A PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST IN PRAGUE

Dr. R. M. Foose, elected Secretary-Treasurer of AIPG in 1968, was one of those attending the International Geological Congress in Prague when the Soviet Union finally decided to stifle the Czech Insurrection. Dr. Foose has prepared an eloquent narrative of the events of August 20-22. Space does not permit the publication of Dr. Foose's 8-page account, but the description is so vivid that selected portions of it are required reading:

"The number of planes passing overhead had decreased. Everyone knew that the shining new Prague Airport was under Soviet control and that a large number of planes had landed there. I estimated a minimum of 25 in the period between 5:00 and 6:00 a.m. But on Na Portici, one of the main streets of the city, there were no troops.

"Then they came!"

"We came around the bend in the road, approached the intersection, and there was the BLOCK! Two Stalin tanks sat side by side, filling the road. Their guns pointed directly at us and the dozen other cars that were there. The exhaust from one of the tanks spat noisily, sounding like gunfire. Two other tanks sat in the left hand and the right hand roads, pointing their guns at the intersection. We were in a box. Other automobiles bearing French, Belgian, French, Spanish, German, and Italian plates approached from Prague, jamming the return route. Many autos tried to turn around. Others drove across the ditch and up into the fields only to be driven back by armored cars. It was chaotic."

"Our westward journey through Czechoslovakia was an unforgettable experience because of the response of the Czech people. The people of every village, town, and city lined the roads to cheer and shout encouragement to us. We were their last contact with Freedom. Passing cars blinked their lights. Flags were waved from windows and roof tops. Factory whistles were blown. They chanted 'Dubcek, Dubcek,' and 'America, America.' They held their hands clenched fists, they made V-signs with their fingers, they held their hands in prayer. They laughed and they also wept."

AIPG members who are sufficiently intrigued by Pete Foose's prose may contact him at Amherst to obtain a mimeographed copy or communicate with the Editor.

GEOLGY IN RUSSIA

Our faithful AIPG correspondent in Spokane, Washington, Eskil Anderson, reports that the most popular and most beautiful record now being played daily throughout Siberia and the rest of the Soviet Union is called "The Geologists" (literally "Geology").

The record tells the story of the romance of a man and a woman, both Soviet geologists, separated for awhile. One is in the frozen waste of northern Siberia, and the other is working in the burning desert, perhaps in Kazakhstan, searching for mineral deposits.

There is enough of a story in the Soviet search replacing the space effort to turn the tide of interest toward geologists instead of away from them, as we frequently find here in the west.

Edith McKee, where are you now?
EDITORIAL

In the waning moments of our editorial regime several thoughts emerge from the underbrush of AIPG's diverse activities. Like quail flushing from dense cover, these thoughts deserve our early attention.

The first has to do with how we call ourselves as AIPG members. From the outset we have borne the designation, "CPG," a counterpart of the more widely known term CPA by which the accountant is familiar. To us, CPG raises more questions than it answers, and we solicit your consideration of the label, "AIPG." For example, "Martin Van Couvering, AIPG." The latter is consistent with AIA, the professional architects organization, and when inquiry is made, the initials are readily explained. As a first step in accepting this new appellation, the Advisory Board recently recommended that the Executive Committee study the replacement of one term with the other.

The second concern is membership. AIPG is now five years old and has about 1800 members, or about six percent of the entire geologic community. The message inherent in this statistic is unmistakable, and for AIPG to be an effective instrument in geological matters, the membership must be enlarged. Provisional or affiliate association with the Institute has been proposed as one way; the other and preferred way is to make the work of the Institute so significant that all geologists will want to join. If you value your organization, work for it.

The third rumination is an outgrowth of the second. At the Fifth Annual Meeting, a relative newcomer remarked that AIPG appears to be more concerned with polishing up the brass aboard ship than with the direction in which the ship is sailing. Too many committee meetings fall into disarray among a welter of conflicting trivia, and the business of the Institute goes largely overlooked. Let's not forget that the object of the exercise is to make geology a respected profession.

Finally, a sentimental reflection, we like to believe we have contributed to the success of AIPG through composition of this newsletter for the past two years. The rich reward for us, however, has been the making of new friendships and associations as a consequence of this service. Truly, the Editor's experience has been most fulfilling simply for the chance of meeting so many fine people throughout the geologic profession.

And remember the expression - Old editors never die, they merely fulminate away.

SECOND CLASS OF MEMBERSHIP

At San Francisco the Executive Committee adopted the recommendation of the Advisory Board to poll the membership regarding a new kind of affiliation with the Institute. Such action follows the recommendation made by the Professional and Scientific Standards Committee and printed in the July newsletter.

The result of the Executive Committee's decision is that each member will receive by mail a ballot for the purpose of voting on the proposal to amend AIPG's Constitution and Bylaws to permit geologists qualified in every respect except experience to join with the Institute. Such members, according to the proposal, would be known as "Affiliates."

The full text of the proposed amendments will accompany the ballot, so that each member will have full information upon which to base his vote.

* * * * *

With reference to the proposed second class of membership in AIPG, I am pleased that a way has been provided for including the younger men in the Institute. I still favor the recommendation of the Committee on Professional and Scientific Standards which designates these men as "Provisional" members, because this term is specifically descriptive.

The term "Affiliate" as used in the carefully prepared proposal formulated by the Executive Committee is indefinite and does not preclude the concept of membership in the eyes of the public. The restrictive use of "affiliate" in the Bylaws does not change its generally accepted meaning. The public will still consider that you and I are also affiliated with the Institute, and therefore are also "Affiliates." To call the younger men "Affiliates" simply raises but does not answer the question by the public, "How affiliated?"

These younger geologists are affiliated as "Provisionals"; "Juniors," etc. To try to limit the word "affiliate" to one class of membership would astound Mr. Webster and would be almost as futile and confusing as trying to limit the initials, "C.P.G.," to members of the Institute.

Howard E. Rothrock

August 26, 1968

Coleman, Texas
We are using our environment too dangerously. We must preserve our own values in our environment. We must protect the public health, safety and welfare. Explosive growth of population, rapid economic expansion and intensifying technology mean that we must plan, manage, and anticipate the result of change in our environment to meet the needs of society and its children. Ours will be a technological, not a natural, environment and it must be of the optimum quality.

Can the government act to guarantee a quality environment? It might, but it hasn’t so far. We have laws against polluting air and water, and laws to acquire and develop outdoor recreation areas. But there is no broad and clear statement of hopes and goals—there is no comprehensive national policy on the total environment like the comprehensive plan for Civil Rights, Education, and Full Employment. We need and must have such a comprehensive plan.

Does the environment mean the natural world alone, or everything that affects the physical and mental health of man? The criteria for a good quality environment have not been set. They cannot be set for they are not well understood. In fact, Congressmen are not even sure who should determine what the criteria are, or what the appropriate division of responsibilities between the private and public sectors for environmental quality management should be. The decision will be difficult. For example, we continue to maximize exploitation of natural resources but in doing so impede the Interior Department’s non-degradation policy of implementing the water pollution control program. Which has priority?

There was a colloquium last July on Capitol Hill in Washington. Its purpose was to identify elements of a national policy for the environment and survey environmental management policies so that all concerned Committees of Congress could gain a fuller knowledge and understanding of the requirements for effective legislation and overview in the field of the environment. Interestingly enough, the technique of an informal study session was employed to circumvent jurisdictional limitations of committees so that Congressmen who could not legally attend such a session could participate in the colloquium. This was the first time in the memory of veteran observers that members of different, and at times competing, Congressional Committees ever came together to grope toward a national policy for the environment.

Even with this extraordinary possibility for getting results, the colloquium produced only one concrete proposal for action—one step on the road toward a national environmental policy. Laurnce Rockefeller, Chairman of the President’s Citizens Advisory Committee on Recreation and National Beauty, proposed an 18-member “Commission on Environmental Policy and Organization” made up of members of Congress, top executive Agency officials, and private citizens, to promptly present the new President proposals for reorganizing the Federal government to make it responsive to environmental needs. Several favorable comments on the proposal were made. But neither Congress nor the White House has acted to implement Rockefeller’s suggestion.

However, twelve members of the U.S. House of Representatives recently introduced a resolution which would add a Conservation Bill of Rights to the U.S. Constitution. It would assert “the right of the people to clean air, pure water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise, and the unabridge-ment of the natural, scenic, historic and esthetic qualities of their environment. The resolution charges Congress with taking inventory every ten years of the natural, scenic, historic and esthetic resources of the nation, and to provide for their protection. It also prohibits any Federal or State Agency from undertaking any public work or issuing any permit or license that would adversely affect these resources without first holding a public hearing.

At the State level, the New York Constitutional Convention drafted a Conservation Bill of Rights for their proposed new constitution. This would have provided essentially the same measures as the resolution in the U.S. House. But the public voted the New York Constitution down. The public is not aware or doesn’t care about protecting our environment. It is our responsibility, as geologists, to create such an awareness in order that the public will care.

The survival of our society hinges on prompt innovation. Yet, American style is least effective when it confronts issues which require radical innovation promptly. U.S. policy-making consists of a series of reactions to major crises. The bureaucratic machinery is often by-passed. This is because the myriad departments, bureaus, agencies and commissions of the Executive Branch lack coordination, and the Congressional committee structure is fragmented on matters such as this. This precludes their anticipating crises so as to advise the policy makers what to do in advance.

It is said that effective knowledge is professional knowledge supported by a restrictive acquaintance with useful subjects subservient to it. The danger of this situation is that the directive force of reason is weakened. The leading intellects lack balance. That is, they see this set of circumstances or that set, but not both sets together. This often leaves the task of coordination to those who lack either the force or the character to succeed in some definite career. Hence, the specialized functions are performed better and more progressively, but the generalized direction lacks vision. The progressiveness in detail only adds to the danger produced by the feebleness of coordination and to decisions concerning interlinked matters too often being made independently of each other. This is a very great weakness and it must be overcome.

We are increasing our understanding of relationships between activities and events in all realms of life. This affects how we comprehend and deal with our problems. As our knowledge grows of the way that the work of the traditional disciplines must always interact in the real world, it becomes difficult to put the problems of those disciplines into separate
compartments. We are beginning to understand, today, as we seldom have in the past, that no decision which affects the physical environment is a wholly independent act; that changes in the physical environment are inextricably linked to changes in the social, economic and political environment.

Dewatering of a mine in Cambro-Ordovician limestone in a densely populated area of Eastern Pennsylvania, at the rate of 27 million gallons a day, is a beneficial act to the mining operation. However, it produces a chain of reactions all of which downgrade the environment. After a few years the water table is lowered to the extent that the wells go dry, and people affected institute lawsuits against the mining company. Several years later accelerated solution of the limestone, caused by increased percolating water, commences sinkhole activity. Parking lots and houses fall out of sight; school foundations fail. Meanwhile, the bottom drops out from under real estate values, insurance rates escalate, and tax base drops. The major stream of the area is pirated and the State must build a by-pass to carry its water around the area. It is already known to extend over a number of square miles.

We find that, of all places where you wouldn't think it possible to happen, Rochester, Minnesota, the home of the famous Mayo Clinic, had its growth choked because people were drinking water from contaminated wells. The greatest problem in providing the water man needs is to keep it beyond his caprice. What will happen when noxious liquid wastes which are being stored under high pressures in deep subsurface reservoirs find their way up into shallow aquifers? Such wastes, pumped into basement rocks near Denver, caused the first measurable earthquake in recent Colorado history. Since then there have been about 1800 quakes of varying intensity.

When a dam is built and the reservoir is filled with water, without thorough knowledge of the geology, its weight may be sufficient to cause movement along an existing fault or, like reservoir sites in Colorado and Wyoming, may contain soluble rock or open channels through which the water will be lost unless highly expensive curative measures are taken. In Salt Lake City, a major portion of the utilities cross the Wasatch fault. When movement occurs, a major crisis will be created in that city by disruption of these utilities.

These are but a few examples of the kinds of things that geologists must deal with in their work with the environment. I call it preventive geology. It means making optimal technological policy choices in order to ensure sound planning decisions for society when grave consequence would follow from the wrong decision, or even from indecision. Obviously, it is closely related to economics. Your pocketbook, as a taxpayer, can't help being affected; you may incur loss as an individual, or distressing inconvenience because of location of your property. The mortgage banker, or the insurance company, may also lose in a big way.

The knowledge, skills, and time required for such a large and complex process as dealing with our environment are impossible for a single professional to provide. The goals of society have become too diverse and dynamic. We have learned to assemble teams of the disciplines required for finding minerals and oil. We must develop teams of individuals competent in the disciplines necessary and who can work together wisely and effectively to carry the burden of the environmental task. Geologists are indispensable members of this team. They will provide partial but specific contributions to it, just as professionals of other disciplines. Such discipline should welcome having responsibility taken by the discipline to which it belongs. The professionals involved in the team give up neither their identity nor their professional standards. However, competence and ethical principles of each member of the team must be acceptable to the others. Our professional organizations and/or registration boards must cooperate to assure this.

Once oil was king in geology. Recently, energy has exposed oil as king. But this is a new world we live in. Changes happen at an amazing rate. Environment will be the new king in geology before you know it. More geologists are going to be required to work with the environment for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of society than in any other area. This is preventive geology. It includes the specialties of oil and energy, together with many others. Here are a few of the places it fits into the picture.

Our urban problems recently multiplied greatly by the influx of people from rural areas who look for opportunity. Knowledgeable people are already asking if industry and government should invest huge sums of money in cities; if cities can be saved; and if cities are important. John Gardner, former Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, now Chairman of the Urban Coalition, says "Any sane view of these matters (Environment) reaches beyond the central city and beyond the suburbs to the rural areas. We are really talking about rebuilding America, and it can be done."

While we plan to spend hundreds of billions to make urban America fit for human habitation, we overlook the resources of land that can be reclaimed in our single-minded concentration on the cities. Admittedly, lands classified as worthless cannot be easily, quickly or inexpensively converted to usefulness. However, they can, for less money than will be needed to rehabilitate the cities. This will require thorough evaluation of hundreds of millions of acres of land in the light of massive projected technological advance. Desalinization and irrigation, such as are contemplated in the Imperial Valley and Salton Sea areas of California, will create facilities and systems of productivity. They will become self-sustaining and income-producing. Wise utilization will add immeasurably to the total product of the nation in future years. Geology has an indispensable role to play in this undertaking.

New towns are proliferating across America today. They must make the optimum use of available land. Six of the leading new towns have a planned combined population of 785,000 and will cover nearly 300 sq. mi. of area. Their planners have attempted to create an ideal environment. Before there is a return on the investment, vast sums of money must be spent to buy and master-plan land, provide streets, utilities, and town centers. None should be planned in such a manner that the resources needed for their development or
for our ultimate good are made inaccessible. We must think in terms of multiple-sequential land use. Surface mines account for 85% of our mineral production and are under increasing criticism for environmental effect. Such mines must continue to operate. They can be screened off and their wastes treated so they are unobtrusive. They may later be converted to a useful and esthetic purpose, such as a lake in a park.

Amid our affluence we face a demanding resources allocation problem. It is essential that we achieve a better understanding of costs and returns even, or perhaps especially, in fields where measurement is difficult. This is certainly one of the most important tasks confronting the environmental sciences.

Advances in environmental--preventive--geology depend critically upon the effective flow of data and information from producers to users. If the community is to understand the complex nature of the geological environment, and if this understanding is to foster achievement of practical objectives, information must be generated and made available to meet a wide variety of user needs. This requires learning enough of the problems of the planner and administrator to enable us to put geological data into the form that can be used by those who need it. To implement this, authorities on the requirements, usage and management of data and information applicable to the geological environment must be brought together. The objective would be to identify, evaluate and coordinate information, problems, and data management needs peculiar to the geological environment, to define information gaps and to develop plans to cope with the problems at the local, regional, and national levels. My concern with implementation has convinced me that the Institute must sponsor an Environmental Geology Center. We already have the organization. It can produce results. Funding alone is necessary to commence its operation. This we are pursuing with several of the country's major Foundations.

This is not enough to ensure the things that we, individually as geologists, recognize must be done to preserve and maintain a quality environment. We must come out of our trance and develop effective communication with a wide variety of people--the public at large, the responsible citizenry, the architects, engineers, lawyers, planners, the Foundations, politicians, and our fellow scientists--the ecologists. Only by establishing a continuing and meaningful dialogue with these groups can create an awareness of problems as we see them can we hope to contribute to the solutions of the great dangers inherent in man's increasing demands on his environment, so desperately crying for resolution. We must think of these dangers in the terms of the inconspicuous, as well as the spectacular. While many potential dangers are subtle and may occur slowly, they can have an effect equally as devastating as the spectacular. Also, we must find a way to balance fragmented empirical experience with a longer perspective and the ability to find useful theory.

There is growing evidence that technology is subtracting as much or more from the sum of human welfare as it is adding. We must recognize the innovations, or inventions, and communicate with these groups of people to make them aware of them. The most worrisome problem to researchers is not knowing the full extent of the changes that will take place after the next round of innovations. I refer, for example, to the instability produced by detergents on some clays. Unless we formulate the understanding required to participate in the resolution of complex real world problems we will find our role reduced to that of the helpless bystander.

The knowledge explosion requires the man who wants to make a contribution to society to subject himself to a two-way stretch. He must stretch his mind in breadth to learn how his decisions interact with the decisions of others, and also how they interact with the structure of men's lives in the non-physical realm. He must, at the same time, stretch in depth to keep up with an ever-expanding body of research that can help him make the most effective decision about any single detail of the physical environment in his field.

The crisis of the environment has already arrived. The decision must soon be made by some President and some Congress of whether a quality environment for all Americans is a top priority national goal which takes precedence over a number of other, often competing, objectives. The inevitable time of decision is at hand. The longer it is delayed the more expensive it is to accomplish. We don't have to know everything about the environment before we start to do something about it, nor do we have to wait until the government decides what it will do about it.

If we, as geologists, are to fill the void which exists for society to effectively deal with its environment as it relates to the surface and subsurface of the earth, we have a large order to fill. We must begin to fill it now. We must recognize the dangers being created in our environment, establish priorities for dealing with them, bring them to the attention of those who can do something about them, and find the solution to them. This will require team effort, sound judgment, and effective communication across the entire spectrum of government and society. It is our obligation to society to meet the vastly multiplying challenges of change in our environment that are on the horizon, from the orientation of our specialties. This is no spectator sport. Do we accept this challenge? "Some men see things as they are and ask 'why.' I dream of things that never were and ask 'why not.'"

10/1/88

JOHN T. GALEY

ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY

In his presidential address at San Francisco, President Galey alluded briefly to efforts presently being made to find and establish an Environmental Geology Center under the auspices of AIPG. As President Galey said, "This will put AIPG on the map."

The American Institute of Professional Geologists proposes to sponsor, organize and direct an Environmental Geology Center. This is in recognition of the void which commonly exists in the utilization of professional geologic advice by engineers, architects, planning specialists, financiers, and others.
who are primarily responsible for regional and community
planning.

The earth's surface continues to be man's essential and
primary habitation -- in spite of space travel and astro-
physics.

This restriction to earth of an exploding population poses
severe limitations and requirements on use and alteration of
the earth environment.

Survival of the human race is dependent on judicious
control of the deleterious factors and efficient utilization
of the beneficial factors of man's earth environment.

The most critical of all environmental factors stems from
earth conditions and processes -- Environmental Geology.

Imnumerable catastrophic losses of human life and prop-
erty have resulted from geologic changes in environment; now,
man is inducing environmental changes which add geologic-
inspired destructive phenomena to his existence. Professional
geologists have learned much concerning the probable location
of disastrous natural happenings, even as to the probable timing
of some such events, and are becoming very aware of man-
induced causes of destructive environmental change.

The urgent need for a better understanding of environmental
geology is highlighted in many ways. Significant among
these are:

1. Loss of human life and destruction of property and
wealth brought about recently by earthquakes in Peru,
Alaska, and California.

2. Reservoir dam failures in California and Italy.

3. Landslides and land subsidence in Pennsylvania, Cali-
ifornia, and Louisiana.

4. Destruction of habitable land by volcanic lava out-
pourings in Mexico and elsewhere.

5. The probable "triggering" of earth tremors by injec-
tion of waste fluids into a disposal well in Colorado.

6. Loss or damage of underground water reserves by injec-
tion of poisonous or non-potable waste fluids into disposal
wells without adequate geologic control.

In response to the need for dissemination of geologic
knowledge to reduce, if not prevent, great economic and hu-
man loss from repetitive environmental geologic failures, the
immediate objectives of the Environmental Geology Center
would be:

1. To assure the public that essential geologic factors
affecting the public are given due consideration.

2. To show engineers, architects, and community plan-
ers concerned with earth environmental problems where
geology can play an essential role in the solution of these
problems.

3. To disseminate practical and timely information on
environmental factors related to such earth problems as nat-
ural resource exploration and development, ground and sur-
face water supply and pollution, geologic hazards, and pre-
servation of natural beauty, etc., in order that such geologic
information may be effectively used in the public interest by
specialists in the non-geologic disciplines.

4. To keep geologists currently informed on developments
in environmental requirements of man.

In order to accomplish these objectives:

1. For the special benefit of the other scientific, prac-
ticing and regulating disciplines, the Environmental Geology
Center would hold symposia on regional environmental geo-
logic problems at which these other disciplines would be in-
vited to participate with professional geologists. The regional
sections of the American Institute of Professional Geologists
would provide the nuclei of geologic talent available for ac-
tivation of the symposia.

2. The Environmental Geology Center would provide
speakers before meetings of the other disciplines. Here again,
the American Institute of Professional Geologists would pro-
vide an important reservoir of talent for this service.

3. Through publications and films, the factors of envi-
ronmental geology affecting the public may be made a matter
of permanent record for use by practitioners in the other dis-
ciplines, community planners, government agencies concerned
with the public welfare, and for use in the schools.

4. The Environmental Geology Center would conduct,
either independently or in cooperation with academic institu-
tions, two to four training seminars in environmental geology
annually. These seminars would each be three- to five-day,
intensive, in-depth periods of training and study for small (10-
15) groups of geologists working under the direction of from
one to three specialists in environmental geology. Through
the careful selection of geologists participating in these semi-
nars, new developments in environmental geology would be
carried back into various types of working geological organi-
sations such as academic, governmental, industrial and pri-
ivate consultants. These seminars would, therefore, (1) assist
in the dissemination of essential information on environmental
geological matters to professional geologists, and (2) further
the development of material on these subjects for publication
and oral delivery to other groups including the general public,
scholastic administrators and teachers, and to specialist work-
ers in other disciplines as well as in geology.

5. The Environmental Geology Center would offer one
to ten Fellowships or Grants in Aid annually at selected aca-
demic institutions to encourage graduate study in environmen-
tal geology. Such grants would be in amounts of $2,500 to
$4,000 each to recipients with approximately equivalent awards
to the participating institutions to cover tuition and institution
costs. It is believed that such Fellowships and Grants would
ensure the availability of a core of well-trained and needed
teachers, researchers and workers in this critical area where
there is now a pronounced shortage of broadly trained scien-
tists.

The explosive nature of our industrial and human expan-
sion over the earth demands an acute awareness of geologic
guidance to environmental changes wrought by man and nature
alike. Here is where professional geologists can forge a con-
tribution of immeasurable value to our earthbound society.

The challenge is here. Needed is a prestigious organi-
ization to give a unified, professional direction of effort to
the task on a nationwide basis. Such would be the public ser-
vice role of the Environmental Geology Center.
AIPG OCEANS COMMITTEE

AIPG's Committee on the Oceans was created in April, 1968 as a consequence of the Maltese proposal in the United Nations to have control of the intercontinental oceans vested in the United Nations. Under the chairmanship of William Thurston, the Committee is made up of Missen, Halbouty, Kleen, Shepard, and Wengard and has as its mission the acquisition of information regarding current activities in this sphere of interest and to stand ready to make its geologic expertise available upon request.

At San Francisco Richard F. Faggioni presented a paraphrased version of the 14-page report prepared by Chairman Thurston. The essence of the report, which contained no recommendations, was a review of recent action in Washington concerning boundary definitions, ocean resources, legal implications, and the extent of Federal involvement in marine research and sea grant programs.

Dr. Thurston concludes, "While it is true that the solid earth sciences remain underutilized in the Government's efforts to increase the Nation's recovery of resources from the sea, the increasing amount of attention given this area in Federal programs, legislative acts and the universities betokens a brighter future for the field. The most significant contribution to be made by an organization such as the AIPG is perhaps to assure that there exists an adequate reservoir of interest and trained manpower to satisfy the needs of an expanded attack."

AIPG MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

John Galey, the President of the Institute, appointed Vito A. Gotautas as Chairman of the Membership Committee in July of 1968. Although the Membership Committee was in existence at this time, a chairman was lacking. The committee was charged to give serious consideration as to how the Institute membership can be increased. The following program is proposed.

ORGANIZATION

The Membership Committee will be reorganized, and each member of the committee will be a co-chairman for a specific region in the United States. Since there are members residing in foreign countries, it is proposed that co-chairmen be established for each of the continents.

Each region will consist of seven states with the exception of one that will contain eight states. These states are geographically grouped.

The purpose of the regional organization is for better control and communication. Each regional co-chairman will then coordinate with each State Section Membership Chairman in increasing future membership. Further, each co-chairman will be responsible for guiding, administering, and reporting all matters pertaining to membership in his region, to the Institute chairman.

A perusal of the membership committee list in the AIPG Directory indicates that a better geographic distribution of present committee members is needed. For example, currently there are two committee members each in Kentucky and Kansas and five members residing in foreign countries. This leaves vast geographic areas of the United States without representation. It is recommended that the committee members be apportioned so that there is one co-chairman in the seven proposed regions and the six continents. Selected AIPG members have been nominated for each of these regions and continents where currently there are none or as replacements to those in existence when their term of office expires.

PLANS TO INCREASE THE MEMBERSHIP

Arthur Brunton, the Institute Executive Director, has proposed a detailed plan for increasing our membership about one year ago. Basically, this plan calls for each CPG to send names of candidates to him, and he will follow up with appropriate correspondence in an endeavor to bring these men into the Institute. This is a good plan and should be pushed harder in the future, in conjunction with the second proposal.

This committee proposes that each Regional Co-chairman, State Section Membership Chairman, and Assistant State Section Chairman do the following to increase membership. Contact your local geological societies and ask them either to give you 20 minutes of program time during a normal meeting or call a special meeting of the membership for the purpose of discussing AIPG affairs. During this session several knowledgeable CPG's should briefly outline the goals of the Institute and point out what the Institute has already accomplished for all geologists. After this is done, the requirements for membership in the Institute should be summarized, and those attending the meeting, who might qualify, be invited to submit an application for membership. A sufficient number of membership kits should be on hand so that these may be distributed to those who want one. However, participants should be requested to take one of these kits only if they think they may qualify for membership. Further, the name, address, company affiliation and telephone number of each person taking a kit should be obtained so they can be contacted further concerning AIPG affairs by the Executive Director.

This plan should be implemented at least annually. It has been tried in Louisiana and was quite successful. If the program is conducted in the appropriate manner, it is conceivable that 10 to 20 percent of those attending the meeting may submit applications for membership. Most people who attend a special meeting are already partially interested in AIPG, or they would not be at the meeting.

GENERAL INTERESTING MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

As of January 1, 1968, there are 24 State Sections. Ten states have enough members to form a State Section and should be encouraged to do so, if they have not done so by now.
There are only five states that do not have any CPG's. There are CPG's in 19 foreign countries.

Respectfully submitted,
Vito A. Gotautas, Chairman

October 12, 1968
San Francisco, California

SECTION NEWS

CALIFORNIA

The California Section of AIPG held its Fourth Annual Meeting September 27 at the Royal Palms Motel in Bakersfield. The session featured the Honorable William M. Ketchum as its principal speaker. Mr. Ketchum recounted the perilous progress of AB 600 from the date of its introduction until the bill was signed by the Governor August 1, 1968. To commemorate the services of Assemblyman Ketchum in connection with the successful passage of the bill, the California Section presented the lawmaker with the following Resolution:

WHEREAS, the Honorable William M. Ketchum, Assemblyman for the 29th District, was the sponsor of Assembly Bill 600, which was signed into law on the first day of August, 1968, and is now Chapter 12.5 of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code of the State of California; and,

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 600 is concerned with geologists and their relation to the public and to the State; and,

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 600 has received the support of virtually the entire geological profession in California and is in the public interest; and,

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 600 is eminently fair to the geological profession, setting up a governing body of six geologists and one member of the public, an arrangement that gives geologists the opportunity to rule over themselves in matters that concern their ethical conduct, competence and relations to the public; and,

WHEREAS, the Honorable William M. Ketchum at all times has acted wisely, conscientiously and effectively to promote the passage of Assembly Bill 600, with the result that it has become the law of the State of California, to the expected benefit of the public and geological profession,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee of the California Section of the American Institute of Professional Geologists acting on behalf of the geological profession in the State of California hereby expresses to the Honorable William M. Ketchum their sincere admiration, commendation and gratitude.

Presented by JAY G. MARKS
Chairman, Legislative Committee

Seconded by EDWARD A. DANEHY
President

Adopted unanimously by the Committee
(Signed) WILLIAM C. GUSSOW
Secretary-Treasurer
Bakersfield, Calif.
September 27, 1968

After Governor Reagan signed AB 600, AIPG was responsible for bringing the geologic community together for the purpose of agreeing upon potential appointees to the Board which the Bill would establish. This list has been submitted to Assemblyman Ketchum who, in turn, has submitted it to the Governor.

KENTUCKY

The recently formed KENTUCKY SECTION of AIPG held its first annual meeting at Park Mammoth Resort, Park City, Kentucky, on July 19, 1968. President James K. Vincent presided. The meeting was well attended and wives were invited. Total attendance was 21 including 10 of the State's 14 members of AIPG. Guests included Mr. and Mrs. Douglas W. Reynolds of Owensboro, Kentucky and Dr. James W. Baxter of the Illinois Geological Survey.

MISSISSIPPI

The annual meeting of the Mississippi Section of AIPG was held September 5, 1968 at the Downtowner Motor Inn in Jackson. The purpose of the meeting was to welcome incoming officers for the Section and to receive committee reports prepared for the occasion.

The principal news item in the recent edition of the Mississippi Section newsletter was the article appearing in the Jackson newspapers wherein the election to membership of A. J. Ferguson of Natchez and Bob Greider of Jackson was recounted.

NEW MEXICO

The annual meeting of the New Mexico Section of AIPG was held in the Town House Motel, Farmington, New Mexico, September 18, 1968. David M. Evans, AIPG, was the principal speaker. The title of Mr. Evans' address was "Fluid Pressure in Man-Made Earthquakes -- a World-Wide Look." Martin Van Couvering also attended this meeting and was a featured speaker. A short discussion of geologic hazards and environmental geology concluded the general program.

OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma Section of AIPG held its Fourth Annual Meeting September 13-14, 1968, at the Camelot Inn, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Speakers on the program were Eugene H. Kone, Director of Public Relations, American Institute of Physics, New York City; Leonard C. Halpenny, Consultant in Water Resources, from Arizona; Barth P. Walker, Attorney at Law,
Oklahoma City; and our own President, John T. Galey, who gave a speech entitled "Blueprint for Action."

The Section reports that the message from the American Institute of Physics was very informative, and illustrated the similarities between AIP and AGI. It was made especially clear that AIP is a scientific society, and, therefore, should not be regarded as AIPG's counterpart. Mr. Kone's remarks about the costs of managing such an organization, however, were of particular interest.

TEXAS

The Texas Section of AIPG held its Fourth Annual Meeting at the Villa Capri Motor Hotel in Austin, Texas, September 12, 1968. Dr. Samuel P. Ellison, Jr. was responsible for the program which revolved around the theme of natural resources and society. The comprehensive program touched on water disposal problems, oil exploration, radiation surveillance and the natural resources of Texas.

ETHICS COMMITTEE REPORT

The year 1968 has seen action by the Ethics Committee on nine subjects involving decisions as to complaints person to person, between geologists on ethical principles and general procedures for geological conduct. The Committee's actions have been transmitted to the Executive Committee as promptly as decision making would allow. For its part the Committee has operated over a wide geographic area to obtain its decisions, in most cases in less than 30 days, and in one instance within ten days. Naturally the nature of the complaint or request for interpretation governed our actions.

The subjects handled by the Ethics Committee in 1968 appear to fall into four categories:

1. Actions of members after a change of employment usually involving the use of geologic information from their previous employer, or knowledge gained by previous employment.
2. Consulting practices of geologists as related to their permanent employment with government agencies, or companies.
3. Moonlighting.
4. Ghost writing.

The Committee has, in all cases involving use of information, the knowledge of which has been obtained during previous employment by a geologist, sought to relate such use to Article I, Section 3, and Article III, Sections 6 and 7 of our Code of Ethics.

In almost all cases the person involved should have respected the last part of Article III, Section 6, "or until it is clear that there can no longer be conflict of interest with original employer or client."

Specifically there have been several such cases, one of which was on the borderline, one in clear violation of a "conflict of interest" and one which had long since passed any stage of conflict of interest.

It should be noted that there are two sides to every complaint and the person making a complaint about ethics should also read carefully the Code of Ethics to see where his or her position may be. To complain unfairly is also a breach of ethics, let's not forget that!

Article IV, Section 3 deals specifically with consulting practices by company and government agency personnel as extracurricular work, so to speak. Additionally, it relates to "moonlighting" which is extra work by anyone. This article is quoted: "A member shall not use the advantage of salaried employment to compete unfairly with another member of his profession."

The Committee's unanimous reaction to extracurricular work is that there is no way to stop it. Who of us can deny incentive, motivation or need, and the desire to secure the objectives of these by additional work. This is the very stuff we're built of. However, the Committee cautions that if greed is allowed to prevail there can be undercutting of professional positions and businesses, if a financial advantage is sought. Those who complain about a salaried employer competing with a consultant are reminded of their free choice to work for themselves.

The practice of "ghost writing" was referred to the Ethics Committee this year. This term has become popular by the use of our recent Presidents, of writers to prestate views acceptable to them. These views, of course, deal with political, social-economic problems confronted by our leaders. There must be absolute harmony between the writer and the leader in order to produce the proper result.

Such ghost writing as referred to above would appear to be required from purely a time basis to quote the old phrase, "There are only so many hours in a day." Are there geologists who must speak on important matters in this manner? Perhaps only a few. The average geologist would be in the opposite corner - that is, writing for the other man, and here is where improper technical presentation may be a breach of ethics, particularly if the geologist is guided into statements he does not agree with. If he allows such a statement to be printed he would be in conflict with Article II, Section 2 to quote, "A member shall not knowingly permit the publication of his reports, maps, or other documents for any unsound or illegitimate undertaking."

In closing, I thought perhaps those assembled would like to hear several opinions as written by committee members and dealing with these subjects:

Ghost Writing

"The subject of 'Ghost Writing' and its use can nearly be defined by the geologic classification of the AIPG member. Certainly the Academician and Consultant need not be concerned, but the company geologist would be most involved along with the government geologist.

"Why ghost writing is necessary is simply answered by two themes, the inferiority or inability of superiors to communi cate, or the fact that time prevents extremely busy persons from conveying all ideas on paper - hence someone else does it for them! Usually, in the first theme, there is little choice by the participant whose position prevents refusal to ghost write"
without penalty. Naturally there are cases of willing cooperation by employees for the purpose of advancement. All of these methods of employing ghost writing go against original conception of ideas by the final purveyor of the speech or paper. The second theme is reserved for such personages as the President of the United States or high government officials who cannot by virtue of their tremendous tasks possibly write all their own material. The use of 'ghost writing' under these circumstances would seem justified.

"At the moment the final answer to the problem eludes me. I do suggest that 'ghost writing' could be very unprofessional, if a client is provided a report prepared by someone else and signed by another professional geologist. It would appear that Article IV, Section 2 would govern. This would apply to the solution of a specific geologic problem. It would be difficult to judge just where Article IV, Section 2 would govern in the case of a government or company geologic supervisor who has, say, twenty geologists under his supervision, when his signature must appear by job description on all reports."

Moonlighting

"...I see nothing inherently unethical in the practice of conducting two or more lines of endeavor concurrently (any more than in working 10 or 12 hours per day on a single one), the possible breaches of ethical professional conduct which can arise from this activity appear to fall in two categories: A. Responsibility to primary employer, and B. Responsibility to competitors.

"Under A., the moonlighting geologist should have his primary employer's permission, and there should be a complete understanding between them as to the nature of the work, area covered and time to be devoted to extra work, for it is obvious that a geologist cannot at will erase from his mind what he has learned and must therefore be using knowledge upon which his employer has first call. This is covered in a general way by Article III, Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6, dealing with conflict of interest.

"Under B., above, I cannot visualize any serious problems arising out of Article IV, Paragraph 3, which would not be related to 'price cutting.' However distasteful it may be to speak of money in relation to professional conduct, it nevertheless is at the root of the dissension observed by me. Salaried employment does not, in my view, present any other opportunities for unfairly competing with other members of the profession."

Company Employee vs. Consultant Competition

"The answer to the question cannot be based on fact if indeed there can be an answer. My opinion on the matter is quite strong. A person's decision to become a full-time consultant is entirely one of free choice. If he is a prudent man, before making the decision he would have made a careful study of the potential demand for his services including the many factors that would influence that demand, and he would be aware of the magnitude of his competition. In other words, he would make a 'Marketing Study', which would include an objective analysis of the product he has to offer and the market in which he plans to function. Such a study would undoubtedly show that the demands for geological consulting vary considerably from year to year, even month to month, and the variation in demand has a direct effect on his income. At that moment of decision to pursue consulting as a career, the prudent man would fully understand the financial risks with which he is confronted. After making the decision, the consultant should not be disturbed by competition, be it from salaried company employees, university faculty members, or fellow career consultants."

"If one has need of geological advice, he should seek the best qualified individual; and if a company employee or university faculty member is better qualified than a career consultant (as they often are), one or the other should be retained. In many cases, the experience gained by working in industry, or on a university faculty, makes an individual more qualified than the career consultant."

"I personally see nothing morally or ethically wrong with company employees or faculty members offering their services in competition with career consultants as long as they do not deprive their company, or university, of the services for which they are being paid. This type of competition is, to my way of thinking, quite healthy and offers clients the widest possible choice. It should also keep the career consultants on their toes and stimulate them to work toward continuing self-improvement rather than stagnation that leads to technological obsolescence."

With these quotes I have illustrated the extent of the Committee's thought on various matters. The Committee would be remiss if in closing I did not thank those whom we have consulted in confidence as to matters concerning ethics. There have been many who have discreetly aided the Committee to date. I know of no case in which confidential information has been leaked or openly divulged.

Respectfully submitted,
Adolf U. Honkala
Chairman, Ethics Committee

Richmond, Va.

MARINE SCIENCE AT WISCONSIN

Dr. J. Robert Moore, Director of the Marine Research Laboratory of the University of Wisconsin, reports that during the past few months his office has received a number of inquiries from industry geologists in several of the petroleum producing areas of the United States and abroad inquiring about graduate studies in recent sedimentation, marine geology and oceanography at the University of Wisconsin.

For the information of those who may be interested in returning to college for another degree, particularly in the field of marine sciences, an informal brochure on oceanography and marine geology programs at the University of Wisconsin in Madison is available upon request. Since more and more exploration is going seaward, the combined geology-oceanography program at Wisconsin, under ex-industry men in large measure, should be of interest to a large number of those men contemplating return to college.
GEOLOGICAL REGISTRATION

The Professional Geologist has been criticized as being preoccupied with the problems of California registration. At the Oklahoma Section annual meeting a paper was presented describing the status of geologists in Arizona. Because of the importance of professional status and in the interest of bringing in a second state to share the criticism, Mr. Halpenny's contribution to the Oklahoma Section meeting is reproduced here in slightly abbreviated form. The contrast with the California law is quite sharp.

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION OF GEOLOGISTS IN ARIZONA

Leonard C. Halpenny

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the State of Arizona has had problems for many years in classifying professional people for registration. Take myself as an example. I was educated as a petroleum engineer and have practiced throughout my professional career as a hydrologist. Minor complications include having been born in Canada, educated in Texas, and having done most of my professional work from a base in Arizona. I need to be registered in a category which permits me to provide services in the fields of surface-water hydrology (under civil engineering in Arizona) and ground-water hydrology (partly under geology and partly under mining engineering). In 1964 I was granted registration as a mining engineer and in 1958 as a geologist. I am registered in New Mexico as a civil engineer, which I hope alleviates my problem of doing surface-water hydrology in Arizona without being registered as a CE.

Why is registration of professional people required? We don't want an unqualified barber to cut our hair, doctor to cure our physical ills, nor attorney to cure our financial predicaments. Likewise, we don't want an unqualified person to build our streets nor to evaluate or exploit our mineral resources. In short, professional registration is required to protect us, as the public, from charlatanism.

How is registration generally accomplished? The basic system, which I like very much, has been one of policing ourselves. Specifically, when the time arrived in Arizona that the majority of practicing geologists felt a need for guidelines and legal protection, they acted through their local professional society. The first stage was to establish these guidelines themselves. The second stage was to propose a draft bill to selected legislators and to work with them in framing it in a form likely to pass the legislature. The final stage is for selected members of the profession to serve on a Board whose function is to insure fairness and justice to the public and to the profession.

Is registration of geologists administered under a separate Board for geologists only? No. Administration is through a Board of Technical Registration, which covers engineering, architecture, geology, assaying, and surveying. In Arizona we have a Barber Board, a Cosmetician's Board, an Egg Board, a Milk Board, and many other Boards. Although some geologists in Arizona would have preferred a separate Board for Geologists, I am quite happy with our present arrangement.

Who must register in Arizona as a geologist? The head of a firm or organization which engages in the practice of geology must be registered.

Who is exempted from registration? Officers and employees of the United States; nonresident consulting associates of local firms if qualified in their home state; and employees of registrants.

How does one become registered? By making an application and by presenting evidence of qualification that is acceptable to the Board. Applicants may be accepted by the Board upon the basis of the application material submitted, or an oral or written examination may be required.

How many geologists are presently registered in Arizona? As of January 1 there were 106, of which 57 percent are legal residents, 40 percent are residents of other states, and 3 percent are residents of other countries.

History of Professional Registration in Arizona

Professional registration for engineers in Arizona was first required in 1921. Applicants were granted registration on the basis of information submitted in their applications. There was no oral or written examination required. Although there was no wording in the law which referred to geologists, registrants No. 1 and 92 were listed as "Mining engineer and geologist." The first major revision of the law was in 1928, following which the category "Mining Engineering" included a subcategory, "Geological Surveying." In 1930 the first registrant listed as "Geologist" was admitted, although there was no specific authority for admission under the law.

In 1935 the law was again amended. As of this date there were two Registered Geologists in Arizona and four others listed as "Mining Engineer and Geologist." The 1935 law defined geologists in a rather whimsical manner, as follows:

"The term (engineer) shall include all persons practicing geology, but shall not include persons engaged in the manual operation of engines or like machinery."

In 1962 the law was again amended, but this time all mention of geology was omitted. The geologists were beginning to grumble a little because of being considered some sort of an indefinable type of engineer, and the legislators were beginning to think in terms of categorizing geologists more clearly. However, in the confusion of the last days of the session the geologists got lost. The 1962 law for the first time required oral or written examination for engineers. As interpreted by the Board, geologists could no longer apply for registration, but those already registered could maintain their registration. As of 1962 there were 22 geologists registered, but because no more could be admitted the number had declined to 19 by 1965.

In 1964 the Arizona Geological Society recognized the problem that had arisen as a result of geologists being cast into limbo. A committee was appointed to work with selected
legislators and with members of the Board, with the objective of framing specific legislation relating to registration of geologists. In 1956 the present law, insofar as it relates to engineers, was passed and became effective January 1, 1956. The language relating to geologists was inadvertently omitted. The 1956 legislature amended the law by including definitions of "Geologist, Geological Practice, and Geological Engineering," and it became effective under an emergency clause in April 1956.

The 1956 law remains unchanged as of 1968 with the exception that the 1968 legislature added a new category which relates to registration of landscape architects.

The Board consists of eight members, five of whom must be engineers and three of whom must be architects. We geologists do not yet have representation on the Board. Board members must be 35 years of age, have practiced for 10 years, have been a local resident of the State for three years, and be registered. They receive no compensation.

Registration without examination is permitted for applicants already registered in another state or country.

Revocation of registration can be done for fraud, gross negligence, incompetence, bribery, other misconduct, or loaning of registration seal. Revocation is preceded by a formal investigation and a hearing, and is effective upon affirmative vote of five Board members.

Exceptions permit a registrant to work in another but related field to the extent "that such person is qualified and as such work may be necessary and incidental to the work of his profession." This ought to cover my work in surface-water hydrology.

Unfavorable Features of the Law
Points for which I think improvement is needed include the following:
1. Geologists need membership on the Board;
2. Ten percent of all revenue from fees must revert to the State General Fund. The remainder is for administration of the law. To me the 10 percent is a tax in the category of discrimination against a specific group.

Favorable Features of the Law
Among the favorable features, in my opinion, is that employees of mining companies or petroleum companies do not need to be registered unless they moonlight on weekends.

The law is simple, straightforward, and brief. In practice there have been only negligible complaints other than the first of my own objections.

Conclusions
In conclusion, I think our law is satisfactory, equitable, and simple. When we get representation on the Board I will be fully satisfied.

If you wish legislation passed in Oklahoma for registration of geologists, I suggest you appoint an energetic legislative committee who would explore the existing legislation, draft regulations, and report back to the Section membership. Following acceptance of draft language, the committee should search out and contact several legislators in both houses and explain the problem to them. The draft language could also be transmitted formally to the Chairman of the House and the President of the Senate by letter from the Section Chairman.

MARATHON GIVES $500

Marathon Oil Company recently bestowed a gift of $500 upon AIPG without restricting its use. This donation is the first demonstration of faith in the Institute and its objectives by a large oil company. As the Institute operates on a barebones budget which provides essentials only, such gifts enable AIPG to embark upon programs which otherwise go unfunded. AIPG is deeply grateful to Marathon and the thoughtful attention of R. Dana Russell and W. Jacques Yost.

NEW SECTION OFFICERS

ALASKA:
William Van Alen, President
Ruth A. M. Schmidt, Vice President
William C. Pentilla, Secretary-Treasurer

CALIFORNIA:
Jay Glenn Marks, President
John C. Manning, 1st Vice President
David J. Leeds, 2nd Vice President
Bennie W. Troxel, Secretary-Treasurer

COLORADO:
John H. Dolloff, President
William D. Chawner, Vice President
Clifford L. Mohr, Secretary-Treasurer

ILLINOIS:
William R. Clark, President
Jack A. Simon, Vice President
Merle E. Williams, Secretary-Treasurer

IOWA:
Stewart D. Mettler, President
Donald H. Hase, Vice President
Fred H. Dorheim, Secretary-Treasurer

KENTUCKY:
James K. Vincent, President
Brandon D. Nuttall, Vice President
Frank H. Walker, Secretary-Treasurer

LOUISIANA:
J. R. Pierson, Jr., President
Howard C. Phillips, Vice President
Marvin L. Peterson, Secretary-Treasurer

MISSISSIPPI:
M. W. Sherwin, President
Harold E. Karges, Vice President
William H. Moore, Secretary-Treasurer
LETTTERS TO THE EDITOR

Scientific Society Membership Qualifications

Sir:

I am writing to comment on the "Scientific Society Membership Qualification Committee Report" appearing in the July, 1968 issue of the Professional Geologist. This report offers an interpretation of the intentions of the Founders in establishing criteria for adequacy of a society membership, and proposes present revisions for this purpose.

AIPG is less than 5 years old at this writing; yet already the intentions of the Founders appear to have been misconstrued and misunderstood. Further, an important series of pledges made by AIPG has been overlooked or disregarded.

Please let me review my involvement in this matter, not for brag but for background. I believe I can qualify as a Founder, having been a member of the original Steering Committee, chairman of the Founding Convention at Golden, and member of the Executive Committee and Editor for the charter period. I believe that I know what the language cited means, since I composed it several years earlier for the AGI Professional Standards Committee's Sub-Committee on Professional Standards, then rewrote it for the AIPG Bylaws. I also drafted the AIPG Constitution, and presumably should have had a fair idea of the context of the requirement. What was meant was quite simply that the applicant should belong either to an AGI member society or, if unusual circumstances prevented this, to one at least as good. We even went so far during our first year as to reject two of the 14 AGI societies as not scientific enough. We agreed to accept the Geological Society of Iowa but we declined to accept the much larger and already professionalized Illinois Geological Society, one of the finest anywhere, because it was an AAPG affiliate. We refused to accept SPE of AIME because only SME was an AGI member.

Why did we oppose use of AAPG's affiliated societies? For the very good reason that we were anxious to avoid the appearance of competition with established societies during our formative years. And we made commitments to this effect. For example, AIPG President Van Couvering and Michel T. Halbouty appeared before the South Texas Geological Society on April 21, 1964, and South Texas President A. Wayne Wood thereupon reported to his members:

"The following points were emphasized:

'... AIPG is not a splinter group with the purpose of fragmenting AAPG. In fact, an applicant must be an active member of at least one of the member societies of AGI (which includes AAPG) and must keep his membership current while a member of AIPG.'"

The underlines and parentheses are by Mr. Wood.
Similar representations were made widely at this time, and they were made in good faith. Further, when application was made by AIPG to AGI for membership, President Van Couvering reiterated this protective arrangement, requiring membership in an AGI society and maintenance of such memberships.

As far as the Founders' intentions were concerned, I find that I wrote in a prospectus prepared only one month after the Founding Convention:

"At the present time it is contemplated that any AGI member society having a Code of Ethics or the equivalent will be acceptable."

And Martin Van Couvering in his "All About AIPG," which went out to every applicant, said of the Institute:

"...It is intended to supplement the existing geological societies, not to compete with them... AIPG urges that each of its members not only belong to at least one scientific society, but that he participate actively in its affairs, in order to be constantly aware of scientific advances in his field. Having been a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists for 40 years, I can speak from personal experience of the immense value it has been, and continues to be, to me, in my practice of petroleum geology. Its bulletins are an invaluable source (etc.)..."

The present proposal thus not only distorts the intentions of the Founders, but repudiates pledges given time and again when AIPG was fighting to become established. What can we now gain by fishing in these troubled waters? Perhaps a dozen or so individuals who use an affiliated society for social and business purposes, without much interest in such "scientific" programs as are available; or a few who see an economy in such an arrangement; or a few who have now decided that AIPG is a useful commercial gimmick; or a few soreheads and malcontents. Such individuals are not likely to receive bulletins of national scientific or professional stature; they subscribe to no Code of Ethics; and they obviously fail to realize what they are missing.

In exchange for these additions, we run the risk of lowering our standards and debasing our ideals. Also, we are going to lose friends--the very friends whose support we sought and won during our initial years. AAPG cannot be expected to take kindly to the idea of AIPG urging AAPG affiliates to apply for recognition as "scientific," so that the Institute can then recruit the few non-AAPG members. This is poaching, and is exactly what we promised would not happen.

Surely the newest professional group should not have to stoop to the mores of the oldest, for the sake of a few paltry dollars of annual dues.

Very truly yours,

August 29, 1968
Abilene, Texas
Frank B. Conselman
Past President, Texas Section

Sir:

I am somewhat alarmed on reading the recommendations of the Scientific Society Membership Qualifications Committee as reported in the July, 1968 Professional Geologist.

In April, 1964, at the request of Martin Van Couvering, I called a meeting of prominent geologists from the San Antonio area. Mr. Van Couvering and M. T. Halbouty spoke at length on the organization of AIPG, and one requirement for membership that everyone present favored was membership in a member society of A.G.I. All of us were and are active in our local and regional societies.

Our regional society, GCAGS, holds an annual convention second in size to that of AAPG. We publish with great pride our widely circulated Transactions. However, none of this has qualified this society nor our local society for membership in A.G.I., and we don't feel downgraded for this omission. At the above meeting a non-AAPG member specifically asked Martin Van Couvering if membership in the local society (South Texas Geological Society) qualified him for membership in AIPG since the South Texas Society has a requirement that members must be qualified for AAPG membership. The answer was "no," and I believe it should remain "no."

To open membership to individuals who are not interested in continuing their scientific improvement through membership in a society of wider interest than a locality is to open the floodgates to those whose purpose in joining is to have the privilege of using the seal of AIPG for purely commercial purposes. I remember the pitch used by a Chamber of Commerce organizer. He said, "What we want is for everyone to join and pay dues. If they are willing to work, so much the better, but let's get those dues." Is this to be the aim of a formerly elite professional society?

Very truly yours,

September 9, 1968
San Antonio, Texas
A. Wayne Wood

GEOLOGY IN PRINT

Sir:

The "Editorial" in July's Professional Geologist was devoted to a universal theme: people neither understand nor appreciate us. With appropriate substitutions for the word "geologist," this editorial might have appeared in a journal published by engineers, doctors, or lawyers, not to mention embalmers and used car salesmen.
The fact that the theme is universal does not mean that it is invalid. But it does mean that a concerted effort must be made, in any individual instance, to make oneself heard and known. The dismal fact is that geologists are obliged, in this age of saturation advertising, to compete with the Green Bay Packers and Crest as well as with astronauts and aquanauts.

Luckily, the profession does not have to be concerned with the total public. As a result, possible solutions lie near at hand. Two recent consecutive bulletins of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists contain these items, or at least their essence:

1. AAPG conferred honorary life membership on AAPG member Dean A. McGee. Mr. McGee is board chairman (I believe) and a prime mover in the development of one of the nation's outstanding independent companies in the field of fuel resources, on which our entire material economic system is based.

2. The Master of Ceremonies at AAPG's Annual Awards luncheon was Cary Crones, Chancellor of Rice University, the leading scientific school in the American southwest. Dr. Crones started life as a geologist.

3. The keynote speaker of AAPG's recent Oklahoma City convention was Dewey P. Bartlett, Governor of Oklahoma. The Governor once worked as a geologist, is himself a member of AAPG, and the title of his speech was "Giants of Geology."

4. It was announced that a meeting on "Exploration for Petroleum in Europe and North Africa" will be held in Sussex, England, in 1969. The long-term economic and political effects of such a meeting might form the basis for a master's thesis on geopolitics. The general chairman of the American Organizing Committee (there is a British counterpart) is Michel Halbouty, a geologist.

5. Mr. Halbouty is a pretty fair subject himself, as a number of people are aware; trustee of Rice University, on the board of several banks, Houston's civil defense director, et cetera, et cetera. But what does Mr. Halbouty call himself: an educator? a banker? a civil servant? No -- a geologist.

6. During AAPG's recent convention, the Oklahoma State Senate adopted Concurrent Resolution No. 72, which, after all its "whereas's," said in part:

"That the Senate and the House of Representatives of ... Oklahoma ... do hereby recognize the many contributions of the science of geology and geologists to the economy, history, and culture of Oklahoma ..."

Now I ask You: Could the USSR have done better? And all this out of only two issues of AAPG's bulletin.

A little digging will reveal that Darwin's reports on the Beagle's voyage deal as much with geology as with zoology: that Robert Oppenheimer, in the front rank of the world's atomic physicists, was first seduced by science when he collected minerals as a boy. I will go no further.

The main point is, as Cassius once said to Brutus:

"The fault ... is not in our stars, But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

Geologists have a story to tell, in order to gain their place in the sun. They have failed only in two regards: one is that the story has been told only to themselves (e.g., the AAPG Bulletin); talking to oneself is not simply useless -- it renders one suspect mentally and socially. The second is that the story, even when told, is told so blandly and so dully.

The solution to both shortcomings: Get the story in the public press -- newspapers, magazines -- in print that's fit to read. And get the story in again and again. Just remember: Green Bay was once just a small town in Wisconsin.

Sincerely,
August 27, 1968
Sacramento, California
Robert H. Paschall

MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

Sir:

It has been brought to my attention that the Institute is accepting membership sponsors who are not members of AIPG. I do not know whether this is a continuation or a reinstatement of the dispensation permitted during our organizational year, but in any case, I deplore it. I do not see how we can expect geologists who are not members of AIPG to be very deeply concerned about maintaining our membership standards. High membership standards are and will be the "guts" of our Institute.

Yours very truly,
September 25, 1968
Austin, Texas
Peter T. Flawn

KUDO

Sir:

This is just a note to congratulate you on Volume 5, Number 4, of The Professional Geologist. You thought your last prior effort was your best, but I am not sure that this one is not as good or possibly better. I am impressed with the way your publication keeps growing, too.

Kindest regards,
Pasadena, California
Martin Van Couvering
PROFESSIONAL PARAGRAPHS

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Association of Engineering Geologists, which was held in Seattle, October 22-26, 1968, involved many members of AIPG. A. S. CARY was in charge of two field trips featuring several dams and dam sites. GEORGE D. ROBERTS, R. K. DODDS, FRED L. FOX, JAMES E. SLOSSON, C. A. YELVERTON, EDWIN E. LUTZEN, H. G. SCHLICKER, R. J. DEACON, and BERLEN C. MONEYMAKER all made prominent contributions to the program.

RICHARD W. LEMKE, AIPG, is Chairman of the AEG Standing Committee which coordinates the activities of all the AEG Standing Committees.

C. MICHAEL SCULLIN, AIPG, has left his position as Engineering Geologist in charge of the Excavation and Grading Section, Department of Building and Safety, Orange County, California. He is now associated with Geolabs Incorporated, Consulting Soil Engineers and Engineering Geologists as Chief Engineering Geologist and Vice President of the Orange County branch office in Santa Ana.

GLENN BROWN, AIPG, has been paying frequent visits to the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean in behalf of the United Nations. Glenn has recently been appointed to the Nominating Committee and the Organization Committee of the California Section, AIPG.

JAMES R. DUNN, Vice President of AIPG, is currently involved in exploration for concrete aggregate materials in New York State for several producing companies.

FRED L. FOX, AIPG, is appearing as an expert witness in connection with litigation, and is working toward a masters degree in management.

ALBERT DEPMAN, AIPG, is the new Chairman of the New York-Philadelphia Section of AEG.

ROBERT DEACON, AIPG, has been elected Chairman of the Portland Section of AEG for the 1968-69 term.

AIPG members J. F. RICCIO, JAMES SLOSSON and THOMAS CLEMENTS have been rehired by the City of Los Angeles to advise the City on geological matters.

DR. GORDON OAKESHOTT, AIPG, is the Chairman of the San Francisco Section of AEG for the forthcoming year.

W. N. TINDELL, AIPG, Abilene, Texas, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the West Central Texas Municipal Water District.

JOHN R. WARNE, AIPG, has moved his office to 201 Transwestern Life Building, Billings, Montana 59101. Phone number remains the same: 252-8170. He will represent Killroy Company of Texas, Inc. in the Rocky Mountains and continue his consulting practice in other areas.

KENNETH D. SHARP, AIPG, has resigned as Exploration Manager for Clyde G. Kissinger and has opened offices for independent exploration activities and consulting, with offices in the Midland Savings Building in Denver.

HORACE R. COLLINS has been appointed State Geologist and Chief of the Geological Survey of the Department of Natural Resources, State of Ohio. DAVID K. WEBB, JR. has been appointed Assistant Chief for the Division of Geological Survey, and RALPH J. BERNHAGEN, formerly Ohio State Geologist, is now Chief of the Water Planning Section of the Department of Natural Resources, State of Ohio.

HOWARD E. ROTHROCK, AIPG, has moved to Silver City, New Mexico, where he will establish a consulting office to expand his oil operations from the "Eastern Shelf" of Texas into New Mexico and to investigate mining properties.

Dr. JAMES BOYD, AIPG, president of Copper Range Co. and president-elect of AIME, recently made headlines in the American Metal Market, the daily newspaper of the metal industries, with his optimistic remarks about the present conditions in the copper business.

MR. NEILSON RUDD, AIPG, President of Geo-Engineering Laboratories, Inc. of Mt. Vernon, Illinois, left October 30th for Windsor, Ontario, Canada to present a research paper to the 7th Annual Conference of the Ontario Petroleum Institute. The paper, entitled "Interpretation of Capillary Pressure Curves," will be published in the Journal of The Ontario Petroleum Institute. The group attending the meeting included geologists, engineers and oil and gas producers.