PACIFIC SECTION FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING LOS ANGELES, NOVEMBER 3–4, 1938. ABSTRACTS

ROY M. BARNES
Los Angeles, California

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Pacific Section of the Association was held at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, November 3 and 4. Max L. Krueger was chairman of the program committee and H. D. Hobson was chairman of the arrangements committee.

On Thursday evening the Section had dinner at the Clark Hotel and met with the Pacific Section of the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists, when Stanley G. Wissler presented a paper, "Notes on the Stratigraphy of Some Los Angeles Basin Oil Fields." The new officers of the S.E.P.M. Section are Wilbur D. Rankin, chairman, and Miss Lois T. Martin, secretary-treasurer, succeeding R. B. Hutcheson, chairman, and Louis J. Simon, secretary-treasurer.

On Friday night the annual dinner dance was held at the Biltmore Hotel Rendezvous. The Association Section elected Roy M. Barnes, of the Continental Oil Company, as president for the new year, and H. D. Hobson, of the Continental, as secretary-treasurer. The outgoing officers are W. S. W. Kew, president, and E. W. Galliher, secretary-treasurer.

The technical program follows.

1. OLAF P. JENKINS, State Division of Mines, San Francisco: Progress of the Geologic Branch of the State Division of Mines (abstract).

Two Bulletins, No. 115, "Bibliography, 1931–36," and No. 113, "Minerals of California," several important articles in the quarterly *Journal*, and a large colored geologic map of California—all of which should be of interest to petroleum geologists—have recently been published by the California State Division of Mines through the efforts of its Geologic Branch. In addition to assembling material for the preparation of various state mineral maps and the editing of several geologic contributions submitted for publication, the Geologic Branch has made steady progress in compiling data for the new Bulletin, "Geologic Formations and Economic Development of the California Oil and Gas Fields," as well as in editing articles prepared and contributed especially for the book by various generous authorites. A state map to accompany this Bulletin, a cross-indexed bibliography, and a glossary of names of drilled areas, are nearly complete and ready for inspection. The enterprise has met with wholehearted support. At least one-third of the papers promised have now been prepared.

2. DONALD C. BARTON, geologist, Humble Oil and Refining Company, Houston: Correlations of Crude Oils (abstract).

Useful but not perfect information in regard to the genetic relations and the lack of genetic relationship between crude oils is given by the graph of the deviation-from-normal of the interval between the A.P.I. gravity of the successive cuts of a Hempel analysis. The graph tends to be usably invariant among different samples from a common reservoir and to be usably invariant in the face of drastic oxidation and in the face of drastic weathering. Within certain limitations, crude oils which are of a common stratigraphic age and which occur in the same petroleum province may have recognizably similar

patterns in their respective graphs, whereas crude oils of different stratigraphic ages commonly have recognizably different patterns. The Permian crude oils of the West Texas basin tend to have a common pattern which, however, differs drastically from the pattern of the Sand Hills Ordovician and from the pattern of the crude from the deeper horizon at Chalk. The Cretaceous crude oils of the Powell district, Texas, show clear correlation in pattern with Cretaceous crude oils of North Louisiana and Arkansas. In the Powell district of Texas, the Corsicana 800-foot crude, the Corsicana 1,250-foot crude and the Powell 1,500-foot crude, the Woodbine crudes (all upper Upper Cretaceous) and the Kosse crude (Lower Cretaceous) have strikingly different patterns and seem not to have been derived one from the other. The serpentine plug crudes tend to have a common pattern. Three different patterns occur among the Woodbine crudes: (1) East Texas, (2) Van and Powell, and (3) Richland, Currie, and Mexia. The pattern of the last three crudes shows similarities to the common "serpentine-plug" pattern; and the Van-Powell pattern has close similarities to Nacatoch patterns of North Louisiana and Arkansas. The gravity interval therefore seems to have considerable possibilities in the study of the genetic relationships of crude oils.

3. Informal Symposium on Recent Petroleum Discoveries in California (abstract).

These are extemporaneous papers on areas of current interest and they are not intended for final publication at this time. Discussion is invited but consideration should be given to the fact that insufficient information is available on many of these for final conclusions to be reached.

(1) RICHARD W. SHERMAN, consulting geologist, Los Angeles: Newhall-Potrero Oil Field.

(2) E. B. NOBLE, chief geologist, Union Oil Company, Los Angeles: Rio Bravo Oil Field.

(3) JAN LAW, assistant petroleum engineer, Union Oil Company: A Possible Structural Interpretation of the Area of New Development at Rosecrans.

(4) ROBIN WILLIS, geologist, Basin Oil Company: (a) Northwestern Extension of the Long Beach Oil Field. (b) New Development at the Potrero Oil Field.

(5) F. M. ZIEGLER, petroleum engineer, Kern Oil Company: West Montebello Oil Field.

(6) E. J. BARTOSH, geologist, Bankline Oil Company: Eastern Extension of the Wilmington Oil Field.

(7) L. S. CHAMBERS: East Side Coalinga Extension.

(8) CLAYTON STEVENS and T. K. BOWLES, Ohio Oil Company, Bakersfield: Canal Oil Field.

(9) RICHARD G. REESE, Standard Oil Company of California, Los Angeles: New Development in the Southeastern Extension of the Torrance Oil Field.

4. HOWARD C. PYLE, Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles: Core Analysis.

5. H. D. HOBSON, Continental Oil Company: The Nature and Extent of Movement along the San Cayetano Fault, Ventura County, California (abstract).