

region may have been derived from mountain glaciation on these ranges and have been icerrafted into the flysch of Johns Valley. Surely glaciation in the Himalayas and Andes is causing widespread deposition and markings that in time could be taken as evidence of continental glaciation.

To counteract the evidence of paleomagnetic data that continental drift has occurred requires showing that the geomagnetic and geographic axes need not approach coincidence. Evidence is increasing that the earth's core is liquid and that a mechanism exists associated with it which does not require this coincidence.

In connection with the origin of oil, it has recently been proposed that pre-Tertiary oil fields have paleolatitudes of less than 20° and that, therefore, drilling for Paleozoic and Mesozoic oil should be preceded by paleolatitude studies. This theory is further tied up with the concept of the continental origin of hydrocarbons which has been expressed as the official view of the Soviet Academy of Science.

April 1, 1963

John F. Grayson, Pan American Research Corp., Tulsa, Oklahoma  
"Palynology - The New Frontier"

Abstract

After a brief sketch of the development of palynology and the amount of activity in this field at present, some of the basic principles of palynology are presented and examined in detail. While discussing these principles, their potential value to the field of geology will be illustrated. Among the important problems facing exploration geologists are the following:

1. Age dating of sediments.
2. Correlation of contemporaneously deposited sediments
3. Depositional environment of sediments.

Palynology can give information in all three of these areas. Emphasis is placed on some of the recent correlations established on the basis of palynological work. Because palynology is such a young field, some of the problems confronting palynologists are discussed as well as certain areas of this field that are relatively unexplored.

April 8, 1963

John Woncik, Apache Oil Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma  
"Geology of the Kinta Gas Field"

Abstract

The Kinta gas field is located in the Arkoma Basin of Southeastern, Oklahoma. It comprises portions of Tw. 7 and 8N., and Rs. 19-20E in Haskell County. First gas production was established from the Hartshorne in 1916. The depth of Hartshorne is approximately 1600 feet. A large surface anticline is present. Detailed surface work was done by Oakes and Knechtel in 1948.

The first deep test drilled to the Ordovician was in 1937 by Conoco in Section. 33, T.8N., R.20E. This well tested 2 million cubic feet of gas from the Basal Atoka sand. The well was plugged as being non-commercial.

No drilling took place from the time of Conoco's plugging of their well un-