6. JAMES S. BOOTH: Sediment dispersion in northern Channel Island passages, California

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20
SEG SESSION

1. M. TURHAN TANER: Limitations of reflection-seismic method: lessons from computer simulations
2. R. O. LINDSETH: New dimensions: amplitude and frequency mapping
3. J. LINDSEY: Automigration of seismic data

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20
SEPM SESSION

1. W. W. WORNARDT, JR.: Fossil diatoms and silicoflagellates from Newport Beach, California, studied with scanning electron microscope
2. HSIN-YI LING: Occurrences of silicoflagellates from central North Pacific cores
3. FRITZ THEYER: Benthic foraminiferal trends in Pacific-Antarctic basin
4. EDITH VINCENT: Pleistocene-Holocene boundary in southwestern Indian Ocean
5. RONALD W. MORIN: Late Quaternary biostratigraphy of cores from beneath California current
6. RICHARD L. PIERCE: Preliminary reevaluation of late Miocene biostratigraphy of California
7. AUGUSTUS K. ARMSTRONG: Foraminifera and rugose coral zones of Mississippian-Pennsylvanian Lisburne Group, Brooks Range, Arctic Alaska

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 20
AAPG SESSION

1. EUGENE M. SHOEMAKER: Lunar regolith at Tranquility base
2. D. R. HOLBERT, G. B. THOMAS, M. SWEENEY, R. D. VONTIEHL, T. W. EHRING*: Building and using computerized well-course file in offshore, geologically complex field
3. TSVI MEIDAV, R. W. REX: Geothermal exploration in Imperial Valley
4. TOM F. MANERA: Sedimentology of southeast Pacific Ocean deep-sea cores

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 20
SEG SESSION

1. N. S. NEIDELL: Semblance and other coherency measures for multichannel data
2. GARY GREENE: Detailed geophysical study of Northwest Norton basin, Bering Sea shelf, Alaska
3. R. O. LINDSETH: Multichannel mapping techniques

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 20
SEPM SESSION

1. W. O. ADDICOTT: Tertiary climatic change in San Joaquin basin, California: evidence from shallow-water mollusks
2. R. J. STANTON, JR.: Cyclicity in upper Tertiary basin-margin deposits of California Coast Ranges
3. DONALD H. ZENGER: Supratidal dolostones: an overemphasis on their significance in geologic record?
4. BARBARA E. HANER: Geomorphology and sedimentary character of Redondo submarine fan
5. H. AB IORWERTH: Magnetic grain fabric of sedimentary rocks
6. IVAN P. COLBURN, JAMES RODINE*: Paleocurrent and basin analysis of Late Cretaceous "Chico" formation, Simi Hills, California
7. DEAN MILO: Biostratigraphy of Leg 5, JOIDES holes, off California coast

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

(in order of presentation)

W. P. BROSGÉ and IRVIN L. TAILLEUR, U.S. Geol. Survey, Menlo Park, Calif.

DEPOSITIONAL HISTORY OF NORTHERN ALASKA

(No abstract submitted)

ROBERT D. WALKER, Mobil Oil Corp., Dallas, Tex.

GEOLOGIC DATA PROCESSING—AN EFFECTIVE EXPLORATION TOOL

To be effective, a geologic data-processing system must be economically feasible, user oriented, relatively simple to operate, easy to maintain, and must provide meaningful output. Output may be in the form of a map, cross section, or list. The first and most important phase in the development of a geologic data-processing system is the establishment of a network of wells among which the correlation has been standardized. This standard correlation network should cover the entire geographic area that is included by the system.

A major expense associated with the establishment of a geologic data-processing system results from gathering and encoding data. Cost reductions can be achieved by eliminating redundant and nonessential data from the file. Input costs may be reduced further by using the computer to code, format, and edit data. After the data file has been created, it can be searched by the computer for the information required to construct structure, isopach, paleogeologic, and fault-occurrence maps. Additionally, data displays such as cross sections, trend surface maps, and isometric diagrams are readily available to the explorationist.

JACK E. MCKEE, California Inst. of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF PETROLEUM WASTE

(No abstract submitted)

WILFERD W. PEAK, California State Division of Safety of Dams, Sacramento, Calif.

CALIFORNIA GEOLOGIC REGISTRATION—WHERE DO YOU FIT?

The Geologists' Act, approved by the California State Legislature in 1968, regulates the practice of geology and establishes state-wide standards for geologists for the benefit of the safety, health, and property of the people of California. All existing and projected local certification boards and regulations will be phased out as the State legislation becomes effective in 1970.

To interpret and administer the new statute, the Act created the State Board of Registration for Geologists. This Board first met on April 30, 1969, and since then has received and is processing more than 3,000 appli-