

PART III

RESUME OF 1961-1962 MEETINGS

October 2, 1961

J. Ben Carsey, Vice President, AAPG  
"Geology and Oil Development in Alaska"

Abstract

This is a review of the regional geology of Alaska from the standpoint of possible oil production. Several general maps which show the physiographic and regional geologic and structural setting are used to introduce the talk. The more important sedimentary basins are discussed, and the petroleum development is briefly reviewed. The talk is illustrated with a number of kodachromes showing details of the stratigraphy and structure as well as views of some of the more spectacular mountains and other areas of interest.

October 9, 1961

William E. Ham, Oklahoma Geological Survey  
"Basement Rocks of Southern Oklahoma"

October 16, 1961

Frank C. Foley, State Geologist and Director of the State Geological Survey, Kansas

Abstract

The State Geological Survey of Kansas, a Division of The University of Kansas, is located on the University campus in Lawrence. The present survey, established by the Legislature in 1889, has been operating continuously since 1895. There are nine operating Divisions with a total personnel of about 65. The largest Division is the Ground-Water Resources Division which operates in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey and has a field office in Garden City, Kansas where work is being concentrated on water for irrigation. The Oil and Gas Division is a major one dealing directly with the petroleum industry. It compiles the authoritative annual report on the petroleum industry, maintains thousands of top cards and about 125,000 drillers logs are available to the industry for study. The Oil and Gas Division also operates the Wichita Wells Sample Library where about 60,000 boxes of oil well are on file and are loaned for study. The Division operates a field office in Pittsburg, Kansas. Work of other Divisions, especially the Stratigraphy, Areal Geology, and Paleontology, is of vital interest to the petroleum industry. Stratigraphic and structural studies are continually in progress and much has already been published.

October 23, 1961

L. S. Morrison, Humble Oil and Refining, Ardmore, Oklahoma  
"Automation and Exploration"

October 30, 1961

Robert Rettger, Sun Oil Company, Dallas, Texas  
"A Geologist Looks at the Oil Industry"

### Abstract

In these days of stringent proration, oil finding price-cost squeeze, and threats of increased taxation, the Geologists of America have a challenge which they must accept. They should no longer remain in the background as pure scientists, but must be willing to speak up and publicize honestly the hazards and opportunities of the oil business. They should speak as citizens and scientists about taxation, depletion, and government paternalism.

(See entire talk at the end of this section)

November 6, 1961

V. Brown Monnett, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma  
"The Status of Geological Education in the U. S. Today"

### Abstract

The demands being made today of schools offering degrees in geology are to deliver a "dedicated" young college graduate with a "working" knowledge of mathematics, physics, chemistry, and engineering, and the ability to present clearly and concisely the results of his work either orally or in writing. In addition he should have a good comprehension of the basic concepts of geology, a good background in the areas of social science and the humanities, and be personally acceptable.

The response to these demands by geology departments varies greatly. A questionnaire was sent to 100 academic departments covering most of the United States. The responses indicate that almost 50% of the departments have increased in approximately 35% of the departments. Additional classwork in English composition and social studies is now required in many departments. Departmental expansion includes more work in geophysics, geochemistry, sedimentation and ground water geology.

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The employment situation, and to a lesser extent, the additional coursework requirements, have had three major effects:

(1) a four-year program is no longer considered adequate for geology students,

(2) the number of students choosing geology for their vocation has greatly decreased, and

(3) as a general rule, the best students are entering other fields.

The emphasis on graduate work and the reduced number of students in undergraduate courses have enabled many departments to expand their graduate programs and research activities during the past three years. However, the tremendous drop in the number of undergraduate majors is beginning to affect some of these expanded progress. There will be an insufficient number of capable graduates to support all of these graduate schools in the next few years. Even this year, a number of graduating Seniors had their choice of several Graduate Fellowships and Assistanships.

Corrective measures for the situation which we are rapidly approaching are not easily defined. It is apparent we can learn from the other sciences, for desirable positions for the recent recipients of the Bachelors' Degree in Zoology, Botany, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics have been meager for many years. Graduate work in these fields is essential, and yet today there are more undergraduates in these sciences than at any time in history. Obviously, the first step in the recovery of geology as a major university cur-