

The planning of this vast program is now nearing completion; the execution of the program and the analysis of the ensuing data will involve scientists from institutions throughout the country. The IGY will afford unprecedented opportunities for participation and achievement by scientists and their institutions and should constitute the greatest peace-time stimulus yet to geophysics.

As comprehensive and far-flung as the U. S. program is, it is only part of the international effort. It may well be that the "large view," so typical in astronomy and global geophysics, attendant on the mutual and fruitful cooperation of most of the world in the IGY, will eventually give the IGY a value far transcending the gathering of data and the observation of physical processes.

CHARLES F. PARK, JR., dean of the School of Mineral Sciences, Stanford University, California
Training of Geologists

How can geology attract and train the best high-school graduates? The competition for potential leaders in science is keener than ever. Geology obtains a small part of the good science students, but needs to be better known in high schools.

High-school and undergraduate college training should enable a student to assume a responsible place as a citizen. Ideally he should have breadth of training, he should write well, and he should have a core of solid knowledge upon which to build in future years. Four years are insufficient for adequate training of a geologist for independent work. At least a fifth year of concentrated study in his specialty is necessary. For research and teaching the student needs to obtain a doctorate degree. Geology, more so than the exact sciences and engineering, requires careful weighing of sometimes tenuous evidence. Small classes and close contact with experienced men are recommended.

Successful geologists must be enthusiastic about their science, and their moral integrity must be unquestioned. They must also have ideas and imagination, and possess the courage and drive to implement these ideas.

Industry is becoming increasingly aware of the need to support higher education. Many ways of extending such help exist.

J. P. ROCKFELLOW, manager of employment, Union Oil Company of California
Jobs and Geologists

A planned and well organized recruitment program is essential to a company requiring technically trained college graduates in the present era of scarcity. Not only must the job seek the man, but the recruiter must schedule his interviews in compliance with college routines as varied as the colleges themselves.

In general, the recruiting program must know its company's manpower needs; where people with the essential training are likely to be found; how and when to conduct interviews; and how to successfully conclude an offer.

The technical recruit is examined as to his scholastic progress, intelligence, mental alertness, physical fitness, social likes and dislikes, initiative, experience, and general character traits. The geological recruit, in addition, is classified as to the depth of his geological interest and his potential development.

The employing of a recruit is only the beginning. It must be followed by proper introduction to the company; a broad introductory training schedule; wise supervision; and the affording of opportunities that will utilize the recruit's knowledge and holds his interest.

The field of petroleum geology, like most other fields of endeavor, is crowded at the bottom with students who hold "degrees" but begging at the top for men who can find oil.

WALLACE E. PRATT, past vice-president, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)
Geologist's Long-Term Forecast of Petroleum Supply and Demand

The petroleum—oil and natural gas—have been called upon during the past 20 years to assume a constantly increasing share of the burden of supplying the energy demand of this country. Over the same period this total demand has doubled. At present the petroleum furnish two-thirds of all the energy consumed in the United States. Twenty years hence, in 1975, the petroleum industry expects demand for these fuels still to amount to two-thirds of our total energy requirements. These figures mean that demand for energy in the form of oil and natural gas has trebled over the last two decades and will double again over the next two. In the rest of the Free World the situation is similar, but even more aggravated.

Throughout the history of the petroleum industry, a period now almost a century long, this country and its government have manifested recurrent anxiety as to the adequacy of our petroleum resource. This anxiety prevails widely again to-day in the face of an imminent future demand of unprecedented proportions. Some of the most esteemed, best informed students of the petroleum industry have recently concluded, independently of each other, that the all-time peak of petroleum production in the United States will have been attained within the next 10 years. In the face of these predictions how can the industry hope to meet a multiplying demand over the next 20 years?