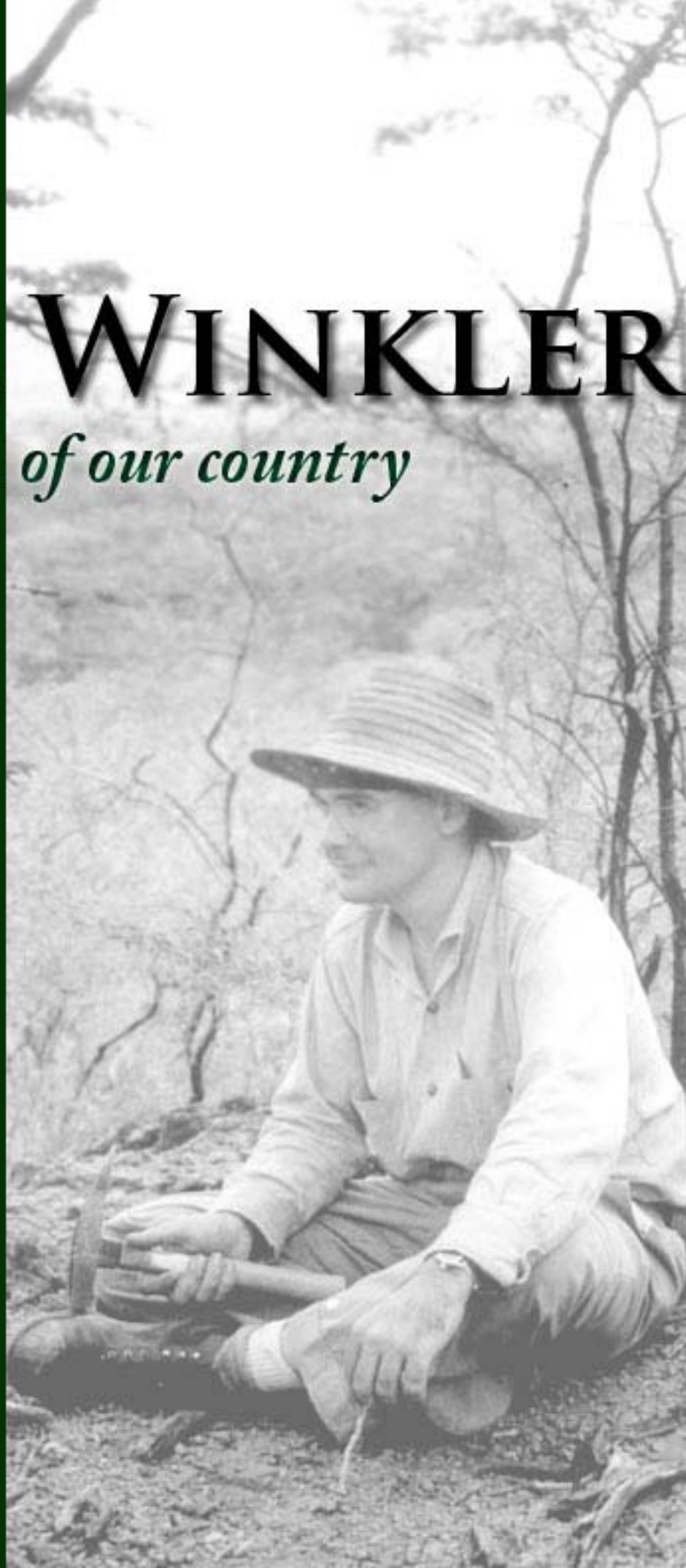


Biography
VIRGIL WINKLER
PIONEER *of our country*

*In memory of the "Stone
Warrior", the "Living
Encyclopedia", the father
and grandfather, who
greatly marked our lives.*

1917-2007



VIRGIL DEAN WINKLER

(Danvers, Illinois, USA 09/02/1917-Caracas, DF 24/03/2007)

Rural origin of Winkler family in the U.S.A.

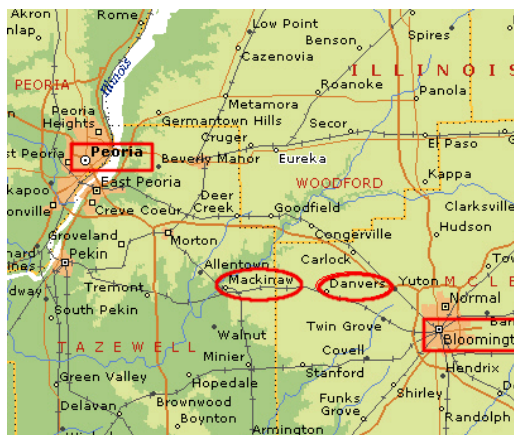
He was born on February 9, 1917, in a farm near Danvers, a small town, in the Mid-West of the United States of America, in the so called Corn Belt, in the State of Illinois, about 90 miles South East of Chicago, between the cities of Peoria and Bloomington.

Europe was at the moment immersed in First World War, since August 1914, and the country was governed by the distinguished professor of Pennsylvania University, Woodrow WILSON 61 (Stauton, Virginia 1856-Washington, DC 1924).

The United States was still not participating in the conflict, but less than two months after his birth, on April the 6th of 1917, USA declared war on Germany, according to a resolution of the Senate and Representative Chambers, of the 4th and 6th of April that same year. The first northamerican troops arrived in the European continent, entering through the French port of St. Nazaire, on the **26th of June of 1917**.

VIRGIL was the oldest of 5 children of the northamerican farming couple: **Arville WINKLER** (Kentucky 1898-Illinois 1975), 19 years of age, descendant of German and English immigrants, and **Florence HEDRICK** (Indiana 1898-Illinois 1978), also of the same age, a descendant of Irish and Scottish immigrants, corn producers in a farm near the town of Mackinaw, between Peoria and Bloomington. When this farm burnt down, they moved into the town of Mackinaw.

His siblings, were 1 boy: Gene and 3 girls: Shirley, Marilyn y Ruby, surviving him his brother and the first two



VIRGIL WINKLER 1918



VIRGIL D. WINKLER a los 2 años 1919

girls, who live in the towns of Mackinaw and Lilly, Illinois, where in March 2007 they were informed of their brother's death.

Since he was a little boy, VIRGIL helped his parent with farm labor and his duty was to get up very early to go and fetch the water from the nearby river, which was needed for drinking and cooking, and brought it back to the house in buckets, that is why, he told his grandchildren, he developed good muscles and big feet and hands. He also had to milk the cows, pick up the eggs in the hen house and take the geese to the prairie. Fortunately, this same work conditions strengthened him, and were useful afterwards to walk, without rest, all the Venezuelan territory, from Monagas to Zulia and from Falcón to Apure, searching for oil; and to hit really hard with rock hammer the stones and rocks he found in his way with his geologist, in order to determine the best

places for perforation in the search for the precious oil. He did not know ice creams until he was 10 years and his Christmas gifts were frequently one orange, except for the year in which his father built him a sled, which he used so much that same year, that he destroyed it. His childhood and youth took place during the Great Economic Depression suffered by the U.S.A. and the whole world in 1929 and 1930, when he was only 13 years old. The family had to pile up newspapers to keep warm. During a couple of months the only thing they managed to eat was a stew of flour and water, in which a bone had been simmered. He caught rheumatic fever walking home from school during a particularly harsh winter, in the middle of a storm. He used to study at night by candlelight and second hand books which he cherished. It was difficult to find shoes, so he had to improvise with cardboard and other materials. His interest in what was inside the earth sprung from the times in which he was plowing the land to prepare it for wheat and corn seeds, during which he found Indian arrow points as well as other rock tools, also indigenous.

Studies in Mackinaw and Champaign, ILLINOIS, USA 1923-1941

He received elementary and high school education in Mackinaw and pursued a career as a geologist in Champaign, Illinois. He got used to writing with very tiny letters in order to save paper.

He was 17 years old when he got his high school diploma in Mackinaw Township High School, in **1934**. He then moved to Champaign-Urbana, in order to obtain his Mining and Geology Degree, in the University of Illinois, where, between **1934** and **1941**, he obtained his Bachelor of Science diploma, with a mayor in Geology, and a minor in Zoology, as well as completing Pre Medical



Diploma de secundaria de la clase de 1934



School. On the **1st of June, 1939**, he obtained from the same university his Master's Degree in Geological Sciences.

During his Champaign years, between **1934** and **1938**, he received the **Competence Scholarship from the State of Illinois**, which allowed him to study, since his parent could not afford to pay for his superior education; but simultaneously and since **1934** he supplemented his income by washing windows around school and the city, typing academic works, washing dishes and caring for some old ladies at their homes.

Since **1936**, to complement his income, he started to work as a part-time assistant, in the division of Coal Mining and in the Laboratory of the Illinois State Geologic Survey. His occupation

was to locate wells perforated since 1880, in order to elaborate maps, depth indicators of isoopaque width, etc, which were later used by the government and the state oil

industry. Between **1938 and 1939** he received the **Scholarship of the Henry Armstrong Foundation**; but during those two years he also taught Physical Geology as a part time professor, while studying to get his Master's Degree at the University of Illinois. Between **1939 and 1941**, he was offered a scholarship to study for his doctorate degree in the University of Harvard, but he preferred to continue in Illinois. Working at the state Geological office he met and fell in love with **Ruth Shirley ERICKSON** (Paxton, Illinois 28/11/1918-Champaign. Illinois 04/09/1940), Assistant Secretary to the Archives of the office, and married her in **1938**, living afterwards in Urbana, Illinois. The marriage lasted only a couple of years, because she died unexpectedly from a pulmonary embolism and endocarditis, when she was not even 22 years of age, on **September 4 of 1940**. He had not accepted a scholarship to obtain his doctor's degree in Harvard (**1939-1940**) due to his marriage. This was a very painful period for the young geologist, but Virgil WINKLER did not give up and he continued to pursue his degree, until obtaining the Doctor in Philosophy of Science in Geology in June of 1941. In the midst of the pain for his young wife's death, less than a year ago, one can imagine the pride and satisfaction of all his family for this University triumph of the eldest of the Winkler, which turned him in a Doctor in Geology.



© CORTESIA DE LA FAMILIA WINKLER

VIRGIL WINKLER, el día de su graduación con sus padres

Leaves to work in Venezuela: Caripito, MONAGAS 1941-1945

Not three months has passed, when the family would feel sad again, this time because of the departure of their geologist son, only 24 years old, to a far away country in South America: Venezuela, not knowing when he would return.



Geólogo RALPH ARNOLD
(Indiana 1875-California 1946)

Meanwhile, a thousand of miles away from Illinois, since **1911** a geologist, also of North American origin, **Ralph ARNOLD** (Indiana, USA 14/04/1875-California, USA 17/01/1946)) was doing an oil study in the whole country, by assignment of the Caribbean Petroleum Company, enterprise with British capital investment. As a result of which the oil exploitation was started in the Mene Grande zone, in the basin of the Lake of Maracaibo, in Zulia State, and this led to the discovery of the **Zumaque 1 Well on April 15, 1914**; date that signals the beginnings of oil production in a very poor and underdeveloped country of South America. Exportation in the United States starts in Venezuela from the San Lorenzo terminal on the south East bank of the Lake of Maracaibo, in **September 1917**, about the time Virgil Winkler was born in the Northamerican Mid-West. On **December 14 of 1922**, the North American Standard Oil Company had discovered the **BARROSO 2**, a well in the oriental coast of the Lake of



ZUMAQUE No 1, Mene Grandre, Estado Zulia

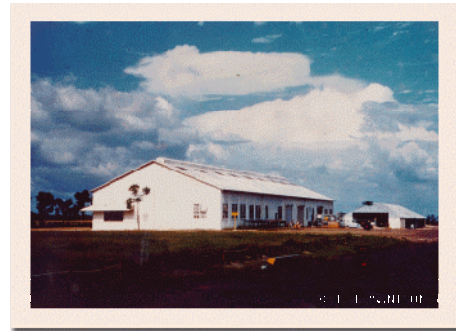


BARROSO No 2, La Rosa, Zulia 14 Dic 1922

Maracaibo, perforating only 160 ft, which confirmed the enormous potentiality of this new petroleum basin.

The oil production activity in the oriental part of the country started some years later, when the Standard Oil Company discovers the oil area of Quiriquire, in the Basin of Maturín, in **1928**. By then, the petroleum production of Venezuela had reached the 106 millions of barrels a year, that is 9 millions a month or 294.000 barrels a day. By **1941**, when Virgil Winkler obtains his Ph.D. degree and arrives in Venezuela, the country is already producing 226.8 millions barrels a year, or 630.000 barrels daily. The Standard Oil Company, operating in the eastern part of Venezuela, with its

main house in New York, would later transform into the **Creole Petroleum Corporation**. This company had a **Geologic Laboratory in Caripito**, Monagas State, and its Director: Dr. Harvey D. Borger had decided to separate himself temporarily from the company to go back to the United States. For this vacant job, the recently graduated doctor in Geology, from the University of Illinois, then 24 years old, was postulated, and he got the job and came to work in Venezuela.



Laboratorio geológico de Caripito en el año de 1942

That is how on **September 7, 1941**, **Virgil WINKLER** arrives in Venezuela, on board of a sea plane from Pan American, which posed itself on the waters of the Lake of Maracaibo, in front of Beautiful View (Bella Vista). From there, the next day, he took a flight in a plane from Panama to Trinidad, which stopped in



HIDROAVION JUNKERS D-218 DE SCADTA AGUATIZA EN MARACAIBO EN 1923

Maracaibo and took him to the International Airport of Cachipo, from where he could reach Caripito.

Thus he started his work as Paleontologist for the Geological Laboratory or Caripito of Standard Oil Co and in **1943** became its Director, substituting Dr. Harvey D. BORGER, until two years later, in **July 1945**, when besides office and lab work, he started visiting

the geologic sections in the field, the deposits of surface and underground samples in the fields of the East and West of Venezuela, also helping the ground crews, moving themselves in old jeeps and mules, of the company.



FOTOGRAFÍA DE LA REVISTA EL PETROL N° 41, AÑO 1943

Marriage and family in Venezuela 1943-2007



VIRGIL WINKLER, ANA BALZA DE WINKLER Y SUS HIJOS MORAIMA Y KELVIN DEAN WINKLER 1982

On **October 6, 1943** Doctor **Virgil Winkler**, now 26 years old, decided to get married again, now in Venezuela, with a Venezuelan which was the sister of some oil industry workers, whom he knew. She was **Ana Segunda (Lila) BALZA** (Soledad. Anzoátegui State 21/09/1919 – Caracas 10/11/2005), daughter of **José Manuel BALZA (1886-1919)** and of **Ana Josefa Martínez (1889-**

1949) who had 5 sons besides Mrs. Winkler: José Manuel, Vicente, Leman, Luis and Guy, all deceased.

From the Winkler Balza marriage two children were born in Caracas: **Moraima** (Caracas, 1948-) Biologist, with a Masters Degree in Biophysics from the University of Illinois, and a Doctorate in Cell Biology from the Universidad Central of Venezuela a Professor of the Science Faculty of the Universidad Central de Venezuela; and **Kelvin Dean** (Caracas, DF 25/09/1951-), Master in Classical Guitar and businessman. Moraima married in Caracas (1978) with Gerónimo PEREZ (Caracas, DF 1954-) also a Biologist; and Kelvin in Miami (1983) with Carmen OSORIO (Caracas 1956-), a successful lawyer and English teacher.



VIRGIL WINKLER, esposa LILA BALZA y nietos 14 01 90

Thus the succession offers the **Winkler Balza** a group of 5 grandchildren: 3 **Pérez Winkler**: (Arturo 1983, Gabriel 1985 and Jessica 1989) and 2 **Winkler Osorio**: (Alexandra 1986 and Patrick 1989).

Transferred to Caracas: Geologic Laboratory centralized 1945-1950

In **1945** the company decided to centralize in Caracas, the Laboratories of the Standard Oil Co and of the Lago Petroleum Co, enterprises which in **1943** had merged to form the **Creole Petroleum Corporation**. Virgil Winkler was transferred to the capital city of the Republic and is given the responsibility of planning and directing the move of the aforementioned laboratories, conforming one centralized Laboratory, which was first located in the CREOLE Building in the Plaza Morelos (Morelos Square). He was appointed director of the Laboratory for 10 years, that is, until **1955**.

There, with the assistance of geologist **James Cullison**, they localized, recovered and classified near 150.000 surface samples retrieved by the company since 1921, and analyzed besides the samples of all perforated wells. For this job it was necessary to hire Venezuelan and North American specialist, train assistant personnel, and organize 3 work shifts of 8 hours daily, each, to do all the microscopic work.

With this, Creole obtained the greatest Geology Laboratory in the world. At the same time 8 field crews were created. So the Laboratory came to have 120 people working among professionals and processors and a bigger area was needed, so it was decided to build a **bigger Laboratory in Los Chaguaramos**, besides the main Office Building of the company, where they moved in **1948**.



El Dr. Winkler en el año 1952



EDIFICIO SHELL, Los Chaguaramos, Caracas



EDIFICIO SHELL, luego LAGOVEN, Los Chaguaramos, Caracas

This geologic sample recollection job was done by mule trains, in a Venezuela with very few roads. Doctor Winkler, who never thought it twice when it came to carrying rock bags for long distances, side by side with his crew members, sharing daily life and vicissitudes with them, came to know the country and its people like his own hand, and learned the traditions and customs of Venezuela like another Venezuelan. His workmen commented about his strength and speed and called him **“La Flecha Veloz”** y **“El Guerrero de Piedra”** (**The Fast Arrow and The Stone Warrior**). In some of his trips he would take his wife LILA as company, but then, he would usually take with him his marriage certificate, since in some of the towns of the oriental part of the country, they thought of him as **“un gringo”** (a foreigner) who had kidnapped **“una guaricha”** (a native girl).

Equally, some geologic surveying was done in Colombia, where in **1942-43** he got sick with malaria, from which he was saved miraculously, since an emigrant doctor from the Germany at War, gave him some doses of quinine in a barn yard, where he spent 15 days unconscious, in the care of a poor retarded girl.

Professional Career in the Foreign Oil Companies, 1950-1975

From **1954 to 1964** he was the Secretary, Vice-President and Counselor to the Venezuelan Association of Geology, Mining and Petroleum.

In the mid 50's, when the geologist Doctor **Guillermo Zuloaga Ramírez** (Caracas, DF 1904-1984) passed from the technical area of the company to the management part, the program for the study of superficial rocks was suspended and the personnel from the laboratory dispersed, some sent to Maracaibo and some to Jusepín, to study only the exploratory wells in such areas. Winkler became then, between **1955 and 1956**, Coordinator of the Geologic Laboratories of Creole, and as such he traveled weekly to the oriental and occidental part of the country. Between **1956 and 1958** he became Chief of Staff in the Geologic Evaluation Section of Creole.



GUILLERMO ZULOAGA
(Caracas 1904-1984)

University Teaching 1958-2002

In **1958** he starts teaching in the School of Geology and Mining (part of the Engineering Faculty) of the Universidad Central de Venezuela, which he did without interruption for more than 44 years, that is until **2002**. The first 8 years were totally "Ad honorem", since he received payment from the oil companies and donated his wages as a professor so that books could be bought for the undergraduates, also offering free use of his own books, received from all parts of the world.

Since **1977** he taught 3 courses a semester as training in Petroleum Geology in the Graduate School of the Faculty. In this role, he directed several thesis from undergraduate as well as from graduate students, and was also the Godfather and eponymous Professor of 4 promotions of graduating geologists, as well as received honors from the Armed Cooperative Forces, from the Venezuelan Association of Geologists and from the Geophysical Society.



VIRGIL WINKLER

From **1958**, until the Oil Industry Nationalization in **1975**, (17 years), **Virgil Winkler** continued uninterruptedly working professionally in **CREOLE PETROLEUM CO.**, in the following positions:

- From **1958 to 1962** as Chief of the Geological Evaluation Section and Coordinator of Special Studies and Investigations.
- From **1968 to 1975** as Chief of Special Studies and Regional Geologic Surveying.

Professional Work after Oil Nationalization 1975-2004

After the petroleum industry nationalization in 1975, and 13 more years after that, **Winkler** was assigned to **LAGOVEN, PDVSA and its subsidiaries**; between 1975 y 1976 was Chief of Exploration, during the nationalization process; from 1976 to 1977, worked for Exxon Services from Venezuela; and between 1977 and 1987, during 10 years he was hired by LAGOVEN S.A. as Geological and geophysical Advisor for the Geology Department of this subsidiary.

Since 1988 Lagoven and PDVSA sponsored a Professorial Chair for Doctor Winkler, so he can lecture undergraduate as well as graduate courses in the Universidad Central de Venezuela. He accomplished such honors task always with enjoyment and on time, despite the fact that he was 71 years old at the time. In November 2002, for health reasons, he was forced to abandon such functions.

In his professional life he was a member of several scientific societies from Venezuela as well as worldwide, among which deserve mention: Venezuelan Society of Geologists (SVG), the Venezuelan Society of Geophysical Engineers (SOVG), The Venezuelan Society of Geology, Mining and Petroleum (AVGMP), the North American Society for the Advancement of Science, The North American Society of Petroleum Geologists, The North American Society of Mining and metallurgic Engineers, The North American Institute of Professional Geologists, The Canadian Institute of Mines and metallurgy, The Academy of Sciences of California, The North American Museum of Natural History, the



European Union for Earth Sciences, The Academy of Science of the State of Illinois, The Academy of Science of New York, the Paleontological Societies of Great Britain, and of the United States, the Investigation Institute of Earthquake Engineering and The Seismological Society of America. In the AVGMP of Venezuela he was first Vice-President from 1954 to 1955, Secretary-Treasurer from 1959 to 1969 and Counselor since 1960 to 1964.

In 1987 y 1992 he received recognition from the School of Geology, Mines and Geophysics from the Universidad Central de Venezuela; in 1993 from the Association of Petroleum Geologists, in 1994 from the Venezuelan Society of Geophysical Engineers and in 1997, from the VIII Venezuelan Geological Congress, and the I Latin American Congress of Sedimentology. Also, the honor prize for best Geology Student is awarded in the School under his name: “**Student Excellency Prize Virgil Winkler**”.

Among his most distinguished students one can include the Venezuelan geologists: Raymond AGUIAR, Maria Antonia CASTRO, Freddy DÈLIA, Plinio GAMBOA, José Ignacio GUZMAN, Ana Teresa ISTÜRIZ, Irene MAC QUHAE, Orlando MENDEZ, Gerardo MUÑOZ, Omar ROJAS, Wolfgang SHERER, Christopher WHITE, Ovidio SUAREZ, and Franco URBANI and many others.

In October 2000 the Specialized Library Virgil Winkler in the School of Geology, Mines and Geophysics from the Universidad Central de Venezuela, was inaugurated, and to which he donated his professional Library, formed with outstanding dedication and kept at his home during 60 years, despite the discomfort all the family experienced among so many books.



His dedication and the importance he gave to being on time, has been legendary. He left his home at Los Campitos, before 5: a.m., sometimes waking up neighbors with the sound of his car. He drove to the parking lot of

PDVSA, in Los Chaguaramos, where he left the car and then walked to the UCV, carrying books, scientific journals and photocopies of articles for his students. For the graduate students who were full-times employees on the petroleum industry, he would start lecturing at 6:30 a.m. Walking so early in an area like Los Chaguaramos was the cause that when he was 81 and 83 years of age, he was assaulted and beaten twice, and in 2001, run over by a bus, (84 years old). Thesis presentations were scheduled after 3:00 p.m. and he returned home around 5:00 p.m. Some students called him a ***Living Encyclopedia***. To prepare his lectures he would always got out of bed at 2:00 a.m., reason for which he always went to sleep very early, before 6:00 p.m., after supper. During 60 years he received at home the best geological journals of the world, in order to maintain his bibliography completely up dated for his use and that of colleagues and students.

Died in Caracas on the March 24th, 2007

He died quite peacefully in Caracas, in the Urological Clinic of San Román, at 2:45 a.m. of the 24 of March of 2007, by a cardiac and respiratory arrest, just one month and a half after celebrating his honorable 90 years of age. The funeral was presided by his daughter **Moraima** and son **Kelvin Winkler**, his political daughter and son in law, **Carmen R Osorio Galdona** and **Gerónimo PEREZ** and his five grandchildren: Arturo, Gabriel and Jessica **PEREZ WINKLER** and Alexandra and Patrick **WINKLER OSORIO**.



VIRGIL WINKLER

To conclude, we are in the presence of a North American geologist, an outstanding one, who from his 90 years of life, dedicated to Venezuela more than 60 years (1941-2007) of his brilliant professional activity, without interruptions. He dedicated his life to find the Venezuelan petroleum richness, for its more efficient exploitation and to the University formation of its geologists and mining engineers, with Germanic discipline and Creole affection. He never became Venezuelan, and was always submitted to the Internal Revenue Service authorities of the United States, maybe because he thought it would mean giving up on his origin, of which he was always so proud; but he was, undoubtedly a man who loved this country very much, and decided that his remains stay among us. This only facilitates the admiration of future Venezuelan generations.

The day of his funeral, his granddaughter Alexandra Winkler (21 years old), wrote:

We have discovered the greatest treasure

We started our journey identifying his big foot steps (characteristic of the "Stone Warrior") and interpreting other traces that lead us toward this "Fast Arrow."

Looking through his golden framed glasses we were able to identify the foundation of his strength, which kept his greatest fortune: a lifetime of knowledge.

Then, his foreign accent (so familiar to us all), called on us to take the road of his greatest weakness: chocolate and candy. Fortunately, those were always revealed since we knew exactly where to look for them: the pockets of his pants!

Satisfied and smiling we started our greatest challenge: an exploration through castles of books. There, we were able to find the last clue: the foraminifera "Globigerina Winkleri" that seen through a microscope, gave away to us the hidden place.

We finally discovered the treasure: a pleasing smile along with the sweetest look and the most affectionate hug. That treasure is my grandpa that will always live among us, no matter how old or ancient fossils may become.

*And as his grandchildren we promise to be pioneers in life, like he taught us and with hopefulness, we will also trace the same steps he left in our land and in our lives!
We love you Grandpa Virgil!*

Important professional works during life 1941-1981

In his long 60 year old professional life in Venezuela, some of the important work done by him, some times in collaboration with colleagues and students include:

- **Winkler, V.D., 1941.** Wildcat well data chart Southern Shoreline. Center of Archives, Caracas, Box N° 12139, Report N° 3000.228-41
- In almost all the folders of the exploration wells perforated between **1941** and the beginning of the sixties, the general geological reports and laboratory reports were done or supervised by Dr. Winkler.
- **Winkler, V.D., 1946.** Stratigraphy. Center of Archives, Caracas, Box N° 5225, Report 3201.227-3.
- **Winkler, V.D., 1947.** Memorandum of comparison of Creole and N.V.P. methods of washing samples with comments by H.H. Renz. Center of Archives, Caracas, Box N° 3913, Report N° 1000.121-7.
- **Winkler, V.D., 1959.** Selected data on the occurrence of oil in Venezuela. Center of Archives, Caracas, Box N° 5011, Report N° 1000.228-96.
- **Winkler, V.D., 1962.** Miocene of Central Lake. Center of Archives, Caracas, Box N° 11472, Report N° 4805.227-4.
- **Winkler, V.D. y Tejera, E., 1963.** Venezuelan Petroleum Industry, Creole, Caracas. Center of Archives, Caracas, Box N° 11521, Report N° 1000. 19-8
- **Winkler, V.D.; W. Schwinn; G. Zuloaga; J.H. Pantin y C.E. Key, 1963. Reseña de los estudios geológicos sobre Venezuela desde Humboldt hasta el presente (1799-1962). “Review of Geological Research about Venezuela from Humboldt until present day” (1799-1962)** Center of Archives, Caracas, Box N° 357, Report N° 1000.10-12.
- **Winkler, V.D., 1968.** Venezuela's gas possibilities. Center of Archives, Caracas, Box N° 5011, Report N° 1000.228-93.
- **Winkler, V.D., 1972.** Llanos Basin Study. Center of Archives, Caracas, Box N° 5019, Report N° 5400.228-4.
- **Winkler, V.D., 1978.** El tope del Miembro Socuy (Formación Colón), Lago de Maracaibo. “Top of the Socuy Member (Colon Formation), Lake of Maracaibo.” Center of Archives, Caracas, Boxes N° 5018 y 1127, Report N° 4805.228-31
- **Winkler, V.D., 1981.** Algunos comentarios sobre la producción mundial de hidrocarburos del Cretáceo. “Some Commentaries about the World wide production of Hydrocarbons from the Cretaceous” Center of Archives, Caracas, Box N° 12779, Report N° 1000.228-17

Recognitions and honors received in life 1961-1997

In life he received the following recognition's, distinctions and honors:

- **1961-1958.** Representative of the Association of Petroleum Geologists in Venezuela. (A.A.P.G.)
- **1968-1974.** Counselor of the Paleontological Research Institute
- **1970.** Honorary Member of the Venezuelan Society of Geologists.
- **1973-1976.** Member of the Seismological Commission of the Engineers Association of Venezuela
- **1982.** Number Individual in the publication "American men of science".
- **1987.** Homage from the School of Geology, Mines and Geophysics from the Illustrious Universidad Central de Venezuela.
- **1992.** Homage from the School of Geology, Mines and Geophysics from the Illustrious Universidad Central de Venezuela.
- **1993.** Plate of recognition by the Petroleum Geologists Association (A.A.P.G.), within the celebration of the I Congress of A.A.O.G.-S.V.G., in Caracas, Venezuela.
- **1994.** Homage of the Venezuelan Association of Geophysical Engineers.
- **1997.** Plate of recognition and homage within the VIII Venezuelan Geological Congress and the I Latin American Sedimentology Congress, held at the Island of Margarita, Venezuela.

CARACAS, MARCH 28, 2007

ALEJANDRO M OSORIO

Translated By: Moraima Winkler

MORE PICTURES...



Cartoon made by a student of Dr. Winkler (1975)

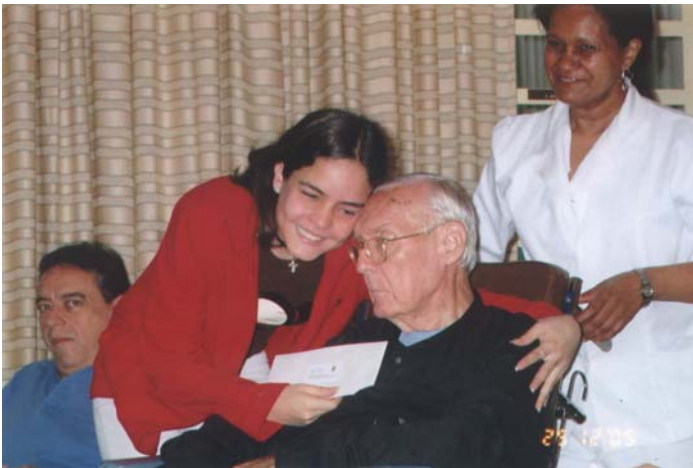


Pictures with his wife





*Pictures with
his grandchildren*





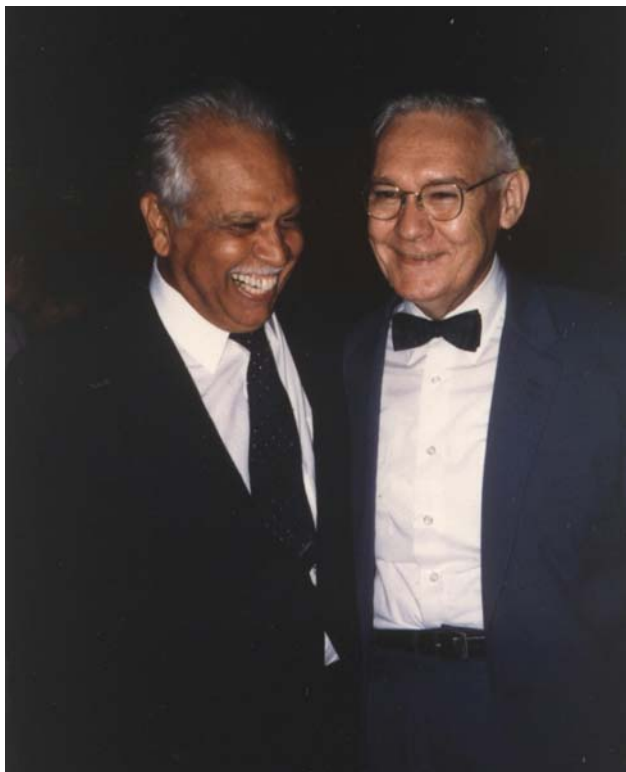
*Ana and Virgil with
Moraima*



*Ana and Virgil with
Kelvin*



It is the same hat!



With Dr. Alejandro Osorio



Filmstrip of the Winkler Family



Brothers and Sisters

