The first steps using mathematics, mainly statistics, in geology in the early 1950's have been followed by active work since 1966. Since this time separate research groups have been formed, working on a great variety of different problems, such as:

(1) Coding, storage, and retrieval of: borehole data on brown coal and ore deposits, field observations and geochemical analyses; application of edge-punched cards and other special manual tools.

(2) Assessment of coal, bauxite, hydrocarbon, and other resources; dynamic groundwater balance; methods of automatic map plotting, trend-surface, and smoothing techniques; searching the optimal location system of boreholes to reduce mining risk.

(3) Petrographical division of monotonous sections by statistical tests, direct correlation techniques, and forecasts as to possible continuation of profiles.

(4) Automatic processing of geologic documentation; retrieval of titles; information content of verbal geologic descriptions.

(5) Automatic evaluation of laboratory measurements, e.g., x-ray phase analyses; geometry and statistical characterization of fossils; exact classification methods.

(6) Computer modelling of: geologic space rockbodies, genetic processes resulting in spatial distribution of ore deposits and petroleum resources, mining activities, etc.; decision making.

At present Hungarian geologists use digital computers such as the electric analog URAL-2, ELLIOTT-803B, GIER, and similar models.

Two 1-day meetings were organized by the Automatization Committee of the Association of Hungarian Geophysicists and the Economic Geology Section of the Hungarian Geological Society in 1967 and 1969; several papers were presented on mathematical geology in other sections until the Hungarian Geological Society created its Working Group on Mathematical Geology, January 1970. Its council members are: F. Bodrogi; I. Csalagovits, Chairman; I. Dienes, Secretary; P. Fuchs; and T. Jaskó.

The newly formed group faces many problems of organization, such as translation

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1 Manuscript received 14 May 1970.
2 Hungarian Geological Institute, Budapest (Hungary).
of important source works on mathematical geology, postgraduate courses on applied mathematics for geologists, mathematical teaching for geologists at universities, etc. Formal and informal meetings are organized systematically for discussion of scientific problems and coordination of research activities.

Other new organizations called into being this year will carry out automatic processing of mineral resources data, etc. These organizations will contribute to focusing research on selected topics to achieve higher proficiency.

Modern computers such as ICT, MINSK-32, and TPA will be added to, and partly substitute for, the presently used ones in the near future, so that increased computer capacity and advanced programming languages will be available for geologists. Our range of computer applications may be widely extended.

**HUNGARIAN PUBLICATIONS**

Balkay, B.
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(The role of mathematics in geology.)

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(Investigation of uranium ore deposition and the color of bedrock.)

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(The investigation of the economic drilling grid concerning bauxite exploration.)

Benkő, F.
Statisztikai módszerek alkalmazása a földtanban.
(Application of statistical methods in geology.)

Nehány szó a kutatási távolság meghatározásáról.
(Some comments on economic drilling grid.)