11. "Evidence Supporting Lateral Migration of Oil, San Joaquin Valley, California," GLENN C. FERGUSON, consulting paleontologist, Bakersfield.

Considerable evidence has been presented from time to time in various geologic publications favoring the accumulation of oil derived from "local rich accumulations of organic matter deposited in restricted areas near to, indigenous to, or in contact with the reservoir and trap." Opposed to this view, other authors have favored substantial migration, either lateral or vertical, or both.

Evidence is presented strongly supporting, if not conclusively proving that oil, when provided the proper avenue for underground movement, does migrate laterally over distances of several miles. Nothing is implied to indicate that oil may not have accumulated locally, having been derived from restricted areas, underground stratigraphic, and structural conditions being the governing factors at all times.

12. "Accumulation of Oil in Continental Sediments at the South Belridge Oil Field, Kern County, California," E. J. COENEN and H. D. HOBSON, General Petroleum Corporation, Bakersfield.

Factual data are presented concerning the accumulation of oil in continental sediments at the South Belridge oil field. Included are the structure and stratigraphy of the field, the reservoir characteristics of the sediment and the properties and distribution of the oil and associated waters. The lithology, organic content, and included fluids of adjacent marine sediments are discussed with the objective of making tentative suggestions as to the origin, migration, and accumulation of the oil.

13. "Petroleum on the Continental Shelves," WALLACE PRATT, American Association of Petroleum Geologists Distinguished Lecturer, Frijole, Culberson County, Texas.

President Truman's executive proclamation of September 25, 1945, declaring the continental shelf contiguous to our coasts to be subject to our jurisdiction and control, fell upon the ears of a petroleum industry which in its worldwide search for new sources of supply, had already found its exploratory operations on more than one continent brought to a stop at the land's edge across which it had for years peered uncertainly out to sea. The problem of petroleum resources on the continental shelf challenges first the geologist, then the engineer. The geologist's immediate and pressing responsibility is to review his accumulated knowledge of the character of the continental shelf, and in the light of his concepts of the origin and occurrence of petroleum, to measure the adequacy of the reward which awaits the conquest of petroleum under the submerged margins of the continents to compensate the risk, effort, and expense which this task poses for the engineer. In reply to this challenge to geologists, it is submitted that if the earth is viewed as a functioning organism, surely one of its normal functions since life covered its surface has been the generation of petroleum, much greater volumes of petroleum than are now believed to exist beneath the land areas of the earth should have been formed through the ages. The most likely place to search for these possible additional stores of petroleum is the continental shelf.

14. "Geology of Basement Complex, Edison Oil Field, Kern County, California," J. H. BEACH, Independent Exploration Company, Bakersfield, and HARRY CAMPBELL, Jergins Oil Company, Bakersfield.

The pre-Tertiary metamorphics in the Edison oil field have, since the discovery of this zone by H. H. Magee in June, 1945, yielded 3,330,000 barrels of oil to August 31, 1946. Of the one hundred and three wells which have since been drilled into the basement during its development, all but six have been completed as commercial producers.

Oil has accumulated within the metamorphics in approximately the same area that contains oil in the overlying sediments. The oil produced from the basement is similar to that of the oil produced from the sands, although gravities vary greatly.

Wells with highest initial potentials and highest productivity indices are those completed in the hard, fresh fractured rocks on locally developed structural highs on the Edison uplift.

15. "Santiago Pool, Kern County, California," GLENN W. LEDINGHAM, Western Gulf Oil Company, Bakersfield.

The Santiago pool is located in Secs. 21 and 22, T. 11 N., R. 23 W., in the south San Joaquin Valley. The initial completion was on August 1, 1945, and since that time 26 producers and 4 dry holes have been drilled.

Production was established from an upper Miocene sand roughly equivalent in age to the basal part of the Stevens sand. The average dip is 70°. The developed portion of the pool is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long with a maximum width of 500 feet. The north, south, and west limits have been established and development is continuing easterly.

16. "Ramona Field, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California," LOYAL E. NELSON, consulting geologist, Los Angeles.

The Ramona field is located 45 miles northwest of Los Angeles near Castaic Junction in the Santa Clara River Basin, Sec. 18, T. 4 N., R. 17 W., and Sec. 13, T. 4 N., R. 18 W.

Discovery was effected by The Texas Company's Kern 42-18, completed on April 19, 1945, from 150 feet of upper Miocene sand at 3,000 feet, flowing 196 barrels per day 29.3°. Twenty-four wells have been completed since discovery with initial rates ranging from 50 to 150 barrels per day.

The structure is a northeast trending and plunging anticline with north flank cut by the paralleling Holser thrust fault of 4,000–5,000 feet throw. Present development has proved an area ¼ mile wide by 1½ miles in length.

17. "Stratigraphic and Structural Features of the Ivanpah Quadrangle, Southeastern California," D. F. HEWETT, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D C.

The following conclusions concerning this area of about 3,800 square miles in southeastern California, are based upon about 25 months field work between 1921 and 1934. The region records almost uninterrupted sedimentation during Paleozoic and Mesozoic time. Before this, there was a sedimentation (Pahrump series about 5,000 feet thick) and this rested upon a crystalline basement (Archean). The Tertiary record of sedimentation and volcanism appears to be wholly late Miocene or early Pliocene. Two major orogenies are recorded by thrust faults and normal faults. The first (Laramide late Cretaceous or early Tertiary) includes at least five major thrust faults along which early Paleozoic rocks generally rest upon upper Paleozoic or early Mesozoic rocks. Great masses of quartz-monzonite were intruded toward the close of the epoch and there was widespread mineralization. It was followed by profound erosion from early Eocene to upper Miocene time. The second orogeny (early Pliocene) followed a period of Mid-Tertiary sedimentation and volcanism. It is represented by a single great thrust fault, remnants of the upper plate of which have been mapped over an area of 20 by 30 miles. It was followed by normal faults and local sedimentation.

NEW ROCK-COLOR CHART FOR FIELD USE

A committee representing a number of geological societies and organizations has begun work on a new rock-color chart designed specifically for field use. The membership of the committee is as follows.

Parker D. Trask, representing the Geological Society of America

Ronald K. DeFord, representing the American Association of Petroleum Geologists

Joseph T. Singewald, Jr., and R. M. Overbeck, representing the Association of American State Geologists

Olaf N. Rove, representing the Society of Economic Geologists

E. N. Goddard, representing the United States Geological Survey

The first meeting of the committee was held on May 2, 1946, in Washington, D. C. Hugh D. Miser, of the Geological Survey, who had been instrumental in getting the work started, gave a brief account of the discussions and correspondence that led up to the organization of the committee. Ronald K. DeFord, who was unable to attend, sent a letter suggesting a general plan of procedure, and this letter was used as a basis for discussion. The following plans were agreed upon by the committee.

1. The rock-color chart is to be based on the Munsell color system, the most widely accepted system of color identification in the United States.

2. Simple color names of the ISCC-NBS (Inter-Society Color Council-National Bureau of Standards) method are to be used on the chart, insofar as is applicable to field use. This method has already been adopted by a large number of societies and organizations interested in color.

3. In addition to the color names, the Munsell hue, value, and chrome designations are to be put on the chart, for the use of any geologists who feel the need of numerical designations and fine color distinctions.

4. Sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks (both consolidated and unconsolidated) are to be included, and also well cuttings. If possible, both wet and dry rocks are to be included.

The committee is now engaged in collecting and classifying the widest possible range of rock specimens in order to determine the range of colors needed on the chart. The next meeting of the committee is to be held at the Chicago meetings of the Geological Society of America in December, 1946, and at that time, the following problems will be considered.