

Miss Dollie Radler, '20 geol., M.S. '21, holds perhaps the highest rank for a woman in the geological profession in America. She is the administrative geologist for the Amerada Petroleum Corporation and aids in geological interpretation for geophysical work for that corporation



A woman leader in geology

Usually, you think of geologists as being men; you associate the vocation with tramping over fields in search of outcrops. While such generalizations are in the main correct, there are women geologists, and one in particular, who has attained national recognition by her work.

She is Miss Dollie Radler, '20 geol., of Tulsa. Miss Radler is the administrative geologist for the Amerada Petroleum Corporation, probably the most important position occupied by any woman engaged in the geological profession in America.

Miss Radler, who is a native Oklahoman, entered Central State Normal school (Now Central State Teachers college) at Edmond in the summer of 1916 and graduated in the summer of 1917.

After graduation, she taught school for two years in the Yale public schools and then entered the University of Oklahoma in the summer of 1919. In 1920 she received her bachelor of arts degree and her master of science degree in 1921, majoring in geology, with chemistry and paleontology as minors.

Miss Radler did not have time to participate in many student activities. She was completing her college work in much shorter time than the average; and she was doing it with a brilliant scholastic record. Miss Radler worked her way through the university, working in the

geological library for two years. She was a member of Pick and Hammer and a charter member of Chi Upsilon and of Iota Sigma Pi. In 1930, Miss Radler was one of the six members of the class of 1920 elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa for distinguished scholarship.

After completing her M. S. degree work, Miss Radler entered the employment of the Amerada Petroleum Corporation at Tulsa, as assistant geologist. In 1924, three years later, she became assistant chief geologist and in 1926, she was made the administrative geologist of the company. She has held this position ever since. There are forty people working in her department; and in addition to this supervision, she does much work in geological interpretation of geophysical research.

She is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Tulsa Geological Society, the American Association of University Women, and the Tulsa Town club.

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The geological survey

America's pioneer state geological survey, the Oklahoma geological survey, may have to close down as a result of recommendation of Governor Murray that no

funds be voted for it for the next biennium.

Mr Murray declared: "In view of the fact that the geological survey is primarily for the discovery of oil and gas fields, and in view of the fact that we are producing more oil and gas than needed now, it therefore seems an official extravagance and public folly to continue to pay out, for a while at least, any more money for such a survey."

Although established in 1908, the survey has been under the direction of the board of regents since 1924 and is housed in the geology building of the university campus. In the budget for the biennium, a sum of money is allowed for the survey, although the total is greatly reduced from that of the past biennium.

Dr Charles N. Gould, director of the survey, declared that during the past six years the survey has spent practically no money on oil field investigations. "The efforts of the survey," he said, "have been directed to such mineral resources as clay, asphalt, coal, zinc, lead, limestone, granite, glass sand and others not yet fully developed.

"Some day petroleum production will drop to the place where the state will have to look for other sources of revenue, and then the now little developed resources will supply the need. This new development is not a matter of weeks or months but is built up slowly through a period of many years."