SELECTED SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON U. S. AND WORLD ENERGY RESOURCES: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
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AND WORLD ENERGY RESOURCES: AN
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

By James Trumbull

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Free on application to the Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.
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**INTRODUCTION**

Of late there has been considerable interest in the amount and adequacy of energy resources available to the United States and to the world, in the shifts in use between different energy sources, and in the prospects of energy from nonconventional sources.

This bibliography supplies citations and notes the general contents of 73 summary reports in the field of energy resources of the United States, and to some extent those of the free world. Matters that are considered include resources of conventional energy materials, the availability and prospects of nonconventional energy sources, overall energy studies of certain geographic areas, production and many other types of statistics, and the probable future course of energy developments.

The bibliographic list is made up largely of general reports of recent publication. Many other valuable reports, mainly those giving details of individual or local matters, are not listed. Both earlier and more detailed reports on any subject can be located by use of the bibliographies to be found in most of the reports here listed.

The annotations are intended as guides to the type of information to be found in the reports, rather than abstracts of the subject matter. Reports concerned with more than one of the topic headings, or that do not fall within any of them, have been placed under the general heading. With few exceptions the listed reports are in English.

**GENERAL REFERENCES**


An encyclopedic work that covers terminology and classification, chemistry, geology and origin of deposits, mining, transporting, refining, descriptions of deposits throughout the world, and many other aspects of the subject. Volume 2 includes a 65-page bibliography and 294 pages of references.


A widely known study that covers all energy sources: conventional, nuclear, and nonconventional.


Quotations from testimony on energy resources and technology in Congressional hearings in October 1959. Includes a graph of predicted United States energy requirements (by source) to the year 2000, and tables on domestic energy consumption by source and by population and gross national product for 1955 and 1975.


An encyclopedic description of the occurrence and geology of deposits throughout the United States, with a short introductory section on classification and analyses of the material and the distribution and origin of the deposits.


A monthly annotated bibliography of world literature on all technical and scientific aspects of fuel and power. Titles and annotations in English. Author and detailed subject indexes printed semiannually. Prior to May 1960 the title was "Fuel Abstracts."


Tables of United States and free world uranium resources, recoverable coal reserves, heat energy
available from uranium under various operating conditions, and heat energy available from uranium and coal reserves under various assumptions of cost, with a brief explanatory text.


A report by the Energy Advisory Commission of the O. E. E. C. Topics discussed include trends in energy consumption, production, and imports; trends of demand for individual forms of energy; forecasts of aggregate requirements; potential indigenous supplies; prospective developments in the field of nuclear energy; and financing and policy problems. Includes many brief statistical tables, and projections of data for 1965 and 1975.


Volume 3 consists of basic studies of the status of and outlook for oil, natural gas, coal, and electric energy in the United States and the free world. Volume 2 contains data on reserves, and projections of United States demand to 1975 for those four items.


A study of the maximum plausible world demand for energy over the next 50 to 100 years, originally prepared for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Particular attention is given to population growth.


An exhaustive treatise in 3 parts: energy use 1850-1955; the future of energy consumption; the future of energy supply. Includes consideration of the possible impact of atomic energy, and has 120 text tables and 73 graphs in addition to 255 pages of statistical appendices.


Includes sections on the origin of peat and the classification of peat deposits; peat-forming floras; processes and rates of formation; physical and chemical properties; agricultural, fuel, and other uses; and the peat industry in the United States. The distribution of peat deposits is shown on a map of the Nation, and details of individual peat deposits, areas of occurrence, and the quantity of peat available are discussed on a county-by-county basis for most peat-bearing States.


Includes "World energy requirements in 1975 and 2000" (p. 3-33) and "Contribution of nuclear energy to future world power needs" (p. 85-102), prepared by the United Nations. The latter paper contains a 6-page table of reserves of coal, lignite, petroleum, natural gas, waterpower, and per capita energy reserves for every country of the world. Three other papers discuss worldwide future energy needs (p. 34-70), 2 discuss nonconventional energy sources other than nuclear energy (p. 71-84), 34 discuss energy sources and needs in individual countries, and 24 discuss various aspects of nuclear energy. The volume is an authoritative source of information.


A study of many aspects of energy: sources; consumption by source, nation, and end use; trends of change in consumption; efficiency in use; resources; and institutional structure and finances. Projections to 1965 are made for production, consumption, and required capacity and investments. Fourteen annexes totaling 136 pages present much statistical and reference material, including a 20-page compilation of energy resources by country. Covers all South and Central American nations, including Mexico.

—1957b, New Sources of energy and economic development—Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy, and thermal energy of the seas: New York, United Nations, 150 p.

Includes a comparative study of the features and possibilities of these five nonconventional energy sources, a technical paper on each of them, and an annotated bibliography of 480 items.


A discussion of reserves and the status (ca. 1957-58), trends, and new developments in discovery, production, and consumption of coal, petroleum, and electricity throughout the continent. The cited table gives reserves and 1957 production of crude oil, coal, hydroelectricity, and thermal electricity, by countries. Other short tables give data on production, exports, imports, and installed generating capacity.


A source of world statistics on many subjects. The 1959 Statistical Yearbook includes for the first
time a table showing world and regional energy production, trade, and consumption, classified by main sources—coal and lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, and hydroelectricity. All figures are expressed as the equivalent number of metric tons of coal.


Data by countries on production, trade, and consumption of coal, petroleum (crude and refined), gas, electricity, shale oil, and coke. No text other than explanation of tables. No resource data. Third in a series; the others are Statistical Papers Series J, no. 1, 1952, for 1929, 1937, and 1950; and no. 2, 1957, for 1951 through 1954.


A summary of results of the extensive investigations conducted under authority of the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act of 1944. Covers gasification and underground gasification, hydrogenation, and Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. Includes an 8-page glossary, and a bibliography of reports containing more detailed descriptions of results.


An exhaustive annual statistical review of the domestic industry. Includes both a general summary and detailed figures on reserves, mining methods and equipment, production, transportation, consumption, technology, price and value, stocks, foreign trade, and world production of coal, coke and coal chemicals, fuel briquettes, peat, carbon black, natural gas and its liquids, petroleum and its products, and helium.


Volume 1 includes, on pages 29–48, a summary of the detailed information in the succeeding volumes concerning the status, prospects, costs, and resources of atomic power, the supply of conventional fuels, and the overall demand for energy in the world. Volume 3 includes several reports on the progress of nonmilitary atomic energy programs in the world. Volume 4 contains 14 reports of diverse foreign and domestic authorship on the status and prospects of nuclear-fueled electric generating capacity throughout the world, and 24 reports on nonnuclear energy resources. Among the latter are reports on the following: World consumption and availability of conventional fuels in 1975 and 2000; resources of coal, petroleum, natural gas, oil shale, and tar sands in the free world, by the U.S. Department of the Interior; the uranium and thorium resources of the free world and the Communist bloc, by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; future energy requirements in the United States, Latin America, Europe, the Sino-Soviet area, and Asia; and several reports on nonconventional nonnuclear energy sources. Volume 5 includes reports on the direct conversion of fission products to electricity, the peaceful applications of nuclear power for purposes other than central-station electricity generation, and progress toward controlled fusion.


Many authoritative statements and exhibits on a great number of aspects of the general subject in the United States, with particular emphasis on prospective needs and cost relations among the conventional energy sources, and the outlook for development of newer sources. In a general way this report provides an updating of Volume 3 of the President's Materials Policy ("Paley") Commission report, "The outlook for energy sources."


Discusses the effects of technologic improvement in increasing proved petroleum reserve estimates, and the reliability of estimates of ultimate petroleum resources. Includes estimates and discussions of world petroleum resources; oil derived from oil shale, tar sands, and coal; natural-gas resources; and atomic-energy prospects and uranium ore reserves.


A forecast of United States and world energy demand and supply, by source categories, between 1959 and 2059.


Forty-two reports on different aspects of energy resources in the following countries:

Austria Pakistan Israel Canada
Irish Finland Saar Yugoslavia
Rep. Sweden Greece Federal Re-
Algeria United Uruguay public of
Brazil Kingdom Mexico Germany
Japan United States (well Belgium
Australia Switzerland covered France
Turkey Norway Iceland Italy

A number of similar reports of earlier date will be found in the Transactions, v. 1, of the Fourth World Power Conference, London, 1952, and those of earlier conferences.

World statistics, solicited from each country and uniformly presented, on reserves, production, imports, exports, and stocks of conventional organic solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels (including coke, coal, wood, petroleum, benzol, alcohol, and natural and manufactured gas), waterpower, and electricity. Bibliography included. No. 4 (1948) contains a comprehensive table of coal reserves; coal reserves figures in subsequent numbers serve to supplement that table.

COAL


The authoritative estimate of coal resources in the United States.


A critique of the 1913 International Geological Congress estimate of world coal reserves.


A detailed description of the early history of coal mining in the United States. Includes many early maps, quotations from early documents, and tables of coal production by States and (for some States) counties, from the beginning of mining.

International Geological Congress, 12th [Toronto], 1913, The coal resources of the world—An inquiry made upon the initiative of the Executive Committee of the 12th International Geological Congress, Canada, 1913, with the assistance of Geological Surveys and mining geologists of different countries: Toronto, Morang and Co., 3 v. and atlas.

A treatise that is still of great value because of the extent and detail of its coverage. Most of the reserve estimates have been superseded by later ones.


A study and prediction of domestic coal consumption by use categories to 1970. The authors are with the Department of Mineral Economics, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.


The authoritative source of information on coal reserves in Canada. Describes in detail the occurrences of coal, and includes tables of estimated reserves and many maps showing the coal fields.


An illustrated compendium of mainly domestic statistics gathered from diverse sources and accompanied by a brief text. Sections on bituminous coal in general and in relation to other forms of energy, and on production, markets, utilization, transportation, manpower, reserves, and research. Also contains information on the National Coal Association and its affiliates, and a list of local Coal Operators Associations.


Contains much detailed information on different aspects of coal resources and on the status of surveys, and includes many maps. The U.S.S.R. is not included.


Brief summaries, limited mostly to the United States, that cover the following: Background and present status of the industries; definitions of terms, grades, and specifications; geology, mining, and transportation; technology of preparation and use; reserves, production, consumption, and foreign trade; economic data; research; and industry outlook and problems. Each report includes a short bibliography.
Detailed statistics on exploratory drilling in the United States, Canada, and Mexico are presented in 13 tables and are discussed and analyzed in the text of a report titled "Exploratory drilling in 1958" (p. 1117–1138). Thirty-one individual papers contain many maps and tables that summarize and give a wealth of detail on developments in exploration for oil and gas in all active States or areas of the United States and Canada. Much information on stratigraphy and geologic conditions revealed by drilling is included.


Summary reports on petroleum exploration throughout the free world, exclusive of the United States and Canada, during the calendar year preceding publication. Includes information on concessions, geological and geophysical surveys, exploratory and development drilling, discoveries, and production of petroleum and natural gas, with many tables and maps. The geologic settings of petroleum accumulations are described. Includes individually authored reports on Mexico, South America and the Caribbean area, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East.


Contains industry-prepared estimates of proved recoverable reserves of crude oil, natural gas liquids, and natural gas.

American Petroleum Institute, 1960, Statistical bulletin—Statistical tables relative to petroleum: New York, Am. Petroleum Inst. (Published annually; appears in April.)

Presents tables of the following for the United States for all years from 1930 through the year preceding publication (figures for the 2 years next preceding publication are given by months): Production, consumption, exports, imports, and stocks of crude oil (by region or State of origin), natural gas liquids, benzol, motor fuel, kerosene, gas, oil and distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, total fuel oil, and lubricants. Also well completions and wells producing at the end of the year, by major areas of the country.


The Commission was established October 15, 1957 to inquire into and to make recommendations concerning the "policies which will best serve the national interest in relation to the export of energy and sources of energy from Canada." The reports contain much useful basic information about crude oil and natural gas.


A range of possible values for each of several economic factors, in addition to the usual physical factors, was taken into account. Factors considered include such things as oil discovered per foot drilled, crude prices, petroleum demand, and reserve withdrawal rate.


Contains an estimate of the possible range of ultimate natural gas reserves of the United States that is higher than previous estimates because it is based on increased estimates both of ultimate petroleum reserves and of gas-oil ratios. Trends of future domestic natural-gas consumption are also discussed.


The footnotes to the tabulations of various estimates of potential crude oil (p. 11–12) and natural gas (p. 68) reserves are a good source of reference to the many estimates made in the last decade.

Oil and Gas Journal, 1959, Experts tell what is ahead for oil, other energy: Oil and Gas Journal, v. 57, no. 47 (Nov. 16), p. 136–139.

Brief comments and opinions from eight experts on future trends and developments in energy sources.

———1960a, Review-forecast section: Tulsa, Petroleum Publishing Co. (Published annually; usually appears in a late January issue.)

Includes discussion of the year's developments in domestic exploration, drilling, producing, refining, transporting, marketing, and importing of oil and gas. Many detailed tables give the number, type, and footage of wildcat and field wells by county and State; the production, number of wells, and estimated proved recoverable reserves of crude oil by field and State; supply and demand for different products by quarters; and refinery runs, exports and imports, and much other information.

———1960b, World-wide report issue: Tulsa, Petroleum Publishing Co. (Published annually; usually appears in a late December issue.)

Includes an estimate of proved petroleum reserves, a brief statement on the year's developments, amount of production and number of wells (by field), and refinery runs (by refinery) for each nation of the free world in which oil is being produced or sought.
Simpson, R. A., and Borden, R. L., 1959, A survey of
the petroleum industry in Canada, 1957 and 1958:
Ottawa, Canada Dept. Mines and Tech. Surveys, Min­
eral Resources Div., Mineral Information Bull. MR
35, 84 p.

"This survey of the petroleum industry in Canada
covers the main developments in 1957 and 1958 and
presents an interrelated review of progress in each
of the four principal sectors of the industry: explora­
tion, developments and production; transportation and
storage; petroleum processing; and marketing. His­
torical data are introduced where necessary to set
1957-58 developments in proper perspective. In
certain instances, project plans covering the next few
years are mentioned to give an indication of expected
trends for the near future." (From the preface.) The
report includes 33 tables and 7 graphs and maps.

Torrey, P. D., 1960, Can we salvage another 44 billion
barrels? Oil and Gas Jour., v. 58, no. 24 (June 13),
p. 97-102.

The article is based on continuing studies of U.S.
oil resources by the Secondary Recovery and Pressure
Maintainance Committee of the Interstate Oil Compact
Commission, of which Committee the author is chair­
man. The studies are made to determine the amount
of oil discovered in the United States and the amount
that will be recovered, and thus particular attention is
given to secondary recovery methods. The report
contains an original tabulation of United States oil
resources as of January 1, 1960, with figures on the
following for each oil-producing State: original res­
ervoir content; amount produced to January 1, 1960,
and 1959 production; proved reserves from American
Petroleum Institute data, and proved reserves from
Interstate Oil Compact Commission data; and addi­
tional resources recoverable by gas and water injec­
tion and probably recoverable by new methods (e.g.,
thermal and miscible-phase). Information on the
world distribution of known oil reserves is included.

U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1960, Petroleum and natural gas,
Bull, 585, p. 589-630.

A brief but comprehensive summary, limited mostly
to the United States. Covers the background and pres­
ent status of the industry; descriptions of the raw ma­
terials and products; the technology of exploring for,
producing, refining, transporting, and storing them;
uses of products and byproducts; reserves and pro­
duction (United States and the world); consumption,
conservation, and foreign trade; prices, costs, taxes,
tariffs, and government policies; research; and in­
dustry outlook and problems. Includes a 22-item
bibliography.

World Oil, 1960a, Forecast-review issue: Houston,
Gulf Publishing Co. (Published annually; appears in
February.)

An annual summary of developments in all phases
of the domestic petroleum industry. Includes many
tables. Similar in content to the annual Review-
Forecast Section of the Oil and Gas Journal.

1960b, International outlook issue: Houston, Gulf
Publishing Co. (Published annually; appears in August.)

A summary, by countries (including those of the
Communist bloc), of the year's developments in ex­
ploration, drilling, discoveries, reserves, production,
and other aspects of the petroleum industry in all
parts of the world.

World Petroleum Congress, 5th, 1960, Proceedings,
Section 1, Geology and Geophysics: World Petroleum
Cong., 5th, New York, 1099 p.

Includes individual reports on the future outlook for
petroleum exploration, by A. I. Levensen; on direct
oil-detection methods and geophysical methods of
prospecting for oil and gas in the Soviet Union; and
on the geology, geophysics, and oil and gas possibili­
ties of the continental shelf of the Gulf of Mexico, the
emerged and submerged Atlantic Coastal Plain and
the Appalachian area of the United States, eugeosyn­
clines in general, the platform regions of the Soviet
Union, and Brazil, Argentina, Austria, Turkey, Israel,
southern Italy, Yugoslavia, Iran, India, the northern
Sahara, French Equatorial Africa, and the Belgian
Congo. Proceedings volumes of other Sections in­
clude reports on the economics of offshore petroleum
development in the United States, by Bouwe Dykstra
(Sec. 2, paper 1); oil shale processing techniques in
Sweden (Sec. 2, paper 30); the role of petroleum in
world energy supplies (Sec. 9, paper 4); and a variety
of other subjects. Similar reports are to be found in
the Proceedings volumes of earlier World Petroleum
Congresses.

OIL SHALE

Cadman, W. H., 1948, The oil shale deposits of the world
and recent developments in their exploitation and uti­
lization, reviewed to May 1947: Inst. Petroleum Jour.,
v. 34, no. 290, p. 109-132.

A summary of the occurrence and development of
oil shale deposits in Great Britain, France, Estonia,
Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.,
Turkey, Bulgaria, Germany, Japan, Australia, New
Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India, Burma, Brazil,
and the United States.

Donnell, J. R., 1957, Preliminary report on oil shale
resources of Piceance Creek basin, northwestern

A preliminary estimate of the resources of oil
shale in the largest known deposit in the United States.

Duncan, D. C., 1958, Oil shale deposits in the United
States: Indep. Petroleum Assoc. America Monthly,
v. 29, no. 4, p. 25-49.

A summary of the resources of the higher grade
oil shale deposits of the United States.

Guthrie, Boyd, and Klosky, Simon, 1951, The oil shale
industries of Europe: U.S. Bur. Mines Rept. Inv. 4776,
73 p.

Details of the occurrence, resources, mining, re­
torting, and refining of oil shale and shale oil in
Scotland, France, Sweden, Spain, Germany, and
Estonia.

A short report on prospects, technology, and resources of oil shale in the United States. The authors are officials of the Union Oil Co. of California, which has constructed and operated a large pilot plant to process oil shale.


Proceedings of the First and Second Oil Shale and Cannel Coal Conferences, organized by The Institute of Petroleum and held in Glasgow in 1938 and 1950. Eighty-five reports describe many oil shale and cannel coal deposits throughout the world, and the technology of their mining, testing, and utilization. Includes the only substantial English-language description of some deposits.


Contains results of analyses of organic matter and selected chemical constituents of many black shale deposits in the United States.


A brief summary of the history, properties, occurrence, mining, crushing, retorting, refining, resources, and other facets of oil shale in the United States. The bibliography lists many reports describing the work of the U.S. Bureau of Mines in this field.

ELECTRICITY AND NUCLEAR ENERGY


Industry predictions, to 1975, of residential, industrial, commercial, other, and total electricity sales, as well as new-capacity additions, utility capital spending, output, peak load, capability, and construction expenditures of the electric power industry in the United States.


A detailed report on the status of civilian nuclear power facilities in the United States, including reports on the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's 10-year program of civilian power reactor development; the characteristics of eight types of civilian power reactors, with information on the existing or planned examples of each type; a list and table of characteristics of civilian nuclear power reactor projects built or planned, and a map of their locations.


"In the present review an attempt has been made to obtain an approximate idea of the world situation with respect to the requirements and supply of fossil fuels, and of whether nuclear energy from uranium and thorium will be able to replace that from the fossil fuels as the latter approach their inevitable exhaustion." (From author's abstract.)

Employs the technique of approximating trends of future mineral production by equating ultimate cumulative production to the area below a production curve drawn on a graph of annual production versus years.


Includes a general review of the industry in 1958-59; an outline of its development in 1948-58; 1959-64 forecasts of plant, output, exchange, consumption, cost and prices, investment, and manpower; and 1955, 1965, and 1975 forecasts by countries of installed thermal and hydro capacity and production, as well as a discussion of the economics and future prospects of nuclear energy. Statistical annexes totaling 119 pages cover many aspects of the subject, including trends of electricity consumption compared with that of other forms of energy; the present status of nuclear plants in western Europe; and electricity capacity, production, and consumption (by type), by countries, for each year from 1948 through 1959.


Reviews of present domestic status and technology. Include discussions of past production and uses, geology, ore production and refining, present uses, reserves, prices and costs, government policies, research, outlook and problems, and short bibliographies for each material.


A projection of the Nation's total energy position, the prospective economic relations that may develop among energy sources, and the role of nuclear energy.


A detailed source of worldwide data on the techniques and costs of nuclear power. Includes a report (p. 395-407) on the need for atomic energy in underdeveloped countries (with summary tables of fossil-fuel and waterpower resources of the world), and 24 papers under the general heading, "The future of
nuclear power," including individual reports on nuclear power development and requirements in:

- Canada
- India
- Poland
- Pakistan
- France
- Federal Republic of Germany
- Republic of China
- Portugal
- U.S.S.R.
- United Kingdom
- Japan
- The Netherlands
- United States
- The Netherlands


Contains 103 reports on reserves, prospecting, mining, geochemistry, mineralogy, geology, and origin of deposits of uranium and thorium throughout the world.


Contains information on many aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, including a forecast of the growth of domestic nuclear-fueled electric generating capacity (p. 8–30), a discussion of the role of energy in the growth of industrial economies (p. 43–58), and a forecast of the effects of the impact of atomic energy on the domestic coal, oil, and natural gas industries from the viewpoint of both government (p. 68–89) and private industry (p. 89–105).


Contains estimates of electric power load on the major systems (Class I and smaller systems supplied therefrom) at 5-year intervals.


Presents tables of installed waterpower capacity for the United States and the world as a whole for 14 selected years during 1920–54; capacity, plant factor, potential waterpower at ordinary minimum and at mean flow (100 percent efficiency) at the end of 1944 for all countries of the world; and potential waterpower of the United States by States. This report is a widely cited source of information on the waterpower resources of the world.

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