

geogram



No. 6 NOV. 1976

AN INFORMAL BRANCH NEWSLETTER
UN BULLETIN INTERNE D'INFORMATION

FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

In place of a formal editorial, and following the practice initiated in the last two issues of Geogram, here are a few more notes on selected topics that might be of interest to you.

1. Alice Wilson Hall

Three years ago several members of the geological staff suggested to me that we were ill-equipped for meeting rooms in the Ottawa area. Camsell Hall was an acoustic and aesthetic disaster but could serve for large meetings; we had lost the meeting room on the first floor which reached about 40°C on sunny afternoons and, because we were short of space in the Survey as a whole, we even lacked project rooms and small divisional meeting rooms. A search of all available space in the Survey narrowed the choice down to part of Logan Hall, or Champlain Hall ("Woodpecker Hall") on the ground floor between our building and Surveys and Mapping.

Discussions with enthusiastic architects in Public Works led us to decide on Champlain Hall to give us a room which could hold about 80 people, and planning began. I expected delays, but not even the most cynical could have predicted that it would take more than 3 years before the hall was opened. It is finished now, however, and does contain some of the attributes that were specified initially. The room is air-conditioned and the design flexible; comfortable stacking chairs will allow at least 80 people to attend lecture type meetings; sectional folding tables will allow boardroom or seminar layouts; the structure of the walls is suited to hanging exhibits. In addition, projection facilities are being purchased that are appropriate for this room even though, because of lack of space, a projection booth was not feasible. An attractive small lobby on the Booth Street side will be available for dispensing coffee for long meetings, and it was decided that the hall itself should start and continue as a 'NO SMOKING' area.

The hall is named in honour of Alice E. Wilson, who joined the Survey in 1909 and was identified with it for more than 50 years. The first meeting of the Logan Club this Fall was the occasion of a brief dedication of the hall in her honour.

2. A short history of the GSC

In June 1975 the Macmillan Company of Canada in collaboration with this Department published "Reading the Rocks - the Story of the Geological Survey of Canada 1842-1972" by Dr. Morris Zaslow. This remarkable

NOTE DU DIRECTEUR-GENERAL

Au lieu d'un éditorial en bonne et dûe forme, et pour continuer dans la veine des deux derniers numéros de Geogram, voici quelques autres notes sur des sujets choisis qui pourraient vous intéresser.

1. Salle Alice Wilson

Il y a trois ans, plusieurs membres du personnel de la Commission géologique de Canada m'ont fait remarquer que nous étions mal équipés en salles de réunions, dans la région d'Ottawa. La Salle Camsell a été une catastrophe du point de vue de l'acoustique et de l'esthétique, mais elle pouvait servir pour de grandes réunions; nous ne pouvions plus utiliser la salle de réunion du premier étage dont la température s'élevait à plus de 40°C lors des après-midi ensoleillées et, parce que nous manquions d'espace dans l'ensemble des locaux de la Commission, nous n'avions même pas suffisamment de salles d'études et de petites salles de réunion pour la Division. Après avoir recherché tous les locaux disponibles dans la Commission, notre choix s'est porté sur une partie de la Salle Logan, ou de la Salle Champlain ("Salle Woodpecker"), situées au rez-de-chaussée entre notre bâtiment et celui des Levés et de la Cartographie.

A la suite des discussions avec des architectes enthousiastes des Travaux publics, nous avons choisi la Salle Champlain, qui, une fois transformée, pourrait contenir environ 80 personnes et ces dessinateurs se sont mis au travail. Je prévoyais des retards, mais même les esprits les plus désabusés n'auraient pas pu prédire que plus de trois ans s'écouleraient avant l'ouverture de la salle. Elle est néanmoins achevée, à présent, et elle possède certaines des qualités prévues initialement. La salle est climatisée et son aménagement est adaptable, des chaises empilables et confortables permettront à au moins 80 personnes d'assister à des réunions ou à des conférences; les tables pliantes et démontables permettront de la transformer en salle de conseil ou de séminaire; la structure des cloisons convient à l'exposition de documents. Par ailleurs, nous procédons à l'achat d'un équipement de projection adapté à cette salle, bien que, en raison du manque d'espace, on ne puisse y installer une vraie cabine de projection. Un petit corridor agréable, donnant sur la rue Booth, servira de cafétéria pour les réunions de longue durée et il a été décidé qu'il serait interdit de fumer dans la salle.

La salle porte le nom d'Alice E. Wilson, qui est entrée à la Commission en 1909 et en a fait partie pendant plus de 50 ans. La première réunion de Club Logan sera l'occasion, cet automne, d'une petite cérémonie au cours de laquelle la salle lui sera dédiée.

book, informative and authoritative will serve for many years as the foundation on which any historical discussions concerning this Branch or this Department must be based. It was felt, however, that an up-to-date brief history of the Survey would be well worth having, and could serve as a useful gift to visiting scientists or to interested laymen, as well as allowing all members of the GSC to acquire easily some knowledge of our past.

Bob Blackadar undertook this difficult assignment which has been successfully completed with the appearance of a well illustrated 44-page booklet single copies of which are now available without charge. I would strongly recommend it to you, and congratulate Bob on its completion.

3. Program Activity Structure

This term embraces one of the popular concerns of senior management, not only in this Department, but in government as a whole. Contained within it is the implication that activities and programs are interconnected and that their structure should be sufficiently obvious and comprehensible for high level decisions to be taken in Cabinet or Treasury Board. Programs must be approved at the time that the House considers Main Estimates; they must, therefore, be clear and visible in political and social terms. Unfortunately, their structure is not always compatible with the most efficient means of organizing activities, and the GSC is a peculiarly strong example of this incompatibility.

All these terms are not only of theoretical importance because the structure of the system determines how we receive resources to carry out our job. At present the Department is considering the possibility of instituting new programs by splitting the Mineral and Energy Resources Program (MERP) into two: an Energy Program and a Mineral Program. This would increase the number of programs, and therefore of financial votes, from three to four, the other two being Earth Sciences Program (ESSP) and Administration (in departmental headquarters only).

While this would seem logical to our managers in terms of output, nevertheless, having additional Votes wished on us may cause complications of an administrative nature without any equivalent benefit. The easiest example to illustrate what I mean would be the 1: 250 000 geological map which might be used during its lifetime for mineral exploration, petroleum exploration, or as a base for terrain sensitivity mapping, construction materials, etc. Many other examples spring to mind, and if we are forced into such a program structure, it may become necessary to make arbitrary decisions between projects and assign some of our activities to each of the three programs specified.

I hope this will cause as little disruption as possible in regard to the bench scientists or even in divisions, but while discussions are proceeding, I thought you should know about some of the more artificial worries wished on Branch Management by overenthusiastic advocates of new Systems of Management.

2. Bref historique de la Commission géologique du Canada.

En juin 1975, la Macmillan Company of Canada a publié, en collaboration avec notre ministère, un ouvrage intitulé "Reading the Rocks - The Story of the Geological Survey of Canada 1842-1972" par M. Morris Zaslow. Cet ouvrage, remarquable par la valeur des renseignements qu'il contient, fera autorité, pendant de nombreuses années, dans les études historiques portant sur la Commission ou sur le Ministère. Cependant, nous avons estimé qu'il valait la peine de faire paraître un bref historique de la Commission et que ce pourrait être un souvenir utile à offrir aux scientifiques de passage ou aux profanes qui s'intéressent à la géologie tout en donnant l'occasion à tous les membres de la Commission géologique du Canada d'acquiescer facilement des connaissances sur son histoire.

Bob Blackadar s'est chargé, avec succès, de cette difficile tâche qui a abouti à la publication d'une brochure illustrée de 44 pages, qu'on peut désormais obtenir gratuitement. Je ne saurais trop vous la recommander et je félicite Bob pour cette réalisation.

3. Structure des activités du programme

Cette expression désigne l'une des préoccupations communes aux cadres supérieurs, non seulement du Ministère, mais aussi de tout le gouvernement. Elle suppose que les activités et programmes sont reliés entre eux et que leur structure est suffisamment évidente et compréhensible pour permettre au Cabinet du Conseil du Trésor de prendre des décisions au plus haut niveau. Les programmes doivent être approuvés au moment où la Chambre des Communes examine le Budget des dépenses; leur portée politique et sociale doit donc être précise et manifeste. Malheureusement, leur structure n'est pas toujours compatible avec les moyens les plus efficaces qu'on puisse imaginer pour organiser les activités prévues et à la Commission cette incompatibilité se manifeste tout particulièrement.

Toutes ces considérations n'ont pas qu'une importance théorique, car c'est la structure du système qui détermine la façon dont nous seront accordées les ressources nécessaires pour exécuter notre tâche. Le Ministère examine, à l'heure actuelle, la possibilité d'instaurer de nouveaux programmes en scindant le Programme des ressources énergétiques minérales (PREM) en deux programmes: celui des ressources énergétiques et celui des ressources minérales. Cela accroîtrait le nombre des programmes, et donc des crédits financiers, de trois à quatre, les deux autres étant le Programme des sciences de la Terre (PST) et le Programme de l'administration (applicable seulement dans les services centraux du ministère).

Alors que cela semblerait logique à nos directeurs en termes de rendement, le fait de disposer de crédits supplémentaires peut entraîner, néanmoins, des complications administratives sans aucun avantage correspondant. L'exemple le plus simple pour illustrer ma thèse est celui de la carte géologique à 1: 250 000 qui doit servir pendant son existence à l'exploration minérale et pétrolière, ou à l'établissement de cartes

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STAFF NEWS

ATLANTIC GEOSCIENCE CENTRE DARTMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA

John Moffatt Woodside has recently joined the Regional Reconnaissance sub-division. John (whose signature bears a striking resemblance to a miniature hippopotamus, hence the appellation "Hippo Woodside") is returning to BIO after 5 years, having completed his Ph.D. in geophysics at Cambridge University, U.K. He was previously with the BIO Marine Geophysics group, one of the founding units of AGC, and as he says "the name has changed, but that's about all!". He is now working within the multiparameter offshore surveys section, presently operating on the Labrador Shelf, a far cry from the Eastern Mediterranean which was his graduate study area. Welcome back to the snow, John.

Dr. S.B. McCann joined Environmental Marine Geology Subdivision on September 1st. Brian taught at the University of Wales from 1960 to 1967 and has been a professor at McMaster since that time. He is on a two year leave of absence and will be leading AGC's effort in coastal geodynamics. Dr. McCann who is a distinguished researcher in his field, will be working on the coastal morphology and dynamics of the Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Brian has the difficult task of teaching Gerry Reinson some squash fundamentals.

Ray Ivany a hydrocarbon technician with Environmental Marine Geology – has returned to full time studies at the College of Cape Breton, Sydney, N.S. Ray plans to study engineering at Lakehead, starting in 1977.

Ron Fanjoy has transferred to ISPG in Calgary, from the hydrocarbon geochemistry group. Ron – who enjoys the outdoors – will no doubt be camping and fishing in the foothills on weekends.

Carol Ann Simmons is the new secretary to the Administrative and Program Support Sub-divisions. Carol was previously with Immigration Appeal Board in Ottawa. She replaces Judy Quinn who has left the government service to work in travel arranging – no doubt steering the unsuspecting to Cape Breton.

GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION DIVISION

We lost a familiar face in the library when Thelma G. Stewart retired in September after 29 years with the Survey. When Thelma came the Survey was part of the Bureau of Geology and Topography under the old Mines and Geology Branch. Some of you may remember the 2-storey, semi-circular library back in the Museum days with its tropical atmosphere of potted palms! Thelma joined as a Library Assistant and stayed with the library all her career. Our good wishes to you, Thelma, for a long and happy retirement.

Congratulations to Gilles Barbary on his promotion to supervisor in Pierre Debain's unit of the Cartography Section. We welcome Earl Maahs who came to us recently as a DD-4 from Surveys and Mapping Branch.

Cartography Section was busy during the summer preparing an exhibit showing GSC progress in computer assisted cartography for the 25th International Geological Congress in Sydney, Australia.

Gilles Lemieux recently joined our Photography Section. Gilles has completed the Photography course at Algonquin College.

CENTRAL LABORATORIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

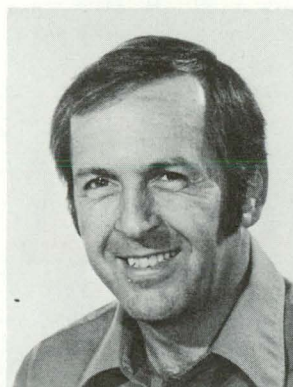
Richard Rousseau, a graduate of Laval University, has joined the Analytical Chemistry Section to work in the X-ray fluorescence laboratory. Unfortunately, Richard's services are lost to us for some time as he undergoes English language training.

INSTITUTE OF SEDIMENTARY AND PETROLEUM GEOLOGY, CALGARY, ALBERTA

Suggestion Award:

During 1974, Grant M. Peterkin of ISPG devised a simpler, more compact rack for holding trays of rock specimens, thereby saving the Institute \$25 701 on the first purchase of 80 racks. The suggestion was declared eligible for an award under the Suggestion Award Program. Grant received his award, together with a substantial cheque, from the Incentive Award Board of the Public Service of Canada in October, 1974. Later, when additional racks were purchased, a second award was made to Grant.

In addition to these two awards, Grant has recently become the deserving recipient of a third substantial award for his design suggestion for rock storage racks for the GSC.



Grant's inventiveness has come to the attention of industry and other institutions outside of the GSC and is now being used by several around the country.

Congratulations, Grant, for your inspired inventiveness which is continuing to prove both economically useful and valuable.

Sharon Ott has left the Institute to take a position in the computer services of the Canadian General Electric in Calgary.

Cathy Douglas is back at the University of Calgary to undertake an M.Sc. program in geology.

Elizabeth Lebherz has joined the Energy Sub-division.

Darrel Long has joined the Regional Geology Sub-division as a Post-doctoral Fellow to work with J. D. Aitken on Proterozoic sedimentology. Darrel came from the University of Western Ontario.

R. G. Fanjoy, previously with Atlantic Geoscience Centre at Bedford, has joined the Organic Geochemistry Section as a technician.

R. J. Baird who joined the Energy Sub-division as a geophysicist has come to us from Sun Oil Company.

REGIONAL AND ECONOMIC GEOLOGY DIVISION

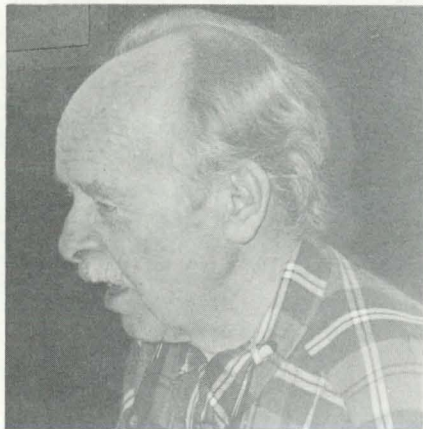
In July 1976, Dr. Robert Mulligan retired from the Geological Survey of Canada after 26 years as a Canadian government geologist.

Bob began his geological career in 1947 as summer assistant with the Geological Survey of Canada working with M. Feniak on the east shore of Great Bear Lake. In the following year he completed his M. Sc. thesis at McGill University on the subject "Geology of the northern part of the east shore of Great Bear Lake, N. W. T. ". His thesis area encompasses many of the now-famous uranium and silver deposits of the Great Bear Lake region. This study was followed by a Ph. D. program on the Nelson and Salmo areas of British Columbia, another well-known Canadian mining area. All field work in the area was done for the Geological Survey of Canada under the direction of Dr. H. W. Little. Bob's thesis "The geology of the Nelson and adjoining part of Salmo map areas, B. C. " was completed at McGill in 1951.

Bob began his professional career with the Geological Survey of Canada in 1950 and for the first few years carried out regional geological surveys, mainly in the Cordillera. As a result of these studies, Bob became interested in the geology of the lithophile elements which are common in this part of Canada. In 1956 he was assigned to continue a project dealing specifically with this problem but on a national basis. For the past twenty-three years, Bob has diligently pursued the objectives of this project and has authored over twenty

publications and internal reports, seven of which are authoritative contributions on the geology of Li, Be, Sn and Ce occurrences in Canada.

Bob's experience in the geology and geochemistry of lithophile elements, combined with his knowledge of regional geology



in many areas of Canada, is an extremely valuable asset that will not easily be replaced. It should be apparent, even to the casual observer, that Robert Mulligan has, indeed, made a significant contribution to the understanding and appraisal of Canada's geological and mineral heritage.

During the past summer, the Mineral Deposits Geology Section welcomed J. Murray Duke as a colleague in the study of Canadian mineral deposits. A graduate of McGill University, where he earned his Bachelor's and Master's degrees, Murray was awarded his Ph. D. in 1974 by the University of Connecticut for his thesis "An experimental investigation of the distribution of the period four transition elements among olivine, calcic pyroxene, and mafic silicate liquid." He spent four summers on mineral exploration with the New Jersey Zinc Exploration Company and three years as Research Fellow with the University of Toronto. Sulphide mineralogy of mafic rocks is Murray's major interest and he has already published several papers on this topic. He is a member of the Geological Association of Canada and the Mineralogical Association of Canada.

Murray's initial research with the Mineral Deposits Geology Section will be to ascertain the mineralogy and nickel distribution in a number of Canadian occurrences of nickeliferous serpentinite. Many nickel sulphide deposits are associated with olivine-rich ultramafic rocks which have undergone partial or complete serpentinitization. This type of nickel deposit presents certain exploration and processing problems largely because the distribution of nickel among the constituent minerals of these rocks has not been adequately documented. Murray's research will be directed toward filling this information gap and interpreting the results of his data.

The Section lost an able member this summer with the resignation of F. M. (Frank) Vokes, who had been employed as a lead-zinc commodity geologist. Frank left to resume teaching duties at the Technical Institute of Trondheim, Norway.

Dugald Carmichael will be with the Division until Christmas, 1976. He is on Sabbatical leave from Queen's University, where he is Professor of Geology. In January, 1977, Dugald will transfer to Carleton University and complete his year of full-time research in metamorphism.

RESOURCE GEOPHYSICS AND GEOCHEMISTRY

David Gamble is the new CS-1 in Mike Holroyd's Digital Compilation Section. After David received his B. Sc. in Electrical Engineering (UNB, 1974), he worked in research and development at Northern Telecom, Montreal. There he spent his time applying computer methods to improve the manufacture of cable products. In August of this year he came to RGG to help Mike improve and expand the use of computers in Geophysical/Geochemical data compilation.

TERRAIN SCIENCES DIVISION

S. A. Edlund joined the permanent staff in November after having worked with the Division as a term-casual. Sylvia is contributing to the Division's terrain inventory mapping program and also carrying out fundamental botanical investigations of arctic flora distributions.

We all bid a fond "adieu" to Suzanne Costachuk and wish her all the best as she prepares for her Master's degree in Geology at the University of Alberta in Edmonton.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

LOGAN HALL 60 YEARS AFTER

(Written as a fantasy for the year 2019, A.D., with apologies to Alfred Lord Tennyson and our future Treasury Board clericals).

For I dipped into the future
Far as human eye could see,
Saw a vision of the Survey and
The wonder it would be.
Saw the long and shining hallways
Lined with spinning tape and reel;
Saw the mobs of mindless men
Tending tiers of stainless steel;
Saw the vanquished breed of scientist
Hid deep in cellar holes;
Saw the newest ranks of clericals
Glow in their planning roles;
Heard the moaning and the wailing
On the dreaded judgment day
When scientists were brought to court
To argue merit pay.

And in all this baleful agony –
Like from the desert sands –
A voice cried: "Lets decentralize
To other Promised Lands".
So like an ancient Odyssey
Began the mighty tide
To far off prairie country
And to either ocean side;
To hills and swamps and frozen wastes,
To stranded tidal flats,
To satellites amongst the stars,
To seabed habitats.
From mountain top to forest glen,
The Exodus ensued
With all the Survey science staff
In liberated mood.

And now the scientific base
Has left its ancient home,
And Logan Hall has lost its face
Of showmanship and chrome.
For in its stead a type display –
A moving verbal pan –
Remotely tells the clericals
To start the ten-year plan.

My eyes began to open wide
And then I knew I dreamt,
And I wondered what the message was
And what the visions meant;
Until I heard a voice nearby –
A clerical's crass bray:
"Pack up! Clear out! You scientists.
We need your space today".

B. R. Pelletier

This year Ottawa celebrates its 150th anniversary. The city was formerly named Bytown in honour of Colonel John By of the Royal Engineers, who arrived in 1826 with shovel in hand and orders to construct the Rideau Canal to effect a safe military route from Montreal to Kingston, that would avoid the narrow stretches of the St. Lawrence River. In 1855 Bytown was re-named Ottawa, after the Outaouais, a band of Algonquin-speaking Indians, and in 1857 it was selected by Queen Victoria as the Capital of Upper Canada. As a contribution to local activities commemorating the anniversary, Hal Steacy, in collaboration with his counterparts at the National Museum of Natural Sciences, placed a display of bytownite feldspar on exhibit in the City Hall for an extended period. Included in the display was a piece of the original specimen collected in 1835. The display text reads in part as follows:

"Bytownite is an accredited mineral species, named after Bytown. It is one of approximately 2500 different minerals known in Nature.

The name was given in 1836 to a specimen collected from 'a boulder near Bytown' by Dr. Arthur Holmes of Montreal, who forwarded the specimen for examination to Dr. Thomas Thomson, Mineralogist and Regius Professor of Chemistry at the University of Glasgow. Thomson considered the specimen to be a new mineral species which he named *bytownite*. A portion of the original specimen is on display here.

Bytownite really did not achieve a permanent place in mineral nomenclature until the early 1860's when it was adopted as an appropriate name for one of the six plagioclase feldspars. These particular feldspars constitute a series representing a range of composition from *albite* (sodium aluminium, silicate), through the increasingly calcium-rich members of *oligoclase*, *andesine*, *labradorite* and *bytownite* to *anorthite* (calcium aluminium silicate). On the basis of data

then available, *bytowntite* was assigned a position between *labradorite* and *anorthite*, and has been used ever since to identify feldspars of that particular range of composition. Holmes' original specimen has since been identified as *labradorite*, a plagioclase also of Canadian parentage but of more widespread occurrence.

The original *bytowntite* specimen is on loan from the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. All other specimens are from the National Mineral Collection of Canada. "

The recently publicized discovery of three new stable 'superheavy' elements with atomic numbers of 116, 124, and 126 was more than just news to the Mineralogy Section, for it prompted a request from Canadian nuclear scientists for samples of the very minerals in which the elements were detected, viz: the monazite nuclei of 'giant' haloes in biotite mica from Madagascar. Haloes are discoloured rings found around tiny grains of monazite, zircon and other radioactive minerals in biotite. Their size is determined by the energy of the alpha particles emitted by uranium and thorium in the minerals. Haloes of about twice the normal size were observed in certain biotites from Madagascar, which ultimately led to the announcement by U. S. scientists of the discovery. The Mineralogy Section was able to respond with monazite from the general Madagascar locality and, while unable to provide the biotite, it did supply other biotites from some 20 radioactive localities, in Canada. This is simply one example of the many disciplines served by the National Mineral Collection (OP 550101) and its growing ability to be able to respond to requests of a varied nature.

H. R. Steacy

Bathurst Mineral District

Dr. John S. Bates, resource-development specialist and the first Ph. D. to graduate in chemical engineering from Columbia University, recently presented the Survey with a collection of photographs showing the work of the GSC in the Bathurst-Belledune area of New Brunswick in 1908. Several of these photos and Dr. Bates' captions are reproduced below.

Results of the GSC work in the Bathurst district in 1908 and 1909 appeared as Memoir 18-E by G. A. Young (later to become chief geologist).

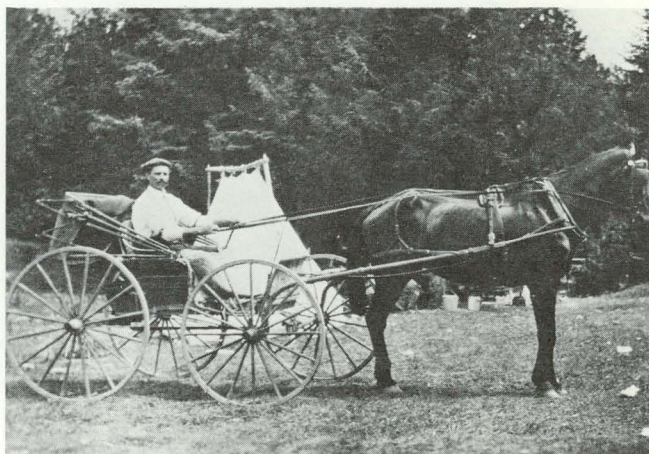
Much of the Survey's work in the Bathurst district in 1908 was devoted to providing a detailed topographical map of the district. Dr. Bates recalls that during his work as a rodman for surveyor J. D. Trueman, he collected pockets full of galena and sphalerite nearly every day, and when camp moves occurred, every three weeks, a mound of sulphide samples were left to mark the position of their tents.

Dr. G. A. Young recommended (*ibid.* p. 92) "the district is worthy of careful prospecting" – yet some forty years elapsed after the publication of this GSC memoir in 1911 until the start of additional development

work in Northern New Brunswick. The Bathurst district is now known to contain some of the great base metal concentrations of the world.



Dr. Young gives "Bobs" his Sunday scrub.



Sam, the cook, with his racer.

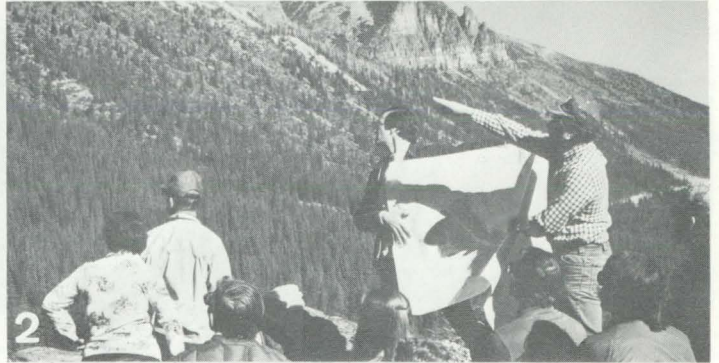
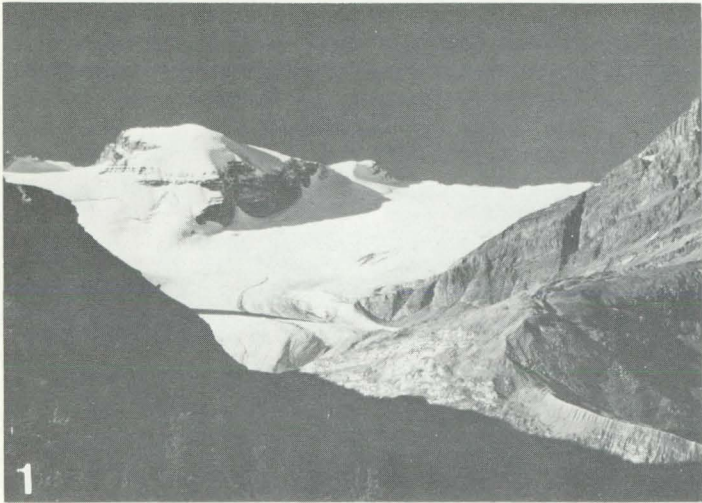
L. M. Cumming

In a recent review of the Encyclopedia of World Regional Geology, Part I Western Hemisphere, papers submitted by Canadians were considered the best with a special mention made to an article on the Arctic Archipelago by R. L. Christie. Congratulations Bob!

Welcome back to E. R. Ward Neale

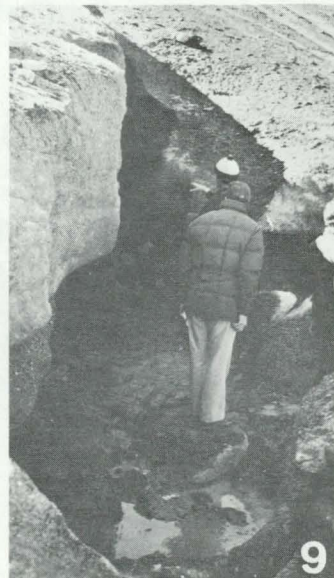
Ward was with the Geological Survey from 1954 to 1968 including two years as Commonwealth Geological Training Officer in London. He left to join the staff of Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland where he was for several years head of the Geology Department. He has joined the Regional Geology Sub-division at the ISPG and moved to Calgary in September.

CALGARY TO ATHABASCA GLACIE
I. S. P. G. SUPPORT STAFF FIELD TRIP
September 18 and 19, 1976



This year, 22 members of the support staff participated in a geomorphology trip emphasising glacial features present and past. Nat Rutter, University of Alberta, and Owen Hughes, Eric Thorsteinsson, Gord Taylor, Wayne Bamber, and Brian Norford, of the I. S. P. G. research staff, provided a commentary regarding both glacial and structural features from Calgary to the Athabasca Glacier, Jasper National Park. The processes of erosion, transport and deposition associated with glaciers were observed along with most of the resulting land forms.

1. Peyto Glacier.
2. Nat Rutter explains it all to Len Wardell, Brian Norford, Wayne Bamber and Debby Somers.
3. Marian Jones (Last but not least).
4. Mary McKenzie.
5. Studing Hoodoos.
6. Listening to the master: Ghulam Jamro, Brian Rutley and Eric Thorsteinsson.



7. Athabasca Glacier. 8. Owen Hughes, Linda Sharp, Nat Rutter, Wayne Bamber and June Graff. 9. Brian Norford and Ken Nairn looking for ice cubes. 10. Crevasse in Athabasca Glacier. 11. Athabasca Glacier.

Photo credits: Gerhart Drake, Geoff Lawrence, Brian Rutley.

GSC Christmas Party

Once again our Christmas party will be held at the beautiful C. F. B. Ottawa Golf Club on Alert Road (Uplands). The date is December 16, and the Party will run from 12.00 hours until approximately 20.00 hours. A sit-down smorgasbord and music will be provided.

Although catering costs etc. have naturally risen since last year, your party committee has managed to keep the ticket increase to a minimum so that this year's party will only cost you \$5.75 per person.

From all reports, last year's party was a great success, so get your ticket early and we will look forward to seeing you on December 16.

Christmas Party Committee.

Fête de Noël des employés de la CGC

Cette année, la fête aura lieu, tout comme l'année dernière, au C. F. B. Ottawa Golf Club, Alert Road (Uplands), le 16 décembre de 12h00 à 20h00.

Un smorgasbord sera offert et une discothèque mobile fera les frais de la musique.

Bien que le coût des traiteurs a augmenté considérablement, le prix du billet n'est que de \$5.75, c'est dire l'effort marqué du comité organisateur pour réduire au minimum le prix.

Faites de cette fête, encore une fois, un succès - procurez-vous votre billet le plus tôt possible.

Nous vous attendons, en toute amitié, le 16 décembre.

Comité Fête de Noël

Summer field work - EPGS

Al Grant, Ian Harris and Shigehi Hada spent two weeks in the wilds of Newfoundland during the latter part of July to compare the regional geology of Newfoundland to the overall regional synthesis of the Paleozoic geology for Eastern Canada.

From the library

There are things going on in the library that you should know about. At the back, behind some beige partitions is Mary LaHam who operates a computer based information service. From her terminal behind the rather uncontrollable philodendron, bibliographic information may be obtained from the Geological Reference File (GEO.REF), Chemical Abstracts Condesates, Biological Abstracts, Engineering Index, INSPEC (Information Service in Physics, Electrotechnology, Computers and Control), Government Reports Announcements (NTIS by any other name), and soon, from the Directory of Federally Supported Research in Canadian Universities. These files contain about 4 000 000 references altogether.

You should consult with Mary the next time you need bibliographic information. There is a modest cost involved but a computer search through the files may save you a lot of time poking through the

bibliographies stashed away in the stacks. At the same time, ask about CAN/SDI. It is a bibliographic alerting service which automatically and regularly provides subscribers with recent interesting information from the above and other data bases - tell your colleagues about it.

Geological Wives' Association Scholarship - 1976

The winner of the award for this year is Shawn Procter of Calgary, the elder daughter of Dick Procter of the ISPG. Shawn is currently enrolled at Mount Royal College and is going on to do a degree in nursing at the University of Calgary. Congratulations and best wishes.

Excitement at Maurice Camp

For a group of geochemists camped along the shores of a small lake about 160 miles east of Yellowknife, N. W. T., the 1976 field season was not at all boring. Apart from all the excitement associated with work, several other events kept the party members on their feet. A sample:-

Early in the season, thunderstorms set fire to the forest in several areas and, assisted by a long dry period in June, some of these fires became well established within threatening distance of camp. A camp move was envisaged at one point, but the idea was soon abandoned because of difficulties (and high costs) involved in transporting the 4500-gallon fuel cache. The group then became a nervous spectator in a race between its own work schedule and the progress of the forest fires. It was constantly reminded of this situation by being smoked-in much of the time and by falling ash that often resembled light snow falls. Fortunately, forest fires don't seem to advance as rapidly in the north as they do in the south. Nevertheless, the race was close and by the time the camp was pulled down in mid-August, the flames were just over the nearest hills.

One evening, while the party was gathered in the dining tent anxiously waiting for the most entertaining half hour of the day to begin (the 7:00 o'clock daily radio schedule with Yellowknife) an impressive black bear appeared in front of the tent, probably wanting his own share of the dessert. This is one of very few events that took priority over the "sched" which had to be temporarily dismissed by:- "308 Yellowknife, this is Maurice camp; standby, there is a bear in camp".

The most dramatic event of the summer took place on July 12th when the cook and dining tents (two Jutland-frame tents placed end to end) and most of their contents were destroyed by fire. Fortunately, no one was injured as it all happened around 4 o'clock in the morning while everyone in camp was asleep. By the time anyone was conscious of what was going on, most of the damage had been done. The crew fought the fire with chemical extinguishers and buckets of lake water (a water pump supplied with the equipment was unserviceable because of a missing part) but the operation was hampered by propane being continuously

injected in burning appliances. It was only when someone overcame his fear that the propane cylinders might explode and turned them off that it became possible to get the flames under control.

For a short while, the operation appeared seriously crippled but the situation was brought back almost to normal within a day or two. The burnt stove was put back into working condition and parts of the partly melted aluminum tent frame were used with tent flies and tarpaulines to rebuild more draughty but quite acceptable quarters.



Exactly what happened remains unanswered but most indications suggest a faulty propane refrigerator. It is not clear, however, whether an explosion that blew the refrigerator apart (see photograph) actually started the fire or if it came as a result of it. Not knowing the exact cause made it difficult to adopt any preventive measure. Nevertheless, as a matter of precaution, the propane cylinders were turned off every evening and at the same time, the entire camp area was double checked for any possible fire hazard.

Y. T. Maurice
Geochemistry Section,
R. G. G. Division.

Tripping through the field

A geological field trip in the drenching rain at 3°C? Not your average person's idea of a fun way to spend a Saturday. However, in an effort to fill the lacunae in her knowledge of geology, Val Donnelly of Information EMR, who edits GSC publications, underwent this chilling experience in early October.

The field trip was one in a series of three sponsored by the Ontario Educational Communications Authority in conjunction with Carleton University as a practical extension of TV Ontario's "Planet of Man" series.

On the first trek the budding geologists studied urban and engineering geology *in situ* - problems of river bank erosion, Leda clay slides and desiccation, flood control along the Rideau River and accessibility of sandpits and stone quarries for building materials.

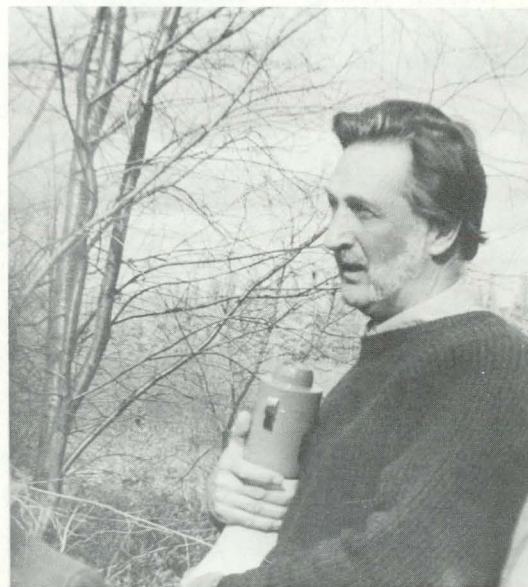
Still nursing a cold from that safari, Val embarked on the second one devoted to Paleozoic and Pleistocene geology. Ordovician formations ranging from Nepean

sandstone through Ottawa limestone to Billings shale, Precambrian bedrock exposures, and glacial and Champlain Sea sand and gravel deposits were examined. Fossil hunters had a field day (literally). Sacksful of specimens fascinating to the lay collector, though doubtless beneath the notice of the professional, were lugged home, and many a gastropod is now residing on mantelpieces throughout the city. This is one method of deposition not mentioned in the texts!

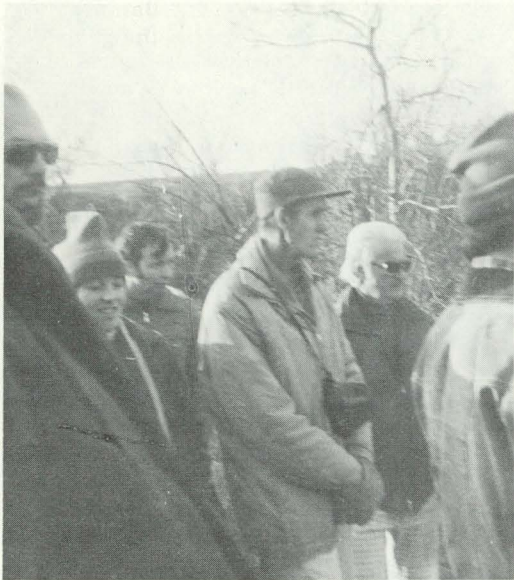
The third excursion into the mists of time will be on Precambrian geology and mineral deposits. Although the knowledge gained on these expeditions will have practical application in Val's editing, and may help her win a point or two from amused geologists, the real reward came when she held a piece of feldspar and learned that it was a billion years old.

Ottawa field trip

On Saturday, October 23rd Terrain Sciences Division organized a field trip for the Ottawa support staff of the Survey under the leadership of Nelson Gadd.



A number of us gave up our warm beds on what turned out to be a very breezy and cold Saturday morning to participate in this very interesting occasion, which was concerned with the surficial geology of the Ottawa district. While on the bus we did "car window geology", observing such interesting features as "floating" buildings, an abandoned channel of the Rideau River, the Gloucester Fault, erosional scarps and terraces produced by an early river system which was the ancestor of the present Ottawa River. We also saw landslides in the suburbs, evidences of erosion and many other features. We did get out of the bus as well and saw some classical features of local geology.



Dale Loveridge, Janet MacManus, André Cregheur, Harry Thomson and Frank Williams, hear all about bogs at Mer Bleue.

Dr. Gadd proved to be an extremely interesting and informative tour guide, he provided us with a good road log which we could use on our own and the whole affair was very well organized and was much appreciated by those who went. It was unfortunate that a number of people who said they would be going did not turn up. It is hoped that this discourtesy to the leader will not adversely affect plans for future trips because those of us who did go came back with a feeling of having really learned something about our area and also had a very good time.

Canadian Federation of Rock Clubs

This new organization has recently been incorporated as a national body. We are very pleased to hear that Ann Sabina has been invited to become the honorary patron. In asking Ann to accept, the interim Board of Directors stated that they "wished to name a Canadian to this position who they felt had made the greatest contribution to rock hounding on a national basis". Congratulations Ann on this well-merited honour!

MEETINGS AND VISITS

GSC and the CSPG

Ray Rahmani presented a paper on the provenance and dispersal of Upper Cretaceous and Paleocene sandstones of the Canadian Western Interior at a luncheon meeting of the Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists Technical Program, September 14. The same paper was presented a few days earlier before the McConnell Club of the ISPG.

In early October, John Wall, assisted by Dave Haden, led a Canadian Society Petroleum Geologists Paleontology Division field trip to Cretaceous exposures on the Ghost River.

Palynologists meet

ISPG palynologists in the Paleontology Subdivision (A. R. Sweet, W. W. Brideaux, W. S. Hopkins and W. A. M. Jenkins) attended the sixth annual palynology workshop in Halifax, Nova Scotia at the Atlantic Geoscience Centre in mid-October. The palynologists of the Geological Survey meet annually to discuss computer applications, inter-divisional co-ordination of effort and to exchange ideas on techniques and applications. P. R. Gunther of the Coal Sub-division and Ken Nairn of the Energy Sub-division also attended this meeting, contributing comment on kerogen studies and computer applications respectively. While in Halifax the palynologists also attended technical sessions of the

Ninth Annual General Meeting of the American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists (AASP), organized by the palynological staff of the Atlantic Geoscience Centre. The 1976 meeting offered an international flavor because of the joint participation of the European-based Comité internationale de Microflore du Paleozoïque (C. I. M. P.) with AASP.

Sydney Abbey has recently returned from an extended trip to Europe and the Middle East. Highlighting the trip was his attendance at the INTERAN '76 Conference on Analysis of Geological Materials in Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he spoke at the opening ceremonies as representative of foreign guests, delivered a plenary lecture on " 'Standard samples': How 'standard' are they?", chaired a panel discussion on the same topic and also chaired a technical session. He has some interesting stories to tell about his contacts with Eastern European scientists.

Before the Conference, Syd visited the analytical laboratories of the Geological Survey of Israel in Jerusalem, the Central Geological Institute in Prague, the Institute of Mineral Raw Materials in Kutna Hora and the Geindustria Institute in Cernosice.

Because the trip was also a holiday, involving a stopover in Vienna en route from Israel to Czechoslovakia, he had the opportunity to sample (and highly recommend) the amazing things the Israelis can do with turkey meat, the Austrians with wine, and the Czechs with beer.

Greenland Field Trip

Two geologists from the Atlantic Geoscience Centre, David Umpleby and Iris Hardy, participated in field work on the Nûgssaug Peninsula of Western Greenland in late July and August to investigate the Cretaceous and Lower Tertiary sedimentary rocks that outcrop in this area which are postulated as representing a portion of the once extensive West Greenland Basin.

This field work was also part of an exchange program with the Geological Survey of Greenland (GGU), which will be continued in November with the visit of Cathy Croxton and Bruno Anderson. These Danish geologists will investigate and compare fauna and flora found in Greenland with those from offshore Eastern Canada.

Symposium on Stratigraphic Micropaleontology, Delaware, U. S. A.

In the early part of the summer from June 14 to 16, 1976 four scientists from the Eastern Petroleum Subdivision went south to participate in a workshop entitled "Symposium on Stratigraphic Micropaleontology of Atlantic Basin and Borderlands". P. A. Ascoli, J. P. Bujak, I. M. Gradstein, and G. L. Williams attended this symposium to obtain up-to-date summaries of existing knowledge of the diverse micropaleontological assemblages of rocks near the margins of the Atlantic Ocean as well as in the Atlantic Basin.

Visitor to Cartography Section

Mick Roberts, our Superintendent of Cartography had a 10 day visit in October from his opposite number - Herr W. Martin - of the Federal Institute of Geosciences and Natural Resources. He went home to Hannover with some new ideas and we were interested to hear how they do things in Germany. Mick arranged a busy program for our visitor in our own shop and at various other map-making agencies in Ottawa.

Himalayan Geology Seminar

At the invitation of the Ministries of Petroleum and of Steel and Mines of the Government of India, D. K. Norris was the Canadian delegate to the first international Himalayan Geology Seminar held in Delhi, September 13 to 17, 1976. It was followed by a field excursion to the northwestern Himalayas in Kashmir.

The seminar was to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and the 20th anniversary of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC). Some of Don's observations follow:-

The technical program revealed the usual cross-section of papers. I found those related to syn- and post-orogenic sedimentation particularly valuable because of the analogy with the northern Canadian Cordillera. In my contribution I tried to draw comparisons and contrasts between the orogenic evolution of the Cordillera and the Himalayas. Although I had previous convictions, it became increasingly obvious that major strike slip faults have played, and are continuing to play, fundamental roles in the development of orogenic belts around the world since well into the Precambrian.

I was called upon on more than one occasion to comment on the hydrocarbon potential of the Tertiary section below the major thrusts, and of the Himalayan region in general. In view of my unfamiliarity with the region I could only draw comparisons with the Cordilleran orogen in Canada and point out the success at Waterton where many gas wells have been spudded in the Precambrian and at Turner Valley where both oil and gas have been found in sizeable quantities in highly disturbed rocks. I emphasized that they could be barking up the wrong tree and that the greatest potential for hydrocarbons for India may lie on its continental shelves. Surprisingly enough, I was told, there has been relatively little exploration there.

I chose the five-day field excursion to the Kashmir Himalayas mostly because I had seen both the Simla and Darjeeling regions on field excursions connected with the 1964 International Geological Congress. Necessarily the excursion was confined to roadside geology with extrapolations into the spectacular ranges surrounding the Valley of Kashmir. Trips into the hinterland would have required many days. Nonetheless one could readily appreciate that the Valley is a synclinorium within a major thrust plate and that the mountain ranges surrounding it comprise extremely complicated Permian and Triassic volcanic and Upper Triassic limestone sequences. When asked to comment on possible techniques that might assist in unravelling the stratigraphy and structure there I suggested conodont biostratigraphy for the Upper Triassic and paleomagnetism for the volcanics, and elaborated on the successful application of them in sorting out some of our own problems in the Canadian Cordillera.

The seminar and field excursions had the blessing of the highest officials of the Government of India. In fact, the delegates were given audience with Indira Gandhi and some of her ministers as well as with Sheik Abdulla, the Lion of Kashmir and its First Minister. Television, newspaper and radio coverage was extensive and hospitality with formal dinners almost every evening kept us busy most of the time we were there. The hospitality began when I entered an Air India plane in Sydney and it ended with assistance with my baggage at Kennedy Airport in New York. While there I heard it said that a prime motivation for this international seminar was the thought at home that Indian geologists were falling behind the rest of the world. I did not find this to be entirely the case and noted significant advances in their knowledge and understanding of the Himalayan orogen since my first visit twelve years ago.

Memories of Moscow

Following a pre-Congress Symposium on the Geography of Polar Countries in Leningrad, Martin Barnett, Terrain Sciences Division attended the XXXIII International Geographical Congress in Moscow. Many of the more memorable events took place outside the congress proceedings. One of the more obvious facets of Russian life was the "line up"; it seems all dealings with any aspect of bureaucracy and even in the GUM department store required a wait of unknown length. Furthermore, the local people obviously accepted this and were not overtly impatient. The ultimate line was in order to file past the tomb of Lenin which is guarded by three immaculately dressed, goose-stepping, turquoise-uniformed, young soldiers who changed shift every hour, day and night. That line was estimated to be well over 1 km and 3 to 4 hours long. It is said to be almost as long at -30°C in the depth of winter. Lenin's mausoleum is situated in Red Square right outside the Kremlin wall.

The formal opening ceremony of the congress was held within the Kremlin walls and required an invitation to attend; it was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses which is a magnificent modern building (1961) equipped to handle six simultaneous translations. The impression left was that it was equal or even superior to the N. A. C's Opera as an auditorium. To flash an invitation and walk past the Kremlin guard at the main gate was novel but the next sight was the most unlikely of all - right outside the Supreme Soviet was parked a Rolls-Royce complete with Russian number plates.

The value of the tourist dollar, mark, or yen has not escaped the notice of the Russians. The Rossia Hotel (built for Intourist) offers accommodation for 6000 guests with most of the services available one would expect in the West, but with room for improvement in their delivery systems. Tourists are now driving into the U. S. S. R. from Western Europe with cars from most countries but the largest numbers were from Finland, Sweden, and West Germany. Tourist buses from as far west as the United Kingdom were observed. Somewhat incongruously it is the prerevolutionary buildings and monuments which are being spruced up to attract the tourist. Many such buildings built as churches, are described as monuments depicting the architectural heritage of the Russian people. In Leningrad it is the fabulously rich art collections and other prerevolutionary museum treasures that are the highlight of a tourist visit.

The Moscow Metro is one of the urban features of which the Russians can be justifiably proud. The trains are clean and frequent, and the stations are architecturally amazing with enormous statues, chandeliers, and elaborate decoration. However, finding just where you are is more difficult as the station names are small and infrequent, and the problem is compounded by the use of the Russian alphabet only.

Western influences are readily visible in both Leningrad and Moscow - denim is visible and coveted; mini-skirts and platform heels are displayed in moderate numbers; and brightly coloured clothing more common than expected. In the hotel restaurants it has been

concluded that loud music is good music and they certainly went all out to be 'the best' each time I was trapped, part way through a meal. Aeroflot even had a Beatles' tune as part of their piped-in music program on the aircraft.

Colour televisions were displayed in some shop windows which had small but enthusiastic groups of viewers picking up the latest news of Russian gold medals at the Olympics but none were visible in public areas of even the largest hotels.

For anyone with entrepreneurial spirit there is a big market for house paint. The replacement market for vehicle tires and brake shoes must have great potential from my brief experience of Intourist drivers - my grand finale was to go down the last straight to Sheremetyevo Airport at a steadily increasing speed reaching 145 kph (91 mph) for the last mile or so.

D. M. Barnett,
Terrain Sciences

International Geological Congress, Sydney, Australia

Four members of the ISPG attended the International Geological Congress held in Sydney, Australia, August 15 to 26, 1976. Don Cook and Don Stott attended as official delegates from the GSC; Walter Nassichuk attended as Secretary-General, International Commission on Stratigraphy; and Don Norris attended at his own expense.

The various field trips taken by these participants covered a broad region. Don Cook, on a safari-type excursion, examined Devonian reef complexes of the Canning Basin. Don Norris and his wife travelled to Alice Springs to study the geology of the Late Proterozoic-Paleozoic Amadeus Basin. Both he and Don Stott took a short tour across the Sydney Basin to the Blue Mountains. Don Norris also visited some of the coal mines near Newcastle, Wollongong, and Melbourne, and then toured South Island, New Zealand.

The Stotts spent an interesting two weeks driving on the "wrong side" of the road seeing much of the coastal and inland region between Brisbane and Canberra. After the congress, they joined the IGC excursion on the sedimentary geology of Precambrian to Quaternary rocks, South Island, New Zealand.

As Secretary-General of the International Commission on Stratigraphy, Walter Nassichuk presided along with Chairman, D. J. McLaren at two meetings of the Commission and also presented a report to the International Union of Geological Sciences Council on the activities of the Commission since the 24th Congress in 1972. In his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the International Subcommittee on Permian Stratigraphy, Walter chaired a meeting of the Subcommittee and presented a report on the status of Permian research currently in progress within the Subcommittee. During the Congress, Permian and Triassic strata within the Sydney Basin were examined on one-day excursions. A particular highlight of the 25th Congress featured the arrival of a delegation from the Peoples Republic of China. The delegation presented to an enthusiastic audience an

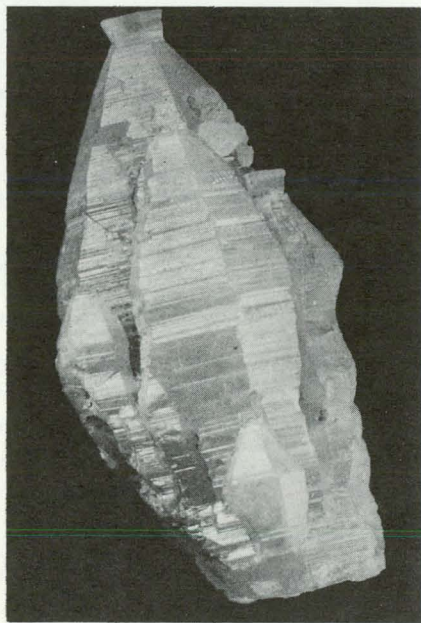
outline of the Geology of China, including the tectonic framework of China, the stratigraphic sequence and periods of magmatic intrusion.

Prior to the congress, Walter Nassichuk studied the habitat of the cephalopod *Nautilus*, the closest extant relative of Ammonoidea in Fiji. Live specimens were observed in an aquarium at Suva and shells were collected for purposes of X-ray analysis. Additional materials were studied at the National Museum in Suva.

Following the congress, a field trip to Permian strata in the Bowen Basin north of Brisbane was organized by J. B. Waterhouse of the University of Queensland. Lower Permian brachiopods and ammonoids from the Bowen Basin show a close resemblance to Permian Boreal Province counterparts in Arctic Canada.

"The Survey's Mineral"

In a banquet speech to the Annual Meeting of the Central Canadian Federation of Mineralogical Sciences, held in Ottawa in July, Hal Steacy described some minerals with locally-derived names. Among those discussed were bytownite, perthite, carletonite, wakefieldite, caysichite, and weloganite. The following note is an excerpt from this speech:-



".....Weloganite is a mineral named after the Geological Survey of Canada's founder and first Director, Sir William Logan. Sir William had been given this recognition earlier by having a mineral named loganite in his honour - but regrettably it later proved to be a pseudomorph of penninite after amphibole, that is, it proved to be a mineral already known to exist. This, of course, is but one example of how the approximately 17 500 synonyms and superfluous mineral names came into being. Logan was born in Montreal, educated mainly in Scotland and worked in England and Wales, but eventually returned to his native land and

to Montreal where, in 1842, he founded the Geological Survey of Canada. He was a great geologist and an inspiration to all Canadian geologists. And what a collector - why, when he moved to larger quarters in Ottawa in 1881 he took along 1729 boxes, 101 barrels and 162 miscellaneous packages of specimens - about 140 tons in all, which works out to a collecting rate by Logan and his small staff of 3.5 tons a year. Mineralogically, Logan deserved a second chance. Thus, when Anne Sabina noticed a yellow mineral in a cement quarry in northeastern Montreal which proved to be a new mineral, without question, she and her colleagues named it weloganite in honour of the Survey's patron saint. Weloganite, a carbonate of strontium, zirconium and sodium, possesses just about every attribute a specimen collector seeks: rarity, an attractive colour, and excellent form. The sill in which it occurs is itself an unusual rock composed essentially of plagioclase and dawsonite." (Ed. note: see Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 76-1B, p. 357-362.).....

....Another mineral, and one well-known to you all, but which is really not a mineral at all - in the true sense - is perthite. Here again we may thank the inquisitiveness of an ardent collector who, as in my previous example, was also a medical doctor, namely a Dr. Wilson of Perth. Wilson had come upon a hard mineral of interesting appearance near Perth and sent a specimen for identification to Thomson in Glasgow. Thomson, who by now was probably regarding Canada as a treasure house of unusual silicates, examined the specimen and concluded that it, too, represented a new mineral which he named perthite. It is, of course, now known to be a mixture of two feldspars, consisting of laths of plagioclase feldspar in a potash feldspar host. Happily, however, the name perthite has been adopted as a textural term to describe feldspar intergrowths with a lath-like appearance, and as a textural term the name has become more widely used than it ever would have, as a mineral. There is even an *antiperthite*, but fortunately I believe no occurrences of this are near Perth. What is believed to be the original perthite occurrence of Wilson occurs alongside a well-travelled road a few miles east of Perth.

A third mineral of local interest is carletonite, a complex carbonate mineral named after Carleton University, the first time I believe a university has been so honoured. Carletonite is from Mont St. Hilaire - one of the Monteregian Hills a few miles east of Montreal - which in a short space of time has become one of the classic mineral localities of the world - I repeat, the world - with about 125 mineral species having been recognized, including several new ones. The eminence attained by the Mont. St. Hilaire locality shows what can be achieved by a close and responsible liaison among amateurs, professionals and quarry operators. Carletonite was recognized and named by Professor George Chao, an authority on the St. Hilaire minerals. The interesting feature of carletonite to mineralogists is its crystal structure, and to collectors, its rarity and attractive pink and blue colours. However, I am sure that anyone finding a specimen in the Carleton colours- red, black and white - will have George's everlasting gratitude."

At the September meeting of GSC Safety Committee it was agreed that a regular column should appear in GEOGRAM in an attempt to promote safety in the Geological Survey.

Briefly, the functions of the Safety Committee are: to develop or revise safe practices to comply with current needs; to recommend protective equipment and safety devices; to review accident reports to ensure promptness, accuracy and that action is taken to prevent similar accidents; to regularly visit and inspect areas, with the objective of eliminating conditions which might result in accidents; and to sponsor meetings, displays or films to develop and maintain employee interest and to promote safety programs; and to conduct regular meetings for carrying out the above-mentioned functions.

Currently the Committee consists of the following:

Branch Safety Officer - Mrs. M. A. F. Casey
Division Safety Officers -
J. E. Cochrane - Administration
J. A. Lowdon - T. S.
J. Bill - G. I. P.
S. Courville - C. L. A. S.
A. N. LeCheminant - R. E. G.
C. R. McLeod - R. E. G.
C. Gauvreau - R. G. G.
W. Alexander - R. G. G.
J. Brydon - Personnel
Members-at-large -
Mrs. P. Gaffney - Health Unit
B. J. Botte - G. S. C. First Aid Co-ordinator

Accident reports that have recently been reviewed by the Committee and suggested preventive measures are summarized below.

1. Cuts to thumb and finger from glass bellows that broke while being inserted into system by glass blowing; hand protection recommended.
2. Cut finger and broken knuckle from hand being caught between cable and roller system while loading underwater drill cable on rollers on board ship; mechanical line hauler was recommended.
3. Cut and possible internal injury to leg resulting from explosion of quick-release valve while launching airgun on board ship; quick-release valve was replaced with permanent connector.

The GSC Safety Committee appreciates the concern of management for the promotion of safety. The minutes of each meeting and approval for action to correct and control hazardous situations are authorized by the Director General. Recent accomplishments that have resulted from requests initiated by the Safety Committee have included the provision of a wheel chair entrance to the building on Lebreton Street, and improvements to the railing between the steps and ramp in the main floor foyer, 601 Booth Street. Better laboratory floors have been requested to help eliminate the hazards caused by missing and loose tiles.

Lors de la réunion de septembre du Comité de la sécurité de la CGC, il a été convenu qu'un article devrait paraître régulièrement dans GEOGRAM pour tenter de promouvoir la sécurité dans la Commission.

Voici brièvement les fonctions du Comité de la sécurité: mettre au point ou réviser des pratiques sûres pour satisfaire aux besoins courants; recommander l'utilisation d'équipement de protection et de dispositifs de sécurité; étudier les rapports d'accident pour assurer que des mesures promptes et précises soient prises pour empêcher le renouvellement de l'accident; rendre visite régulièrement et inspecter des zones sélectionnées, afin d'éliminer des conditions qui pourraient provoquer des accidents; parrainer des réunions, des expositions ou des films pour développer et maintenir l'intérêt des employés et pour promouvoir des programmes de sécurité; et se réunir régulièrement pour exécuter les fonctions ci-dessus.

Le Comité est formé actuellement des personnes suivantes:

Agent de sécurité de la Direction - Mme M. A. F. Casey
Agents de sécurité de la Division -
J. E. Cochrane - Administration
J. A. Lowdon - S. T.
J. Bill - I. G.
S. Courville - L. C. S. A.
A. N. LeCheminant - G. E. R.
C. R. McLeod - G. E. R.
C. Gauvreau - G. G. R.
W. Alexander - G. G. R.
J. Brydon - Personnel
Autres membres
Mme P. Gaffney - Service d'hygiène
B. J. Botte - Coordonnateur des premiers secours de la Direction.

Voici les résumés de rapports d'accidents que le Comité a récemment étudié et pour lesquels il a proposé des mesures préventives:

1. Coupures au pouce et au doigt à cause de bris de pipettes de verre au moment où l'employé les inserrait dans un système par soufflage du verre; le Comité a recommandé une protection pour les mains.
2. Doigt coupé et articulation brisée d'une personne dont les mains ont été prises entre le câble et le tambour au moment du chargement d'un câble de forage sur des treuils à bord d'un navire; le Comité a recommandé l'utilisation d'un appareil mécanique pour hisser les lignes.
3. Coupures et blessures internes possibles à une jambe à la suite de l'explosion d'une soupape de décompression rapide au moment du montage d'un canon à air comprimé à bord d'un bateau; la soupape de décompression rapide a été remplacée par un dispositif de liaison permanent.

The following quote from an article on laboratory safety published in Chemical and Engineering News succinctly expresses an overall view of the safety problem and is worthy of note, "Safety is, to a large extent, a personal responsibility. Although rules and good working conditions are obviously needed, the individual basically has to be self-motivated. He must be aware of the hazards and must act accordingly."

NOTE DU DIRECTEUR-GENERAL
(continué de la page 2)

indiquant la sensibilité des terrains, à la recherche des matériaux de construction, etc. . . Beaucoup d'autres exemples viennent à l'esprit, et si nous sommes obligés d'adopter une telle structure de programmes, il sera peut-être nécessaire de faire un choix arbitraire entre plusieurs projets et d'attribuer certaines de nos activités à chacun de ces trois programmes.

J'espère que cela entraînera le moins possible de désaccords parmi les scientifiques de laboratoire ou même dans les divisions, mais alors que les discussions se poursuivent, j'ai pensé que vous devriez être au courant des tracasseries les plus artificielles qu'imposent aux cadres de notre Direction les partisans passionnés des nouveaux systèmes de gestion.



" BOY! THEY SURE HAVE
LOTS OF DIRECTORS NOW...
NO WONDER THEY NEED A GENERAL "

Le Comité de la sécurité de la Commission apprécie la façon dont la direction se préoccupe de la promotion de la sécurité. Le procès-verbal de chaque réunion et les mesures à prendre pour corriger et réduire les situations dangereuses sont approuvées par le Directeur général. Les demandes du Comité ont abouti notamment à l'aménagement d'une entrée pour chaises roulantes pour l'immeuble de la rue Lebreton et à l'amélioration du garde-fou entre les marches et le plan incliné dans le vestibule du rez-de-chaussée du 601 rue Booth. Le Comité a demandé de meilleurs planchers pour les laboratoires pour essayer d'éliminer les risques causés par des carreaux manquants ou décollés.

Il vaut la peine de noter la citation suivante qui est tirée d'un article sur la sécurité en laboratoire publié dans Chemical and Engineering News et exprime une vue globale du problème de la sécurité: "La sécurité est, dans un large mesure, la responsabilité de chacun. Bien que des règles et des bonnes conditions de travail soient de toute évidence nécessaires, il est fondamental que l'individu soit motivé par lui-même. Il doit être conscient des risques et agir en conséquence. "

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Material for the next issue of Geogram should be sent to your Division Office or to Mary LaHam.

Les articles pour la prochaine parution de Geogram devant être dirigés au secretariat de votre Division ou à Mary LaHam.

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