16. Guijarral Hills Discovery, J. Q. Anderson, Barnsdall Oil Company, Bakersfield, Calif.

Commercial production was obtained by the Barnsdall Oil Company from Guijarral Hills on September 19, 1948. The producing sand is apparently a large lentil in the so-called "*Leda* zone" in the upper part of the Kreyenhagen shale formation. Productive limits of the "*Leda* sand" as well as the oil possibilities of the Eocene-McAdams sand will be determined by future drilling.

17. Miocene-Pliocene Boundary in Los Angeles Basin from Viewpoint of Microstratigrapher, Stanley G. Wissler and F. D. Crawford, Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, Calif.

Wells drilled in the central portion of the Los Angeles basin normally penetrate an unbroken depositional sequence from the upper Pliocene into the Mohnian stage of the upper Miocene. For some twenty years oil company microstratigraphers have placed the Miocene-Pliocene boundary at the base of the continuous occurrence of such typical Repetto foraminifera as *Karreriella milleri* Natland, *Hopkinsina hispida* (Schwager), *Bulimina rostrata* Brady, etc., and at the approximate upward limit of *Rotalia garveyensis* Natland, *Uvigerina hootsi* Rankin, and a related costate *Uvigerina*. Furthermore, there is a pronounced change in the preservation of the forams as the tests of the Miocene forms are generally so badly crushed by compaction that only a small portion of the fauna can be extracted by washing. Many foraminiferal species are common to both the lower Pliocene Repetto and the upper Miocene Delmontian, and in the Delmontian there are rare intermittent occurrences of some of the more typical lower Pliocene forms.

There is no marked lithologic break at the boundary, but the Miocene shales in general tend to be more laminated, and short intervals of hard, platy, "poker chip" type shale are commonly encountered a short distance below the contact. Platy shales become more abundant with depth, and the color gradually changes from the dominant hair brown of the lower Repetto to the dark chaetura drab of the upper Miocene. In the laminated Miocene shales, the foraminifera normally are concentrated in thin layers, while in the more massive Pliocene shales they are rather evenly distributed throughout the matrix.

MID-YEAR REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOY SCOUT LITERATURE

FRANK GOUIN[1]
Duncan, Oklahoma

The main function of the committee, as the name implies, is that of getting some geology into the Boy Scout literature. R. C. Spivey, of our committee, heads a committee of the West Texas Geological Society which is working up the basic suggested Merit Badge pamphlet on Geology. This committee expects to have a rough draft prepared by mid-January. Various members of the committee will then be assigned subjects in which they are most proficient to be written in final form. Don Carroll will write the introduction and edit the pamphlet. Before this report appears in print it is hoped that another subcommittee will have accepted the responsibility of drafting a suggested Merit Badge pamphlet on Physiography.

The committee backed a program in Geology Exploration at the Philmont Senior Scout Ranch at Cimarron, New Mexico, the past summer. This 130,000-acre Ranch was given to the Boy Scouts of America by Waite Phillips. To finance the Ranch program he also gave the Scouts the Philtower Building in Tulsa. Senior Scouts, boys 15 through 18 years of age have the privilege of being on the Ranch for 5–14 days during the summer, taking any of a number of extremely interesting programs. In the spring and fall, Scout executives come there for field training. James P. Fitch is manager of the Ranch and of the Philtower Building. He was for years Chief Scout Executive of Region 9 with headquarters at Dallas. Region 9 includes the states of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Mr. Fitch has long dreamed of what he calls "The University of the Out-of-Doors" for Scouts in which geology plays a very vital part. George A. Bullock is director of the program on the Ranch. We have never seen two men more enthusiastic for our geology program.

More than 2,000 Senior Scouts from councils located throughout the United States

[1] Chairman. Manuscript received, October 30, 1948.