A recent 20,000-ft test in Texas penetrated thick lower Paleozoic shelf carbonates on a large seismic anomaly beneath the interior zone of the Ouachita system. Although the objective carbonates were metamorphosed there, the possibility of finding favorable reservoir rock elsewhere in this trend is not necessarily eliminated.

J. L. WILSON, Atlantic Richfield Co., Dallas, Tex.

NORTH SLOPE POTENTIAL AND EFFECT ON DOMESTIC EXPLORATION IN THE SEVENTIES

Early exploration of the North Slope yielded information that led to an intensive effort in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. This, in turn, led to industry exploration which resulted in the discovery of Prudhoe Bay in 1968.

Special methods are utilized in exploration, production, and transportation operations in the North Slope province.

Economics of producing and transporting crude oil to markets, compared with similar operations in the “Lower 48,” indicate that exploration activity must continue in order to provide economic health and national security for the country.

The risks of tariffs and subsequently higher imports and the risks of curtailing domestic exploration and production are too severe for the United States to embark on such programs in the 70’s.

JAMES LEE WILSON, Rice Univ., Houston, Tex.

DEPOSITIONAL FACIES ACROSS CARBONATE SHELF MARGINS

Nine depositional facies, in idealized sequence across a typical carbonate shelf margin, include basinal, tidal-shelf, basin-margin, platform-foreslope, organic-reef, platform-edge-sand, open-marine-platform, restricted-marine platform, and platform-evaporite facies. Each facies is characterized by sedimentologic parameters, prevailing rock types, color, microfacies, sedimentary structure, terrigenous content, and distinctive biota. Descriptions of this very widespread sequence should aid in location of reservoir rock.

AAPG-SEPM ANNUAL MEETING

HOUSTON, TEXAS, MARCH 29-31, 1971

ANNOUNCEMENT TO MEMBERS OUTSIDE NORTH AMERICA

AAPG-SEPM members residing outside the U.S., Canada, and Mexico, who are planning to attend the annual convention in Houston, Texas, March 29-31, 1971, may request the convention announcement and required official housing application form to be sent to them by airmail. Such requests should be addressed to: AAPG Convention Department, P.O. Box 979, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101.

The mailing of the convention announcement on December 11 to all AAPG and SEPM members residing outside the U.S., Canada, and Mexico will be by first class mail, which may not allow enough time for some members to be assured of accommodations of their choice. The announcement will be mailed to all other members on January 15.

The 1971 annual meeting will emphasize the new and magnificent economic successes that have resulted from the considerations of “total geology” by the petroleum geologist. “Geologic Explosions” have occurred simultaneously both in concepts of how to reconstruct geologic history and in the tools with which this can be done. New oil and gas fields and their “why” as unraveled from basic sedimentary petrography and the resulting environmental interpretations, the analysis of physical rock properties, particularly sound wave velocity analysis, the practical considerations of continental drift and its relation to petroleum accumulation, structural geology in four dimensions as it should be—these will be the “bedrock” of the 1971 AAPG convention. The subject of the AAPG research symposium is “New Global Tectonics.”

The SEPM program is open to a variety of subjects including geochemistry, paleontology, physical stratigraphy, applied mineralogy, and sedimentology. Papers on new techniques will be given prime consideration in connection with our theme emphasizing an explosive revolution in geologic approaches. As a complement to the AAPG symposium, the SEPM symposium on “Geologic History of Oceans” will be concerned with the biologic, sedimentologic, chemical, and physical history of the oceans.

Daily guided tours of the nearby massive complex of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) offer a special appeal to geologists, both from the standpoint of their operational procedure and geology.

ALVIN R. WINZELER, Chairman Hotels and Housing Committee

OFFSHORE TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE, 1971

The 1971 Offshore Technology Conference, cosponsored by AAPG, will be held in Houston’s Astrodome on April 18-21, 1971. ALAN LOHSE, AAPG’s member on the Program Committee, is soliciting papers for three half-day sessions on any aspect of marine geology. The Conference will be attended by thousands of persons including scientists, politicians, journalists, service and supply men, and oil and mineral company management from all over the world. The Conference represents an outstanding opportunity to tell the story of geology to an audience that needs to have counsel in matters of exploration. The Association shares in the proceeds of the conference in proportion to the number of members registering.

If you have a paper on a project that would interest this diverse international group, contact ALAN LOHSE, Department of Geology, University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77004, for information and a “Data Reporting Form.” Abstracts must be submitted prior to October 15, 1970.

SOUTHWEST SECTION NOMINEES

The Nominations Committee, Southwest Section, AAPG, respectfully transmits the names of nominees for office as follows:

President
HUGH N. FRENZEL, Ralph Lowe Estate, Midland
CHARLES R. TIERCE, Texas Oil & Gas Corp., Midland

Vice President
ROBERT DE M. GUNN, Consultant, Wichita Falls
EDWARD L. HAZLEWOOD, Bond Operating Co., Dallas

Secretary
ROBERT H. CRESS, Consultant, Roswell
DAVID A. SIX, Midwest Oil Corp., Fort Worth