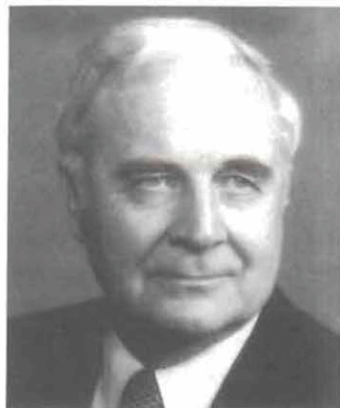


EVENING MEETING—NOVEMBER 10, 1980

ROBEY H. CLARK—Biographical Sketch



Robey Clark was born in Mound, Louisiana, and received a B.S. in geology from Louisiana State University in 1943. He served in the Pacific from 1943 to 1946 with the U.S. Navy Reserve, and then returned to college and obtained an M.S. in geology from the University of Wisconsin in 1949. Mr. Clark went to work for Magnolia Petroleum Company (now Mobil Oil Corporation) in 1946 and was associated with

that company until 1971, when he went with Diamond Shamrock Corporation, where he now is Group Vice President, Exploration and Production.

Mr. Clark has published on sedimentation, stratigraphy, and basin analysis. He is a member of numerous professional organizations: AAPG, GSA, SEG, SEPM, AIPG, API, SPE of AIME, IPAA, Panhandle Geological Society, and Houston Geological Society. He has served on AAPG's Business Committee, Research Committee, and Industry Liaison Committee. He was Secretary of AAPG in 1975-76, and was President-Elect last year. His term as President of AAPG began July 1 and will continue until mid-year 1981.

DIANNE BROADAWAY

(Co-author)—Biographical Sketch

Dianne Broadaway is a Senior Geophysicist at Diamond Shamrock Corporation, where she has been employed since 1973. She received a B.S. in geology in 1973 from West Texas State University. Ms. Broadaway is a member of SEG and the Geophysical Society of Houston.

BURIED STRUCTURES IN THE GULF OF MEXICO (Abstract)

After 35-40 years of active exploration, the Gulf of Mexico continues to be an attractive target for exploration. The many reasons for this include: availability of land, size and quality of data base, increased prices for oil and gas, and changing concepts of prospects. This paper focuses on one aspect, "the buried structure."

Until about the last 10 years the resolving power of the reflection seismograph was inadequate to delineate those buried structures which do not disturb strata above approximately 9,000 feet but which are quite evident at greater depths. Actually, only in the last several years have such structures been recognized as targets worthy of large capital investments. Abbreviated case histories of several of these features provided before-and-after looks at the seismic data and a discussion of the bidding history. It now appears that buried structures will contribute substantial amounts of oil and gas to the nation's reserves.