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TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

1. EDGAR W. OWEN, President, A.A.P.G., L. H. Wentz Company, San Antonio, Texas
The Artificial Horizon and Geological Prospective
2. HENRY B. PEACOCK, President, S.E.G., Geophysical Service, Inc., Houston, Texas
How Can Geophysicists Best Serve?
3. HENRY V. HOWE, President, S.E.P.M., Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Neglected Gulf Coast Microfauna

Micropaleontology as a profession is scarcely more than 20 years old. In the region of the Gulf Coast the interest of micropaleontologists has centered chiefly on the smaller foraminifera, and to a lesser degree on the larger foraminifera and ostracodes. Despite the excellent monographs on bryozoa by Canu and Bassler, little use has been made of these organisms. Commercial reports occasionally mention certain lamellibranchs, gastropods, or otoliths, though seldom specifically. Fossil remains of other groups of organisms are not infrequently combined under the descriptive term "shell-fragments." That the major interest of micropaleontologists should have centered on the foraminifera, both large and small, is not surprising, because of their abundance and excellent preservation in the deltaic clays and clayey sands, which predominate in the salt-dome region westward from the Mississippi River to the Rio Grande.

Eastward from the Mississippi, however, terrigenous sediments rapidly diminish in quantity, with limes and chalks increasing in abundance. Many of these limes have been subjected to leaching since deposition. The smaller foraminifera appear to have been more soluble than other organisms. Because of the increasing interest in possible oil production from these eastern Gulf Coast states, the purpose of this paper is to point out not only the desirability of utilizing certain easily recognized and abundant species of bryozoa, but to note the occurrence and possible use of crinoids, holothurians,

barnacles, crab's claws, diatoms, and other organisms. Of these, only the crabs have recently received more than passing attention. Despite the abundance of crinoid remains in several horizons, at numerous localities, the writer knows of no previous mention of them from the Gulf Coast Tertiary, nor has he seen previous reference to holothurians from the same region.

4. WALLACE E. PRATT, Director and Vice-President, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York, New York
Good Geologists Make Good Neighbors—A Study of the Role of American Geologists in Hemispheric Solidarity under the Good Neighbor Policy
5. E. L. DEGOLYER, Director, Conservation Division of the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator, Washington, D. C.
Notes on Present Status of the Problem of Exploration
6. CAREY CRONEIS, Walker Museum, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
Geology in War and Peace

This paper critically examines the general standing of geology among its sister sciences, and evaluates the subject's present usefulness versus its potential utility in the total economy of a nation either at war or at peace. An attempt also is made to appraise the present position of the earth scientist as compared with that of non-geological scientists in the war effort; and ways are suggested for improving the situation not only for the good of the individual geologist, but for the welfare of the country as a whole.

The present rather unsatisfactory position of geology and geologists has had, and will continue to have, unfavorable repercussions for the petroleum industry, and indirectly for the nation at large. This fact is well indicated by a number of situations herein described, but in no fashion is it more strikingly demonstrated than by the results of the graduate record examinations. These results show that the quality of the students entering graduate schools of geology, and not long thereafter the fields of geological endeavor, urgently needs improving. Suggestions are made for securing this improvement, and for elevating the standing of the science itself without which elevation the difficulties of attracting outstanding young men to the profession will increase rather than diminish.

In the belief that an elevation of the standing of geology will eventuate and that, therefore, the subject will attract future national leaders, some consideration is given to the curricular modifications which may be needed adequately to train the new recruits for leadership.

7. PAUL P. GOUDKOFF, Consulting Geologist, Los Angeles, California
Foraminiferal Zones in the Upper Cretaceous of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, California

The paper deals with the Upper Cretaceous strata developed in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys between the latitude of the town of Corning on the north and the latitude of the Blackwell Corner on the south.

General microfaunal characteristics, stratigraphical sequence, areal distribution, and lithological variations of the foraminiferal zones recognizable in the part of the section are described.

One sketch map shows localities of surface outcrops and wells from which samples were obtained. Another map illustrates in a schematic way stratigraphical sequence and areal distribution of the zones.

8. JAMES M. KIRBY, Standard Oil Company of British Columbia, Calgary, Canada
Upper Cretaceous Stratigraphy of the West Side of Sacramento Valley South of Willows, Glenn County, California

This article discusses the lithology of the Upper Cretaceous sediments (Chico series) along the west side of Sacramento Valley, as displayed in a series of measured and examined surface sections between Winters, Yolo County, and Willows, Glenn County. Certain recognizable lithologic units on the outcrop are briefly described, defined, and named as a step toward the breakdown of the thick Chico series into formations adaptable for use in this region. These formational units in descending order are as follows: Forbes formation, Guinda formation, Funks formation, Sites formation, Mills formation, and Golden Gate formation.

Relationship between measured sections, as well as variation in the sections, is discussed and shown by means of correlation charts and drawings.