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May-June 1969

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APRIL 16-17, 1969

The second quarterly meeting of the 1969 Executive Committee was held on April 16 and 17 at Dallas, Texas, following the annual meeting of the AAPG. In addition to Executive Committee members, the meeting was attended by Ben H. Parker, Henry H. Neel, and Executive Director Brunton.

Ben H. Parker, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, submitted the following slate of nominees for 1970: for President, James R. Dunn and Henry H. Neel; for Vice-President, Daniel A. Busch and James A. Wheeler; for Secretary-Treasurer, Vito A. Gotautas and Truman H. Kuhn. The nominations were accepted by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee. Nominees will be invited to attend the third meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held in Colorado on July 11 and 12, 1969.

Several amendments to the Bylaws were approved for submission to the membership by mail ballot later this year. The first, which was recommended by the Advisory Board at both their Fall 1968 and April 1969 meetings, provides for raising educational requirements to the equivalent of a Master's Degree for membership applicants 'who complete their undergraduate academic training after December 31, 1970.' In other words, if incorporated into the Bylaws this requirement will apply to applicants some nine years hence. The Executive Committee recognizes that objections to such an amendment have been raised. On the other hand, a majority of State Section representatives have proposed its adoption. Therefore, the question can be resolved only by vote of the membership.

Another amendment approved for mail ballot involves changes in the Bylaws to allow dropping of members who are more than one year in arrears in payment of dues.

A matter referred to the Executive Committee by the Advisory Board concerns the treatment of overriding-royalty income by the Internal Revenue Service. This question was referred to an *ad hoc* committee for study and recommendations. Leroy Gatlin is chairman, with Jimmie P. Cook and James A. Wheeler as committee members.

Reports were received from several committees. Among these was the organizational report of the Membership Committee, which, under the guidance of Chairman Vito Gotautas, is embarking on an intensive campaign to convince the many well-qualified geologists still not members of the Institute to align themselves with AIPG and to help promote the cause of professionalism in geologic practice. Gordon Gulmon

reported for the Professional Employment Standards Committee, which is initiating a nationwide study on attrition among geologists with the cooperation of State Sections.

Past-president John T. Galey, chairman of the *ad hoc* committee for funding the proposed Center for Environmental Geology, reported that he has contacted numerous businesses and foundations for financial support. The proposal for the Center has been well received by many in industry and encouragement has come from many organizations, including the AGI House of Society Representatives, the American Institute of Planners, the Earth Science Curriculum Project, and 16 State Geologists. Other members of the funding committee for the Center are Ben H. Parker and Gordon Gulmon.

Invitations were received and accepted from the Colorado Section to hold the 1971 annual meeting in Denver, and from the Louisiana Section to hold the 1973 meeting in New Orleans.

The formation of a new State Section for Washington was approved, and the Section's Bylaws were accepted upon recommendation of the State Organization and Affairs Committee through Frank Exum, Chairman.

On April 17, the Executive Committee met with officers of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists for luncheon. The two groups decided to establish a Liaison Committee to discuss common problems.

Robert R. Berg, Secretary-Treasurer

CANDIDATES FOR 1970

The Nominating Committee, consisting of J. G. Marks, J. B. Newby, and B. H. Parker (chairman), has submitted the following slate of officers for 1970. Biographical material will be sent out in July, along with the ballots.

For President

James R. Dunn, CPG 1347, Averill Park, N. Y.
Henry H. Neel, CPG 528, Los Angeles, Calif.

For Vice-President

Daniel A. Busch, CPG 1005, Tulsa, Okla.
James A. Wheeler, CPG 109, Houston, Texas.

For Secretary-Treasurer

Vito A. Gotautas, CPG 34, Lafayette, La.
Truman H. Kuhn, CPG 177, Golden, Colo.

For Editor

Robert L. Bates (2nd year of 2-year term)

CALIFORNIA BOARD NAMED

The first Board of Geologists for the State of California has been appointed by Governor Reagan. The Board is made up of six geologists and one public member, as follows.

District 1 - Wilferd W. Peak (Engineering Geologist, Resources Agency, State of California, Sacramento)

District 2 - Ian Campbell, AIPG (State Geologist, Division of Mines and Geology, San Francisco)

District 3 - Gardner M. Pittman, AIPG (Geologist, Getty Oil Co., Bakersfield)

District 4 - John F. Curran, AIPG (Geological Consultant, Santa Barbara)

District 5 - Ted L. Bear, AIPG (Geological Consultant, Bear & Kistler, Los Angeles)

Glenn A. Brown, AIPG (Engineering Geologist, Glenn A. Brown & Assoc., Glendale)

Public Member - Joe Crosby, South Pasadena

The board was sworn in on April 30 by the director of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, Leighton Hatch. The ceremony was preceded by brief introductory remarks by Mr. Hatch and by Assemblyman William Ketchum.

A day-long meeting of the board then followed. Wilferd Peak was elected chairman and Ted Bear vice-chairman. Three public meetings were scheduled; May 19 at Sacramento, June 9 at the State Building, Los Angeles, and July 1 at the Ferry Building, San Francisco. Cut-off date for registering under the 'grandfather clause' was set at November 13, 1969. Application forms and literature should be ready for distribution on or about June 1. The filing fee is \$40; no decision has been reached as to the biennial registration or renewal fee.

The board wishes to employ an executive officer, full-time for two years, part-time thereafter. The position is under Civil Service and requires no examination. The incumbent need not be a geologist. Salary and other details are being worked out. Persons desiring information on this key position should contact Mr. Howard Winslow, Temporary Executive Officer, State Board of Registration for Geologists, 1021 'O' Street, Sacramento 95814. All inquiries will be held in confidence.

Geologists interested in registering should make their interest known to Mr. Winslow at the address above, in order to have their names added to the master list that is being compiled. The board will use this mailing list to notify geologists regarding registration.

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VOLUME 6, NO. 5

EDITORIAL

At the 1969 meeting of the Forum on Geology of Industrial Minerals, held at Harrisburg, Pa., on May 1 and 2, a half-day session was devoted to 'Industrial Minerals: Urbanization and Conservation.' Several speakers made it abundantly clear that the professional concerns of a geologist in the industrial minerals extend well beyond geology. As an example, the problem of outlining future sand and gravel supplies for the New York metropolitan area necessitates a knowledge not only of geology but also of population growth, zoning ordinances, trends in per-capita consumption, transportation costs, and competitive products such as crushed stone.

Or consider the geologist working for a stone concern in rural New England. If he locates a new deposit, and his company wants to develop it, he will almost certainly be pressed into service to calm the fears of nearby residents about such touchy questions as air pollution and damage to scenery. The state-survey geologist who has helped discover and explore a large subsurface mineral deposit must inform himself on the mineral economics of the region if he wants to see the deposit developed.

Demographer, community-relations counselor, mineral economist -- the geologist is cast in these roles as a result of the inexorable pressure of population growth. The world crowds in, not only on the industrial-minerals geologist but on the oil finder (e.g., Santa Barbara Channel), the explorationist for metals (wilderness area or copper mine?), and of course the engineering geologist, who works with the public as a matter of course. A detached existence in the company office or laboratory, an aloof preoccupation with E-logs, mine maps, or cores, where geologists speak only to each other or occasionally to engineers or the management --- this placid life is pretty much gone with the boom. Today the geologist has to be out on the edge of things. He may work for a private firm, but to a large extent he's a public man.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Conselman's Conclusion

I was recently discussing problems of communication with Frank Conselman, the first editor of this periodical and currently president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. He said that, in his experience, 'if it is at all possible for a geologist to misinterpret a statement, he will gladly do so!' This is in the tradition of Parkinson's Law, but in the more alliterative style of Professor Peter's Principle ('In a hierarchy every employee tends to rise to his level of incompetence') it might better be called Conselman's Conclusion. These generalizations may be proved more by the exceptions than the observances, but there are enough of the latter to give them point.

A recent example of Conselman's Conclusion has been furnished by the proposal to increase educational requirements for membership in AIPG to the master's degree (or approximate equivalent) for all applicants completing their undergraduate training after some future date to be decided by the Executive Committee (see page 1 of the January 1969 issue of The Professional Geologist). This proposed change in our Bylaws was first recommended by our Professional and Scientific Standards Committee and subsequently by the Screening Review Committee; then by the Advisory Board at its October 1968 meeting in San Francisco. At its January 1969 meeting, the Executive Committee adopted this recommendation and set the date for its becoming effective, if the amendment is adopted by the membership, at January 1, 1971. In other words, because of the experience requirement, this change would not affect an AIPG applicant until January 1979, nearly 10 years from now! Yet announcement of the Executive Committee's decision in the February issue of The Professional Geologist stimulated a flood of protest letters to Editor Bates, Executive Director Brunton, and me, plus actions by at least two state sections. All of these were based, so far as I can tell, on a misinterpretation of the proposed change (probably fostered by somewhat ambiguous wording in the February announcement).

None of those who have recommended this change have questioned the competence of the approximately half of our members who do not have advanced degrees, but many of the latter apparently felt that they had been insulted. They seem to have overlooked: (1) the time gap, (2) the fact that geology curricula have been progressively diluted in recent years by the introduction of required courses outside of geology (a trend predicted to continue), and (3) the need for more (rather than less) training in our increasingly complex world of the future. Most employers today will not hire a geologist with only a bachelor's degree except as a technician -- do we wish to be certifying technicians as professionals in 1979 and thereafter? All our members, and all the currently eligible applicants, should recognize that they are not the targets; the targets are students still in undergraduate colleges and those yet to come. If, at some future time, undergraduate geology curricula again provide adequate professional training, our Bylaws might need to be changed back.

This proposed amendment to our Bylaws will be mailed to all members in early July, along with two minor proposed changes and a ballot for 1970 officers. Statements of 'pro' and 'con' arguments will accompany the proposed amendments. Please consider these arguments carefully and discuss them with your colleagues before you vote.

R. Dana Russell

HONORS AND AWARDS

JAMES E. FASSETT, AIPG, was judged to have presented the best paper of 28 given at the meeting of the Rocky Mountain Section of AAPG in Albuquerque last February. Fassett, with the U.S. Geological Survey at Farmington, N.M., will receive the A. I. Levorsen Award at the annual meeting of the Section in Calgary this June. GEORGE R. WULF, AIPG, was among three speakers who received Certificate Awards at the Albuquerque meeting.

WARREN BEEBE, AIPG, has been made an Honorary Member of the Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists.



TRUMAN H. KUHN, AIPG, has been awarded the Tasker H. Bliss Medal of The Society of American Military Engineers for 1968. The medal, named in memory of the Army Chief of Staff in World War I, is awarded annually to the engineering professor in an institution at which a unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps is established, for outstanding contributions to military engineering education. The award is made in recognition of Dr. Kuhn's influence in supporting the ROTC at Colorado School of Mines and his participation in its programs.

G. MOSES KNEBEL, AIPG, was awarded honorary lifetime membership in the Geology Foundation of the University of Texas at Austin, at a special dinner meeting in Dallas on April 13. Mr. and Mrs. Knebel have contributed greatly to the development of graduate fellowship endowments in the Department of Geological Sciences.

On April 18-19, the geology section of the Iowa Academy of Science held a symposium on water resources of Iowa. The proceedings, to be published as an Academy monograph, will be dedicated to H. GARLAND HERSHEY, AIPG, in recognition of his many years of service 'to Iowa, to the nation, and to the geological profession.'

JOHN RODGERS, AIPG, Yale University, has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences, in recognition of distinguished and continuing achievements in research. Election to the Academy is one of the highest honors that can be accorded to an American scientist.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir:

In the article 'Motivation and the AIPG' in the January issue, James Dunn has rightly called attention to the harm caused by misinterpretation of the roles of pure and applied science in geology. It may be, as Dunn says, that 'usually the good scientist is not a good applier,' but such need not be the case, and surely it was not always thus. When I chose geology as a career, nearly 30 years ago, I believe the most attractive feature it offered was the chance to become something of an engineer-businessman-roving-ambassador as well as scientist, and happily so it has turned out. Few students of geology see it this way today, because the necessity for specialization has been urged upon them.

How can communication and mutual respect between academic and applied geologists be restored and maintained? I believe it has to be restored if the academics are to justify their existence in an increasingly critical world, and if the applied geologists are to utilize the results of new developments in research. Dunn has made some good suggestions, and I would offer two more.

1. Our professional journals, such as the AAPG Bulletin and Economic Geology, should encourage the publication of articles or case histories which relate a full sequence, starting from pure research findings and leading to a specific number of tons or barrels recovered, dollars earned, or communities benefited. It will require some inroads on traditional company secrecy, but I think it will be worth it in terms of mutual understanding and more efficient utilization of our efforts.

2. Employers now prefer to hire geologists at the M.S. level, and so they should, because the increased course requirements in pure science have reduced the geology content of most B.S. programs. However, employers exert little or no influence on the content of the M.S. program in geology, and therefore nearly all universities regard it either as a mini-Ph.D. or a way-station to the Ph.D. with little relevance to applied geology. Should not the M.S. in geology, when taken as a terminal degree, include some engineering, politics, and economics, as well as a couple of courses in applied geology? As Peter Flawn emphasizes, it is time to put 'economic' back into 'economic geology.' The recently announced graduate program in Environmental Geology and Earth Resources at the University of Texas is a good move in this direction. I believe that strong support for such programs will not only prepare the kind of geologist that society is going to need in increasing numbers, but will repair some of the schisms in our fragmented profession.

February 26, 1969

Robert Greenwood, AIPG



Sir:

I have read Allen F. Agnew's letter in the March issue suggesting that we combine the annual meeting of AIPG with the meeting of one of the major societies. AIPG started from the grass roots in 1963 and has made good progress. We are growing yearly in numbers as well as in stature. By our Constitution we are primarily concerned with the professional status and conduct of our members, not with the scientific aspects of geology. The Geotimes calendar lists a continuing succession of meetings covering all phases of geology, extending throughout the year. One cannot hope to attend all of them, but must select those to attend.

I sincerely hope that AIPG will continue to retain its autonomy and will not become an appendage to one of the major societies' annual meetings.

April 2, 1969

Willard J. Classen, AIPG



Sir:

In the November 1968 issue of The Professional Geologist, the Ethics Committee report is summarized by its chairman, Adolf U. Honkala. He quotes letters received from members of his committee.

I am not happy with the committee's conclusions in regard to moonlighting. This is work done by a salaried employee for an outside client. The whole tone of the quotations appears to give this practice a clean bill of health, even an enthusiastic 'go ahead, more power to you if you have that much energy and ambition.'

One committee member says, 'The moonlighting geologist should have his primary employer's permission.' This is unrealistic. For 20 years I worked under company bosses in oil exploration and I know that not one of them would have given me such permission. I have just checked with three friends now high in oil-company exploration departments, who have risen through the various steps of responsibility. They tell me that at no time in their careers would they have granted such permission. So things haven't changed in this regard. Hence the moonlighter has to do the extra work on the sly.

I am not referring to professors doing work for clients. I am not even referring to an oil-company man mapping a surface area or sitting on a drilling well over a weekend. I'm talking about subsurface mapping, the work in which the vast majority of oil geologists in the U.S. are engaged, and where interpretation is 80 per cent of the cake. If the moonlighter has worked the area for his company he may be the best man in the area, but he can't keep from giving out confidential

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

geology. If he has not worked the area, he is tempted to consult the company's map, to which he usually has access. If he wants to make his moonlighting really valuable to his client, he is tempted to combine seismic work in his interpretation. It can become a mess.

According to our Code of Ethics, the moonlighter must not unfairly compete by price-cutting. But if he has worked the area, or consults the maps of an area he hasn't worked, he can moonlight for two evenings and give his client a map that took him or someone else a fortnight or six weeks to work up from scratch. Of course he is going to present a cut-rate bill. Let's face it -- an oil operator or promoter who goes to a company man for geological work does so because he expects a cut-rate bill and/or he hopes to get valuable and confidential company geology.

My guess is that few of the members of the Committee have had much experience in oil-company geological departments.

April 9, 1969

Kenneth L. Gow, AIPG



Sir:

Members will be interested to know that Francisco Moreno, President of the Sociedad Venezolana de Geólogos (Venezuelan Society of Geologists), is translating, for publication in the bulletin of that society, the work done by the Committee on Professional Employment Standards of the AIPG which was published in *Geotimes*.

Although Venezuelan geologists are not subject to many of the employment problems besetting their colleagues north of the Caribbean, Dr. Moreno feels that they can presently profit by attention to hazards which will, some day, be theirs.

April 24, 1969

Miles Rader, AIPG



Sir:

The editorial in the April issue of *The Professional Geologist* offers the conclusion that a professional geologist should not go into areas of 'accountants, tax lawyers, and economists.' This is a vapid expression of what professionalism is, and denotes professional immaturity. The facts of life do not leave an alternative to those of us who wish to expand our professional abilities from those who lose control of what happens to their geologic efforts to one who maintains control, so that it can be seen that these efforts are neither misused or unused. If one is satisfied to call someone else 'boss' then a limited concept of his profession will satisfy him. He will remain happy with others using his thinking in the manner they think best. How-

ever, if one is not satisfied to call someone else 'boss,' and wishes to better control his destiny, then he had better understand how to correctly apply the fields of 'accountants, tax lawyers, and economists,' along with salesmanship, mineral law, etc., to his professional geologic thinking.

The premise that a geologist has completed his professional training without going into and having a working knowledge of accounting, law, economics, taxation, etc., leads to the conclusion that working for someone else all your life gives one a full opportunity to express his professional ability. The premise is in error and so is the conclusion. And so is the editorial in its limited views of taxation's role in our profession and industry. Anyone who ever accomplished anything worth doing can tell you that you cannot separate principle from its application—for then principle is reduced to theory, and theory standing alone lacks proof—it remains in an immature state.

April 28, 1969

Leroy Gatlin, AIPG



Sir:

I take exception to the Resolution on Depletion Allowance as published in the April 1969 issue, particularly in view of the fact that this resolution was not submitted to the membership for a vote. President Russell states that on the basis of available evidence this 'resolution represents the majority opinion of Institute members.' Ironically, a few months ago the available evidence indicated that the majority of Institute members favored a second class of membership -- but look what happened when that proposal was put to a vote.

We may not be a scientific organization, but as professional scientists we should be expected to make scientific judgments. Dr. Russell has stated that we need to educate the public regarding the depletion situation. In my opinion, 'The Argument' as given on page 1 of the April issue is rather a one-sided treatise and would more properly be labeled propaganda than educational material.

Let's be pragmatic about this. (1) There is absolutely no need or reason for the AIPG to take a stand on the depletion allowance. (2) The resolution says little; that the AIPG 'supports the principle of depletion allowances.' I daresay most informed people support this principle. (3) Our 'resolution' will have a negligible effect on the fate of the depletion allowance in the current congressional investigations. (4) Innocuous as the resolution is, the public image we are assuming by making it is that of a sycophant of the oil and gas industry. Is this the image we want our young, developing organization to be saddled with?

April 30, 1969

James E. Fassett, AIPG

MEMORIALS

The geological community was shocked to learn of the death of **FREDERICK H. BOCKELMAN, JR.** on September 22, 1968. Fred, as he was fondly known, suffered a heart attack on Sunday and died at his home, 51 Williamsburg Lane, Houston, Texas.

Fred was born in Glendale, Long Island, New York, on April 12, 1923. He graduated from high school in New York, at the age of sixteen, with honors. He served with the Marine Corps as an officer from 1942 to 1945. Upon his return to civilian life, he entered Cornell University and was graduated with a bachelor's degree in geology in 1948. Fred started his career with The Tidewater Oil Company (now Getty Oil Company), and later was a consulting geologist with R. W. Harrison and Company and the Ryder-Scott Company.

Fred was a staunch supporter of AIPG and had served as chairman of the local Screening Board. He will be missed in the community, as he had a crisp mind sprinkled with his own brand of humor.

He is survived by his lovely wife, Jean; a daughter, Sandra Jean; and two sons, Charles H. and John S. They continue to reside in Houston.

J. A. Wheeler

WILBUR A. NELSON, Corcoran professor emeritus of geology at the University of Virginia, passed away suddenly in Charlottesville, Virginia, on January 6, 1969. Mr. Nelson had been chairman of the department of geology at the University from 1925 until his retirement in 1959. He served as state geologist of Tennessee from 1918 to 1925 and as state geologist of Virginia from 1925 to 1928. During World War II Mr. Nelson organized and directed the Mining Division of the War Production Board in Washington. He was widely known as a consulting geologist and served many companies in that capacity; he also acted as consultant for the Department of Justice. Mr. Nelson served on many professional committees and took an active part in the establishment of Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains national parks. He was the author of numerous geologic papers and was a member of many professional and scientific societies, including the Virginia Section of AIPG.

TRAVELING MAN

About the time members receive this issue of The Professional Geologist, President Dana Russell will have given his informal talk, 'AIPG -- Progress and Problems,' before some 20 State Sections and regional geological societies from Alaska to Texas and from California to New York. His itinerary started on February 26, with the New Mexico Section at Albuquerque, and is scheduled to terminate on September 13 at an AIPG meeting in Louisville, Kentucky.



On February 26, Bakersfield, California held its annual Agribusiness Day for high-school students of Kern County. AIPG participated by sponsoring a display booth and presenting a series of talks explaining the profession of geology and outlining job opportunities. Shown above, with students of Foot-hills High School, are G. M. Pittman, AIPG (second from left), C. Sturz, and L. F. Villanueva, AIPG, chairman and workshop leader. H. Seiden, AIPG, also assisted at the booth. The geology workshop attracted 30 to 35 students per session.

STATE SURVEY NOTES

A governmental reorganization in Pennsylvania has resulted in the discontinuance of the Department of Internal Affairs, under which the Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey had functioned for many years. After some months of uncertainty, the Survey has been assigned to the State Planning Board. Both the director of the Planning Board and A. A. Socolow, state geologist and director of the Survey, report great satisfaction with this arrangement. Much of the credit for it goes to **JOHN T. GALEY**, AIPG, member of the state Geologic Advisory Committee.

In Vermont, a bill to abolish the State Survey by transferring it to the State Department of Highways has been defeated. In answer to an inquiry, Charles G. Doll, state geologist, has written in part as follows. 'To my knowledge, the bill (H25) emanated from the Office of Budget and Management as a product of the austerity program of the new administration. It was apparent that there was some misinformation and a surprising lack of knowledge of the functions of the Survey and its accomplishments with a small budget. It might be said that the Survey has had an austerity program for some time, which would seem to make the excuse for the launching of H25 untenable. The bill was killed in the Natural Resources Committee, whose members were sympathetic and understanding throughout. I am grateful to the host of friends in the profession who were genuinely concerned and came to the rescue of the Survey by means of all methods of communication available.'

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

According to Edith M. McKee, chairman of the PR&P committee, a letter was sent to President Nixon, bringing to his attention the existence of AIPG and the interest and capabilities of geologists in playing a positive role in national affairs. The letter was answered by Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, the President's science advisor, who pointed out the role of the USGS and the presence of geologists on the staff of the Secretary of the Interior. He also named the four geologists who serve on the panel to study nuclear tests. Of the four, however, only one (W. W. Rubey) is listed in 'American Men of Science' as a geologist and a member of geological societies; of the others, one is a structural engineer and two are geophysicists. Apparently Dr. DuBridge, along with most of the public, does not distinguish geologists from other earth scientists, and does not realize the optimum uses of geology in national programs.

The committee is seeking diplomatic ways of expanding this communication between geologists and the White House. Chairman McKee would appreciate recommendations concerning specific items that should be brought to the attention of Dr. DuBridge and/or the general public.

CONFERENCE AN OUTSTANDING SUCCESS

Participants at the Governor's Conference on Environmental Geology, held in Denver April 30-May 2, almost unanimously stated in their critiques that it was the best meeting they ever attended. Over 300 registrants (about 50 percent more than expected) crowded Ballroom B of the Brown Palace Hotel for invited talks and discussion on Wednesday and Friday. Thursday was spent visiting sites around Denver and the Rocky Mountain foothills, where examples of both good and poor use of geologic information in environmental planning and construction were strikingly illustrated.

For once we geologists were not just talking to ourselves. Over one-third of the attendees were not geologists; 41 were engineers and 38 were concerned with various aspects of planning or construction. Eight members of the League of Women Voters attended the sessions. A critique questionnaire passed out on the last day brought a 75-percent response and an enthusiastic 'Well Done!'

The Conference was arranged and administered by a joint AEG-AIPG committee led by John Ivey (AIPG and Chairman of the Denver Section of AEG) and John Dolloff (President of the Colorado Section of AIPG). A more detailed report on the Conference will be available later; meanwhile, congratulations to all the dedicated workers in both groups.

AEG MEETING

The 1969 annual meeting of the Association of Engineering Geologists will be held on October 21-25 in San Francisco. Theme will be 'Engineering Geology in the Urban Environment.' General chairman is Peter Vardy, Box 985, San Francisco 94101.

WHO SHOULD WRITE GEOLOGIC REPORTS?

A director of one of the State Geological Surveys recently wrote as follows to F. H. Walker, chairman of AIPG's Committee on Relations with Governmental Agencies.

"There is one problem that we face that may be worthy of consideration, namely the geologic sections of reports prepared by state planning agencies under the 701 Local Assistance Program of the Federal Housing Act. In this state they were originally prepared by planners, but were so incompetent, and indeed ludicrous, that we said that we would prepare these sections for them. This we have done for a year or so, but now find that our reports are being edited by the planners, who have begun to insert their own geological comments, gathered apparently from a grade-school course in Earth Science.

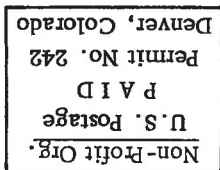
"The geological sections of these reports are quite general and can usually be compiled from information on hand, but it has become evident that they must be compiled by geologists. The fact that there are professional standards involved is something that is totally overlooked by our state planning agencies and by the federal government which supports the 701 program.

'As geology is bound to become of increasing importance in local and regional planning, it might behoove the AIPG to see what steps could be taken to insure that all reports of a geological nature, financed wholly or in part by federal funds, be prepared by professionally trained geologists.'

At the direction of the AIPG Executive Committee, President Russell has written an official letter of protest to G. W. Romney, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, stating the problem and pointing out that competent geological advice can be obtained in most states from the state geological survey; or, in the absence of such a survey, that AIPG headquarters in Golden can furnish the names of qualified professional geologists. The Director's letter is also being circulated to all State Section presidents, with the request that each Section investigate the problem on the state, county, and city level, reporting the results to chairman Walker.

AIPG - AWRA

AIPG's request for affiliation with the American Water Resources Association was unanimously accepted at the AWRA business meeting on November 20, 1968. As an affiliate, AIPG has been invited to cooperate in the Fifth American Water Resources Conference to be held in San Antonio, Texas on October 27-31, 1969; the theme will be 'Water for the United States.' Robert R. Berg of Texas A & M University has been appointed as AIPG's representative to this Conference.



PROFESSIONAL PARAGRAPHS

PAUL H. PRICE, AIPG, director of the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey and professor of geology at West Virginia University, retires on June 30. His retirement brings to a close 35 years of service to the science of geology and to his native state.

RAYMOND C. GUTSCHICK, AIPG, has been granted a leave of absence from the University of Notre Dame for the fall semester, 1969, to continue his studies of the Devonian-Mississippian boundary in Montana and Utah.

RAYMOND G. MARVIN, AIPG, has been appointed Rocky Mountain division geologist for Petroleum Exploration Inc. of Denver. Marvin, who joined PEI in January, previously had been affiliated with Pan American Petroleum Corporation, King Resources, and Tenneco Oil Company.

GEORGE DEVRIES KLEIN, AIPG, associate professor of geology at the University of Pennsylvania, will be on leave during the 1969-70 academic year. During the fall and winter quarters he will be Visiting Fellow of Wolfson College, Oxford University, while doing research in geology at Oxford. During the spring quarter, 1970, he will be Visiting Associate Professor of Geology at the University of California, Berkeley.

AIPG members among the officers of the Society of Economic Geologists for 1969 include ERNEST L. OHLE, vice-president-elect, WILLIAM H. CALLAHAN, past vice-president, and ROBERT M. GROGAN, treasurer.

Colorado School of Mines has been granted \$250,000 for a three-year study of remote sensing applied to earth resources. Head of the project is ROBERT J. WEIMER, AIPG, and chief investigator is L. TROWBRIDGE GROSE, AIPG.

Editor of the AAPG's two-volume symposium on natural gases of North America is B. W. BEEBE, AIPG. The 2,493-page work is the result of a nine-year project.

'Formation Water Resistivity Data, South Louisiana Off-shore and Adjacent Areas' has been published by the Lafayette chapter of the Society of Professional Well Log Analysts. The work was produced by AIPG members S. J. BARKER, J. W. FUSO, JR., and H. L. PATTON. Current president of the chapter is J. P. COOK, AIPG.

HAROLD BLOOM, AIPG, is one of the three editors of 'Proceedings of the International Geochemical Exploration Symposium 1968.' published by Colorado School of Mines.

KENNETH H. CRANDALL, AIPG, has been elected president of the AAPG for 1969-70, and JAMES M. FORGOTSON, JR., AIPG, secretary-treasurer.

AIPG past-president JOHN T. GALEY has been reappointed to Pennsylvania's Geologic Advisory Committee by Governor Raymond P. Shafer.

HERBERT E. HENDRIKS, SR., AIPG, is president-elect of the Iowa Academy of Science.

GERALD G. PARKER, AIPG, district hydrologist with the U.S. Geological Survey at Albany, N. Y., has retired from the Survey and accepted a position as chief hydrologist of the Southwest Florida Water Management District, Brooksville, Fla. 33512. Jerry is a past president of the American Water Resources Association, a member of the National Research Council -- National Academy of Sciences, and a charter member of AIPG.