

stances, partly because of an unclear image of the profession in the eyes of the public. In several areas, local groups formed professional societies to combat these problems and to certify their own members. Together, these things demonstrated the need for a national professional society, supplementing the existing scientific societies and embracing geologists of every category, to establish and maintain professional standards and to coordinate these standards at the national level. A.I.P.G. takes no stand for or against legal registration nationally, but will give the problem continuing study, and provide whatever assistance its State sections may desire. A.I.P.G. was founded by men who love geology and deplore its fractionation. It intends to strengthen the profession internally, and publicly certifies that its members are fully qualified professional geologists.

JOHN E. WARME, University of California,
Los Angeles, California

SOME PALEOECOLOGIC ASPECTS OF RECENT ECOLOGY OF MUGU LAGOON, CALIFORNIA

Shallow-water marine research is being conducted at the Pacific Missile Range Headquarters of the U. S. Navy, Point Mugu, California. This area was chosen because of its relatively natural state, ecologic variation, and large populations of invertebrates that may be preserved in the geologic record. Consent and aid for this project has been given by the Navy.

Mugu Lagoon contains varied sediments exhibiting abrupt vertical and lateral changes in texture, color, bedding, and organic content. Hydrography is tidally controlled. Grain-size generally decreases with distance from the lagoon inlet. A typical column of sediment 8.8 ft. thick (the range of intertidal sedimentation within the lagoon) grades from nearshore sands at the base through channel and tide-flat deposits to peaty and fine-grained salt-marsh soils. Most of the plants and animals present are endemic to coastal lagoons, and their specificity for given habitats within this area is being investigated. Tidal level and substrate type exercise strong control on distribution and density of the benthos.

Of paleoecologic interest is the extent to which environment is impressed on the sediments. Macro-organisms such as pelecypods, gastropods, burrowing crustaceans, and worms tend to obliterate bedding and construct diverse biogenic structures. Populations of living

shelled invertebrates are being surveyed and compared with shell remains from the same quadrats to show effective transportation of shells before burial. Microfaunal assemblages characteristic of habitats within this area also are being studied.

FREDERICK F. WRIGHT, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California SEDIMENT TRACER STUDIES: SIMPLE FLUORESCENT MARKING TECHNIQUE

Sediment movement on beaches is an important consideration in sedimentologic research. The source, history of movement, and ultimate fate of beach sand are essential factors in the planning of modern coastal facilities and the reconstruction of sedimentary patterns in the past. Long-term studies based on models or surveys of erosion or accretion are traditional approaches but they tend to be awkward and expensive. Studies of sediment movement using radioactive, fluorescent, or mineralogic tracers are proving to be a most useful source of both theoretical and empirical information. Fluorescent dyes commonly are preferred because they are safe, inexpensive, easy to apply, and readily identifiable. A surface film of anthracene, a common fluorescent organic chemical, proved satisfactory for short-term studies. The technique was tested in the intertidal zone of a beach in New York Harbor, where direction and rate of sediment movement was clearly demonstrated.

CERTIFICATION

The tremendous response to the instigation of the A.A.P.G. certification program continues. Headquarters still is receiving requests for application forms. Priority is being given to these requests; but because careful attention must be given to determining the basic eligibility of each one, there may continue to be some delay. Accordingly, members are requested to be patient with the knowledge that earnest and complete attention is being given to all certification matters and that all applications will be expedited. *The first list of Certification Applications Approved for Publication may be found on pages 1769-1772 of this Bulletin.*

Number of requests for application forms 2,983
Number of applications in process 600

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS APPROVED FOR PUBLICATION

The executive committee has approved for publication the names of the following candidates for membership in the Association. This does not constitute an election but places the names before the membership at large. If any member has information bearing on the qualifications of these nominees, he should send it promptly to the Executive Committee, Box 979, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101. (Names of sponsors are placed beneath the name of each nominee.)

FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Biscaye, Pierre E., Westwood, New Jersey
(Raymond E. Metter, Richard E. Rohn,
Theodore A. Konigsmark)
Bredeson, Duane Harold, Metairie, La.
(Ernest G. Werren, Gerald D. O'Brien,
Howard A. Johnson)

Brett, Charles Everett, New Orleans, La.
(Forest B. Rees, Harry W. Anisgard, John M. Law)
Cook, Charles Sidney, Tyler, Tex.
(Debs Allen Mabra, Jr., Clifford L. Howell,
Loren E. Johnson)
Cook, John Thomas, Victoria, B. C., Canada
(George W. Peterson, Walter M. Young,
Neal L. Burkholder)
Earls, Thomas Cadden, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia
(Harold R. Tainsh, Robert H. Erickson,
John D. Dewhurst)
Haile, Neville Seymour, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
(John R. Donnell, Edwin D. McKee,
Harry A. Tourtelot)
Hardman, Richard Frederick Paynter, Bogota, Colombia, S. A.
(David B. Walker, Colin J. Campbell,