AIPG/ASA: COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS

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Executive Vice President, American Society of Appraisers International, Washington, D.C.

Nothing is of greater importance to the professional -- regardless of his field -- than the matter of public identification of his personal excellence and integrity, and the co-related excellence/integrity reputation of his particular professional environment.

How does the public identify the practitioner of exceptional expertise? How are professional parameters defined, established, maintained, disciplined?

It is no idle game to seek for answers to these questions. The aspirations of each practitioner (as well as his day-to-day material success) are deeply involved.

In a direct, individual effort, each of us seeks educational accomplishment; we add personal experience "in the field." Then, for further strength and possible help in assuring Professionalism (and public recognition of such professional qualities), many practitioners join one or more relevant groups -- the Professional Associations, Societies, Consortium-organizations.

This, I assume, is the basic reason the readers of "The Professional Geologist" have become members of the American Institute of Professional Geologists. Thus, the rationale for the statement "Both because of our peculiar circumstances and because we believe that ultimately it is the only way of insuring a high standard of professional practice, a large portion of the program of the American Institute of Professional Geologists is devoted to applying our own resources to secure public recognition of our potential contributions to society, particularly among those who are involved with geological matters. Our program consists of three phases: definition, promulgation, and enforcement." (Mr. Neilson Rudd, Past President, AIPG; Paper for SPE Symposium; San Antonio, Texas; October 10, 1972.)

The same problems, the same aspirations for professional excellence (and need for public recognition of such professionalism), dominate the activities and establish the parameters for the professional organization I represent, The American Society of Appraisers. It, too, is a voluntary association of individual practitioners seeking excellence. An international organization of some 4000 participants in the multi-disciplines of appraising (not only real estate, but Machinery and Equipment, Utilities, Personal Property, Intangibles such as Copyrights and Patents, Fine Arts, etc.), ASA is equally concerned with "definition, promulgation, and enforcement." ASA has a formal program of established criteria (integrity, experience, education) which employs a testing mechanism and rewards the successful applicant with a Certification insignia - ASA.

Just as the professionals in Geology have sought professional registration wherever possible because it is in the public interest (a pro bono publico issue), so the American Society of Appraisers recommends Licensing/Certification of all appraisers, in order to better protect the public. (Position Statement, unanimously adopted by the International Board of Governors; June 1971.)

It is this community of interests which led to the Pittsburgh Meeting of AIPG-ASA representatives in October 1972, and to an exchange of Professional Certification program data. ASA has made available its Monograph on "Licensing/Certification" (with a Suggested Model Bill), together with related Pro Bono Publico materials.

Equally, chapters of the two associations have participated in education-sharing programs; the most recent was held in Oklahoma City, May 8, 1973, at the AIPG Luncheon meeting.

Of international significance: President Adolf Honkala, AIPG, will preside at a session of the ASA International Appraisal Conference (Toronto, Canada, June 29) featuring the subject "Appraisal of Oil Fields, Mines, and Quarries." Panel participants will include Mr. Robert Paschall, AIPG, Mr. Vito A. Gotautas, AIPG, and Dr. James R. Dunn, AIPG. (All members of AIPG are warmly welcome to attend the sessions, which feature appraisal leaders from England, Canada, The Philippines, the Caribbean, the United States.)

I have touched upon the thought that each professional practitioner seeks to strengthen his expertise and capability by personal improvement programs, and then turns to a professional Institute or Society for additional stimulators, for compere encouragement, for organizational certification which attests publicly to achievement of excellence.

Similarly, organizations tend to turn to one another for further creativity, for new solutions to the problems of identification, superintendence, goals establishment, discipline.

It is this tendency, a kind of professional synergism, which has brought AIPG and ASA into a cooperative relationship that may produce substantial benefits -- to the members, the organizations, and the Public which we all serve.
EDITOR’S COMMENTS

I feel more comfortable, seeing the masthead just above. You see, I didn’t know that it was going to be omitted from the March TPG, and I’m one who feels comfortable with good clothes, old surroundings, old jokes, etc. But the masthead is important for another reason than merely custom—it tells us who does what in AIPG and thus gives us names of people to communicate with. AIPG is not to be equated with anonymity, but rather with the intense personal concern on the part of every Executive Committee member for the good of the profession, of AIPG and its individual members, and of society as a whole.

What else can we say about the March TPG? Well, to begin with, we lost a year in reporting (line 1) about the January Ex Com meeting. Gremlins, again. Furthermore, we lost my byline at the end of the Editor’s Comments on page 2; instead, it appeared at the top of column 2 on page 6. I also tried something out, which apparently went over like a lead balloon, for I received absolutely no feedback on it—I made editorial comment at various places in reporting on state section activities. I’m doing it again, this time with my initials, so you know whom to blame. Is this worth my time, and your patience?

You will note an innovation in the form of a “Guest Column.” President Honkala’s idea, a guest column sounding good to the Editor and other members of the Executive Committee, so we’ll try it as the spirit moves us. As you saw from Mr. MacBride’s column, AIPG and ASA have much in common. We’d like your reactions (1) to the idea of the guest column, and (2) to what the guest columnist said.

Back in January I planned to focus my editorial comments on professionalism (March), conservation-energy-minerals (June), and public service—professionalism (September), subject to modification, of course, if the ballpark changed drastically. In this issue we have such a number of items bearing on my chosen subject that you will find scattered at appropriate places throughout. Your comments, as always, will be welcome. Deadline (to me) is six weeks before the beginning of the month of issue—thus your September material must reach me by July 15.

Allen F. Agnew

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

President Honkala, on March 9, 1973, appointed two associate editors to help the editor gather, screen, and comment on newsworthy items for TPG. Hugh Montgomery will keep his eyes peeled for environmental matters, and Chuck Withington for regulatory and legislative items.

I welcome their help, and would like to repeat my urging in the March TPG issue that each of you be considered a committee of one, to spot items of interest and forward them to me so we can share them with the other AIPG members.

AFA

HYPHENATED GEOLOGIST

Following is an excerpt from the presidential address given to the National Association of Geology Teachers last November in Minneapolis. Taken from the January, 1973 issue of the Journal of Geological Education, this excerpt shows how Professor James W. Skehan, S.J., foresees the next 30 years as “the golden age of geology.” Father Jim is most emphatic when he says (underlining supplied):

...I do not merely think that the quality of geological education over the next three decades is going to become very important. I go so far as to say that the quality of geological education, in a very urgent and vital sense, is one of the limiting factors in the survival of the human race and in the effort to achieve a quality environment. (p. 3)

“In the title of this address I have referred to the new America of the year 2000 A.D. The reason that I used this phrase, the new America, is that a new world, including a new America in a very real sense, will be created over the next three decades no matter what role we choose to play in its creation. Three decades being the present doubling time of our present population. (p. 3)

“I foresee that economic geology, broadly defined, will become the most important applied field in our science in the next 30 years. The future of geology and thus of geological education has never been brighter, because the opportunities for service, created by the current crisis of society, are themselves multiplying exponentially. (p. 5)

“Besides the education of the economic geologist, broadly defined, I see the pressing need for developing academic programs, suitable student advisement, and academic structures for educating the hyphenated geologist. By hyphenated geologist I mean a geologist who also has another arrow in his quiver. I am referring to the ‘geologist-hyphen-land use planner,’ the geologist-hyphen-politician, the geologist-lawyer, the geologist-economist, the geologist-investment broker, the geologist-business and management expert, the geologist-science writer, the geologist-demographer, the geologist-environmental impact expert, and yes, even the geologist-clergyman, to cite but a few examples. (p. 5)

“We geologists have a stake today in what happens to the people of the world, not only of the present generation, but of the 21st century, as regards natural resources and their quality of life. We can rise to the occasion if we broaden our perspective as to the role that geologists will be prepared to play in world affairs and in the preservation of mankind in a worthy environment.” (pp. 6-7)
SUMMARY OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
APRIL 7 AND 8, 1973

The second meeting of the 1973 Executive Committee was held in St. Louis. The meeting opened with a discussion of the financial status of the Institute in the form of a first quarter budget comparison. It was reported that expenditures for the first quarter were almost exactly as anticipated, but that income was greater than forecast. Delinquency in payment of 1973 annual dues as of March 31 was about 35 percent lower than had been expected. (See the Approved 1973 Budget on page 10 of the March issue of TPG.)

The Committee approved "The Professional Geologist's Role in Resolving the Nation's Energy-Environment Dilemma" as the program theme for the Annual Meeting. It was reported that Harrison Schmitt will be the banquet speaker at the meeting.

It was decided that the Institute establish an annual Special Service Award, and that Dr. Schmitt be the first recipient. It was also decided that suggestions for recipients of the Ben H. Parker Memorial Medal be solicited from the membership.

President Honkala read a letter he had received from the Chairman of the AAPG House of Delegates requesting notification of the Institute's intentions relative to acceptance of AAPG certified members if the Sloss Report's recommendations are implemented by the Association. The 1973 Executive Committee reaffirmed the April 15, 1972 resolution of the 1972 Executive Committee (see the June 1972 issue of TPG), and passed motions for the implementation of that resolution within the limitations of the bylaws.

It was noted, with considerable regret, that the proposed meeting of the Advisory Board for April 6th had to be cancelled for lack of a quorum. It was decided that the Chairman of the Advisory Board should attend four to six regional meetings of Advisory Board Delegates prior to the January meeting of the Executive Committee.

It was reported that the Public Relations Committee had met in Memphis, Tennessee, and had outlined the following objectives:

1. Publication and distribution of an Environmental Brochure.
2. Preparation of a "press kit" for distribution to state sections.
3. Solicitation of cost estimates for professional assistance on PR projects.
5. Encourage the designation of specific geological areas as Historical Landmark Sites.

President Honkala reported that the Institute had received an invitation to participate as a cooperating organization in a conference on Circum-Pacific Energy & Mineral Resources. It was decided that the invitation be accepted on the basis that the Institute, though not a scientific organization, has a duty to support the scientific societies in all constructive programs.

REGISTRATION IN NEW MEXICO
POSTMORTEM ON HOUSE BILL 226
By William J. LeMay

House Bill 226, the registration act for geologists and geophysicists in New Mexico, died at 6:30 P.M. March 7, 1973, in the Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill was introduced by Albuquerque geologist and State Representative Bob Grant after receiving an unanimous "recommendation to submit" by the AIPG Executive Committee on January 13, 1973. The bill was supported by the New Mexico Society of Professional Engineers, the Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, the Roswell Geological Society (3 to 1 in favor by ballot), the Albuquerque Geological Society and the New Mexico Geological Society (9 to 1 in favor by ballot). Our registration bill received a "do pass" recommendation from the House Corporations and Banks Committee and from the House Appropriations and Finance Committee. On February 27, HB 226 passed the House by the narrow vote margin of 28 to 20. It was then assigned to the Senate Judiciary Committee where it received a "do not pass" recommendation by a 4 to 3 vote.

Our final AIPG draft was rewritten to conform with other state licensure laws and amended extensively. The resultant bill was a compromise, weakened in the critical area of "qualifications." There is strong opposition in the executive and legislative branches of State Government to creating additional Registration Boards. This opposition, combined with the vociferous minority opposition, and the lack of a strong lobbying effort supporting the bill in the Senate, led to the defeat of HB 226.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Representative Bob Grant predicted at our January executive committee meeting that the enactment of a registration bill in the legislature this year would be an uphill battle. The failure of the proposed Geology Act to get through the obstacle course at Santa Fe was therefore not completely unexpected even though Representative Grant did an excellent job of presenting the bill to the legislators.

The rejection of HB 226 in the Senate Judiciary Committee did not end the issue of licensing of geologists and geophysicists in New Mexico. Our registration committee should continue in liaison with the geologists and geophysicists in New Mexico to maintain an active evaluation of registration both within and outside of New Mexico as it relates to geologists, geophysicists, and the best interests of the citizens of New Mexico. Also, our registration committee should maintain an updated registration bill to hold in readiness for possible future submission to the legislature.

A lesson to be learned from the fate of HB 226 is that a vocal minority can deter or quell legislation favored by a silent majority. Representative Grant suggests that if and when New Mexico geologists and geophysicists should again propose the submittal of a registration bill, they should make the legislators aware of the facts and the majority opinion through contacts or letters from every individual—as well as
organized groups, and this effort should be continued through
the Senate and House committee meetings, floor hearings,
and hopefully on to the governor.

The influence of a minority on the fate of HB 226 should
also remind New Mexico geologists that a few vocal "environ-
mental" obstructionists can jeopardize our national energy
base and destroy our competitive position in world economy.
Earth scientists should be more aware of the necessity for
proper conservation and development of the resources of the
earth than the overnight ecologists and should therefore util-
ze their expertise in getting the facts to our political leaders,
regulatory agencies, and the public and do so in such num-
bers that the politicians will listen.

Ben Donegan, New Mexico Section

REGISTRATION IN OKLAHOMA

As many AIPG members are well aware, there is not al-
ways unanimity regarding certification or registration for
professional practice of geology and geophysics.

Early in 1972 a joint committee representing Oklahoma's
geological and geophysical societies drafted a model bill
providing for the registration of geologists and geophysicists
in Oklahoma; the draft was published in the Shale Shaker (v.
22, no. 4), the official organ of the Oklahoma Geological
Society.

Last August the Oklahoma Section, AIPG, prepared and
mailed a questionnaire so as to obtain a consensus from the
largest possible number of geologists and geophysicists in
Oklahoma. The questionnaire's purpose was twofold:

1. to guide the Oklahoma Section, AIPG, in whether or
not to advance a registration bill to the state legis-
lature, and

2. to determine if the model bill was appropriate.
The questionnaire was distributed to 1481 people and, by the
deadline of September 1, 1972, 439 had been completed and
returned (30 percent); distribution was as follows:

\begin{itemize}
  \item American Association of Petroleum Geologists 1114
  \item Ardmore Geological Society, but not AAPG 41
  \item Geophysical Society of Oklahoma City 97
  \item Oklahoma City Geological Society, but not AAPG 121
  \item Tulsa Geological Society, but not AAPG 76
  \item Users of Oklahoma City Geological Society Library, but not members 32
\end{itemize}

*Geophysical Society of Tulsa members inadvertently omitted
from mailing.

Results of the 439 completed questionnaires caused the
Oklahoma Section, AIPG, to drop all efforts to seek statutory
registration "until such time as the geocommunity requests
that it be recalled." -- Executive Committee, Oklahoma Sec-
tion, AIPG. A summary tabulation is given below:

\begin{table}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of Professional Experience</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-15</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-25</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\end{table}

A - PERSONAL DATA (continued)

2. Employment Status

\begin{itemize}
  \item Major company 113 24
  \item Independent company 131 29
  \item Teaching 12 3
  \item Consulting/Independent 178 38
  \item Governmental Agency 8 2
  \item Retired 7 2
  \item Other 14 3
  \item Total 466
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item No answer 3
  \item Total Usable 463 (27 duplicates)
\end{itemize}

3. Principal Endeavor

\begin{itemize}
  \item Research 60 12
  \item Administration 66 14
  \item Operations 299 62
  \item Other 57 12
  \item No answer 22
  \item Total 504
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Total Usable 482 (38 duplicates)
\end{itemize}

4. Are You A

\begin{itemize}
  \item Geologist 363 82
  \item Geophysicist 25 6
  \item Geologist/Geophysicist 42 10
  \item Other 11 2
  \item No answer 5
  \item Total 446
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Total Usable 441 (5 duplicates)
\end{itemize}

5. Your Principal Membership Is In

\begin{itemize}
  \item Tulsa Geol. Soc. 105 23
  \item Geophys. Soc. Tulsa 21 5
  \item Okla. City Geol. Soc. 252 56
  \item Geophys. Soc. Okla. City 37 8
  \item Ardmore Geol. Soc. 38 8
  \item No answer 36
  \item Total 489
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Total Usable 453 (50 duplicates)
\end{itemize}

6. Are You a Member of

\begin{itemize}
  \item AAPG 364 72
  \item SEG 70 14
  \item AIPG 71 14
  \item No answer 47
  \item Total 552
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Total Usable (113 duplicates) 505
\end{itemize}

7. Do You Practice Professionally In

\begin{itemize}
  \item States Other Than Oklahoma?
  \item Yes 327 77
  \item No 95 23
  \item No answer 17
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Total 439
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Total Usable 422
B. MODEL REGISTRATION BILL

1. Have you carefully read the Model Bill?  No. %
   Yes  329  77
   No  99  23
   No answer  11
   Total  439
   Total Usable  428

2. Did you attend any meeting where the Model Bill was the principal topic of discussion?
   Yes  182  42
   No  244  58
   No answer  13
   Total  439
   Total Usable  428

3. Which of the following statements most nearly reflects your opinion?
   a. I would like this bill introduced into the legislature at the earliest appropriate time  68  17
   b. The bill should be shelved until statutory registration is forced on us by outsiders  136  35
   c. The bill is unsatisfactory and efforts toward registration should be discontinued  189  48
   Total  439
   Total Usable  393

C. STATUTORY REGISTRATION (continued)

4. Do you believe that some form of registration will ultimately be necessary?  No. %
   Yes  152  37
   No  262  63
   No answer  25
   Total  439
   Total Usable  414

5. As an alternative to statutory registration, would you prefer state recognition of certification by existing national geological and geophysical organizations?
   Yes  300  74
   No  108  26
   No answer  31
   Total  439
   Total Usable  408

REGISTRATION ACTS

AIPG Headquarters has a small number of copies of the registration acts of Arizona, California, Delaware, and Ohio, and of the proposed registration laws for Colorado, Illinois, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, and Washington. Copies are available to members or groups having a specific need for them.

In addition, SEC Secretary Robert A. Laurence tells me that information on the Delaware Act is available from Robert A. Warner, Chairman, State Board of Registration of Geologists, 1228 North Scott Street, Wilmington, Del. 19899.


CALIFORNIA REGISTERS GEOPHYSICISTS

John E. Wolfe, Executive Secretary of the California State Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists (it was broadened from only geologists as of March 7, 1973) submitted a press release that gives answers to a number of questions they have been receiving. It is reproduced below.

PRESS RELEASE

Geophysicists will be required to be registered by March 7, 1974, if they plan to practice or offer to practice geophysics for others except where they are specifically exempted.

Application packets will be available from the Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists about April 15, 1973. The address is 1020 N Street, Room 419, Sacramento, California 95814.

Inquiries have been made already regarding the transfer of licenses and the submission of transcripts. Some registered geologists who are working in the field of geophysics may want to be registered as a geophysicist rather than a geologist and have asked if a license can be transferred without making application. A license cannot be transferred. Anyone wishing to become registered as a geophysicist will be required to make application on a form approved by the Board and pay all fees. The Board will review the application and issue a
new license if the applicant meets all the requirements. The licensee may hold both licenses or leave one lapse.

Geologists licensed in California will not be required to submit a new transcript. Geophysicists who applied for registration as a geologist in 1980 and were denied registration will not be required to submit a new transcript. All other applicants will be required to submit an official transcript from the university directly to the Board office.

FIELDS OF EXPERTISE
CIVIL ENGINEERING AND ENGINEERING GEOLOGY

The California State Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists released on April 5, 1973, a statement on distinctive and overlapping elements of engineering geology and civil engineering. The report, prepared by a committee of geologists and civil engineers appointed by the two Boards, was adopted and approved for distribution by the Geology-Geophysics Board. It was presented as a paper by the past president of the Board at the Symposium on Engineering Geology and Soils Engineering on April 5, 1973, in Pocatello, Idaho. The entire report follows.

Enclosed is a copy of the discourse on "Fields of Expertise" prepared by the Joint Civil Engineers/Engineering Geology Committee, appointed by the Professional Engineers and Geologists Boards.

The committee's purpose was to study the "gray" areas where civil engineering and engineering geology overlap and to list activities which are normally done by each and which can be performed by both. The committee has also included in these guidelines the project responsibilities of the engineering geologists and the civil engineers.

In accepting this discourse from the committee, both Boards stressed the fact that these classifications and tables were primarily guidelines for the executive secretaries of both Boards when a jurisdictional dispute or complaint is filed with the Boards. The work of the committee also gives the executive secretaries the additional counsel of professional engineers and engineering geologists who are actively engaged in this work. The discourse is an internal document which has no legal status and can be used, modified, or disregarded, depending on the circumstances.

This report was not intended to be used as a guideline for evaluating applications for registration; to set standards or guidelines for the state, county, or city agencies; or to be adopted as an official policy statement by either Board.

Sincerely,
Board of Registration for Geologists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engineering Geologist</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Civil Engineer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) CLASSIFICATION AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock description</td>
<td>Soil description</td>
<td>Soil testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wentworth system</td>
<td>Earth materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unified soil system</td>
<td>Characteristics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (2) ROCK MECHANICS |
|---|---|
| Rock mechanics | In situ studies |
| Descriptive | Regional-Local |
| Rock structure | Regional-Local |
| Performance | Stress distribution |
| Configuration |

| (3) SLOPE STABILITY |
|---|---|
| Slope stability | Grading in mountainous terrain |
| Interpretive | Slope stability analysis and testing |
| Geologic analyses | Geometric |
| Spacial relationship |

| (4) MAPPING |
|---|---|
| Geologic mapping | Soil mapping |
| Aerial photography | Topographic mapping |
| Air photo interpretation | Surveying |
| Land forms |
| Subsurface configurations |

| (5) PROJECT PLANNING |
|---|---|
| Development of geologic parameters | Urban planning Design |
| Geologic feasibility | Material analysis Economics |

| (6) SURFACE WATERS |
|---|---|
| Volume of runoff | Design of works for control |
| Stream description | Coastal-river engineering |
| Sedimentation | Source of base flow Design of development |
| Sedimentary processes | Sedimentary processes Hydrology |
| Source of material |

| (7) GROUNDWATER |
|---|---|
| Hydrogeology | Engineering hydrology |
| Occurrence | Mathematical treatment of well systems |
| Structural controls | Development concepts |
| Direction of movement | Drainage |
| Underflow studies | Well design Regulation of supply |
| Storage computation | Subsidence Economic considerations |
| Characteristics of water-bearing and non-water bearing materials | Field permeability Economic considerations |
| Seismicity | Seismic concern |
| Location of faults | Response of soil and rock materials to seismic activity |
| Evaluation of active and inactive faults | Earthquake probability Seismic design of structures |

| (8) EARTHQUAKES |
|---|---|
| Seismicity | Seismic concern |
| Location of faults | Response of soil and rock materials to seismic activity |
| Evaluation of active and inactive faults | Earthquake probability Seismic design of structures |
| Historic record of earthquakes |

-6-
b. Control project in terms of time and money requirements and degree of safety desired.

c. Engineering testing and analysis.

d. Review and evaluate data, conclusions, and recommendations of team members.

e. Decide on optimum procedures.

f. Develop designs consistent with data and recommendations of team members.

g. Inspect during construction to assure compliance.

h. Make final judgments on economy and safety matters.

STATE SECTION NEWS

Some State Section News is reported elsewhere, with individual subject headings. Other items appear below:

FLORIDA

According to James Orofino the Florida Section of AIPG presented three certificates and monetary awards to students presenting the best geological exhibits at the Florida State Science and Engineering Fair, held in Pensacola on March 22-23, 1973. Prizes of $25, $15, and $10 were awarded by Dick Edwards, AIPG, who is also treasurer of the Florida Academy of Sciences, one of the fair’s sponsors.

OKLAHOMA

On March 16, 1973, a special state section luncheon meeting was held at the Petroleum Club in Oklahoma City. AIPG President Honkala spoke on AIPG affairs to some 50 people, including 15 guests.

MISSISSIPPI

A survey of national goals for AIPG was undertaken by Fred Mellen in response to President Honkala’s request, with the following results (see item elsewhere in this issue).

LOUISIANA

At the May meeting of the Lafayette chapter, Dr. John C. McCampbell, chairman of the U.S.L. Geology Department, was scheduled to speak on the topic, "A Professor’s View of Professional Geology—Past, Present, and Future." On April 19, energy was the subject of S. A. Spencer’s scheduled talk, from the viewpoint of a major company; also Vito Gota, member of the national Executive Committee, commented on the Sloss Report (AAPG), and on the April 15 meeting of the Energy Resource Committee of the Louisiana Section AIPG. At the February meeting, Bill Eggens had spoken about the function and duties of the Louisiana Mineral Board, and had urged the AIPG section to offer its help to the Governor’s new Natural Gas Committee.

The April LOUISIANA AIPG NEWSLETTER was full of news items, as always, thanks to Editor A. J. Gaudlin and his assistant, Rollie Fisher. The New Orleans Chapter had talks in February by Bill Eggens (see above), in March by Ray Sutton on "The Conservation Board and Its Functions," in April by Robert J. Meens on "Underground Water Disposal" and in May by E. Burton Kemp on "Functions and Duties of the Corps of Engineers."

The April Newsletter also included an editorial by Texas Section Vice President, Clarkson P. Moseley, entitled "Is Registration Really Necessary?" (Moseley, by the way,
concluded that it is, and that "the only question is whether we will design it ourselves, or whether it will be designed and forced upon us by others."

NEW MEXICO

The February (published in April) 1973 Newsletter reports that H.B. 226, the registration act for geologists and geophysicists, died on March 7, 1973 (see item under Registration elsewhere in this issue). The new directory of the N.M. Section was distributed at the January meeting. Bill Baltosser, who has provided N.M. editor Walt Mou rant with many articles and references on how the mining industry and the geologic profession are affected by environmental considerations, encouraged AIPG members to appear or present written statements on Wilderness Area hearings based on their personal knowledge and citing specific reasons why such an area should or should not be withdrawn. (Other items are under professional paragraphs, deaths, and energy.)

NEW YORK

The spring meeting of the Section was held in May, with the theme of registration. Interest by members in a speakers bureau is being gauged through a questionnaire. A professional watchdog committee was formed to review new administrative rules and regulations of public agencies as they relate to geology. The Albany chapter provided preliminary wording of a proposed registration bill which was submitted to experts in the legislature for review, and set up an ad hoc committee on Professional Guidelines for the Practice of Geology.

WES T VIRGINIA

The recent registration bill did not pass, reports Secretary Larry Woodfork, so they have some homework to do before taking any further steps. Membership has nearly doubled in the past year—from 19 to 32. The state land-use conference (see item elsewhere in this issue) is an example of the Section's belief that "professional geologists have a vital message for planners and should be more involved in public planning as well as in communication with the public in general." To underline this, Al Donaldson was recently appointed president of the Morgantown Planning Commission.

State Section Editors (or presidents or secretaries): Please send me copies of your newsletters—to date I receive only those of Louisiana and New Mexico. I know that other states have newsletters, such as Texas.

MISSISSIPPI SECTION RESPONDS TO PRESIDENT HONKALA'S REQUEST

SURVEY OF GOALS FOR THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE AIPG

The following listing of objectives for the National AIPG was elicited from a canvass of the members of the Mississippi Section, AIPG. This was done in response to a request by President Adolf Honkala made to Mr. Frederic F. Mellen of the Mississippi Section.

The responses which follow were reviewed by the entire membership of the Mississippi Section and represent a consensus of the membership's feelings as well as those of the individual authors who are cited.

1. MEMBERSHIP. Gordon W. Gulmon, Natchez.

The AIPG must gather additional members.

2. PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. Bahngrell W. Brown, Hattiesburg.

What are we now doing to have a more economically rewarding profession? Nothing that I can see. It is well and good to talk about service to society in the general terms of Neilson Rudd, but I suspect from contact with other professions like law and medicine that there is more emphasis on economic and personal rewards in them. I serve society each time I stand in front of a group of students. The starting salary for students is in a range it took me 25 years to reach. When the miners in Butte, Montana learned their foreman made more than any professor at the college on the hill, they reasoned the pros must be awfully dumb. That killed their respect and the respect of the students who came from their homes. I have concluded there is no way for a professional man to serve society without society paying well for the privilege. Society will not have enough respect otherwise to take the advice given.

I think the primary goal for our Institute should be to gain economic rewards for its members. I think the respect and professional esteem will go with that. I would further suggest that the society not be passive but activist in this matter. We do not have a union. Then let the society itself be a hiring hall and circulate on a regular basis a confidential list to its members of employment opportunities. Let us suggest that members who are employing look first at the qualifications of AIPG members who may be seeking employment. If a member is good enough for AIPG, he should be good enough to be employable by an AIPG member.

3. INFORMATION. Ellis L. Kratitzky, Vicksburg.

To function effectively, the AIPG needs facts. It needs constantly to gather information and statistics. It must inform itself on employment practices, on imbalances in the education of geologists, on tax matters that affect geological activities, and on specific abuses that are hurtful to geologists.

The AIPG needs to publish these data. It should come to be known as a clearinghouse for the dissemination of this information. Many imbalances and abuses can be corrected simply by public knowledge. When a restaurant is rated highly, it gains customers. When it is rated less favorably, it does not attract customers—and it has an incentive to improve itself. Geologic employers, for example, may be added in the same way.

On the basis of its information, the AIPG should lobby for geologists. It should be vigilant in matters of their interest. It should establish high standards for practicing geologists. It should attempt to control excesses in the numbers of geologists trained.

4. INSIDE COMMUNICATION. Frederic F. Mellen, Jackson.

An improvement of dialogue between the officers and members of the Institute would be a step in the direction of better serving the individual members.
I have never been impressed with the COMMUNICATOR as the COMMUNICATOR is only the monologue of the Establishment. The old style of the PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST permitted news of the different State Sections and gave ample opportunity for serious comments in letters to the editor. The PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST should be enlarged, in my opinion, and made into a strong professional journal.

5. PUBLIC COMMUNICATION. Troy J. Laswell, State College; and Gordon W. Gulmon, Natchez.

Our major emphasis should be aimed toward communication with the public, letting them know what a geologist is, what he does, how he can be of assistance to them, and how they go about securing his services. I think this is of increasing importance during this emphasis on environmental aspects. I am sure that no one will sell us to the public, unless we do that ourselves. You will note that I am concerned with more than just petroleum geology. Such communication should be with governmental groups as well as with individuals. We should help all state agencies such as the highway department and in a subtle way let dam builders, bridge builders, and managers of all other construction type projects know that we are available to advise them.

6. SPECIAL LOBBYING. Frederic F. Mellen, Jackson.

The AIGP must respond on a national level to special problems as they arise. For example, a client of mine learned the hard way what appears to have been an arbitrary ruling of an agent of IRS, that in some cases geological fees should be capitalized and depreciated in subsequent years. It is quite clear that if all employers of geologists could charge off geological fees paid during a fiscal year in the same way that geological and other salaries are charged off, there would be more geological employment than there would be if the temporary geological employer found it necessary to capitalize the fees paid and to recover his money in subsequent years. I discussed this problem with a tax attorney and he agreed with me that it was a matter that should attract professional interest, perhaps to the extent that the Institute should make a thorough investigation and, if necessary, to try to get uniform IRS procedure in charging off geological fees in the year in which they were paid just the same as if it were a regular geological salary.

7. POINTLESS ACTIVITY. Ellis L. Krinitzky, Vicksburg.

It is pertinent to name things that the AIGP does not need to do. For ten years its leaders have been tinkering with the bylaws and are continuing to do so. The agenda for the April 1973 Advisory Board meeting in St. Louis is concerned with nothing else. It is 100 percent organizational tinkering. One gets the feeling that this tinkering is done to cover the fact that, as in the April meeting, the AIGP has found nothing else to do.


The single important thing is that the AIGP help the individual geologist to solidify his professional standing. That would imply business as well as professional stature.

It should do for the geologist what the AMA has done for the doctors, the legal societies have done for the attorneys, and similar societies for other professions.

To the general public, as to industry as a whole, the average geologist, the man that swells the ranks of the AIGP, is but a borderline professional. He is a skilled technician, not unlike others skilled in a "blue-collar" trade, and has been treated as such by the major employers. In recent years this treatment has been rather ruthless, for the geologist had no shields such as the AMA created for doctors or the unions for its workers. And no single professional geological society raised its group voice in protest.

I have heard at AIGP advisory meetings, and read in "Geotimes," comments to the effect that the extensive terminations of geologists by oil companies were the cleaning out of "deadwood," of men who had failed to keep abreast of their profession, of men who were not "pulling their weight"; in other words, men who deserved to be fired. Ridiculous!

While it would probably be true in a small number of cases, it isn't compatible with facts or the age group that constituted the bulk of the terminations. Does it take a modern company 20 years or more to determine a man is "deadwood"? The subsequent record of many of those terminated shows that they have achieved outstanding records with new companies, as consultants, or even in entirely new fields.

Arguments that companies were overstaffed, too, would have seemed more plausible if they had terminated all hiring through training programs at the time they were trimming staff.

Let's face it. The companies involved were cost cutting. Merging of companies and consolidations of departments permitted cleaning of staff. Was this achieved by termination of the younger, less-experienced employees? No, elimination of the older employees, with higher salaries and more expensive benefits, saved more money.

It didn't matter that the individual was at an age when his family obligations were highest and when termination pay or premature retirement was no adequate compensation. In many cases the individual so terminated had been led for years in very narrow company projects that completely unsuited him for future professional employment.

So—-Let the AIGP represent geologists. When employment practices are objectionable, let's pinpoint them. Name the company, cite the incident, give a date. Conversely, cite the better employment practices in the same fashion.

Have legal advice available on a permanent basis. Many companies could probably have been cited to Uncle Sam back in 1969 and 1970 for unfair labor practices, discrimination on the basis of age.

Let the AIGP publicize wages and fees that apply to geological work in various areas and under various conditions. When an individual defaults in a contract with a geologist, let it be publicized as a warning to other geologists.

If the AIGP does these things, stature will develop and we can gain some of the respect given to other professions.

* * *

(An Executive Committee questionnaire will be enclosed with the September issue, part of which will touch upon your
suggested goals for AIPG. The 1972 Proceedings volume, which describes AIPG national activities through its various committees to reach the collective goals of the Executive Committee and the several tens of committee members, will have been in your hands for several months, and you should have had time to gather your thoughts and put them down. The Mississippi Section’s statement on national goals, given above, should also stimulate your thinking. Let’s hear from you, both by answering the questionnaire and by separate letters.—AFA

LETTERS RE LETTERS

The March TPG exchange of Bolyard to Honkala and Honkala to Bolyard has brought forth two other facile pens handled by Conselman and Paschall, below. As you can see, each has taken his gloves off and let those who think as Bolyard does, have it. Need we say more?—AFA

* * *

Editor, The Professional Geologist

Dudley Bolyard’s letter to Ad Honkala, copied in the March PG, has been given more consideration than it deserves.

Mr. Bolyard simply does not have his facts. “In the beginning,” he says, “the central issue was certification versus state registration, and that is still the central issue as far as I am concerned.” It may be Mr. Bolyard’s central issue, but it never was AIPG’s. In fact, all of the founders, and our early correspondence, speeches, and literature, reiterated that certification was only an incidental to membership, and as recently as 1970 President Henry Neel said essentially the same thing in that year’s membership directory. As it happens, I wrote the original draft Constitution, and my personal preference was and is for registration, but there was no issue on this point.

Mr. Bolyard is supposed to have read the basic documents of AIPG. I suggest he re-read them, particularly the Preamble and Article II of the Constitution to find out what AIPG is actually all about. Nowhere in the Constitution will he find the word “certification.”

It doesn’t really matter whether you certify or register professionals as a means of providing credentials—you still need a professional organization to handle professional matters. Witness all of the organizations usefully active in professions that are already registered, like engineering.

Mr. Bolyard says he wants to vomit. I suggest he does so; it will be good for him. He also threatens to resign. I suggest he do that too; it will be good for AIPG. Any member who can see nothing to AIPG but a certification list obviously has nothing to contribute to the Institute but his dues. When I read his statement “If there is no need for certification, there is no need for AIPG,” I find his nausea contagious.

Very truly yours,

Frank B. Conselman, CPG

* * *

Gentlemen:

It is unfortunate that each generation of geologists must be educated anew in the politics of registration, and it is even more unfortunate that a generation seems to be only about three years long. But geologists, unlike engineers and doctors, continue to be political neophytes, and must be reminded periodically of certain harsh facts which are quite at odds with our professional desires.

1. States have the undeniable, ineradicable, constitutional right to license professions. This right resides in them because it was not claimed by the federal government, and can be exercised at the state’s option for the proclaimed purpose of protecting the public’s health, safety, and welfare. California (of which I will speak more later) demands registration not only of geologists but also of doctors, engineers, and veterinarians, and has for many decades in some cases.

2. If a professional insists to legislators that he can regulate himself better than the state can, legislators will, or at least can respond “You’re entitled to your opinion, son, but it doesn’t happen to concur with ours, and we make the laws.”

3. Exceptions and partial exceptions exist. Lawyers run their own profession through charters granted by states to bar associations. Similar charters exist for other professions in Canada and in Puerto Rico, but in none of the fifty states. And remember, lawyers generally control the legislatures. Recently in California foresters obtained registration that will be administered by the State Board of Forestry, a very nice thing for the foresters. But that exception grew out of a special situation in California politics.

4. A new state licensing law is usually a response to some sort of public demand. The demand for registration of geologists in California, for example, rose out of a chaotic situation of local (city and county) licensing. Engineering geologists asked for state-level registration to avoid Balkanization, and they were supported by several powerful local governments.

5. It is not possible to register only part of a profession without legally ostracizing the rest of it. (Can you imagine only tax lawyers answerable to the bar association, and only pediatricians answerable to the Board of Medical Examiners?) AIPG recognized this fact in California, and twice worked successfully to defeat truly narrow and repressive legislation.

6. One cannot play dog-in-the-manger successfully forever. AIPG ultimately found it necessary in California to work toward a profession-wide law. This third legislative effort was consummated after five years of alternating acrimony and harmony, unending meetings and drafts of bills, and a determined but unsuccessful effort to obtain a charter similar to the bar association’s (which was stopped cold by lawyer legislators). The California law’s one shortcoming—statutory certification of engineering geologists only—was and is a serious one, and stemmed from the intransigence of a selfish few.

7. Laws are never static. Amendments to existing laws are introduced even more often than new bills—this applies to all types of laws, not just registration—and amending-type legislation requires continual monitoring. What kind of amendments might licensed geologists fear? Annual fees may be increased arbitrarily to fatten state revenues; the geologists’
Board of Registration might be abolished, and the profession buried in the registered engineers; geologists might be replaced on the Board in favor of political appointees. Legislators may enact such amendments almost casually if no one appears to protest.

8. Only an organization like AIPG can monitor legislation. A Board of Registration cannot speak for the profession, because the board itself is an arm of the state and, in theory at least, represents society in general. If the Board chose to oppose repressive legislation, the legislature would say, "You guys work for us. Get back in your cage, or we'll cut your budget."

Now those, gentlemen, are facts, and they are ignored only at a profession's peril. Permit me to close with a few opinions. The first is that persistent critics of AIPG's officers should take the trouble to confirm the eight points just listed. This will take several weeks of reading, writing, and talking. The effort will educate the critic politically, and should change his position from one of criticism to one of sympathetic understanding.

The real "cop-outs" (Mr. Hatley's term) are those who quit AIPG where registration was enacted. Can you imagine doctors quitting the A.M.A. because a medical licensing law was passed? Do you know that California engineers have two organizations whose main concern is legislation? And engineers were licensed here in 1930.

A third and final opinion: I believe that AIPG has worthy goals other than fighting the battle of certification. But even if I'm wrong, it won't hurt to repeat the essence of fact number seven: the battle doesn't end when a registration law is passed.

Robert H. Paschall, CPG 118

PROFESSIONAL PARAGRAPHS ABOUT MEMBERS

Gerald Meyer was named Chief of the Branch of Ground Water of the USGS, according to a Geological Survey press release of January 18, 1973. Meyer, who is 50 and holds a B.S. in geology from the University of North Carolina, has been with the survey since 1948. He was District Geologist in West Virginia from 1968-1964, and for the past eight years has overseen technical ground-water problems of the Survey and served as Acting Chief.

The Society of Economic Geologists (SEG) includes among its 1973 officers Siegfried Muesiiss as Vice President, Ernest L. Ohle as President-Elect, Paul K. Sims as Past Vice President, Robert A. Laurence as Secretary, and Robert M. Grogan as Treasurer. In addition, Robert B. Fulton III has been named to a three-year post as Councillor.

Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah, will conduct a 1973 summer short course for college teachers on environmental geology and geologic hazards. Director of the NSF-funded project is Richard S. Kopp, associate professor and chairman of the Department of Earth Sciences, who conducted a similar course in January, 1972. Kopp, who joined Westminster's faculty in 1966, has been a geologist with the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and has taught at Texas Tech University.

"Environmental Answers for the Mineral-Extractive Industries" was the subject of a short course given February 15-16, 1973 by the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Instructors included Howard J. Pincus who discussed "Geological Factors Affecting Ecology" and "Procedures for Evaluating Environmental Impact," and Perry G. Olcott whose topic was "Geology and the Environment in Dane County, Wisconsin."

F. L. Doyle has been appointed head of the North Alabama Region of the Geological Survey of Alabama. With headquarters in Huntsville, he is associated with the University of Alabama as consultant to its Center for Environmental Studies and as Adjunct Professor of Hydrology.

Richard E. Gray, Vice President of General Analytics, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed to a three-year term on the U.S. National Committee on Tunneling Technology recently established by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences.

Richard M. Foose, Professor of Geology at Amherst College and former AIPG Secretary/Treasurer, was recently a National Academy of Sciences Visiting Fellow to Bulgaria. He is now carrying out research on the geology of the Mediterranean while on sabbatical leave in Europe.

Richard J. Council, Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, has been moved up to chief geologist.

Ramon E. Bisque, chairman of the Chemistry Department at the Colorado School of Mines, has been elected secretary of the Geology-Geography section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

James W. Skehan, S.J., Professor of Geology and Geophysics at Boston College, has been named acting dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Paul K. Sims, former director of the Minnesota Geological Survey for many years, has rejoined the U.S. Geological Survey's Denver office.

Peter T. Flawn, former Executive Vice President at the University of Texas in Austin and former Texas State Geologist, is the new president of the University of Texas in San Antonio.

Raymond T. Throckmorton, Jr., of Geologic Associates, Franklin, Tenn., is the 1972-73 secretary of the Association of Engineering Geologists.

Candidates for AAPG office in 1973-74 include George R. Schoonmaker of Marathon Oil Company as President-Elect, August Goldstein, Jr., of Lubell Oil Company as Vice President, and Bernold M. Hanson as Secretary.

SELECTED MEETING DATES

(seen Geotimes for more information)

Bob Bates doubts the advisability of including such a calendar of coming events, which we began as an experiment in the March TPG, because he didn't receive the March issue until April 12, and well over half the entries were either past or coming up so soon that this was not of much help. While agreeing with him on the first part (and so excluded meetings in the first half of June), I disagree on the last part; often we change our minds about a meeting we had not planned to
attend, and thus a short-fuse reminder is worthwhile. At any rate, here's the next batch—and I'd appreciate it if other members would comment on its usefulness.

JUNE 20-JULY 4 — AAAS meeting on Science and Man in the Americas in Mexico City—sessions re earthquakes, earth sciences for development, etc.

JULY 15-20 — Energy research—Engineering Foundation Conference, Hanover, N.H.

JULY 17-19 — NOAA Conference on Oceans and National Economic Development, Seattle, Wash.—Half-day sessions on energy and mineral resources, and coastal zone management.

JULY 19-21 — 19th Annual Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Institute, Snowmass, Colo.

AUG. 9-10 — Highway Geology Symposium, Sheridan, Wyo.

SEPT. 5-9 — Oil sands meeting and field trip, Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists, Calgary.

SEPT. 9-12 — American Mining Congress annual meeting, Denver.


SEPT. 17-19 — Symposium on Rock Mechanics, Custer State Park, S.D.

SEPT. 17-22 — Resource development and environmental quality, meeting and field trip, Alaska Geological Society, Anchorage.


SEPT. 30-OCT. 5 — Earth sciences and environmental decision making, GSA Penrose Conference, Vail, Colo.

DEATHS

Warren Rush Oates, AIPG, Assistant Director of the Technology Application Center at the University of New Mexico, died December 13, 1979, after a long and courageous struggle. In the language of his adopted state, he was "un hombre muy simpatico." Warren is survived by his wife, Phyllis, and three daughters.

ETHICS

The AIPG has had a committee under the direction of Frederick L. Steed for several years, which has been compiling information on problems relating to ethics. As any member knows who has been close to one, these problems can become rather hairy—some are clear-cut but others are a little fuzzier, and there can be honest disagreement among participants that is not unethical, as well as conduct that may border on the unethical but is difficult to prove. The Committee has a dozen or so good, crisp cases that fall in some 11 subject matter areas, such as: bookkeeping, conflicts of interest, disclaimers, intellectual honesty, knocking the competition, moonlighting, plagiarism (also see Geotimes, March 1973—letter from James Murphy, p. 10), privileged information, professional competence, promotion, state licensing. These case histories are meant to inform and alert members to problems that have arisen, and to elicit discussion. They are actual cases, but the names have been changed "to protect the innocent." The first one deals with moonlighting. Your reaction to it and subsequent ones will be appreciated.

MOONLIGHTING

Most geologists have worked at more than one job simultaneously at some point in their careers. If the second job is in an unrelated field, there is no problem professionally. However, if the second job represents services as a Geologist to some third party, without the prior knowledge and consent of the primary employer, this represents a conflict of interest and is considered to be a breach of professional ethics. Some examples follow:

Mr. Tom Smith* is employed as a subsurface stratigrapher by the ABC Oil Co. During the Spring and Summer months Smith coaches the Little League Baseball Team of the XYZ Oil Co. and is paid for same. The ABC Oil Co. is fully aware of his activities and have given their approval. No problem so far. However, if the XYZ Oil Co. also requests Smith to double-check some of their well samples and pick a few log tops — the moment Smith agrees to "help" the XYZ Oil Co. this situation becomes a conflict of interest and a breach of ethics occurs.

Dr. Henry Jones* is a fulltime Professor of Geology at the State University. His specialties are sedimentation and Mesozoic stratigraphy. He has been contacted by the QRS Oil Corp. to prepare a detailed regional report on the Powder River Basin. The report is prepared using the University library, files, laboratory facilities, and graduate student help. For this report, Dr. Jones receives a fee of $1500. This extracurricular activity creates several problems:

1. Dr. Jones is a fulltime employee of the state. He is paid with tax dollars and his services are theoretically free and available to the public.

2. Private consulting, unless specifically provided for in his state contract, represents a conflict of interest.

3. Private consulting, particularly using state-owned equipment and facilities, represents direct competition with other local geologists who are state citizens and taxpayers currently paying his salary.

4. Unfortunately, consulting work of this type always commands ridiculously low fees for the services rendered, thus, in a sense, cheapening the profession as well as cheating the employer.

*Miscellaneous names

INSECURITY BENEFITS

Insecurity Benefits. Have you been following the exchange of letters in Geotimes as a result of the one by R. L. Lusher in the December 1972 issue? Duncan McNaughton went "in search of culprits" in March, and he was followed a month later by D. W. Paape, Richard Hereford, Miles Rader, and James D. Bernis. The latter two, by the way, are AIPG members.
Geologist vs. Society. And in the March issue of Geotimes we read an exchange between B. W. Brown and Neil Rudd about professionalism and its relationship to society. For another article on the subject of the geologist and society, turn to GSA and AIPG, below.

Rock Mechanics Conference. The third International Conference on Rock Mechanics will be held in Denver, September 1-7, 1974. Albert N. Bove, Secretary of the ISRM, says that the National Academy of Sciences, U.S. National Committee for Rock Mechanics, will serve as host. There are five themes, and papers are due by September, 1973. For further details, write Dr. Bove at the NAS, 2101 Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

GSA AND AIPG

In the April issue of The Geologist, the GSA's "Communicator," President John C. Maxwell discussed professionalism, the GSA, and AIPG. Because of the significance of his remarks, and because some AIPG members may not have seen them, they are reproduced below:

The GSA and Public Responsibility

Article II of the Constitution of The Geological Society of America states: "The purpose of the Society is the promotion of the science of geology by the issuance of scholarly publications, the holding of meetings, the provision of assistance to research, and other appropriate means." By choice and long tradition we are a scientific society. We are incorporated as such and our Internal Revenue Service classification as a not-for-profit organization is based on our designation as such. Until the last few years, and specifically until environmental concerns burst upon the public consciousness, there was no doubt in our minds that our objectives were eminently honorable and did not require us, either collectively or as individuals, to "descend" to the level of practical applications of the science. But times change, and a new concept has gripped many of our colleagues, namely that scientists are accountable not only for the generation of new scientific data and hypotheses, but also for the ways these are applied in the public realm.

Concerns related to the interaction of science with public policy have historically been relegated to the engineering societies or to professional associations such as the American Institute of Professional Geologists and the Professional Division of AAPG (emphasis supplied - APA). However, many of the members of GSA, especially those employed by universities and governmental agencies, have not joined the professional societies. It is largely this group of "scientific" geologists who have quite recently developed a concern for the applications of geology, especially as the applications affect the environment. The Society has responded to the concerns of some of its members by sponsoring symposia at the various annual and section meetings. The impact of such symposia are educational, long-range, and nonspecific. They rarely, if ever, will be attuned to local needs or contribute directly to the solution of local or national problems. How then can the concerned member of GSA become active in those aspects of public affairs which appear to him to be important?

One of the GSA regional sections, acting on the urgent petition of its members, is compiling for public distribution a list of geologists willing to make themselves available for consultation in matters of public concern. Such a list, even though accompanied by a disclaimer, necessarily implies that the persons listed are professionally qualified to act as consultants. According to our attorneys there is also the clear probability that legal responsibility for the professional performance of the persons listed may be attributed to the officers of the section and the GSA. This then opens up the subject of examination of the qualifications of the people listed. It also brings to mind that the AIPG and other professional organizations within the geological fraternity were created to do this kind of thing. (emphasis supplied)

And yet, as some have pointed out, the professional societies are concerned to a large extent with those geologists and geophysicists who are earning their living as consultants. How then do we provide some sort of public information instrument which will make widely known the names of people willing to provide geological advice, on an unpaid basis or for nominal sums, for groups and causes unable to bear the costs of hiring professional consultants? We do not clearly see the answer to this, but the Executive Committee and Council are struggling with the problem and we would appreciate comments and suggestions.

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Underground Waste Management and Artificial Recharge. Symposium with that title will be held in New Orleans, September 26-29, 1973. Sponsored by the AAPG, USGS, and IAHS (International Association of Hydrological Sciences), the program will include sessions on state of the art, regional case histories, concepts and investigations, operational case histories, impact and resolution, laboratory and field investigations, regionally related case histories, and case histories' decision and evaluation. (In case you are not cased out, you can also case the delights of Bourbon Street, just as you are going to do when you attend the AIPG Annual Meeting in the same city on October 12-13, 1973.--APA)

West Virginia Land Use. A state land use conference was held on April 30-May 1 in Charleston, with one of the sponsors being the West Virginia Section of AIPG. A copy of the program, courtesy of Ben Wilmoth, shows two talks by AIPG members: Robert B. Erwin, Geology Underlies It All; Benton M. Wilmoth, Water's Influence on Land Use. (Here's to more such geological input to land-use conference and planning!--APA)

Applied Geophysics Short Course. The University of Houston Geology Foundation sponsored a short course, May 21-June 1, 1973, on Applied Geophysics for Geologists. Milton Dobrin's letter and the announcement did not reach us, unfortunately, before we had put the March issue of TPG to bed. The ten lectures, dealing with 18 subjects, are well known and the short course was undoubtedly oversubscribed. A previous one had been given in May, 1972.

Environmental Geology and Hydrology in Alabama. The Alabama Geological Survey has published its second
environmental atlas, this one of the Marysville area of Madison County. Prepared in cooperation with the USGS' Water Resources Division, with support from the City of Huntsville, Madison County, and the University of Alabama in Huntsville, this 76 square-mile area is the second of a series. It discusses six major factors, which give rise to both opportunities and constraints—topography, water resources, geology, mineral resources, energy resources, and land use.

ENERGY

Energy keeps getting more and more play, all the time. The pounding of news print and news voices has gotten louder and louder, till even the professional fuels geologists who might legitimately have been saying "I told you so," would have been drowned out. Public awareness sometimes has to be cultivated by the 2 x 4 on the noggin technique.

Many AIPG members continue to speak out on the matter of our energy supply, demand, and policy, including President Honkala in his April AIPG Communicator.

Another way for AIPG to mix with others interested in energy is through co-sponsorship. For example, at the May 3-4, 1973, Energy Crisis Symposium: The Impact on New Mexico, sponsors included not only the New Mexico and Albuquerque Geological Societies, but also the ASAE, SCSA, SRM, SAF, and SSS (Amer. Soc. Agric. Engrs., Soil Cons. Soc. of Amer., Soc. of Range Management, Soc. of Amer. Foresters, and Soil Sci. Soc.). AIPG members William Lemay and William Speer each presented half-hour talks, the former on oil and gas energy, and the latter on the energy resources of the Vermelho Ranch in Colfax County. AIPG and the New Mexico Geological Society held a joint luncheon.

Another way to get involved is to be a Sherm Wengerd, as noted in the following news item taken from the newsletter of the New Mexico Section.

"The Federal Power Commission has announced the appointment of Dr. Sherman A. Wengerd, Professor of Geology at the University of New Mexico, as a member of the Supply-Technical Advisory Committee of the National Gas Survey which is charged with preparation of energy reports for President Richard Nixon. This committee is a Task Force of nationally known geologists, economists, engineers, university officials, officials of state agencies, government scientists, oil and gas industry personnel, and scientific association officials from the U.S. Geological Survey, Environmental Protection Agency, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Director of the U.S. Naval Petroleum Reserves, charged with developing a method of forecasting natural gas supplies to meet the energy crisis now affecting the nation. "This committee will coordinate the efforts of many other task forces both within and outside the U.S. Government to provide viable solutions for President Nixon to present as the National Energy Policy in the forthcoming months." (The President's energy policy message was related in mid-April.—AFA)

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Alabama County Geologic Mapping. An intensive effort to complete the county-by-county geologic mapping of Alabama, begun in the 1960's, is nearly 80 percent finished, according to P. E. LaMoreaux, State Geologist. Maps of 41 counties have been published, and 13 more are in the publication process. The Alabama legislature has given substantial support to the program, with the result that a new Alabama geologic map will be available by 1976.

GILD To Move to Permanent Location. The Geological Information Library of Dallas, the largest library of its kind in the world, will move into permanent quarters in the first building of the recently-announced Energy Square Development, scheduled for completion in January, 1974, according to a release supplied by James Gibbs.

GILD is a nonprofit, tax-exempt library, ruled by the IRS as a Public Foundation. Its contents of well data, books, and periodicals cover all areas of the world. For the geologist, it serves both as a repository for old well information and as a working library receiving current well data. It is open to geologists, students, and all other persons needing geological data.