THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE WRITERS

THROUGH a regrettable oversight, I neglected to include the name of Allen Shoenfield, of the *Detroit News,* in the list of charter members of the National Association of Science Writers in my recent address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. I trust that all those who turn to the published address, "Science and the American Press," SCIENCE, January 29, for the complete membership of the National Association of Science Writers will add the name of Mr. Shoenfield.

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REPORTS

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEWFOUNDLAND REVIVED

OFFICIAL geological surveys of the island of Newfoundland were begun as early as 1839 (James Beete Jukes, 1839–40) and carried out intensively by a small personnel for half a century (Alexander Murray, 1864–1883; James P. Howley, 1869–1909; Dr. Herbert A. Baker, 1926–1929). The advances in the science of geology since the pioneer work was performed are so great and the need of up-to-date information on the mineral resources so pressing, however, that on its induction into office in 1933 the new Commission of Government, appointed by the British Crown, authorized the resumption of the Geological Survey by a Geological Section of the Department of Natural Resources.

The nucleus of the staff of the Geological Section consists of two Newfoundlanders: Dr. A. K. Snelgrove, assistant professor of geology in Princeton University, was appointed government geologist, and Mr. C. K. Howse, B.Sc., assistant government geologist. Dr. Snelgrove continues in his Princeton position, also.

Following the recent practice of the Geological Survey of Canada and of Surveys in Crown Colonies, the field work of the Geological Section is devoted primarily to investigations in economic geology, designed to foster the mining industry. The reports on this work are issued as a series of bulletins, the purpose of which is to provide a scientific foundation for mineral exploration and exploitation. Areal studies in particular are yielding fundamental data on the structure, stratigraphy and petrogenesis of this most northeasterly part of the Appalachian Mountain System of North America. For the benefit of prospectors, areal geological sheets are distributed separately, with a simple description of the character and manner of occurrence of economic mineral deposits known or likely to be present. Already published are the results of surveys of chromite and gold deposits by the Government Geologist, and of two areal geological studies in cooperation with the Department of Geology of Princeton University: The Bay of Exploits area, by Dr. G. R. Heyl, and the Southern Half of the Bay of Islands Igneous Complex, by Dr. J. R. Cooper. A bibliography of Newfoundland geology, 1818–1936, by Rachel M. Betts, Guyot Hall Library, Princeton University, forms Bulletin No. 5, which was issued recently.

In the past field season an unusually comprehensive program of geological mapping was carried out, with the assistance of a temporary staff of a score of geologists in the areas represented in Fig. 1. Geodetic control is being provided for the topographical base maps by a five-year geodetic survey program now in progress in cooperation with the Geodetic Service of Canada, under a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

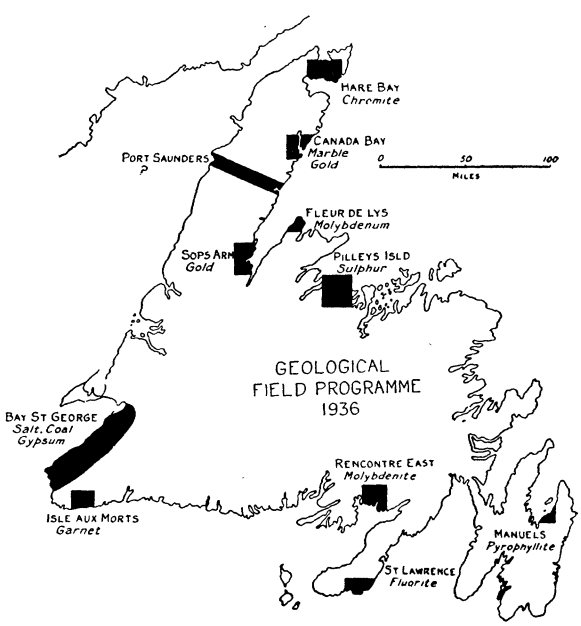

FIG. 1. Newfoundland geological map areas, 1936.

As Princeton University Geological Expeditions have been sent to Newfoundland intermittently since 1911, and fourteen Princeton contributions to the geology of the island have already been published, it is natural that a majority of the geologists called in on this expanded government work were from Princeton. However, the faculties or student bodies of seven other American and Canadian universities were also represented. Notable members of the temporary and