies of SB 1493 a number of important conclusions may be drawn. Of these, the most fundamental relates to the public interest. If the citizens of California really need protection from geologic malpractice, it is logical to believe the bill would have been approved in some form, regardless of the plaints of geologists. The failure of SB 1493 clearly demonstrates the absence of compelling public need for a geological licensing act.

Secondly, it is reasonable to forecast, on the basis of the recent performance in Sacramento, that future efforts to regulate geological practice in California will be unsuccessful unless the profession agrees to regulation by a presently functioning board. Should the profession agree to such regulation, it is also logical to predict that the professional identity of geologists will, at best, be placed in shadow and, at worst, be totally eclipsed.

Finally, it may be stated that the fortunes of AIPG will prosper from the defeat of SB 1493. If the State does not choose to regulate the geological profession, and if the profession believes regulation to be essential, AIPG appears to have a heaven-sent opportunity to demonstrate its role among geologists. Now is the time for the entire profession to close ranks and, instead of renewing its efforts for statutory regulation, which would confer artificial status through an arbitrary and perhaps destructive law, all geologists would be well advised to spend their energies more profitably by earning and establishing their professional status through the work of AIPG.

OBITUARY

EDWIN LESLIE TRICE, JR.
1929-1967

Edwin Leslie Trice, CPG, died in a Dallas Hospital July 11, 1967. He is survived by his widow Kathryn, a daughter Marianne, and a son Edwin Leslie III. Les was born on December 30, 1929 in Houston, and served in the Navy during 1952-53. In 1955 he graduated from the University of Tulsa with a B.S. in Geology. Following a brief period in the mining industry, Les entered the University of Texas in 1956, from which he received his M.A. degree in 1957. The following six years were spent with Mobil Oil Corporation until he returned to the University of Texas in 1963. From 1963 to 1966, Les studied in petroleum geology and completed all the requirements for his Ph.D., and in 1966 he joined the geological staff of Pan American Petroleum where he remained until his untimely death. Les was active in Sigma Xi, Sigma Gamma Epsilon, A.A.P.G., G.S.A, S.E.P.M., A.I.P.G., American Society of Photogrammetry, and the Austin Geological Society. Les's death is a great loss, but his many acquaintances have been rewarded through his friendship.

-J.W. Jeffers
THE PRESIDENT’S COLUMN

The Annual Meeting of the Institute next month will be held for the first time in an area outside the state of our nativity. The First (1964), Second (1965) and Third (1966) meetings were in Colorado because of the conveniences provided by the General Headquarters, and the enthusiasm and loyalty of the Colorado Section Members by their invitations to undertake the many activities necessary to service such an event. We are all indebted to the Colorado Members for the excellent meetings that resulted from their hard and efficient labors, and there will always be a bit of nostalgia when old-timers reminisce on the early days of the Institute, and we will anticipate future meetings in Denver.

Three years ago the Executive Committee recognized the value of planning annual meetings in different precincts of Institute population, and, as might be expected, Texas was the first State Section to submit a bona fide invitation for a meeting outside of Colorado. In sequence, the Executive Committees have affirmed the principle of annual meetings in different areas by invitation from a State Section, and that the dates would be standardized as a week-end in October not later than the twelfth day. Places and dates are now being established three years in advance to provide proper accommodations and to insure against conflicts with other meetings of interest to our Members.

The Fourth Annual Meeting will be in Houston, Texas, October 6th and 7th at the Shamrock Hotel. Advisory, Executive, and other committee meetings are scheduled for October 5th, and the preliminary registration and reception also will be that evening. Future Annual Meetings of the Institute now scheduled are:

Fifth, San Francisco, October 11 and 12, 1968, Mark Hopkins Hotel, (California host Section)

Sixth, St. Louis, October 10 and 11, 1969
(Illinois-Iowa-Missouri host Sections)

Seventh, Oklahoma City, October 9 and 10, 1970
(Oklahoma host Section)

The preliminary program for the Houston meeting is announced elsewhere in this issue. The list of prominent speakers and enticing subjects insures a meeting worthy of attendance by all Members. The programs of previous meetings have established high values of benefits to the attending Members. Certainly, one advantage of Membership is the Annual Meeting, as this is the one time and place that Members can meet old and new friends with a common purpose from all parts of the country. This is the one meeting of the year available to geologists devoted entirely to the enrichment of professional thinking and knowledge. No one will be dis-appointed for having attended an Annual Meeting; those who have attended before will find new ideas and new interpretations, and those who will attend for the first time will have a new and stimulating experience.

A business meeting of an organization is commonly bypassed by members as being dull and routine. This has not been true of AIPG meetings, and this year there will be several matters presented with an opportunity for discussion and presentation of ideas by the Members. One innovation this year will be the panel of Standing Committee Chairmen who will analyze their projects and aims to demonstrate the range of service the Institute is developing to benefit the profession of geology. (See further statement under “Institute Information”)

We can expect a large attendance of Texas Members, but we hope they will be outnumbered by Members from other states, near and far. The Texas Committees and Officers have made excellent plans and have worked diligently to assemble a professional program of merit that will justify your spending at least two days in Texas.

Sedona, Arizona

Allen C. Testor CPG

FURTHER HONORS FOR JAMES BOYD

James Boyd, president of the Copper Range Company in New York City, has been nominated to be president-elect in 1968 for the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers. Boyd's nomination heads a slate of officer and director candidates who have been named by AIME's three societies.

Dr. Boyd is a former vice-president of AIPG and a past recipient of two high-level AIME awards. In 1967 he received the Daniel C. Jackling Award, which is presented for significant contributions to technical progress in the fields of mining, geology or geophysics. Boyd received the Rand Memorial Gold Medal in 1963 in recognition of distinguished achievement in mining administration. His career spans educational and governmental fields as well as private industry. He has served as professor of geology and dean of the faculty at Colorado School of Mines, and during World War II he was head of the metals branch of the U.S. Army and Navy Munitions Board. He later served as the first director of the Industry Division of the U.S. military government and helped guide the recovery of Germany's industry from World War II. His government record also includes assignments as assistant to the Secretary of the Interior and Director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Boyd became exploration manager for Kennecott Copper Corporation in 1951 and was elevated to a position of vice-president of exploration for the company before joining Copper Range Company.
AIPG WINS SUPPORT FROM SEG

In his presidential address to the Society of Economic Geologists in San Francisco November 16, 1966, then President J.K. Gustafson reflected upon the major problems facing the Society, stressing at the outset the constitutional purposes of the organization:

"'The Constitution of the Society states succinctly, 'The object of the Society is to advance the science of geology and its application to mining and other industries; to advance the status of the profession of geology; and to protect and maintain a high professional and ethical standard in the profession of geology.'"

Thus, the tenets of the SEG are remarkably similar, at least in part, to those of AIPG.

Further in his speech, Dr. Gustafson mentions the question of certification of geologists, pointing out that as early as 1963 the issue was discussed at length in Society Council meetings, and in 1964, a poll of U.S. membership was conducted. A majority of those returning ballots voted

1. For registration and certification;
2. For certification by a society of geologists rather than by state or local boards;
3. For SEG's working through AGI to achieve uniformity in regulations; and
4. Against having a new organization such as AIPG performing the certification.

Dr. Gustafson concluded his remarks on certification by saying, "SEG must, I think, generally re-examine its objectives and decide whether it shall continue to confine its efforts almost entirely to satisfying the scientific needs of economic geologists, or whether it should undertake the additional role envisioned by the founders of advancing the status of the profession of economic geology".

While summarizing the strengths and weaknesses of SEG, he further stated, "(SEG) has, however, fallen short in representing (economic geologists) as a professional rather than a scientific society. The American Geological Institute and the new American Institute of Professional Geologists have assumed professional representation of economic as well as other geologists."

Dr. F.S. Turnearue, Past Vice-President of SEG, followed up Dr. Gustafson's remarks by preparing, in collaboration with Dr. Paul K. Sims, presently a member of the SEG Council, the following "definitive statement to membership":

"To engage in certification and related activities, a scientific society such as SEG risks its classification under the Internal Revenue Service Code. The Council of SEG, therefore, recommends that those members who wish certification do so through the American Institute of Professional Geologists. The AIPG has been established since 1963 and is dealing effectively with problems of certification and registration."

The preceding statement represents the outgrowth of the motion expressing SEG support of AIPG in professional affairs and adopted by the SEG Council November 14, 1966.

GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

In the July issue of The Professional Geologist, on Page 8, an item entitled "Geologic Hazards" appeared over my name, because I wrote it. It contained an erroneous statement, which I am eager to correct, to the effect that the booklet I had been discussing, "Earthquake and Geologic Hazards in California", could be obtained from the State Division of Mines and Geology. This is not the case. The Division of Mines and Geology does not have the booklet for distribution.

From Dr. Ian Campbell, State Geologist, I learned that California Institute of Technology arranged for the printing of these books and that we verified by a call to Dr. Clarence R. Allen, who says he has a limited supply for distribution. If you are interested, please address him at the Department of Geology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91109.

- Martin Van Couvering

* * * * *

During the Executive Committee meeting held in Los Angeles April 8 and 10, 1967, the Committee devoted a great deal of discussion to the subject of geological hazards and AIPG's role in dealing with them. After Martin Van Couvering, Chairman of the Geologic Hazards Committee, gave his report of progress made by his committee, President Tester described his meeting with Floyd Johnson regarding the actions of the Texas Section in connection with Dallas street failures. President Tester explained the background data on the street cave-in and read a newspaper clipping of an interview with Donald Zimmerman. Howard E. Rothrock, representing the Texas Section explained that the Section was attempting to dispel the fears of the public with regard to possible geologic phenomena being the cause of the cave-in. In concluding this discussion, Past-President Parker emphasized two important criteria which should guide AIPG in coping with geologic hazards:

(a) The Institute should not undertake scientific investigations except in connection with investigation of charges of malpractice, misconduct or unprofessional behavior against a member;

(b) No member should speak for the Institute unless authorized to do so, and then only with proper guidance as directed under such authorization.
STATE REGULATION OF GEOLOGISTS

As reported elsewhere in this issue, the effort in the California Legislature to register geologists failed during the final throes of the 1967 General Session. The following account prepared by California Section President R.H. Paschall describes the progress of SB 1493 since July and its eventual death in the Assembly in August.

"The bill appeared to have died in Senate Finance Committee when it got an unfavorable vote from a Senate Finance subcommittee, but needed all seven for a majority from the 13-man committee. A re-vote was requested by Senator Albert Rodda, author of SB 1493 and obtained the next day (July 12), and the bill was sent out with a "Do Pass" recommendation.

"The next hurdle was the Assembly Governmental Organization Committee which amended the bill to eliminate the Board of Geologists, and to put the profession under the Board of Registration for Civil and Professional Engineers. Such an amendment was agreed upon, and the bill was then approved by the committee.

"The Assembly Ways and Means Committee next heard the bill. AIPG decided at that time, as it has on a similar occasion in the past, that registration of geologists under the Engineers Act is tantamount to professional suicide. Wesley Bruer and Roland Bain generated a series of wires and letters to Ways and Means members protesting the amendment. When the committee met it was not possible to gain enough votes for passage, nor was the removal of the amendment considered. Senator Rodda asked that the vote be deferred until the next day. The entire legislative picture was rather chaotic at that time, with adjournment near and committee and floor hearings in session 12 or 14 hours a day. The committee did not reconvene, but was polled individually in the Assembly to approve the bill, which was now additionally amended to provide for one geologist on the nine-man Professional Engineers Board.

"Bain and Bruer continued their protests in the face of approval by Ways and Means. When the bill got to the Assembly floor on Sunday, August 6, it was not possible to find an assemblyman to carry it who was completely familiar with the bill. Partly for this reason, partly because of deep-seated opposition to additional registration of the professions, and partly no doubt because of Bain's and Bruer's efforts, it was not possible to get the necessary 41 votes for passage."

It was at this point that Assemblyman Greene uttered his classic remark in connection with SB 1493.


As indicated in its title, Peter Flawn casts his net wide in this new book. The usual descriptive material about metals, minerals, and mineral fuels is relegated to a single long chapter while "Minerals and Government" and "Minerals, Mining, and Ecology" each receive a chapter to themselves. Other chapters are devoted to the concepts of reserves and resources, to the genesis of ore deposits, to mineral history, to ownership of mineral deposits, and to future supplies. While much of this material is necessarily descriptive, Mr. Flawn does not hesitate to step into controversy and express his own views. For example, a chapter on ownership of mineral deposits contains a section on the need for modernization of American mineral law. Similarly, in the surprisingly absorbing chapters on history, one finds such statements as this one (following the observation that whereas the Spanish explorers plundered the new world, English colonists settled down to farming and animal husbandry): "However, virtuous smugness about one's ancestors should be tempered by considerations that they found nothing to plunder on the Atlantic Seaboard of the North American continent... Subsequently, when the golden treasure of California was discovered, there was no indication of a lack of interest in gold on the part of the descendants of the colonists" (page 122).

The book cannot, of course, cover so wide a field as this one, without leaving some gaps. The most important gaps relate to the economics of exhaustible resources, an aspect that is relevant to the cost-price problem discussed at many points in the book. Along the same line, some discussion of the economics of common property resources would have clarified what is otherwise a useful summary of conservation problems. Finally, in a book that goes so readily (and appropriately) beyond descriptive material, there are bound to be places where every reader will object either to the views of the author or to his policy prescriptions. Despite such differences, the book should find ready acceptance. It fits into a position between Jim McDivitt's Minerals and Men and the more detailed articles and books that form the province of the specialist. However, the specialist himself should not ignore the book: the economist can learn much about geology and mining, and the mining man or geologist something about economics.

(AIPG is indebted to AIME and its Council of Economics for permission to publish this review of Dr. Flawn's book.)
INSTITUTE INFORMATION

Service to Members

The value of Membership in the Institute is enhanced by the services available to the Members. Any such aid not only benefits the Members but emphasizes the professional character of the Institute.

The Executive Committee has had suggestions from individual Members and from State Sections concerning two types of service that have sufficient merit to justify further study and expression of opinion and desires of the Members. Past-President Parker as Chairman of the Advisory Board has informed the Members of the Board that the Agenda for the Board meeting, October 5th at Houston, will include discussions of such items. The constitutional function of the Advisory Board is to assist the Executive Committee in the management of Institute affairs, and as the Institute grows the advice of the Board becomes more significant and necessary.

Three years ago the Executive Committee considered making available lapel buttons and other jewelry, and decals of the Institute seal for personal use by the Members. The cost of providing a stock of such items was prohibitive for the then small membership. If the demand for such items by the Members is sufficient, it may now be possible for the Institute to finance the purchase of a supply of approved articles to be sold to Members at a reasonable price. The Advisory Board delegates have been asked to determine the desires of their constituents for such insignia.

A second important service to the Members concerns the information to be included in the 1968 Membership booklet. The 1967 booklet is a simple roster or listing of names and addresses. The question is whether the booklet should become a membership Directory by the additions of telephone numbers and a coded system of occupational categories. The subject was considered last year, but costs were greater than the budget would permit. The larger income from increased membership now makes it possible to consider the inclusion of more information about each individual. The Advisory Board delegates have been asked to report the opinion of State Sections on this project, and if the Members want this service and consider it worth the additional cost of preparation and printing, the Executive Committee will prepare a questionnaire to be mailed to each Member early in November.

The information to be added in a revised Directory would include for each Member the type of employment (academic, corporate, self-employed, government), the highest academic degree, the principal specialty in geologic work (14 major categories), and availability for consulting work. These items would be coded by numbers and letters. An example of a suggested code form would be

3:GW-Pg : (2) : C

which, translates by reference to the code guide, means the Member is a self-employed ground water and petroleum geologist with a Master's degree, and available for consultation.

The insertion of the above type of code after the individual name in the geographical list would not add to the space required nor to the cost of printing the Directory; the only cost would be stenographic for typing the additional symbols.

The insertion of one telephone number for each listed name and address will require an additional line, and increase by one-third the number of pages in the alphabetical part of the Directory at an added cost of about $110.00 for the 1968 edition which will contain about 1800 names. If a second telephone number is added, another line will be required with another $110.00 added to the cost of printing.

The cost for typing all the revisions would be about 20 percent more than typing of the basic material. In total, the added cost of the 1968 edition with all the suggested additions would be about fifteen cents per Member, to make the cost of the booklet about fifty cents per Member.

The information included in the coding system is needed for several purposes at General Headquarters, so it is possible that a questionnaire may be mailed with the dues notices in November, even though the Roster is not revised.

AIPG Committees

A panel discussion of the objectives and projects of the Standing Committees of the Institute will be part of the program on Saturday morning October 7th at the Annual Meeting in Houston. The purpose of this panel is to clarify the fields of activity of the several committees by an explanation of their projects and plans of procedure, and to inform the Members of the services already accomplished to benefit the profession, and of the great potential for further performance that can make AIPG the strong professional influence contemplated by the founders.

- Allen C. Tester

NEW CLASS OF MEMBERSHIP PROPOSED

During the Executive Committee meeting July 7 and 8, 1967, the report of the Headquarters Advisory Committee on a new grade of membership in AIPG was considered. The Executive Committee determined that this report should be submitted to the State Sections for study and discussion, so that the Committee might have the most substantial expression of opinion on the matter through the Institute's Advisory Board.

The question of "Associate Membership" has been placed upon the calendar of the Advisory Board at its meeting Thursday, October 5 in Houston. In order that all Members may be informed of the recommendations of the Headquarters Advisory Committee, its report is reproduced below.

A REPORT TO THE AIPG EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BY THE HEADQUARTERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON:
CREATION OF A SECOND CLASS OF MEMBERSHIP,
TO BE KNOWN AS "ASSOCIATE MEMBER"

At a recent meeting of the Headquarters Advisory Committee, which is composed of Messrs. Martin Deuth, William Newton, and Ben Parker, considerable discussion was given to the desirability of creating a membership classification in the AIPG which would admit to membership geologists who met all the qualifications for full membership except the time required in the experience factor. The subject came up during our discussion of the need for Vitalizing our new member enrollment in order to continue to strengthen the organization.

It is impelling that some such action be taken, because in the near future we could have a greater reduction than gain in total members as a result of (1) the retirement and/or death of many of the original and Founding Members and (2) the large time factor required to qualify for full membership in the AIPG.

Some of us look back fondly to our student days when one of our professors honored us by suggesting and recommending us for Junior or Associate Membership in the AAPG or Sigma Xi. We believe that we are missing a great opportunity for future AIPG members by not providing a place for enthusiastic applicants who have not yet attained sufficient seniority to qualify for full membership. We believe that we not only can provide a pre-training in ethical practice, but can insure membership continuation which we might otherwise lose.

Inasmuch as Howard E. Rothrock, twice a member of the AIPG Executive Committee, has been a strong advocate of a membership classification for in-training members, it was natural that we consult him on this subject. Mr. Rothrock responded with an excellent list of benefits which would accrue to the Institute by creation of that which he proposes to call a "Provisional" grade of AIPG membership, as follows:

1. Increase total membership without lowering the standards for full membership;

2. Increase the number of CPG’s by automatically supplying a reservoir of interested, indoctrinated applicants from the "Provisional" ranks;

3. Increase the influence of the Institute as a result of larger membership;

4. Enhance the image of the Institute in the eyes of the student geologist as well as the public by demonstrating a helpful interest in geologists during their early years of practice. A geologist who is forbidden association with the Institute during the eight years following his baccalaureate degree is less apt to seek membership than one to whom help has been offered when he is embarking on his career.

5. Reduce the possibility of unethical conduct by giving guidance during the formative period of establishing a practice.

This is particularly true in the matter of breaches of etiquette due more to thoughtlessness than to low standards of ethics.

6. Stimulate the Institute by close association with young, idealistic, vigorous, newly trained geologists. The importance of this association is illustrated by the experience of the Texas Section which was alerted to the restrictions to geological practice of the Engineering Practices Act of Texas by a candidate for "Juniorship". Prompt action by the Texas Section procured alteration of the act so as to exempt geologists from its provisions.

7. Assist the emerging generation of geologists in solving their public and client relationships during the 8, 6, or 4 years of early practice. This is a field where an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

8. Instill pride of professionalism in the "Provisional" group.

9. Bridge the gap between proposed qualifying examinations and admittance to membership in AIPG. If exams are given, as has been proposed, they will be taken as soon after graduation as possible, because they will be passed more easily at that time. This means a delay of 8, 6, or 4 years before application for membership in AIPG can be made. How many successful candidates will wait out this period without some form of recognition by AIPG? The engineers have found that it is advantageous to recognize the successful candidates immediately and welcome them as subordinate members. AIPG should profit by this experience.

Our committee heartily endorses these benefits, as enumerated by Mr. Rothrock, and strongly recommends consideration and action by the Executive Committee toward inauguration of this new class of membership.

While Mr. Rothrock denotes the name of the new class as "Provisional", some preference may be given to the name "Associate". One of our members considers the word "Provisional" as patronizing, since it is defined as temporary or conditional. He believes that since these members will have qualified as professional geologists in all respects except years of experience, the term "Associate" will enhance the membership status. He term "Junior" is believed to be unacceptable as stressing immaturity. Other than these comments on the proper name for the proposed classification, this committee is not adamant and makes no recommendation.

It is recommended, however, that if this proposal is adopted it would be necessary to make such Constitutional and Bylaws amendments as required to clarify the Institute's position. Mr. Rothrock suggests that such amendment also included other types of membership which may seem advisable, such as Life, Honorary, etc.

Respectfully submitted,
Headquarters Advisory Committee
William A. Newton
Ben H. Parker
Martin J. Deuth
**SECTION NEWS**

**Colorado**

The 1967 Annual Meeting of the Colorado Section of AIPG took place September 18 at the Denver Petroleum Club during a noon luncheon.

Business conducted at the meeting included the installation of officers for 1968, brief committee reports, and the adoption of an amendment to the By-laws.

**Oklahoma**

On September 15 and 16, 1967, the Oklahoma Section, American Institute of Professional Geologists, held its second annual meeting at the Eighty-Niner Inn, Oklahoma City. Theme of the meeting was "The Geologist and his Relationship to Education, Industry and Government".

Speakers and their subjects were:
- Dr. Charles Mankin, Chairman Geological Department University of Oklahoma and Director of Oklahoma Geological Survey- "Education".
- W. Dow Hamm, Executive Vice-President, Atlantic Richfield - "Geologist in a Major Company".
- F. Alan Calvert, President IPAA - "Geologist and Small Companies and Independents".
- Dewey Bartlett, Governor of Oklahoma - "Geologist in Government".

The President of the Institute, Dr. Allen C. Tester, delivered an address at the luncheon on September 16th.

**Mississippi**

The annual meeting of the Mississippi Section of the American Institute of Professional Geologists was held in the Downtowner Motor Inn, Jackson, Monday August 28. Gordon W. Gulmon, CPG, prominent geologist of Natchez was elected president for the 1967 - 68 fiscal year. Dr. Charles R. Kolb of the Geological Section, U.S. Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, was elected Vice President; Mr. Harold E. Karges, Consulting Geologist of Jackson and Executive Vice-President of Love Petroleum Company was reelected Secretary-Treasurer; and Dr. Troy J. Laswell, Chairman, Department of Geology and Geography, Mississippi State University, was elected Committeeon. Retiring President Frederick F. Mellen, Consulting Geologist of Jackson, reported on the year’s activities, and received reports from the committees. He will be the fifth member of the Executive Committee and Delegate to the Institute’s annual convention at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel in Houston, Texas, October 5-7, 1967.

**Texas**

The Third Annual Meeting of the Texas Section of AIPG was held in Dallas September 15 and 16, 1967 at the Northpark Inn. Following the welcoming address by Dr. William J. Heroy, Jr., CPG, the following papers were presented:

- **Houston Fault Problem** by Dr. D.C. Van Siclen, University of Houston,
- **The Earth Science Data Center** by Dr. H.B. Renfro, President, H.B. Renfro Co.

After the Business Meeting of the Section was finished Saturday afternoon, the remainder of the day was devoted to tours of the Sun Oil Company Research Lab, the Atlantic Richfield Research Center. Donald A. Zimmerman, CPG, and C. J. Harvey, CPG, were co-chairmen of the meeting.

* * * * *

The Texas Section points with pride to its member, L.F. McCollum, CPG 660, who has created the McCollum Library at the Harvard Business School. The Library was made possible by a joint donation of $750,000.00 from Mr. McCollum and Conoco.

**California**

The Annual Meeting of the California Section was held September 22 and 23, 1967, in Santa Barbara, California. The theme of the meeting was "Stature of Geology", with both morning and afternoon sessions September 22 devoted to addresses involving geological management, mining, legislation, the impact of computers upon geology and geophysics. Featured speaker of the occasion was M.E. Wright, Senior Geologist for the City of Long Beach. Mr. Wright's topic was The Development of the Wilmington Offshore Oilfield.

**PROFESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE-CHAPTER II**

Dear Sir:

Have just recd your letter with regard to my development of shallow production here, I am inclosing articals which will acquaint you with the situation here and with myself. I have spent considerable time here defining the geological conditions with reference to locating the main structure on the line of folding connecting the two basons, the Anadark on the north and the Gulf Basin on the south. I come up with the producing wells in the search and two dry holes and now that I have the main structure defined I see that it covers several hundred acres and requires taking many leases and will require several wells drilled in rapid action.

If you were intrested in taking a lease and drilling it yourself this would help both of us very much, these leases can now be had at from Seven to Ten dollars pr acre and I expect these wells to run around 1500 bbls pr day which means that the first such well will jump the leases out of sight at to price for such a well at this 1400 ft depth is not found everyday and what I am intrested in is protecting myself and those working with me before the play gets out of hands.

I hav a contour Map and data which shows conclusively the condition here and if you are intrested and can advise me as to what extent you can make the play on I will furnish you the information, will appreciate hereing from you at your earliest convenience.
Professional Status Alternatives, Revisited

AIPG is indebted to W.G. Bruer, CPG, for the following recapitulation of the future status of geologists, now that the most recent attempt to obtain statutory recognition of the profession has failed. Mr. Bruer's commentary is addressed to the President of the California Section and the Section's Legislative Committee.

Gentlemen:

In view of our recent intensive seminar and exercises in the realm of legislation, subject alternatives are due for review. Alternatives put forth and explored in the Legislative Committee's report of May, 1966 were as follows:

1. Status Quo
2. Registration
3. Partial Registration
4. Certification
5. Incorporation

It took an all-out effort on the part of AIPG and AAPG to defeat SB 1493 at the last ditch this year after the bill had been amended to register geologists under the Board of Civil and Professional Engineers. It is obvious that it is only a matter of a very short time before we will be overridden in opposing legislation; like next year, or with luck, in two years. Therefore, the "Status Quo" is not a realistic alternative.

Registration of the whole profession is still a very real and probably attainable alternative. There are two ways in which this can be done: either under a board of geologists or under the existing Board of Civil and Professional Engineers.

Partial registration, that is of Engineering Geologists only, under the Board of Civil and Professional Engineers, can be accomplished at least as easily, if not more so, than general registration.

Certification is accomplished but is not doing the job required so far as governmental bodies and the AEG are concerned, and therefore it is not really an alternative.

The short-lived dream of Incorporation is still an alternative although the possibility of attainment appears remote at this time. SB 1257 (1967), the "Chartered Engineers Act", did not pass its first Senate Committee hearing.

To the old list should be added another alternative: Guild (Trade Union). All right, after you're all through retching, think about it seriously.

Thus, our present alternatives appear to be:

1. General Registration under geologist's board.
2. General Registration under engineer's board.
3. Partial Registration.
4. Incorporation.
5. Guild (Trade Union).

1. General Registration under a geologists' board.

SB 1493 as originally drafted and as passed by the Senate was this kind of bill. It received general acceptance, which is not to say wildly enthusiastic support, by all organized geologic groups who expressed an interest. The State Administration is philosophically opposed to the creation of new boards and commissions. We had reason to believe that the Administration would not oppose this particular board. However, either we were misled or the signals changed the provisions for a separate board of geologists were amended out of the bill in the Assembly. With a firm OK from the Governor's office, the bill creating a geologist's board would probably have passed this year. Firm assurances that the Governor would not veto a bill creating a geologist's board should be obtained prior to the introduction of such a bill in the future.

2. General Registration under the Civil and Professional Engineers' Board.

SB 1493, as amended in the Assembly, provided this. The amendment was a major one and hurriedly drafted. As first amended there, it did not provide for a geologist being added to the board and there was no assurance that it could be further amended to so provide until the last frantic hours of the legislative session. Had the bill as finally amended not run into strong opposition from the profession, notably AIPG and AAPG, generated by the first Assembly amendment, it would have undoubtedly passed. Should AIPG elect to support this alternative, the enabling bill should definitely provide for the addition of a geologist to the Engineers' Board, and should be carefully constructed, in cooperation with the Engineers, so as to dovetail into the Engineers' Act.

3. Partial Registration.

The engineering geologists' problems would be solved by this alternative. The big problem is that almost any definition of engineering geology fixed into law would restrict the activities of other geologists, particularly if the defined practice of engineering geology, as well as use of the title, "Registered Engineering Geologist", is made illegal for unregistered geologists. If AIPG ever accepts this alternative, it should be sure that only the title, and not the practice, is restricted.

4. Incorporation.

As noted above, the 34,000+ registered civil and professional engineers could not get their "Chartered Engineers Act" (SB 1257) past the first State Senate Committee this year. The geologist population is a tiny fraction of that of the engineers. The legislature and administration were in no mood to create even an additional board under the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, let alone a self-regulating quasi-governmental unit such as a public corporation. The City of Los Angeles would not support an incorporation bill this year; the possibility that they might do so in the future should be explored. However, even with such support, passage by the legislature seems very unlikely.

5. Guild (Trade Union).

Unions of any kind are for various reasons abhorrent to most professional people. There must be other examples, but one well known professional union is the Screen Actors
Guild. For those who oppose unions because of conservative political leanings, it should be pointed out that two past presidents of the Screen Actors Guild are U.S. Senator George Murphy and Governor Ronald Reagan. Your chairman has little knowledge of unions except that they are (or can be) self-governing within the framework of the National Labor Relations Act, and they are recognized by all levels of government. A union would therefore have at least some of the advantages of incorporation. Unions are much less restricted in their political activities than corporations, an advantage which can be important in some instances. Also, a union can be a nationwide (or even international) organization which would eliminate reciprocity problems between states.

Conclusions

Incorporation looks like a lost cause. Partial registration is probably the least acceptable remaining alternative, except to engineering geologists. General registration under a board of geologists is not attainable unless the Governor (and to a lesser extent, the legislature) can be convinced that the creation of this board is in the best interest of the State. General registration under the Civil and Professional Engineers is a step farther away from self-regulation. Formation of a guild is an unknown quantity but one which, at first blush, appears to have definite possibilities.

AIPG in ACTION

In November 1966, President Allen C. Tester addressed the Bureau of Land Management concerning its proposed Rule No. 43 CFR, Subsection 3107. President Tester’s letter, coupled with a communication from Past-President Parker, also in November 1966, expressed the interest of the Institute in the protection of professional geology and geologists. As a consequence of these letters, Mr. Charles F. Luce, Acting Secretary of the Interior, in June 1967 wrote the following reply:

Dear Mr. Tester:

This is in further response to your recent letter in which you commented about the proposed regulations for oil and gas exploration.

We have carefully studied all of the comments and suggestions that were presented. As a result of our deliberations on this matter, we have concluded that the proposal should be amended in three respects, namely:

1. To make it clear that the regulations are not intended to cover those who may be casual users of the public lands, causing no damage to the surface or destruction of resources, a new subsection 3107.5(c) has been added to clarify this point.

2. To make certain that State and nationwide bonds would be entitled to the automatic termination of liability the same as individual bonds, State and nationwide bonds have been included in the last sentence of 3107.1-4 (formerly 3107.1-5).

3. Subparagraph 3107.1-3 was omitted from the October 27 publication. Therefore, subparagraphs 3107.1-4 and 3107.1-5 have been changed to 3107.1-3 and 2107.1-4 respectively.

In addition to these three changes in the proposed regulations, we have made a correction in Form 3107-1. ‘Notice of Intent to Conduct Oil and Gas Exploration Operations,’ by striking out the requirements for a ‘Notice of Commencement of Oil and Gas Exploration Operations.’

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Allen C. Tester
Professor Emeritus of Geology
University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Mr. Luce’s reaction to AIPG’s communications is a most heartening endorsement of one of the prime purposes of AIPG.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

Re: Editorial in May 1967 issue of The Professional Geologist.

As a fellow “charter member” of the legislative committee of the California Section, I fully appreciate your feeling of frustration regarding the pressures forcing geologists toward state regulation in California, the efforts of AIPG to first stave off and then channel those pressures, and finally, the probable end result of this interplay. This sense of frustration apparently brought about the distorted picture present in subject editorial.

The editorial may have given the erroneous impression that the California Section is “leading the nation’s geologists into the yoke of professional regulation”. However, we know that the pressure for statewide regulation comes from the Association of Engineering Geologists (AEG) in conjunction with the politically powerful City and County of Los Angeles, and others. Their reasons are not without merit. Regulation of some sort appears inevitable; AIPG’s most recent function has been to see that such regulation is not unnecessarily restrictive.

The California Section was not “wholly ineffective in projecting the virtues of public incorporation” (chartering). On the contrary, the exhaustive report prepared by the Section’s legislative committee entitled, “Professional Status Alternatives for the Geological Profession in California”, together with the statement that incorporation was favored by all members of the California Section Executive Committee, was mailed over a year ago to every geologist on record in California, and eventually to all AIPG members nationwide.

As to having been “wholly ineffective - - in the legislative process” due to “abortive planning and, more fundamentally,
To the Editor:

For the past six months I have been receiving copies of the monthly applicants list as received by the National Office of AIPG. It was most disturbing to learn recently that during the month of August only four applications for membership had been received in Golden. The month of July was not much better.

The year of 1967 should have been the year of greatest growth of the AIPG, and yet it appears that we are falling on our collective faces. Is this due to the fact that we have attracted only a few workers and a multitude of "joiners", or is it because most geologists within the Institute do not realize their responsibilities to the profession?

If all of the members of the Institute would garner one additional member, we would flourish. Two new members for each old one would seem even more realistic. No organization can remain stagnant and improve.

How many of you who read this column have actively attempted to recruit new qualified members for the Institute during the past six months? How many members have heeded Allen Tester's President's Column which recently appeared in The Professional Geologist? How many geologists joined AIPG for the right to use its seal instead of working for the good of the organization and the profession? Perhaps this is the crux of the problem.

In any event, unless we all get "cracking" and put our own professional group on a paying basis, we are doomed to servitude under engineering regulations. Lack of action in obtaining new members by all CPG's means a disinterest in professional responsibility, and therefore, failure of the AIPG.

Joseph H. Goth, Jr. CPG
President - Penna. Section

8-22-67

ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY

Jack B. Graham, Vice President of AIPG, writes:

"It isn't often that we hear of a non-geologist plugging for the application of geologic talent in what has been considered by many to be in the domain of engineer. I think you will be interested in the following item, taken from the July issue of Florida Conservation News."

Plans for Land and Water Use

Plans for land and water use should be drawn up by geologists and naturalists rather than engineers, so that man will get expert help in the drive to prevent further abuse of his environment. Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court is urging that earth scientists should be the leading members of local zoning boards. He told
delegates to a recent conference on government that people engaged in natural sciences could lead the population back to a "love for the earth, its water and its wild-life", and in this way ease the bewilderment people feel because they face problems that seem insoluble.

**PROFESSIONAL PARAGRAPHS**

FRED L. SMITH, JR., CPG, Houston consultant, has been elected president of the Houston Geological Society for 1967-68. FRED M. SCHALL, JR., CPG, Texas Gas Exploration Corp., is the new second vice-president.

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A five-day short course entitled "Engineering Properties of Marine Sediments", will be held October 30 to November 3, 1967 at UCLA. Instructor for the course will be R.J. SMITH, CPG, Senior Research Scientist, U.S. Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, California. Dr. Smith participated in the intensive Aircraft SALVOPS MED effort of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean in 1966 and has given a number of lectures with the intriguing caption, "Monster of the Deep", describing his role in the H-bomb recovery.

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RICHARD J. PROCCTOR, 420 Punahou Street, Altadena, California has been named Chairman of the Los Angeles County Geology Appeals Board. Besides carrying these new duties, Proctor is Chief Geologist of the Metropolitan Water District.

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MALCOLM P. WEISS, CPG, a member of the Department of Geology at Ohio State University since 1952, has resigned to become chairman of the Department of Geology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb.

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ROBERT L. BATES, CPG, is president of the Ohio Geological Society for the 1967-68 year. He is also vice-president of the National Association of Geology Teachers, and has arranged NAGT's November symposium on "Modernizing the Department of Geology." NAGT meets in New Orleans in conjunction with the GSA.

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WILLIAM L. SMITH, CPG, has left Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, to join BellComm, a subsidiary of AT&T, in Washington, D.C. He will handle liaison with various government agencies, including the U.S. Geological Survey.

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VIRGIL W. CARMICHAEL, CPG, has accepted the position of Assistant to Vice-President, North American Coal Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, where, among duties including aiding in sales and operations, he will be acting in the capacity of exploration geologist for development of future coal reserves as well as other mineral potential. In June 1967 Mr. Carmichael received his Prof. Degree in Geol. Engr., from the University of Idaho.

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WILLIAM G. PITTMAN, CPG, announces he is now an independent geological consultant at 1904 Alamo National Building, San Antonio, Texas 78205.

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THOMAS CLEMENTS, CPG, announces the removal of his office to Suite 230, 2323 West Third Street, Los Angeles, California 90057.

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RICHARD G. STEARNS, CPG, has been named Chairman of the Vanderbilt University Geology Department to succeed W.B. Jewell.

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All exploration activities of Kerr-McGee Corporation have been consolidated into one division to be headed by GEORGE C. HARDIN, JR., CPG, as vice president, exploration. Hardin was formerly vice president, North American oil and gas exploration. A native of Texas, Mr. Hardin received his B.S. degree in geology and petroleum engineering from Texas A & M College in 1941 and was a Van Hise Fellow at the University of Wisconsin where he received the Master of Philosophy degree in geology in 1942.