H. WILLIAM MENARD NOMINATION

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

THE NOMINATION OF DR. H. WILLIAM MENARD TO BE DIRECTOR, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MARCH 17, 1978

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NOMINATION OF DR. H. WILLIAM MENARD TO BE DIRECTOR, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1978

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:15 a.m., in room 3110, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, presiding.

Present: Senators Jackson and Hansen.

Also present: Grenville Garside, staff director and counsel.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY M. JACKSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

Today's hearing is to consider the President's nomination of Dr. H. William Menard to be the Director of the Geological Survey. If confirmed by the Senate, Dr. Menard would bring to this post a distinguished record in marine geology.

Since 1956, he has been a professor of geology at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

The Geological Survey is playing an increasingly important role in the management of vital national resources. Its scientific and technical expertise is indispensable to the identification and evaluation of energy and mineral resources. Its work in the area of data collection and analysis provide the basis for critical decisions affecting the nature of our environment.

Dr. Menard would be responsible not only for directing the Geological Survey but also for maintaining its independence and objectivity. The Survey has a long tradition of excellence. It has approached its assigned missions with a high degree of professionalism. Hopefully, Dr. Menard will build on this record and these traditions as the Survey meets its growing responsibilities.

Dr. Menard, we're delighted to welcome you to the committee this morning and look forward to your testimony. Secretary Davenport, I believe, will have some opening comments to present Dr. Menard to the committee at this time.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOAN DAVENPORT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Ms. DAVENPORT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am very pleased to be here this morning to introduce President Carter's candidate for directorship of the U.S. Geological Survey,

Dr. H. William Menard. Dr. Menard comes highly recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. The Academy conducted a nationwide search for individuals suitable for the candidacy for this important position.

The criteria which the Academy used were recognized nationally and internationally for outstanding ability, integrity and broad interest as an earth scientist, administrative competence, understanding and appreciation of the missions of the U.S. Geological Survey and its potential relationship to national needs and priorities.

And, leadership abilities to articulate effectively to Government and lay people the geological needs of the country and to inspire professional colleagues to serve national interests.

In recommending Dr. Menard, the president of the National Academy commented:

> He is really one of the premier earth scientists of the United States, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a world-renowned figure in geology. He has a profound insight into the relationships of mineral resources beneath us as the quality of our civilization.

Dr. Menard's vitae indicates a wide variety of experience, which well suits him, to lead the U.S. Geological Survey into its second century of service to the Nation. He is a scientist who has deeply explored the relationship between earth sciences and the problems facing society in the production and use of minerals.

He is well aware of both the environmental problems associated with the production of minerals and this country's need for those minerals to sustain its economic growth and its economic viability. We believe he is a man of science, he is a man of vision, and he is a man of vigor.

We believe he will provide strong leadership for the Survey as it takes increased responsibilities in its second century of existence.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Madam Secretary.

Dr. Menard, before making your statement, we have a rule in connection with confirmation proceedings requiring that all the nominees be sworn. It is not directed to you but applies to all. So, would you stand and raise your right hand, please?

[Whereupon, Dr. H. William Menard was duly sworn by the chairman.]

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Menard, again, I want to welcome you. I must say that I'm very impressed with your outstanding professional qualifications; I think you can bring continuing professionalism to the Survey, and I know you have some comments you wish to make at this time.

STATEMENT OF DR. H. WILLIAM MENARD, NOMINEE TO BE DIRECTOR, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Dr. MENARD. Thank you, Senator, for your kind expressions. I do have some comments.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished Senators, it is an honor to appear before you as the President's nominee for Director of the U.S. Geological Survey. My nomination has been unusual in the sense that, unlike eight of the nine previous Directors, I am not a member of the Survey, itself.

However, I assure you that I share the universal view that the Survey is one of the greatest scientific agencies in the Government and, indeed, in the world. Likewise, I assure you that, if confirmed, I shall be as devoted and diligent to protect and enhance the legitimate interests of the Survey as were those Directors who matured within it.

At the same time, I shall be as concerned as they were that the Geological Survey shall continue to serve the Nation's needs for reliable, credible, scientific information of the highest quality. I believe that these needs are growing rapidly because of the increasing difficulties we encounter in finding adequate resources while protecting the environment, a view that has been expressed here by several people already.

If confirmed, I shall be the 10th Director and shall serve in the 100th year of an organization that is characteristically vigorous rather than venerable. I hope to lead the Survey into a century that will outshine the first. The Survey is not an organization that does science for science's sake but it cannot fulfill its mission of service unless it is staffed by the best scientists and they cannot be the best unless they sometimes pursue knowledge wherever it leads.

For example, it is science at its limits that allows us to hope we can predict earthquakes. Thus, it is important to the Survey's mission that the earth sciences have just entered a golden age brought on by the unifying theory called "plate tectonics."

The new technology of satellites and computers is enabling us to develop these great scientific advances and at the same time to enhance enormously our ability to serve the Nation.

If the Geological Survey is to serve the Nation best, it will need some of the best young scientists in the Nation. Fortunately, these young men and women are challenged by the problems of resources and the environment and I believe that we can attract them to careers of service through science.

As to my qualifications to be the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, my education, service, career, achievements and finances have been bared for your inspection. The procedure does credit to the openness of our form of government but offers little scope for elaboration on my part. Instead, please allow me to answer any questions about my background which may remain.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. First, Dr. Menard, I have some boilerplate questions that we ask of all the nominees. Will you be available to appear before this committee and other congressional committees to represent departmental positions and respond to issues of concern to Congress?

Dr. MENARD. I will be available.

The CHAIRMAN. Your financial statement has been submitted to the committee. Our rules require that this statement be made public unless the committee decides that special circumstances justify an exception. Do you have any objection to the publication of your financial statement?

Dr. MENARD. No, Senator. I do not have any objection to the publication. I accepted the nomination with the understanding that it might be published, not that it would necessarily be.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you aware of any personal holding, investment or interest which could constitute a conflict of interest or create the appearance of such a conflict should you be confirmed and assume the office to which you have been nominated by the President?

Now we have—and we have your holdings. We have a letter from Mr. Lipshutz and the divestments you're going to make.

[The letter follows:]

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., March 15, 1978.

Mr. HENRY W. MENARD, Jr.,
Director-Designate, U.S. Geological Survey,
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Dear MR. MENARD: I acknowledge receipt of your Response to the Outline of Information Requested of Prospective Nominees. I also acknowledge receipt of your letter of commitment to the President and congratulate you on your pending appointment as Director, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

You indicate in your submission that you are a Professor at the University of California and intend to take an unpaid leave of absence from the University upon your confirmation as Director of the U.S. Geological Survey. Under the Carter-Mondale Guidelines on Conflicts of Interest your retention of a professorship in a leave of absence status is entirely appropriate. In view of your continuing relationship with the University of Californa, however, this disqualification should continue throughout your period of government service, unless you completely sever your relationship with the University at some future date. I remind you, however, that pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 208(a), you should disqualify yourself from acting on any particular matter affecting the interests of organizations you have served for financial gain in the 12 months prior to taking office. This disqualification should be for such limited period of time as you, in your discretion, determine necessary to remove the appearance of the possibility of prejudice on your part.

You also indicate that you have an interest in the University of California retirement plan and that you will continue to make payments into this plan while you are on leave of absence. I understand that you will receive no disbursement from the University of California into your retirement plan while you are employed at the Department of Interior. Your participation in an established retirement fund of this sort is permissible under the applicable federal statutes.

Your submission notes that you have a substantial portfolio of securities. In addition, your wife has stock interests in several companies. As you know, the Carter-Mondale Guidelines on Conflicts of Interest impute the interests and assets of one spouse to the other. Accordingly, as Director of the U.S. Geolgical Survey, you must disqualify yourself to act on any particular matter, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 208(a), which would affect the interests of any of the companies in which you or your wife hold a security or other form of financial interest.

You advise in your submission that your wife is unemployed. Should she decide to accept employment while you are at the Department of Interior, you should disqualify yourself to act on any particular matter which would affect her employer.

Based on our review of the materials submitted by you and assuming you take the actions you have indicated you will take and those that are suggested in this letter, it appears that you will have complied with the Carter-Mondale Guidelines on Conflicts of Interest.

I wish you every success in the undertaking you are about to assume in the inteerst of the people of the United States.

Sincerely,

ROBERT J. LIPSHUTZ,
Counsel to the President.

Dr. MENARD. I believe, at this time, myself, to a small extent, to a larger extent, my wife, have some holdings which would clearly put me in a conflict of interest and would doubtfully put me in a conflict of interest. It is our intention to divest ourselves of these holdings within a matter of months if I am confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN. Right. And we have those that are available to us, to the committee. In view of your relationships over a long period of time in connection with the University of California, which, I gather, you will be on leave. Is that correct?

Dr. MENARD. That is correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would suggest that you may want to issue a memo to your staff so that any matter coming up to your office, they would be advised that you would disqualify yourself as it pertains to any grants or other matters that the University of California might be involved in.

I would think that would be the wise course in order to properly protect you from even an appearance of any possible conflict. Would you be agreeable to that?

Dr. MENARD. I would be agreeable. I have wondered, a little, what approach to take. And I shall follow that one. I certainly don't believe that university professors are wholly free from bias.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, our staff, Mr. Garside, will be happy to work with your people. It is for your own protection. If something happens later, they'd say you signed off on this and that, pertaining to the University of California in which they had an interest or might benefit from some Federal action.

Inasmuch as you're on leave, I would think that that kind of an arrangement would be in your best interests and in the best interests of the Government. I had a very fine talk with you, Dr. Menard, in the office, and I must say that I was deeply impressed with your very fine professional background.

Coupled with what I perceive to be a great sense of integrity and honor about these matters, you can go out and do an outstanding and professional job and to do it with intellectual honesty. There are so many charges and countercharges floating around about do we have this, or, is it not true that such and such resources are available and the extent of those resources, people don't know what to believe.

In the last analysis, we have to defend people with your background and with your integrity to come up with the honest answers that we need to have, and I believe you meet all of those qualifications. I might make just one observation here. I hope you will give special attention to the exploration program and the national petroleum reserve in Alaska.

There have been some budget cuts in this program which we feel are wrong. The committee, I'm not going to say on a bipartisan basis, feels very strongly that we should pursue these exploration programs vigorously to find out what is really in that reserve; always, of course, respecting environmental considerations, and so on.

And, I would hope that you would be able to do that.

Dr. MENARD. Realizing that this was one of the most important missions the Geological Survey has at the present, and since it is a new one, I have already visited our Conservation Division in Menlo Park and looked over the data in the region. I'm trying to familiarize myself with the geology and with our drilling strategy. And I will pay a great deal of attention to what is going on out there.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one other matter I wanted to mention. The General Accounting Office recently completed a draft report to

Congress concerning Computerized Resources Information Bank (CRIB), in the Geological Survey and the Materials Availability System in the Bureau of Mines.

GAO's findings were critical of what was termed, "Lack of effective Department oversight of the two programs." The committee is concerned since both of those programs offer great promise as a result of jointly providing, among other benefits, economic analysis of the effects of environmental or land withdrawal legislation.

We believe that an objective analysis by the Department of the Interior has long been needed to the minerals availability area. And, fortunately, as a GAO report indicates, these systems are not living up to their potential for fulfilling this need.

Secretary Andrus has been informed of the committee's concern in this matter in bringing about adequate coordination of these two systems and an increase of $450,000 in the Survey's fiscal year 1979 budget request has been recommended by this committee for that particular purpose.

Would you care to comment on this?

Dr. MENARD. Well, I'm not totally unaware of the system. That is not in the Geological Survey. The system in the Geological Survey, I've begun to get some familiarity with. My own experiences with setting up computer information systems for the kinds of data with oceanography, and so forth, that there is a troubled period in which you are trying to get the system to operate in which you can see the promise is there.

If you put in enough resources to get it going properly, why, then, it would yield; it would satisfy the hopes that you originally had. I don't actually know the situation. I hope it is the problem here that it is just in a transitional stage.

Certainly, the system offers great promise for the very purposes that you mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not familiar with the system as it pertains to the Bureau of Mines, I take it?

Dr. MENARD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we will appreciate your help and cooperation in this.

Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I have had the pleasure and privilege of visiting with Dr. Menard earlier, and I share your belief that he is eminently qualified for the important post he proposes to assume. I would like to add that just in order to keep my conscience clear, Doctor, that my feeling is that we have gone overboard in imposing the requirement that people make declarations of many things, including their financial matters.

I shall not ask that your financial statement be published. I think that the Government expects too much of those it calls upon to serve. I don't imply anything by that, but as one who thought that the ethics bill went too far, I would be less than honest with you if I didn't express by personal feeling on that matter.

I might note, parenthetically, I think that happens to reflect also the opinions of at least one other Senator on this committee. I think Senator Hatfield, on several occasions, has made a similar observation. I look forward to your assuming the important post to which the President has nominated you and you shall have my support.

Senator McClure of Idaho, a very interested member of this committee who was unable to be here this morning, asked me to put this question to you, sir.

The Forest Service and the BLM are currently examining roadless areas for suitability as wilderness. This Forest Service land is rather primitive in the sense that earlier lands examined under the Wilderness Act of 1964, the National Forest roadless areas are some 67 million acres.

How can the USGS adequately assess—how can it adequately assess, in a timely manner, the minimal potential of these lands prior to Congress expected action on this in 1979?

And he has a corollary question. What additional funding will be required to meet the examination effort?

Dr. MENARD. Well, sir, once again I do not feel fully cognizant of all the aspects of the question. The rate at which one can do geological mapping is firmly established. The Geological Survey has people who are among the best in the world, if not the best in the world, to look at exactly that sort of thing.

They are certainly all gainfully at work now trying to meet their requirements for new information on minerals and geological and typographic mapping, and so on. My general feeling, without having the information, is if a speedup is needed, probably it is going to take some additional—either more money or more people.

Fortunately, we are now reaching the point where the use of the new computer technology, as the satellite information, may enable us to do things more rapidly. And, certainly will enable us to do things more rapidly than in the past. We are, again, in a transitional stage.

If you pick the right place, we can give you remarkable information almost instantly. But in areas where we haven't worked, we can't.

Senator HANSEN. I have one other question.

I think it was announced, not too long ago, that the new USGS maps, or the Coastal Geodetic Survey—I forgot which—are going to be printed with all measurements in the metric system. I can appreciate, on the one hand. the obvious advantages this would hold for members of the scientific community who coordinate with international friends, and so forth.

But, I am also struck with the fact that much of the West, much of the so-called public lands, has been measured according to the Jeffersonian system. And all of the records, I think most of the records in the West—and I'm not certain—but every bit of the East has followed that innovative system that I think Mr. Jefferson is generally given credit for bringing into being.

It occurs to me that to try to convert our mapping in this country from that system to the metric system would entail a whale of a lot of expense and confusion, and everything else.

We measure a map according to the meridian and township and the section and quarter section. Would you mind commenting on the difficulties that you see are reasons for changing the system if you believe those are persuasive?

Dr. MENARD. No, sir. I should say in my professional life, we measure by latitude and longitude because we're out there on the ocean. So I don't know one way or the other. I don't know how the Geological Survey happened to start converting over to metric at this time.

I assume it was because of the general sweep in the Nation and the implication that we're going to go metric all over. I find reading the survey reports in which the distances are given in the English system or the American system, and in parentheses, in metric, or vice versa, are awfully ponderous and I don't like it.

As far as the maps go, in the areas where we are computerized, we can practically give you individual maps. If you want them in metric, all right. If you would prefer them in the English system, all right. It would cost more to do that but not so very much.

I will look into why we went into metric and what the demand is. We are trying to produce a product that people want to use; not one with double signs.

Senator HANSEN. I was not thinking about the ability of the scientific community, of which you are a very important part, being able to do it and make the comparisons. But, more importantly, the difficulties that seems to me to flow from a requirement that all of the records, in county courthouses, the lots, and everying, be changed over and inherit opportunity for error to creep in, not that it couldn't be done.

It just seems to me as though it would be placing a whale of a burden on the State and country courthouse by asking that that switch be made. Would you think that that would be easily done or would it pose problems?

Dr. MENARD. I am sure, from the universal record of what happens when people change one kind of number into another kind of number, that errors would creep in and you would have to make a lot of checks. Whether the difficulty is worth it, I don't know about how these local number jugglers operate. There are always mistakes.

Senator HANSEN. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Menard, there are many areas where your expertise will be invaluable. I think the pending legislation, it is clear that ocean mining will be imminent. I want to mention that because your work in oceanography, I think, will be of invaluable aid as we approach this new environment of development.

Do you wish to comment on that at all?

Dr. MENARD. I hope, Senator, that my experience will be of some use. I arranged by first manganese nodule in 1950 and I think I wrote my first paper about the potential of mining the sea floor in about 1955. I wrote my last paper on mining the sea floor last week; that is, I published it last week.

So, I have had a sustained interest in this matter. And clearly, a good deal of information about it. The potentials for offshore oil and gas is so obvious now. It wasn't 25 years ago. And the potential of the deep-sea floor, we will take a great deal of interest in that, I'm sure.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I hope the statesmen, diplomats and politicians can resolve their problems of the sea. If we can, I think your job will be made a lot easier. That is something this committee has been involved with for a long time.

Ambassador Richardson, as you know, is trying in a rather frustrating way, unfortunately, to get some resolutions to this problem. It looks like, from an international standpoint, we are some distance away. The other observation I want to make is I mentioned to you, when you talked to my office, it seems to me that the survey can be an important asset in our foreign policy.

I mentioned, in my recent trip to China, I'm going to recommend, at least to the administration, that you and your people help us in determining what the potential is in those areas of the world which, I think, have a lot to do with our own plans here in the United States and our overall planning in connection with our energy needs. I must say that with your expertise and savvy, and so on, your role can go well beyond merely the Department of Interior as an Interior Agency within the 50 States, is what I'm getting at.

This is an asset that I think we should exploit to the benefit, not only of our people, but of our friends around the world because, energy is an international matter. It is not confined just to our own country.

I want to thank you very much. We are very proud of the nomination. As soon as we get a quorum, you will be confirmed.

Dr. MENARD. Thank you very much, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 9:40 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

Biographical Sketch and Financial Statement of the Nominee

Biography of Henry William Menard, Jr.

Born in Fresno, California, December 10, 1920. Lived in Los Angeles until registering in 1938 at California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. Graduated in 1942 with a B.S. in Geology. Having volunteered immediately after Pearl Harbor, and being commissioned in the spring, went on active duty a few days after graduation.

Served as a photo interpreter and air intelligence officer in the South Pacific, England for the invasion preparations, back to the Pacific as chief photo interpreter for the fast carrier striking force. Emerged a Lieutenant with a bronze star medal, individual navy commendation ribbon, seven other ribbons, and six combat stars. Remained in the USNR for some years.

Returned in 1946 to Caltech, married Gifford Merrill, received M.S. in 1947. Worked for five months for Amerada Oil Company doing field mapping in Utah. Registered at Harvard University in fall and received PhD in Geology in 1949.

Entered employment with the Navy Electronics Laboratory (NEL) in San Diego as a marine geologist in 1949. Moved to present position with Scripps Institution of Oceanography in 1955. Meanwhile, with permission of the Director of NEL, founded a partnership called Geological Diving Consultants (GDC) which did underwater mapping for all major oil companies off the coast of California on weekends. Made more than 1000 logged aqua-lung dives for geological purposes between 1955 and 1956. Resigned from GDC to increase freedom as an independent consultant in 1956. Consultant on deep sea cable locations for American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Cable and Wireless Ltd., and the Canadian equivalent.

At NEL and Scripps, from 1949 to 1977, participated in 20 deep sea oceanographic expeditions, sometimes as geologist, but almost always as scientist in charge, organizer, director, and manager. Expeditions all over the Pacific and once across the Atlantic.

Scientific activities resulted in 97 scientific papers, including four books, two of which have been translated into Russan. Also edited two collections of reprints. One of the most widely cited of American geologists in scientific literature.

Scientific research has been rewarded with the following: election to the National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and to the California Academy of Sciences; a Guggenheim Fellowship; an Overseas Fellowship from Churchill College, in Cambridge University; the Shepard Medal of the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists; and invitations to lectures at universities of Cambridge, London, Oxford, Edinburgh, Leeds, Newcastle, Durham, New Mexico, Alaska, Yale, Harvard, Case-Western, Chicago, Northwestern, Illinois, Oregon, Washington, Stanford, California, and Caletch. Also Emmons Lecturer of the Colorado Scientific Society.

Member of advisory committees for Caltech, Woods Hole, Australian National University, and the Oceanographer of the U.S. Navy.

In 1965–66 served as a Technical Advisor, GS–18, in the Office of Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President, responsible for marine science and much of atmospheric and solid earth science. These broadening concerns continued and led to a book on the sociology of science, and later to a popular book on the nature of an oceanographic expedition.

In 1969, participated in a National Academy of Sciences study on the environmental impact of a proposed Everglades Jetport. Followed by a similar summer study in 1970 about a proposed extension of Kennedy Airport. Member of the White House-appointed panel to study the Santa Barbara oil spill. In the same vein, member of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Committee on Science

and Public Policy for three years, and later member of the Commission on Natural Resources (continuing now). Chairman of an NAS committee to advise the Council on Environmental Quality on the probable impact of developing offshore oil, 1974. Became familiar with the social and economic aspects of environmental impact. Troubled by lack of good predictions or even estimates of quantity of undiscovered oil and gas, developed a new method, by modeling random drilling with a computer, to estimate undiscovered oil and gas, and the efficiency of the system of discovery. Published in Science. Invited to lecture as far away as Indonesia on subject.

Long interested in marine resources because professorship is in Institute of Marine Resources. Pioneered in modern study of manganese nodlues in 1950's. Most recently discovered generally accepted estimates of quantities of metals on sea floor based on erroneous concepts.

Member of professional societies: Geological Society of America, American Geophysical Union, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and several others. Registered Geologist, State of California.

Biographical listings in Who's Who in America, World Who's Who in Science, American Men and Women of Science, Blue Book (British), and the Encyclopedia Britanica.

Hobbies: mountain hiking, swimming, reading history, writing fiction.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Provide a complete, current financial net worth statement which itemizes in detail all assets (including bank accounts, real estate, securities, trusts, investments, and other financial holdings) and all liabilities (including debts, mortgages, loans, and other financial obligations) of yourself, your spouse, and other immediate members of your household.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand and in banks	191,900 —	Notes payable to banks—secured	
(1) U.S. Government securities—add schedule	150,000 —	Notes payable to banks—unsecured	
(2) Listed securities—add schedule	331,708 —	Notes payable to relatives	
Unlisted securities—add schedule		Notes payable to others	
Accounts and notes receivable:		Accounts payable	
Due from relatives and friends		Unpaid income tax	150,000 —
Due from others	6,200 —	Other unpaid tax and interest	
(3) Real estate interests, including mortgages—add schedule	400,000 —	Real estate mortgages payable—add schedule	144,300 (4.
Personal property	37,000 —	Chattel mortgages and other liens payable	
Life insurance—cash value		Other debts—itemize:	
Other assets—itemize:		Building contract	20,000 —
Vested interest in retirement fund	42,100 —		
		CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	
		As endorser, comaker or guarantor	
		On leases or contracts	
		Legal Claims	
		Other	
		Total liabilities	314,300 —
Total assets	1,158,908 —	Net worth	843,608 —

(1) $100,000 U.S. Treasury, 20 July '78
50,000 " " 20 April '78

(2) see attachment

(3) 7337-39 Eads Ave., La Jolla — $140,000 —
7948 Roseland Dr., " " 260,000 —

(4) La Jolla Federal Savings and Loan — $54,874
Bank of America 89,426

1. List sources, amounts and dates of all anticipated receipts from deferred income arrangements, stock options, uncompleted contracts and other future benefits which you expect to derive from previous business relationships, professional services and firm memberships or from former employers, clients, and customers.

I have four older books in print that may yield $1000/yr.
In addition I have just edited a book for W.H. Freeman & Co. that, perhaps, may yield $2000-4000/yr for a while.

2. Are any assets pledged? (Add schedule.)

No.

3. Are you currently a party to any legal action?

No.

4. Have you ever declared bankruptcy?

No.

State of California
County of San Diego) ss

AFFIDAVIT

, being duly sworn, hereby states that he/she has read and signed the foregoing Financial Statement and that the information provided therein is, to the best of his/her knowledge and belief, current, accurate, and complete.

H. William Menard

Subscribe and sworn before me this 3rd day of February, 19 78

Marion R. Scott
Notary Public

OFFICIAL SEAL
MARION R. SCOTT
NOTARY PUBLIC - CALIFORNIA
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
My Comm. Expires JUN 19, 1978

7650 Girard Ave., La Jolla, CA 92037

Attachment (2)
Listed securities held separately or jointly by H. William and Gifford M. Menard

Values, unless otherwise indicated, as of 10 Dec. 1977.

59	American Brands	2603	
43	American Cyanamid	1118	
506 ~~206~~	American Telephone	~~12128~~ 30,083	(25 Jan '78)
59	Armco Steel	1586	
100	Atlantic Richfield	4913	
59	Chesapeake and Ohio	1888	
113	CPC International	5283	
77	Exxon	3561	
101	Firestone Tire	1566	
100	Florida Power and Light	2675	
73	General Foods	2373	
37	General Motors	2313	
40	Long Island Lighting	755	
40	Mobile Oil	2520	
400	National Gypsym	6450	
20	Niagara Mohawk Power	315	
121	Norfolk and Western	3086	
500	Potomac Electric Power	8000	
500	Public Service Colorado	9375	
~~1000~~	~~Rohr Industries~~	~~7375~~ e,	
320	San Diego Gasand El.	4960	
300	Middle So. Utilities	5418	(25 Jan 78)
200	Municipal Investment Trust Fund	205,006	(25 Jan 78)

Prefered stocks

7	General Motors	499
37	General Telephone, Fla.	583
37	Pacific Gas and El.	614
7	Public Service El. and G.	350
17	Niagara Mohawk Power	655
18	Celanese Corp.	914
		331,708

STATEMENT FOR COMPLETION BY PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES

Name: MENARD (LAST) H(enry) (FIRST) William (OTHER)

Position to which nominated: Director, U.S. Geological Survey Date of nomination:

Date of birth: 10 (DAY) 12 (MONTH) 1920 (YEAR) Place of birth: Fresno, California

Marital status: Married Full name of spouse: Gifford Merrill MENARD

Name and ages of children:

Andrew Ogden MENARD	29
Elizabeth Merrill MENARD	27
Dorothy Merrill MENARD	25

Education:

Institution	Dates attended	Degrees received	Dates of degrees
Calif. Inst. Technology	1938-42	B.S.	1942
Calif. Inst. Technology	1946-47	M.S.	1947
Harvard University	1948-49	Ph.D.	1949

Honors and awards: List below all scholarships, fellowships, honorary degrees, military medals, honorary society memberships, and any other special recognitions for outstanding service or achievement.

Bronze Star Medal, Navy Commendation Ribbon; Teaching Fellow, Cal Tech and Harvard and Woods Hole Ocean. Inst.; Guggenheim Fellow; Overseas Fellow, Churchill College, Cambridge Univ.; Member National Academy Sciences; Am. Academy Arts and Sciences; Shepard Medal of Soc. Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists.

Memberships: List below all memberships and offices held in professional, fraternal, business, scholarly, civic, charitable and other organizations.

Organization	Office held (if any)	Dates
National Academy Sciences	-	1968 - date
Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sciences	-	1948? - date
Geological Soc. America	-	1948? - date
Amer. Assoc. Petroleum Geologists	-	1948? - date
Amer. Geophysical Union	-	1952? - date
Royal Astronomical Soc.	-	1972? - date
Cosmos Club	-	1966 - date
Explorers Club	-	1975 - date
Federation Amer. Scientists	-	1970 - date
Authors Guild	-	1970 - date
Amer. Academy Arts Sciences	-	1975 - date

Employment record: List below all positions held since college, including the title and description of job, name of employer, location, and dates.

1942-46 U.S. Navy, Ensign to Lt., Photo Interpretation, Pacific & European Areas

1946-49 Graduate schools, with temporary employment as a geologist with So. Calif. Edison Co. (3 months) and Amerada Oil Co. (5 months).

1949-55 Marine geologist, U.S. Navy Electronics Lab., San Diego, Calif.

(1953-56) President, director and diving geologist, Geological Diving Consultants, Inc., San Diego, CA (A collaterial activity during leave and with the permission of the Director U.S.N.E.L.)

1956-date Associate Professor to Professor, and sometimes acting director, Institute of Marine Resources, and Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Univ. of Calif., La Jolla, CA

(1965-66) Technical Assistant (GS-18) (for oceanography and geology) Office of Science and Technology, Exec. Office President, Washington, D.C.

(See attached biography for additional information).

Government experience: List any experience in or direct association with Federal, State, or local governments, including any advisory, consultative, honorary or other part-time service or positions.

In addition to those listed under employment, I have frequently been a consultant to the Federal government through committees of the National Academy of Sciences, I have also advised the Office of Technology Assessment, the National Science Foundation and the Navy directly.

Published writings: List the titles, publishers and dates of any books, articles, or reports you have written.

See attached bibliography of about 100 publications including four books.

Qualifications: State fully your qualifications to serve in the position to which you have been named. (attach sheet)

Future employment relationships:

1. Indicate whether you will sever all connections with your present employer, business firm, association or organization if you are confirmed by the Senate.

I shall be on a leave of absence without pay as is customary with the University of California.

2. As far as can be foreseen, state whether you have any plans after completing government service to resume employment, affiliation or practice with your current or any previous employer, business firm, association or organization.

See above

3. Has anybody made you a commitment to a job after you leave government?

See above

4. Do you expect to serve the full term for which you have been appointed?

Yes, although there is no specified term

Potential conflicts of interest:

1. Describe any financial arrangements or deferred compensation agreements or other continuing dealings with business associates, clients or customers who will be affected by policies which you will influence in the position to which you have been nominated.

None

2. List any investments, obligations, liabilities, or other relationships which might involve potential conflicts of interest with the position to which you have been nominated.

My wife and I have minor holdings of oil company common stocks.

3. Describe any business relationship, dealing or financial transaction (other than tax-paying) which you have had during the last 10 years with the Federal Government, whether for yourself or relatives, on behalf of a client, or acting as an agent, that might in any way constitute or result in a possible conflict of interest with the position to which you have been nominated.

None

4. List and describe any lobbying activity during the past 10 years in which you have engaged for the purpose of directly or indirectly influencing the passage, defeat or modification of any legislation at the national level of government or for the purpose of affecting the administration and execution of national law or public policy.

During the years 1975-76 I provided depositions as an expert witness in an action of the State of California vs. the Department of the Interior, i.e.

People v. Kleppe et al.
50041335-LA75CV2203

which was dismissed on 19 July 1976. It was concerned with the adequacy of environmental impact statements.

5. Explain how you will resolve any potential conflict of interest that may be disclosed by your responses to the above items.

I expect to sell the oil stocks.

80-597-b U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Qualifications:

The U.S. Geological Survey consists of a large group of professional scientists of the highest quality and reputation. The Director has been and should be a scientist of stature whom these professionals will respect and follow. I have been recommended for the position by the National Academy of Sciences. My qualifications include a doctorate in geology, and I am a professor of geology. In addition, I am a registered professional geologist, and have been a consultant to government, universities and large corporations. I have published about a hundred professional articles and books, based on original research, which are widely cited by other scientists. My efforts have been rewarded by election to the National Academy of Sciences and other honorific societies and by awards of fellowships and prizes.

It might be questioned whether the career of a prospective Director has been narrowly focussed or whether it has been broad enough so his leadership will be in directions that are important and useful for the nation. As to this, my career for about fifteen years concentrated on the exploration of the deep sea on oceanographic expeditions. My scientific reputation derives largely from this type of research which still continues. However, in 1965-66 I served a year in the Office of Science and Technology and became concerned with the sociology of science, governmental institutions for science, and environmental versus resource problems. Since then I have participated in many environmental and resource studies and have been a member of the Committee on Science and Public Policy and also the Commission on Natural Resources of the National Academy of Sciences. I have also published a book, "Science, Growth and Change," that analyzes both scientific careers, in sociological terms, and the factors that influence the growth of federal scientific agencies including the USGS. In another book, "Geology, Resources and Society," I have attempted to relate geological education to the basic problems of resource depletion, environmental preservation and geological hazards. I have also published research papers on oil exploration and deep sea mineral resources.

Another question is whether a prospective Director is experienced at, or capable of, managing a large organization. I have no such experience. I have studied organizational history and management, however, and I have been offered managerial jobs including, a decade ago, a position as Assistant Director of the USGS. I am familiar with the management of small, complex organizations. I have organized and led numerous multi-ship, multi-institution, and multi-national oceanographic expeditions. I conceived and co-organized a highly successful business doing underwater geology. I also developed and led a group that produced one of the first computerized data-management systems for marine geophysical observations.

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