President Conselman's May 1974 Communicator brought AIPG members up to date with regard to the status of the work of the AGI Committee on Planning a Unified Professional Organization. Conselman informed the Executive Committee at its July meeting that he had received considerable feedback, with most supporting the PUPO recommendations, some recommending caution, and some opposed. Those in opposition had three principal fears: (1) loss of AIPG name, (2) loss of total autonomy, and (3) loss of independence for State Sections. Conselman's reply assuaged each of these fears.

He reported that, following the AGI Governing Board’s unanimous approval in principle of the 13-point draft Memorandum of Understanding (which the AAPG House of Delegates had also received favorably at its San Antonio meeting at the end of March), the AGI Counsel had been requested to prepare proposed amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws. The following is a report from President Conselman to the Executive Committee on the results of an examination of the legal implications by the AGI Counsel:

August 21, 1974

Members of the Executive Committee of AIPG

Gentlemen:

I am writing to report on a meeting held in Houston on Thursday, August 15 by the PUPO Committee with Mr. Emmett E. Tucker, legal counsel for the American Geological Institute. Dr. Charles J. Mankin attended the meeting as an observer for the Association of State Geologists.

The purpose of the meeting was to receive a briefing from Mr. Tucker of the legal implications affecting any unified professional organization associated with AGI.

The meeting lasted some 4½ hours, including luncheon and, as you can well imagine, there was a great deal of discussion back and forth and pro and con on many subjects. I shall not attempt to give you a play-by-play account, but the upshot was we now have an agreement as follows:

1) AGI will create constitutionally the status of "affiliate," which in effect is a specially designed classification to cover an autonomous member society formed with AGI’s blessing.

2) The name of the new organization will be "Professional Association of Geological Scientists, an Affiliate of the American Geological Institute." I presently believe that the word "professional" is out of proper sequence, but everyone liked it for various reasons, so I accepted it provided that

3) The veto power of AGI over amendments to the new constitution and bylaws be rescinded. This deletion has been accepted.

Mr. Tucker has accordingly agreed to draw up the necessary documents for the new organization on this modified basis, continuing to use the constitution and bylaws of AIPG as a framework. He understands the importance of the time element and has promised to do his best.

While I am not crazy about the new name, I can get used to it, and think that otherwise we are ahead in that we have met some of the objections to the proposed system. Executive Committee meetings of both AAPG and SEExG were scheduled for last weekend, and I assume that some sort of tacit approval will be forthcoming from those organizations (AAPG Executive Committee is reported to have approved. Ed.). Most important, of course, is our own endorsement.

Cordially,

Frank B. Conselman

AIPG AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The AIPG brochure, Earth Resources as Foundation for Environmental Planning is being distributed in quantities to State Sections. The latter have compiled lists of State agencies, State offices of Federal agencies, and local chapter of environmental organizations, and will send copies to each. Executive Director Brunton is making similar distribution to national organizations such as those listed in the 1971 National Wildlife Federation directory.

Each AIPG member received a copy last year. If you want more, just let Art Brunton know. In this case, the "sweetest music this side of heaven" can come from tooting one's own horn. — Ed.
GUIDES AND SUGGESTED PRACTICES

AIPG members who have purchased the Guides and Suggested Practices may be interested to learn that they have been selling like hot cakes. More than 1,000 sets have already been sold, with additional guides and practices in various stages of preparation and editing.

Despite this tremendous consumer interest in the Guides and Practices, some AIPG members might not be totally aware of how the guides and practices can enhance the work of professional geologists. Accordingly, Committee Chairman James R. Dunn has kindly supplied the following thoughts about "The Business of Geology."

"Any viable business or profession exists because it fills a need of some significant segment of the public, at a price that that segment is willing to pay. In some cases the need is very basic, like food or medicine. In other cases the need is created by man's activities or desires and must be discovered or pointed out. An ever larger amount of geologic work is in this latter category. Geologists are saying things such as 'If you build a house on this slope, or put a building across that fault, etc., the results could be serious.' Geologists are being heard to an ever-greater extent. In a sense we have created the need for ourselves. Actually the need always was there; we have just been more successful at pointing it out.

"Therefore, one component of the Guides and Suggested Practices that should not be overlooked is that they not only are guidelines about how geology is practiced; they also define the need for geology. And because geology has not been used enough in the past, defining the need — and detailing the methods — become ways of increasing the business of geology.

"Specifically, geologists can use the Suggested Practices and Guides to increase their input in the following ways:

1. A standard of good practice promulgated by a professional organization had a semilegal aspect. Its very existence puts pressure on those who hire geologists to insist that it be used. The legal pressure derives from the fact that if the document is not used and an error results that might have been avoided there is a degree of personal liability.

2. The standards of practice define what geologists do — i.e., define their 'turf.' In states where geologists have legal status through registration, geologists have an established and defensible legal position. (Of course, where they are not registered, geologists have essentially no legal position.)

3. Once the proper role of the geologists is defined, it is easier to have geology written into legislation. For instance, a Guide called 'The Use of Geology in Mined Land Reclamation' is now in draft form; it clearly sets forth those aspects of mined land reclamation that can be done by geologists. Therefore, it follows that geologists should be able to sign reports for such plans. Geologic requirements are written into the proposed New York State law (but not into the existing Pennsylvania law). Yet the ultimate shape of a mine excavation; its drainage; the quantity, distribution, and placement of waste materials; slope stability; and many other things that are geological. Similar situations exist for legislation involving land-use planning, resource planning, some aspects of pollution control, etc.

4. The geologic input in the quality control of mineral aggregate materials is defined to a considerable degree in the Suggested Practice called 'Investigation of Potential Aggregate Sources.' The New York State Department of Transportation requires that every source of aggregate which is used for State work be studied geologically. A map and cross sections showing what rock material will be taken must be submitted annually. The value to the general public is that costly quality control problems, which used to be numerous, have approached the vanishing point. The value to geologists is more work.

"The business of geology is increasing enormously, especially engineering geology and environmental geology. It is increasing because geologists are becoming more successful at demonstrating their value in terms the consuming public can understand.

"Professional geologists should keep in mind that the Guides not only point out some areas in which geologists are needed and show what the consuming public should expect from geologists, but they also can lead to more geologic business."
EDITORIAL

ADVICE TO THE CONGRESS, OR THINK, AND THEN COMMUNICATE

The August issue of the Colorado Communicator tells of the publication by the U.S. Forest Service in the Federal Register on July 16 of its proposed revised regulations to control the use of National Forest Lands by persons operating under the U.S. Mining and Minerals leasing law. Although the August 15 deadline for written comments will have passed when you receive this September TP, as will the date for the new regulations to go into effect, the Colorado Communicator alerted its Section members to this significant administrative matter in time.

Why is this matter included under the above title, since it deals only with administrative regulations and not with legislation? Well, for two important reasons: (1) the Congress has jurisdiction over the Forest Service's "Organic Act," and can hold oversight hearings on Forest Service programs and consider new authorizing legislation, and (2) the Congress considers the annual Forest Service appropriations request, wherein the latter must justify expenditures for both existing and new or revised programs.

Individual members of the Congress, both Senators and Representatives, are experts in one or more fields. But, because of the great number of issues confronting them daily on a huge number of topics, they must be broad-gauge in outlook and therefore have to seek in-depth advice on specific subjects from numerous sources. Members have capable staffs, and they serve on committees which likewise have capable staffs. But that still is not enough.

By the way, no Representative or Senator in the present Congress is a geologist, although Congresswoman Patsy Mink of Hawaii is the wife of geologist and AIPG member John F. Mink. However, as most Representatives and Senators were trained as attorneys or political scientists or came in from industry, or some other nongeologic calling, their knowledge of geological matters is more remote.

The Congress now has three arms which supplement the advice that is given by staffs of Members and of Committees. These are the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, the General Accounting Office, and the Office of Technology Assessment. The OTA is new, and is still in the process of becoming fully staffed to do its job of examining issues of national policy. The GAO is the Congressional watchdog on Federal Executive Agency programs, pointing out inadequacies and recommending changes in administrative regulation or management of executive programs.

The CRS is the body that your Editor joined on January 31. It is one of several subdivisions of the Library of Congress, which began in 1970 a five-year program of reorganization and expansion, to reach a total of some 450 professional research analysts including some 90 senior specialists and researchers.

At the beginning of each Congress, the CRS identifies policy areas which Congressional Committees might profitably analyze in depth. Senior specialists, who are in the supergrade category of the Civil Service, prepare high-level comprehensive objective analyses of legislative policy issues so as to help committee staffs determine the advisability of proposed legislation, evaluating alternatives and their probable results.

The CRS also responds to specific inquiries from Congressional Committees and from individual members, on topics that require responses ranging from only a telephone call to those that may involve several weeks of work and the issuance of written reports. Many of the latter are published as Committee Prints of the particular House or Senate Committee.

Your Editor fills one of the newly created Senior Specialist slots, the one for mining. We are part of the Environmental Policy Division (formerly Natural Resources and Conservation) of the CRS, which contains a number of divisions. Our Division deals with resources and their environmental effects, and in the minerals arena, we interact particularly with staff members of Science Policy, Economics, Foreign Affairs, and American Law Divisions.

Our desire to become involved in this way in the legislative process was the culmination of several facets of our past experience melded with events in recent years. We had participated for several years at the State level in applying geology to the solution of problems dealing with mineral and water resources, and with other forms of applied geology. As State Geologists we had interacted with members of the State legislature and the Executive, and also at County and Municipal levels; and in addition, we had worked at the interstate or multistate level, and at the national level. Then during the last 10 years, as a university administrator/teacher/researcher we had become involved in water policy matters, mainly at State, interstate, and national levels; during this period we testified before Congressional Committees and worked with their staffs as well as with the staffs of our state's Senators and Representatives.

Thus, when Congressman Pete McCloskey challenged members of both the GSA and the AIME at their meetings in 1971 to get involved, to give the governmental officials the benefit of their knowledge—in short, to become responsible citizens—this struck a responsive chord. Our participation in the June 1972 Stanford University Forum of the National Commission on Materials Policy, and in subsequent work with the NCMP, refocused our interest on minerals policy and heightened our desire to become more involved in the process. Thus when the CRS began conversations with us late last September, it took little more than three months for us to decide in favor of joining this rather anonymous but most significant group.

Other AIPG members can and do advise the Congress, as you all know. If you can’t appear in person to present testimony before committees, you certainly can send your written statement. But more importantly, you can communicate with your district’s Congressman and your state’s two Senators. They want your help and advice—but as you who have tried it know, they want it to be expert views that can be backed up with hard facts and illustrations, rather than merely an emotional plea for relief about one’s ox that is being gored.

Members of the congress are busy, and they are intelligent. So are their staff members. And so are you, or you should be. Bearing this in mind, and knowing that professional geologists have much to offer in solving some of society’s problems today and tomorrow, as a responsible citizen—think and then communicate!!
STATE SECTION NEWS

California

The May 24 and July 24 newsletters of this section told of its upcoming Annual Meeting at UCLA on October 5. The meeting theme will be “The Professional Geologist’s Role in Environmental Studies.”

The Section was asked by the Senate Rules Committee for comments on Governor Reagan’s reappointment of a member to the State Mining and Geology Board, and took affirmative action.

The California Geologic Coordinating Council met in April and July in Long Beach, with AIPG one of the nine organizations represented. AIPG Section President James E. Slosson reported on the status of legislation that could affect the geologic profession in both newsletters; the July issue showed the following summary by number of bills and resolutions:

(S = AIPG Support; N = Neutral; A = Assistance in preparation; O = Opposed)

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That is legislative involvement with a capital “I.” — Ed.

Colorado

The June, July, and August issues of the Colorado Communicator reported on several matters. The monthly programs presented speakers who discussed “Socialism, Inflation, and Gold,” “Geochemistry as Related to Health and Disease,” and “Natural Gas – The Long and Short of It.”

The Employment Committee has been working on several projects including (1) portable pension plans for geologists, (2) use of geological contracts rather than salaried geological staffs, and (3) interchange of data with RMAG (Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists) pertaining to availability of positions and people. The goal for effort No. 3 is not to run an employment agency, says the Colorado Communicator, but rather is to help any Section member who may be seeking another job.

The August issue noted that AIPG members who are Jefferson County residents may be interested to know that George Fentress hopes to apply the experience that he gained during his tenure in the Colorado State Legislature to this important full-time activity at the County level. The primary is on September 10, and the general election on November 5.

Montana

The monthly meetings continued, we were advised, with the June 18 luncheon meeting in Billings.

New York

The May issue of the Section newsletter, which summarized the May 21 Section Executive Committee minutes, spoke of the progress regarding Associate Member Status. An application form was reviewed and presented to the State Screening Committee for approval, following which it can be used by the State Membership Committee.

The PESNY Speakers’ Bureau was preparing a full day’s program of four speakers for presentation at several colleges, for the benefit of both the student and the general community. The Section newsletter noted that PESNY is weak in mining and the environment, and AIPG’s supplying 12 new speakers will admirably fill this gap.

Oklahoma

A June 21 announcement from Section President Bill Rose alerted Oklahoma members to the Annual Convention of the Section on September 7 in Norman. It reminded football fans that this date is not a football Saturday. (We thought that all Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, and even Thursdays were football days — professional football that is. However, professional geologists meetings should take precedence – at least for professional geologists — Ed.)

Washington

Having missed the 1973 Annual Meeting of the Washington State Section, we are doubly chagrined at having missed the 1974 one as well. As reported by Ted Olson, on June 8, the Teachers Pet II put to sea a short distance for Westport, Washington, with Section President Jerry Sweeney again as the gracious host. More than a dozen AIPG members and wives attended, as did a number of prospective members and wives. The weather was great, as was the fishing, so everybody took home salmon — although Gerald Thorsen and Ted Olson were shut out. (This is the second year in a row that “consistent Ted” achieved this distinction.) Again, the desert people for the Eastern side of the State won the award for the largest fish landed, with Dave Robbins’ 29 pounder on top. (Last year it was Ernie Gilmour who did it.) Host Sweeney won individual high total honors, landing six salmon. (He must spit on his nightcrawlers or doughballs — Ed.)

West Virginia

The announcement went out in early August for the Annual Business Meeting and dinner of the Section on September 13 in Parkersburg. Members are urged to attend and bring guests.
COOPERATIVE EVALUATION

The AIPG program for Cooperative Evaluation of Departments of Geology has been under way since 1968; through 1973 it had responded to inquiries from 18 schools having graduate geology programs, evaluated 11 of them (62%), and approved nine (82% of the 11).

This program was established in 1966 as one of the charges to the Committee of Professional and Scientific Standards, with the provision that it was not to be an accreditation procedure. The committee, of which Harold L. Fothergill has been chairman for many years, produced a brochure several months ago describing the rationale behind the program and the procedures followed.

Recognizing that a strong academic background is a basic element of the high standards of professional geologists, this program also responds to the fact that employers are presently searching for newly graduated geologists who have acquired such education.

The program is a cooperative one, for the department or university must request the evaluation, and must also provide a mass of background material and participate in interviews during the campus visit. The evaluation is made by a three-person panel from that general geographic region, composed of representatives of academia, industry, and government. In addition to absorbing the background material, the panel participates in the two-day campus visit, and in the preparation of the report and recommendations. The report is then reviewed by the Committee on Professional and Scientific Standards and recommendations are made to the Executive Committee, which takes appropriate action.

An important fact is that these panelists serve without compensation.

Expenses (room and board and travel) are now borne by the Department of Geology, but that was not the case in former years—AIPG members who provided this service did so out of their own pockets. The 26 panelists who have thus served AIPG through 1973 in this very important way are:

Allen F. Agnew  R.L. McDonald
H.V. Beck (2)  H.A. Meyerhoff (2)
L.T. Brown  W.D. Mitchell
D.A. Busch  H.H. Neel
F.E. Byrne  F.W. Osterwald
Allan Cree  H.J. Pincus
H.L. Fothergill (2)  J.W. Ramsey, Jr.
J.C. Frye  Neilson Rudd
C.H. Gray, Jr.  E.E. Rue
W.B. Howe  G.T. Smith*
E.L. Johnson (2)  B.W. Troxel
T.K. Kendrick*  D.M. Van Sickle
T.S. Kistler  W.H. Vogelsang
H.J. Kleen  R.J. Wayland

*No longer member of AIPG.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Readers of TPG will join the Editor in observing that AIPG National Committee must work anonymously. Or so it would seem anyway, for this Editor has now received TPG material from only two of the 11 standing committees—Ethics in June and December issues of 1973, and Reg. and Leg. in the June issue of 1974.

Most committees are active, however, as members will note from reading the Proceedings issue wherein the year end reports of those committees are presented. (We are striving to get substantive reports from all standing and ad hoc committees printed in the 1974 Proceedings, and have sent reporting guidelines to committee chairmen as an aid for those who may be too bashful to toot their committees’ horns.)

But back to currently reportable activity during the year. Each Committee Chairman is contacted by his Executive Committee liaison for an update of happenings before each quarterly Executive Committee meeting. Thus the executive Committee knows what the Committee is up to, is able to take action on issues that require it or to thank the Committee for the news if action is not required or even to jack up committee chairmen whose committees seem to have encountered the summer doldrums too early. TPG readers will note in the quarterly summaries of Executive Committee sacty reports of any action taken on issues presented to it.

Thus, just as in the State Sections, at the national level the committees are where the action is. Do AIPG members who complain that their organization is not doing anything (or not doing enough) know what they are talking about? We prefer to think of grouse as a ron that means a beautiful woodland bird, rather than as a verb that means dissatisfaction. — Ed.

MANPOWER

An April 30, 1974 release of the National Science Foundation told that in the summer of 1973 scientists and engineers with doctoral degrees had a 1.2% unemployment rate. Chemists had the highest unemployment rate — 2.1% whereas earth scientists had the lowest — 0.5%.

Of the 227,000 people surveyed, educational institutions employed the most — 58%. Most of these scientists and engineers spent most of their time doing research and development (41%) and in teaching (37%). The median annual salary for these scientists was $20,900 and for the engineers another $1,600 higher.

Women constituted 9% of the 227,000 doctoral people. However, their rate of unemployment was 3.9% whereas that for men was only 0.9%. Furthermore, the women’s median salary was $17,620 — about $3,300 less than that for men.

And how do earth scientists compare in this category? See Bonnie Henderson’s articles in Geotimes for October 1973 and January 1974 and watch for the forthcoming one. The AGI work, which is being continued without the help of the NSF National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel because its funds were eliminated by the Office of Management and Budget of the White House, is of utmost importance to all geologists alike, whether employers, employees, or teachers and students. (See Wendall Cochrane’s editorial in the March 1974 Geotimes. — Ed.)
EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES, OR CRISIS IN ENERGY AND MINERALS

AIPG members are all too aware of the problems of employee capabilities and employer needs, which we all would like to see operating on the same wave length.

Although problems with hiring and firing practices have many roots, a large part of this difficulty, it seems to us, could be solved with better communication. That side of the coin is often represented by letters to the editor in TPG, in Geotimes, Mining Engineering, and other professional and scientific organs. It is also represented, in a legal/economic way, by the indiscriminate firing practices alleged by numerous geologists against their former employers. (You may recall the letter to the editor by M.W. Sherwin in the June 1973 issue of TPG.) At any rate, in mid-May, an Associated Press release told that the Standard Oil Company of California agreed to pay $2 million in back wages to 120 employees between 40 and 65 years old who were discharged because of age between December 1, 1970 and December 31, 1973. The Labor Department charged SOCAL's Western Operations Division with violating the 1967 Age Discrimination in Employment Act. Although the company did not admit violating the law, it agreed to rehire the 120 employees, which included executives as well as service station managers at salaries ranging from $8,000 to $40,000. The Labor Department's chief solicitors said that the government is investigating numerous other age discrimination complaints, as the problem was relatively widespread.

(As you know, AIPG has been deeply interested in this matter of employment topic principally under the guidance of its Committee of Professional Employment Standards.)

An example of lack of awareness, or lack of communication, or lack of national policy was seen by those who read the October 1973 issue of Geotimes, which included three cuts at this problem. Therein, they saw Bonnie Henderson's analysis of student enrollment 1972-73, which showed that (1) geology majors increased at all levels except first and second year majors, (2) geophysics Ph.D candidates increased by 15%; oceanography majors decreased again both at undergraduate and Ph.D levels, and (3) geological engineering showed a healthy increase at all levels.

A second article, also by Bonnie Henderson, discussed the AGI survey of nonacademic employers of geological scientists. In it she reported the frank answers (1) about recruiting and hiring practices, (2) about shortcomings of their new employees, and (3) for suggestions for improving the training of future employees. The 31 employers cited the following deficiencies in trainings: (a) insufficient applied aspects of the research and in the economics of natural resources, (b) insufficient on-site training and mapping in the field, and (c) insufficient skills in written and oral reporting. These employers were mixed in their predictions about their needs for new employees. About one-half said it would go up, but the other half said it would remain level.

A third set of readables in the October 1973 Geotimes consisted of several letters to the editor that dealt with the separation of employees (Survival of the unfit, insecurity benefits, etc.). Rather than refile this part of the horse, we would suggest that AIPG members relive 40 years ago with humorist Bob Bates, who, this time in a very serious vein, asked the mining companies if they are attempting in 1974 to preserve their 1934 philosophy of employment of professional graduates. In the July 1974 issue of Mining Engineering, Bates quoted from the Director of Exploration of a major mining company in Letters to the Editor, which said in part:

“At the present time, we have no vacancy on our staff. However, there may be available a job as a miner, which is probably the best start for a man intending to make a career of mining geology. The starting pay, amounting to $28-$30 per day . . . on an hourly basis . . . Our underground mines are located in the West and travel would be at your expense . . .”

Bates concluded that this well-qualified M.S. degree person (who also had spent three years in the Marine Corps) took a job with a major oil company in their uranium exploration program — as a geologist, not a miner.

Some of us have been under the impression that, in addition to our nation’s being in a long-term crucial energy situation, we are also facing serious and critical shortages in a number of mineral commodities in both the near term and the long term. Assuming that we are correct, we must not only locate the mineable coal and other fuels, but also consider that they must be mined in an economically viable and environmentally acceptable manner; this will take much geologic exploration and analysis. And we must do the same for the numerous nonfuel mineral commodities on which our industrial nation depends. Clearly then, applied geologists should be greatly in demand in the coming years.

By the way, with whom is that mining company communicating? Ed.

AIPG MEMBERS IN POLITICS

As you noted in the State Section News for Colorado, AIPG member George Fentress, who formerly served in the State Legislature, is running for County Commissioner.

Fentress is not the only AIPG member so involved in the political process, but there could be more. You, too, can be active at any level of government — they all need you. Although they don't always (or even often) ask for your help, they can always use it. This is becoming increasingly evident as more federal and state legislation is being considered and laws are passed, which recognize the need for geologic input and are providing avenues for this input. It is up to us to see that those avenues are blazed through the brush, and then are kept open for vehicles — professional geologists — that can do the job. — Ed.
BEFORE YOU INVEST

The July 25, 1974 issue of The C.A.S.C.A.D.E. (see December 1973 TPG) reports on landslides in Seattle as follows:

In June, doors wouldn't close. In July, cracks appeared in the ground, one widening 15 inches in one day; swag lamps didn't hang quite plumb. Within days the hillside began to slip noticeably. On July 14, evening, Golden Gardens Park was closed. By midweek, homes were evacuated, geologists and engineers abounded, and drain pipes inserted into the hillside began drawing off water.

Can the homes and park be saved? An engineering geologist says, "No way." An engineer says, "Maybe, if they want to spend the money; but it won't be permanent." A city official said, "The slide area had been stable for more than 100 years; it's a damned shame this couldn't have been predicted before those guys built expensive homes there."

An editorial in the Seattle Times for July 23 said, "Information on past histories in slide-risk areas should be compiled and made readily available to the public." That's what C.A.S.C.A.D.E. has been saying for a year. But a mere compiling of facts doesn't give all the answers. Geology of landslides (or anything else) just isn't that simple (for a nongeologist — Ed.).

If you can afford a view lot (on the bluff), you can't afford not to have professional advice. There is no substitute for competent geological engineering advice before you invest. Amen — Ed.

GSA AND EMPLOYMENT

The Geological Society of America now provides a Year-Round Employment Matching Service as an aid to geoscientists and their employers, according to an information sheet received recently. The program serves as a year-round pipeline to employers by providing them with biographical data on applicants in their field of interest. The employer contacts the applicant directly, as the GSA does not act as a placement agency nor does it seek jobs for its registrants. Application forms are available from Joan Heckman, Membership Assistant, GSA, 3300 Penrose Place, Boulder, Colorado 80301.

The employer may write or telephone GSA headquarters, specifying employment qualifications desired, and the GSA will tell him how many applicants have these qualifications. This service is not restricted to GSA members and student affiliates, so there is a nominal fee.

As it has for many years, GSA also provides an Employment Interview Service at its Annual Meeting, by offering space and staff assistance. Applicants' qualifications are matched by computer with participating employer's needs, and printouts containing detailed biographical data of applicants are mailed to employers several weeks ahead of the meeting. Forms for this service are also available from Ms. Heckman.

GEological ENGINEERING
AND ENGINEERING GEOLOGY

The June issue of the Colorado Communicator alerted State Section members to an issue involving the legal status of the two terms given in this title. Because of its possible significance in other states, as well as its general interest to all AIPG members, the following excerpt is quoted.

"A case was recently referred to us regarding the legal status of the terms 'geological engineering' and 'engineering geology.'

"A consultant, who was not registered as an engineer, advertised himself as an engineering geologist and found himself afoul with the State Board of Registration which threatened legal action unless the individual discontinued his practice or became a registered professional engineer.

"Chapter 51-1-4 of the Colorado Statutes clearly states that it is 'unlawful for any person, partnership, joint stock company, or corporation by any name, verbal claim, sign, advertisement, directory listing, or letterhead offering services to the public to imply or convey to the public by the inclusion of the words, "engineer," "engineers," "engineered," or words of like meaning in said advertising that, as engineers or professional engineers, they are capable of the practices of engineering unless they have complied with the provisions of this article.'"

The August issue of the Colorado Communicator reported that the Professional Engineers of Colorado have drafted an Act to Amend Articles 1 and 2, Chapter 51, of the Colorado Statutes, relating to Professional Engineers, and invited comments by August 15.

COMMUNICATE

How does the individual AIPG member learn what is going on in the National AIPG? By reading the President's Communicator, TPG, by hearing from his State Section, and by mailings from Executive Director Art Brunton.

How does the individual member provide his ideas to the national AIPG? By going through his State Section, by writing to Executive Director Brunton, by writing directly to President Frank Conselman, or by writing to the editor. Such communications are screened in the process of reaching the agenda for the Executive Committee's quarterly meetings.

So, communicate! And use your State Section whenever possible. — Ed.
HAZARDS TO GEOLOGISTS (Continued)

The March TPG item brought back memories in another part of the country. Robert A. Laurence sent a clipping from the August 12, 1934 issue of the Knoxville News Sentinel, which told of two TVA geologists being mistaken for the public enemy Clarence Bunch of East Tennessee fame in that period. For a day and a half, the terror of five counties had not been heard from, though cruising county and city officers kept their sawed-off shotguns close at hand and a $750 reward was offered. But to quote the item:

"Sheriff Brewer and two carloads of deputies rushed off yesterday afternoon in answer to a call that a Bunch car was abroad in White Hollow in Union County. They joined Union County officers and combed the hollow — and found two TVA men who had been looking over the Hollow scenery in a dusty V-8. The alarm call had resulted from residents' excitement at the appearance of a strange V-8."

Laurence hastens to add that he and Ben Gildersleeve were not "looking over the scenery" but were examining a roadside zinc prospect when the posse overtook them. He continued, "One doesn't forget the shock of looking down the barrels of seven shotguns at close range." Others of us will recall that 1934 was also the period of the John Dillinger manhunt in the Middle West. Bunch, reports Laurence, was eventually gunned down by a posse that was more trigger-happy than the one which came upon them. We're glad they extricated themselves from the bunch of trouble they were in.

— Ed.

PROFESSIONAL PARAGRAPHS

AIPG members who are 1974 officers of the Society of Economic Geologists include Ernest L. Ohle (President), Paul K. Sims (President Elect), Robert M. Grogan (Treasurer), and Robert B. Fulton III and Donald W. Lindgren (Councilors).

John E. Kilkeneny has been chosen president elect of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and will assume the presidency on July 1, 1975. George C. Grow, Jr. was elected to a two-year term as treasurer. Bernard M. Hanson continues his two-year term as secretary, and Frank E. Kottlowski will continue to serve a two-year term as editor. Kilkeneny is a vice president of Union Oil Company of California in Los Angeles. Grow is a consultant from Newark, New Jersey. Hanson is president of Hanson Exploration Company of Midland, Texas, and Kottlowski is director of the New Mexico State Bureau of Mines.

Robert H. Russell, consulting geologist with the State of Washington Department of Ecology, has been selected for Who's Who, according to a June 12 press release of that organization. Russell, a ground-water geologist with that Department and its predecessor since 1950, plans to retire at the end of 1974.

G.W. Brock has joined George R. Lohr of Buckeye, Inc. and formed Buckeye Energy, Inc. in Midland, Texas. Buckeye Energy will deal in oil and gas exploration and investments. Brock's 24 years of exploration have been spent in the Gulf Coast, Mid Continent, Rocky Mountain, and Canadian areas, as well as in New Mexico and Texas.