

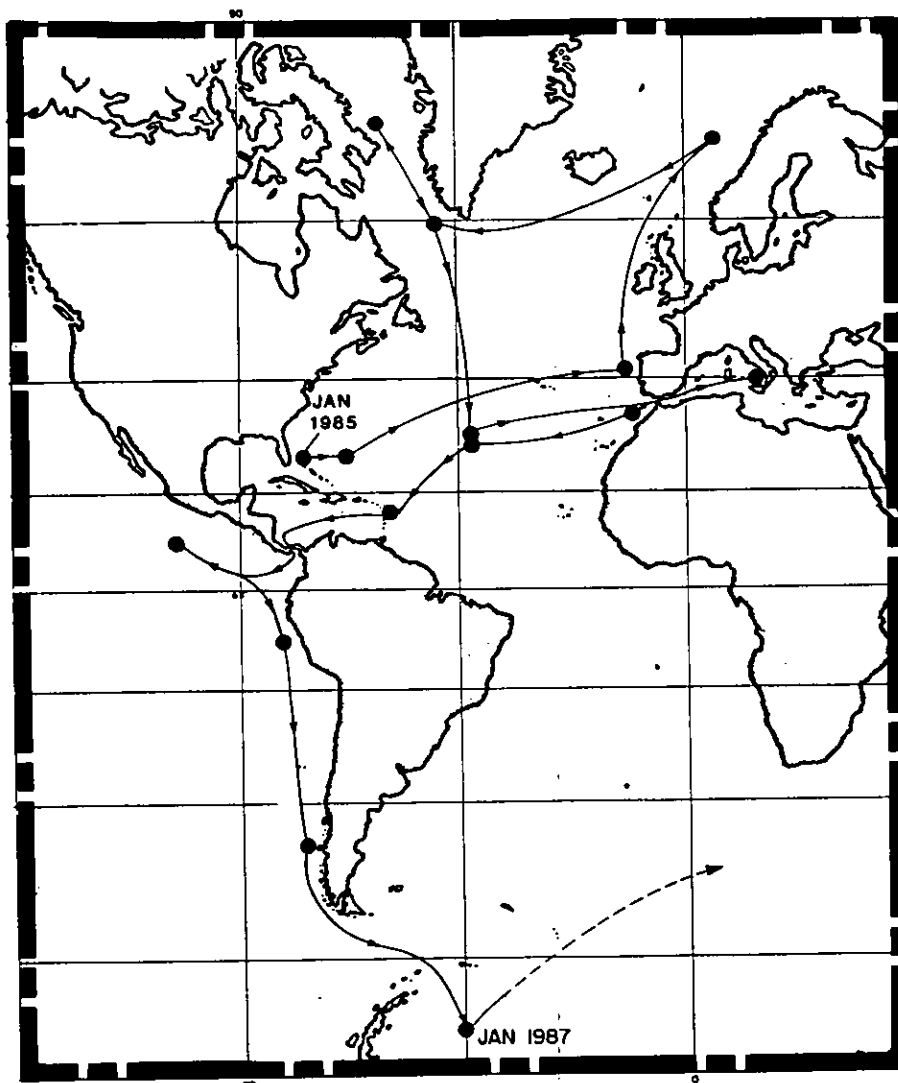
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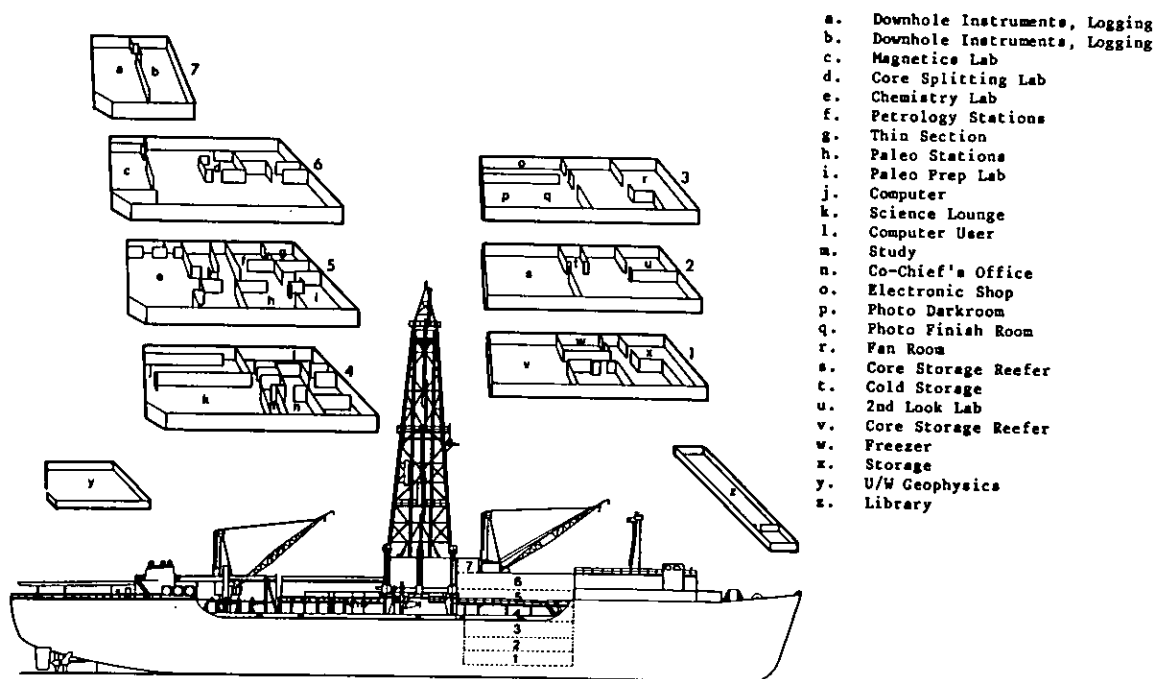
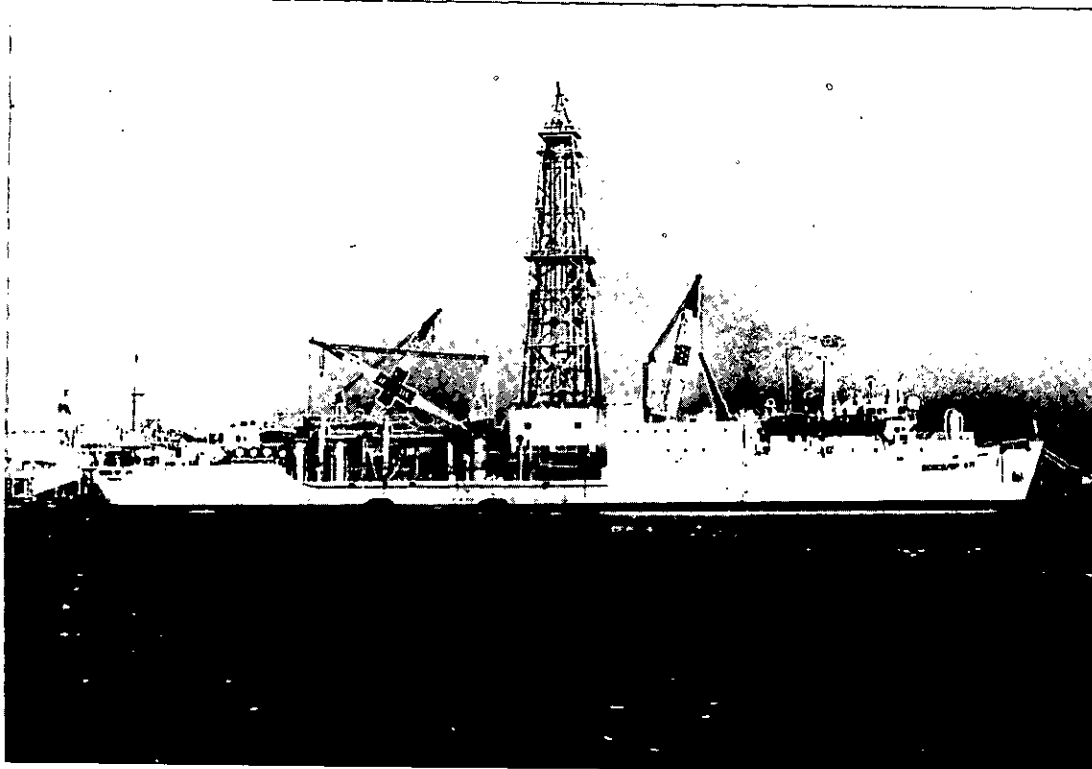


VOL. XI, No. 1 FEBRUARY 1985

# JOIDES Journal


SHIPTRACK JAN. 1985 - JAN. 1987





FRONT COVER

The shiptrack reflects the ODP schedule of operations during the first 2 years of drilling. During this time period, the SEDCO/BP 471 (a.k.a. JOIDES Resolution) will drill selected sites in the North Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, and eastern Pacific Ocean. This episode of drilling will end in the Weddell Sea in January 1987 and will be followed by the next round of drilling in the Indian Ocean.



INSIDE COVER

Top: A starboard view of JOIDES Resolution undergoing conversion at M&M shipyards, Pascagoula, MS. (Photo courtesy of ODP, Texas A&M University.)

Bottom: An exploded and detailed diagram of the scientific laboratories and workshops which were constructed during the conversion.

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OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM  
JOIDES RESOLUTION  
OPERATIONS SCHEDULE

Leg 101	ETD Miami ETA Miami	31 Jan. 14 Mar.	Bahamas	40 operational 2 transit
Leg 102	ETD Miami ETA Norfolk	19 Mar. 9 Apr.	Western North Atlantic	16 operational 6 transit
Leg 102B	ETD Norfolk ETA Ponta Delgada	16 Apr. 25 Apr.	transit (MARK)	1 operational 8 transit
Leg 103	ETD Ponta Delgada ETA Bremerhaven		Galicia Bank	
Leg 104	ETD Bremerhaven ETA Stavanger		Norwegian Sea	
Leg 105	ETD Stavanger ETA St. John's		Baffin Bay, Labrador Sea	
Leg 106	ETD St. John's ETA Málaga		MARK I	
Leg 107	ETD Málaga ETA Marseilles		Tyrrhenian Sea	
Leg 108	ETD Marseilles ETA Cape Verde		NW Africa/ Cenozoic	
Leg 109	ETD Cape Verde ETA Barbados		MARK II	
Leg 110	ETD Barbados ETA Panama		Barbados North	
Leg 111	ETD Panama ETA Callao		EPR 13°N	
Leg 112	ETD Callao ETA Valparaíso		Peru Margin	
Leg 113	ETD Valparaíso ETA Punta Arenas		Chile Triple Junction	

JOIDES PANEL AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

<u>January 1985</u>	8-11	POOM (Austin, TX)
	18-20	WPAC (Honolulu, HI)
<u>February 1985</u>	21-23	SOHP (Cambridge, England)
	26-27	LITHP (La Jolla, CA)
<u>March 1985</u>	6-8	Data Bank Review Panel (Palisades, NY)
	11-12	CEPAC (Menlo Park, CA)
	17-20	EXCOM (Miami, FL with JOI BOG Meeting)
	18-20	TECP (Palisades, NY)
	20-22	IOP (Miami, FL)
	26-28	ARP (Austin, TX)
	28-29	PPSP (New Orleans, LA)
<u>April 1985</u>	10-12	POOM (Norfolk, VA)
	22-24	SOP (Gainesville, FL)
<u>May 1985</u>	14-16	EXCOM (Washington, DC with ODP Council Mtg.)
	23-24	LITHP (Strasbourg, France - tentative)
	late May	SSP (Bologna, Italy - tentative)
<u>June 1985</u>	25-27	POOM (Hannover, FRG)
<u>September 1985</u>	16-17	EXCOM (Bonn, FRG)
<u>October 1985</u>	8-10	POOM (Rhode Island)
<u>November 1985</u>	early Nov.	EXCOM (tentative)


## FOCUS

Letter from the  
Planning Committee Chairman

It has been a long, complicated road from the Glomar Challenger to the JOIDES Resolution, but we are nearly there. I write shortly after returning from a visit to Pascagoula, Mississippi where the Resolution, like the "1812 Overture," was racing to a very audible climax in late December. A combination of state-of-the-art drilling equipment, geophysical logging systems and laboratory analysis tools materialized beneath a maze of cranes, welding hoses, shipyard workers, and sometimes wet paint on a scale never before seen in pure research in the earth sciences. There was literally excitement in the air as old, capable hands familiar from the days of DSDP, and new, equally able ones readied the ship for sea trials. The 12,000 sq. ft. laboratory complex is fabricated, and most of the scientific instruments are installed. For those of us (including myself) familiar with the cramped space of conventional research vessels, or even Glomar Challenger, it is huge! Until you see it, or find a similar-sized building and imagine it as your seagoing laboratory, you will not truly comprehend the scale of the Ocean Drilling Program. The new 30,000 ft. tapered drillstring, new rig floor equipment, advanced station keeping system, and improved vessel stability will all contribute to our ability to drill and to recover samples from until-now-unreachable horizons beneath the sea floor. The laboratory systems will give us analytical capabilities far beyond those on Glomar Challenger. There may be some

scheduling delays, and it is unlikely that all new systems will work as advertised the first time out of their boxes, so I encourage the shipboard scientists, the Science Operator, the Planning Committee, and the advisory panels to remain flexible, especially during the first year of operations.

Running in parallel, and at a similar pace to drillship outfitting is the issue of international membership in ODP that is crucial to the long-term success of the program. At this writing, Germany, France, and most recently Canada and Japan, have made the ten-year commitment to full membership. Active negotiations continue within the United Kingdom, Australia, and the seven-country consortium represented by the European Science Foundation. These negotiations presumably focus on long-term financial commitments to a program based on U.S. dollars at a presently high value rather than on the scientific program. Although the full members sit on the sidelines of these debates, we cheer for you wholeheartedly because for ultimate success we need both your money and your brains. However, your efforts most certainly are, as they should be, motivated by your own interests in the program, and after seeing the JOIDES Resolution just before she sailed, I assure you that they are well founded. What we have created on paper is now assembled into nuts, bolts, and transistors as a party that none of us will want to miss.

  
Roger L. Larson

# OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM REPORT

The program is gradually assembling a team of staff scientists at Texas A&M in College Station that is both varied in research expertise and international in background. Eight staff scientists presently comprise the team and further recruiting is envisaged. Further recruitment efforts will attempt to fill perceived specialist positions (for example geochemical sedimentology and nannoforam micropaleontology). In these instances, applications for staff scientist positions are invited.

Staff scientists have been assigned as project representatives for the first six legs of the Ocean Drilling Program. Below is a summary of these assignments:

Staff Scientist	Representative for Leg:
Dr. A. Palmer	101
Dr. C. Auroux	102
Dr. A. Meyer	103
Dr. E. Taylor	104
Dr. B. Clement	105
Dr. A. Adamson	106

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

## LEG 100 - SHAKEDOWN

The JOIDES Resolution successfully completed its 18-day sea trials on 28 January when it arrived in Miami. The cruise was from Pascagoula, Mississippi (where conversion work was carried out) into the Gulf of Mexico and thence through the Straits of Florida.

The shakedown was to ensure that all systems--drilling, scientific and support--were functioning properly. The cruise also gave the drilling and scientific technical crew an opportunity to learn shipboard operations. The ship's re-entry system was also successfully tested.

The scientific crew on the shakedown was composed of Texas A&M staff researchers who tested the laboratory equipment under shipboard conditions. The group, headed by Rob Kidd, ODP manager of scientific operations, also sampled cores obtained from a site west of the Florida shelf (Site 625) which had been previously identified as a target site for DSDP Leg 96.

The scientific goal during this cruise was to determine depositional and erosional activity on the shelf area (Tertiary to Cenozoic sections). The hydraulic piston corer was used to recover material at this site. The ship's underway geophysical equipment was tested and performed well.

During the shakedown, all on-board scientific, drilling and operational equipment was tested under varying sea conditions. "We had the opportunity to perform tests in 18-foot seas with winds up to 40 knots," said Dr. Bill Merrell, principal investigator for the program.

"I was amazed at how stable the vessel remained. Also, the science and living quarters were relatively free from noise and vibration," he noted.

The JOIDES Resolution had a short port call in Miami and left on Leg 101 on 31 January.



## SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR LEG 101

The following paragraphs are a summary of selected sections of the Scientific Prospectus for Ocean Drilling Program Leg 101 to the Bahamas. Interested parties may obtain further information on Leg 101 by contacting either R. Kidd or A. Palmer at TAMU.

The Bahamas carbonate platform represents one of the closest modern analogs of ancient carbonate deposits exposed in mountain belts around the world. The importance of the Bahamas in the interpretation of both the rock record on land and the history of the oceans has long been recognized, specifically regarding changes in eustatic sea level, paleogeography, sclerochronology and climate changes, vertical tectonics and three-dimensional facies models of platform flanks. Leg 101 of ODP will study the structural and stratigraphic evolution of the Bahamas carbonate platform.

The JOIDES RESOLUTION will drill seven sites in the Bahamas region: a transect of three sites across Little Bahama Bank to investigate the development of an accretionary slope; a deep hole in the Straits of Florida to test theories regarding the origin of the present configuration of the Bahamas Platform; and finally, a three site transect across Exuma Sound to examine a bypass carbonate slope and associated basin fill. The deep holes are intended to investigate the complex arrangement of platforms and troughs that characterize the region, while the shallow holes are planned along transects to examine variations in carbonate slope segmentation.

The problem of platform segmentation has been explained by two hypotheses, the graben hypothesis and the megabank hypothesis. The graben hypothesis (Mullins and Lynts, 1977) suggests

that the present topographic configuration of the Bahamas reflects grabens and horsts developed during L. Triassic-E. Jurassic rifting of the North Atlantic passive margin. This implies that deep-water facies characterize the stratigraphic successions beneath troughs, while shallower-water facies persist beneath the intervening banks.

The megabank hypothesis (Sheridan et al., 1981) supposes that the modern troughs developed at some point during the partial drowning of a larger, previously homogeneous carbonate platform. In this case, shallower-water facies should persist beneath both banks and troughs below the unconformity created by the drowning event.

Recently collected, MCS profiles have identified a pronounced velocity discontinuity (from 4.2 to 5.2 km/sec) associated with a prominent seismic sequence boundary beneath the Straits of Florida (Sheridan et al., 1981). By extrapolation of well control both in Florida and on Great Bahama Bank, Sheridan et al. have correlated this acoustic horizon with the boundary between Albian-Aptian shallow-water limestones and Cenomanian, and younger, pelagic/hemipelagic carbonates. This correlation lends credence to a drowning event as all, or part, of the reason for the initial formation of Bahamian

reentrants. Using stratigraphic evidence in the Bahamas and on Cuba, Schlanger and Ginsberg (1981) also arrive at the conclusion that partial drowning of an E. Cretaceous "megabank" gave rise to the present pattern of platforms and troughs. In this way, the megabank hypothesis relates initiation of the present troughs to a global crisis of carbonate platforms in the mid-Cretaceous. The postulated timing also correlates neatly with a major unconformity in the deep Gulf of Mexico, which has

been termed the "MCU" or "mid-Cretaceous unconformity" (Buffler et al., 1981). The MCU is a major stratigraphic turning point that coincides with the drowning of carbonate platforms rimming the Gulf (Schlanger et al., 1984). The MCU can be interpreted as a response to a rapid fall in Cenomanian sea level (the 98 m.y. BP lowstand of Vail et al., 1977) with erosion and backstepping of carbonate banks rimming the Gulf, and ensuing sea level rise with associated initiation of deep-water clastic deposition (Buffler, 1984). It remains undetermined whether this feature is primarily shaped by a rapid fall of sea level or by platform drowning during sea level rise.

Leg 101 intends to sample this marker horizon in at least one location (Straits of Florida, sites BAH-1A/1B), and at an additional site (either north of Little Bahama Bank, site BAH-9A; Exuma Sound, site BAH-11C; or Northeast Providence Channel near DSDP Site 98, sites BAH-3A, B or C).

The shallow transects will investigate the development of different carbonate slope sedimentation regimes. Both single-channel seismic reflection profiles and piston core samples have demonstrated that modern slopes in the Bahamas steepen with height and are characterized by facies belts which generally parallel adjacent bank margins (Mullins and Neumann, 1979; Schlager and Chermak, 1979; Schlager and Ginsburg, 1981; Mullins et al., 1984). Commonly these belts include: 1) an upper, by-pass slope characterized by fine-grained periplatform carbonate ooze and frequent gullies floored by sand, 2) a middle-lower slope apron facies characterized by accretion of coarse-grained carbonates deposited primarily by slumps and debris flows, and 3) a lower slope apron facies composed of thinner, finer-grained turbidite

deposits interbedded with periplatform ooze. The overall slope regime presumably evolves from accretionary to by-pass to erosional as slope angle steepens and turbidity currents increase in vigor.

Leg 101 will drill two slope transects, one north of Little Bahama Bank on an accretionary slope, and the other in southeastern Exuma Sound on a bypass slope and associated basin floor. HPC cores will be taken at sites BAH-7A, BAH-8A, and BAH-9A north of Little Bahama Bank and site BAH-11A (and possibly BAH-11B and BAH-11C) in Exuma Sound. In addition to sampling facies belts, the slope transects are designed to document the response of carbonate slopes to sea-level fluctuations. During the Quaternary sea-level changes, the response of the carbonate continental margins was the opposite of that of siliclastic ones. Carbonate sedimentation was rapid and turbidite flows frequent during high stands of sea level when the banks were flooded. On the other hand, sedimentation was slow and nearly devoid of turbidites during glacial low stands when the banks were exposed (Schlanger and Ginsberg, 1981; Droxler, 1984).

Specific scientific objectives of Leg 101 include the following:

#### Deep Objectives

- 1) Date and define the nature of the velocity discontinuity observed on seismic lines in the Bahamas region.
- 2) Evaluate the tectonic vs. environmental controls of carbonate platform growth.
- 3) Correlate seismic stratigraphy between the deep Gulf of Mexico and the east coast of North America.

4) Document the history of the Gulf Stream, particularly the role of Cuban orogeny in the initiation of Gulf Stream flow.

#### Shallow Objectives

1) Document the history of interplatform basins.

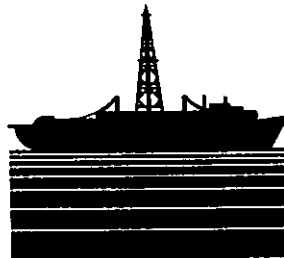
2) Characterize variations in the development of upper, middle and lower accretionary- and bypass- type slopes, particularly in regard to contributions to the record by pelagic/hemipelagic deposition.

3) Document variations of platform sediment input from the response to sea level fluctuations.

4) Study the diagenesis of periplatform ooze, especially regarding metastable aragonite and magnesian calcite.

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## PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

The following paragraphs are summary highlights of the discussions which took place during the 8-11 January 1985 Planning Committee Meeting held in Austin, Texas. Summaries of reports presented at this meeting by the panel chairmen are listed in the Panel Reports section.

The Science Operator (TAMU) reported that the conversion period is almost complete and a shakedown cruise is tentatively scheduled to leave on 9 or 10 January. The shakedown cruise will last at least 16 days and visit three sites selected for conducting engineering tests and science. The drill string will be tested at shallow sites on the Florida slope with drilling to recover portions of the Cenozoic to Tertiary geologic sections. A crew change will then occur and the RESOLUTION will proceed to deeper water to practice setting a re-entry cone, to complete testing on the Meso-Tech system and to lay out drillpipe. The ship will then sail to Miami to start Leg 101 on 29 January 1985 after a two-day port call.

### SHORT-TERM PLANNING:

With the sailing of the JOIDES RESOLUTION in late January, the ODP will enter into its operational phase. The science operator presented to PCOM an Operations Schedule that illustrated planning from Leg 101 in 1985 - Leg 114 in early 1987. Using that schedule as a starting point, the Planning Committee first recommended to start Weddell Sea drilling on Leg 114

no later than January 1, 1987 to take full advantage of the austral summer weather window. They then recommended starting Leg 105, whose targets are in Baffin Bay and the Labrador Sea, no later than August 15, 1985 in order to take full advantage of the weather and ice windows in those areas. In order to accomplish this latter objective they recommended eliminating the majority of the objectives associated with drilling and logging near DSDP Site 603 on Leg 102. Although priorities were specified for Leg 103, major objectives and operating times were not altered for that Leg or for Legs 101 and 104. Detailed scheduling of future legs to meet the austral summer weather window in the Weddell Sea was left for a later meeting.

### LONGER-TERM PLANNING:

#### INDIAN OCEAN DRILLING:

A summary of Indian Ocean objectives, based on panel priorities, is presented below:

<u>IOP</u>	<u>TEC</u>
Kerguelen	Makran
Neogene	Red Sea
Argo	Kerguelen
Red Sea	
Broken Ridge	Somali Basin
Makran	S. Aust.
Cha-Lac-Masc	Intraplate
S.E. Indian Basin	

#### SOHP

Kerguelen  
Oman/Owen F.Z.  
Somali Basin  
S.E. Indian  
Chagos-Lac-Masc  
N.W. Aust.-Argo  
Basin

SOP

Kerguelen  
E. Australia  
Indian Ocean  
Sub-Antarctic

LITH

Red Sea  
90 East  
Cold Spot  
fracture  
zones

# ATLANTIC REGIONAL PANEL REPORT

L. Montadert, Chairman,  
summarized the 11-13  
September 1984 meeting held  
in Grenoble, France.

PCOM indicated that thematic and regional panels are to be advised that approximately 1.5 years of scientific drilling in and proximal to the Indian Ocean will occur after drilling in the Weddell Sea and prior to drilling in the island arcs of the Western Pacific. Prioritization and brief scientific justifications are requested for scientific drilling in that region.

It is the intention of the JOIDES Planning Committee that drilling targets are identified at least two years ahead of drilling. This time frame is necessary in order for both regional and site specific surveys to take place and for the data to be evaluated in a timely manner. The Planning Committee is now starting to plan for a phase of drilling in and proximal to the Indian Ocean and in order to develop the drilling program in the area, PCOM is seeking proposals for drilling in the Indian Ocean, proximal areas and the Western Pacific as soon as possible. (Please note the Request for Proposals (RFP) posted in the ODP Bulletin Board section of this issue of the JOIDES Journal.)

The consensus of PCOM was that the Indian Ocean Panel, Southern Oceans Panel, and the thematic panels should develop prioritized listings of drilling targets for the region and these lists (with legs and options) will be presented at the next PCOM meeting as the primary input for a preliminary drilling plan for that area.

## LEG 101 - BAHAMAS:

ARP endorsed the priorities for Leg 101 as proposed by the co-chief scientists. The priorities are a slope transect of Little Bahama Bank (3 sites), a deep hole re-entry to be conducted in the Straits of Florida, drilling the slope in the Exuma Sound area (2 sites) and drilling a deep hole (no re-entry) in the Exuma Sound. The panel recommended the following strategy for drilling in the Straits of Florida: if the seismic facies transition is a change from deep water to shallow water carbonates, the hole should be deepened approximately 50 m and left in a condition suitable for re-entry at a later date. If the transition proves to be a continuation of deep water carbonates, the co-chiefs will seek permission to deepen the hole keeping in mind the time restrictions necessary to complete the Exuma Sound slope transect. The panel will leave to the discretion of the co-chiefs the decision to either drill a single-bit Exuma Sound deep hole to destruction or to drill a third hole as part of the Exuma Sound slope transect. This decision is dependent on the time remaining at the end of drilling the two sites along the Exuma Sound slope transect.

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**LEG 103, GALICIA MARGIN:**

ARP recommended that the first priority of drilling along the Galicia Margin should be the Lherzolite ridge located at the boundary between oceanic and continental crust.

Two holes at Site 4, rated second priority, are proposed for the area with drilling to sample 50 m into the underlying basement. The panel recommended that of two holes, Site 4a should be drilled to sample the pre-rift basement and site 4b to sample the post-rift sediments. Site 3, the third priority, will sample sediments as well as the underlying basement.

**LEG 104, NORWEGIAN SEA:**

The panel felt that the priorities for drilling the dipping reflectors and sampling the Cenozoic sediment sections on the Voring Plateau were sound. ARP also felt strongly that the problems of North Polar deep Seas (Bering Sea, Arctic Ocean, Norwegian/Greenland Sea, Baffin Bay) were presently not optimally covered by existing ODP working groups and panels and proposed the establishment of a North Polar Seas WG or panel to facilitate long term planning.

**LEG 107, MEDITERRANEAN SEA:**

The panel considers drilling in the Tyrrhenian Sea a scientifically interesting approach in investigating the rifting and subsidence history of a young ocean basin and the history of tectonic interactions of the African-Eurasian plates. However, the sites as proposed suffer from lack of

adequate site survey data (i.e. high resolution MCS site specific surveys and regional MCS lines). ARP recommends that it will be necessary to have this information before final plans for drilling in the area are decided. Montadert noted that a site survey will be conducted in Feb.-Mar. 1985.

**LEG 109, CARIBBEAN SEA:**

ARP recommends the following priorities for Leg 109:

- 1) LAF 1,2,3
- 2) LAF 4,5
- 3) LAF 6

Program recommendations before Leg 114:

The panel strongly recommended that there be a start, during the early phase of ODP, of a Caribbean drilling program aimed at understanding the Cretaceous and older evolution of the region.

ARP's first choice was to conduct a single site leg in the Yucatan Basin during one of the undesignated legs (Legs 111-113). The panel's second choice was divided between drilling the Mesozoic sequence in the eastern Atlantic and a transect along the Lesser Antilles region.

**OTHER SITES :**

ARP recommended NJ-6 as an excellent back-up for Leg 102.

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CENTRAL AND EASTERN  
PACIFIC REGIONAL PANEL  
REPORT

T. Shipley, Chairman, summarized the 12-14 September 1984 meeting held in Oxford, U.K.

## SHORT-RANGE PROGRAMS:

CEPAC ranked drilling on the Peru margin and on the EPR at 13° N as its highest priority items. The panel felt that the Peru margin represented a new area with clearly defined problems that could only be answered by drilling.

Hydrothermal drilling along the East Pacific Rise at 13°N ranked high on the panel's list of suggested drilling targets. The panel strongly recommended that two legs be devoted to the 13°N studies in order to assure that the hydrothermal transect be completed before the drillship leaves this section of the ocean.

CEPAC recommended that re-entering DSDP Hole 504B be a high priority item that could be used as a logistical backup to the EPR 13°N program. The panel considered the Chile margin an extremely interesting area but additional regional and site specific surveys are needed before the panel can consider the matter further.

## LONG RANGE PROGRAMS:

CEPAC divided the Pacific region into 4 subdivisions based on regional and thematic differences. The panel felt that these groups are a natural division into which most, though not all, regional objectives would fit. These are:

- 1) the NE Pacific natural laboratory
- 2) N. Pacific plate evolution, accretion and destruction

3) Mesozoic plate tectonics, paleoceanography and volcanism

4) the South Pacific

The panel strongly endorsed the formation of three workshops to be convened as soon as possible to cover the N. Pacific, the Old Pacific and the Southern Pacific. The purpose of these meetings would be to integrate regional and thematic objectives for ODP.

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## SOUTHERN OCEAN PANEL REPORT

J.P. Kennett, Chairman, summarized the 3-5 September 1984 meeting held in Strasbourg, France.

## SITE SURVEYS

Plans are well developed for future site surveys of the Weddell Sea region. Currently, U.K. and Norwegian surveys are scheduled with expeditions by the F.R.G. and the U.S., planned for the next austral summer. Site surveys are still required for most sites in the sub-Antarctic region and the U.S. has submitted a proposal to conduct these site surveys. Site surveys are still required for the Southern Kerguelen Ridge.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC SITES:

In general, the panel placed a very high priority label on drilling objectives in the Weddell Sea area (southern leg). Kennett stressed that the cruise dates for drilling in the region should coincide with the 4 month weather window of the area. Another high priority label (but lower

than the Weddell Sea leg) was given to a number of sites in the sub-Antarctic area (northern leg), including the north-south paleoceanographic traverse over the Antarctic Convergence. SOP noted that very few useful sites have been drilled in this region yet this area is of great importance relative to paleotectonic reconstructions of Gondwanaland and global paleoceanographic evolution.

#### INDIAN OCEAN SITES:

There are several subAntarctic objectives proposed for the Indian Ocean including the Agulhas Plateau, Crozet Plateau Fracture Zone drilling, a Kerguelen to Broken Ridge traverse and a traverse of the Central Antarctic-Australian mid-ocean ridge.

A very high priority was given to the drilling objectives of the Kerguelen Plateau-East Antarctic Margin program. SOP requested that two legs be conducted during two austral summers since there is much of importance to be cored and the area is one of the most remote on earth.

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#### WESTERN PACIFIC REGIONAL PANEL REPORT

Eli Silver, Chairman, summarized the 2-5 October 1984 meeting held at Palisades, New York.

The major objectives of the panel are to investigate areas of tectonic accretion, rifting passive margins and to determine the history of convergent margins. In the NW Pacific, the Japan Sea, Bonin Arc, S. China Sea and Banda Arc constitute the major marginal basins. Although there are a variety of origins proposed for their existence, there has been no major drilling activity in these areas. In the SW Pacific, the Tonga Arc, New Hebrides Arc, Solomon Arc and Lord Howe Rise complete a package of proposed areas of investigation.

As of the January 1985 PCOM, the panel had no prioritized list of drilling targets and requested advice from the Planning Committee. WPAC also requested that a workshop, in association with the Circum-Pacific meeting in 1986, be held in order to encourage interaction between scientists from inside and those outside the Western Pacific region.

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## INDIAN OCEAN PANEL REPORT

J.R. Curray, Chairman, summarized the 10-12 December 1984 meeting held at La Jolla, Calif.

The report concluded with IOP requesting that a Red Sea Working Group be formed with J. Cochran suggested as chairman.

The panel reviewed all proposals received as of 10 December 1984 and assigned priorities. Top preliminary priority projects are listed below in order with notation of endorsement by thematic panels (T= TECP, L= LITHP, S= SOHP). IOP noted that the investigation of the Indian Ocean region by surveying and drilling is not as advanced as in most other major ocean basins and is still in an exploratory stage.

- |      |  |        |
|------|--|--------|
| 1.   | <u>Kerguelen-Gaussberg:</u> rifted hot spot trace model and high latitude paleocean. transect.           | T,L,S. |
| 2.   | <u>Neogene Package:</u> monsoons, mountains, Mikankovich and fossil man.                                 | S      |
| 3.   | <u>Argo Abyssal Plain:</u> old, possibly Tethys, ocean crust.  |        |
| 4.   | <u>Red Sea:</u> initiation of rifting.   | T,L    |
| 5.   | <u>Broken Ridge:</u> rifted hot spot trace model, conjugate to Kerguelen.                                | T      |
| 6.   | <u>Makran:</u> distribution of deformation across an accretionary prism.                                 | L      |
| 7.   | <u>Chagos-Laccadive-Mascarene Ridges:</u> aseismic ridge, paleocean., carbonate history.                 | L      |
| 8.   | <u>S.E. Indian Ridge Transect:</u> paleocean. transect and mantle heterogeneity.                         | L      |
| 9.   | <u>Ninetveast Ridge:</u> "aseismic ridge" and paleocean. transect.                                       | S      |
| 10A. | <u>North Somali Basin:</u> old ocean, possible Tethys remnant.   | T      |
| 10B. | <u>Central Indian Basin &amp; Distal Bengal Fan:</u> intraplate deformation and Himalayan uplift record. | T      |
| 12.  | <u>West S. Australia &amp; Antarctic Discordance:</u> initiation of spreading and "cold spot" trace.     |        |
| 13.  | <u>Agulhas Plateau:</u> S. Atlantic - Indian Ocean Gateway.  | T      |
| 14.  | <u>Eastern S. Australia:</u> starved block-faulted passive margin, slow spreading.                       |        |
| 15A. | <u>Exmouth Plateau:</u> starved marginal plateau.  | T      |
| 15B. | <u>Fossil Ridges:</u> Mascarene and Wharton Basins.  |        |
| 17.  | <u>Sunda Arc:</u> variation in deformation around an accretionary prism.                                 | T      |
| 18.  | <u>Rodriguez Triple Junction.</u>  |        |
| 19.  | <u>Davie Ridge:</u> sheared margin.  |        |
| 20.  | <u>Wallaby Plateau:</u> epilith, volcanic passive margin.  |        |
| 21.  | <u>E. Gulf of Aden:</u> rifting old ocean crust.   |        |

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## LITHOSPHERE PANEL REPORT

M. Purdy, Chairman, summarized the 6-8 November 1984 meeting held in Miami, Fla.

LITHP strongly recommended that PCOM amend its choices for Legs 111-113 to include the adoption of hydrothermal drilling along the EPR and the deepening of DSDP Hole 504B as two objectives to fill those cruise slots. The panel stated that 504B has revolutionized knowledge of the structure and chemistry of oceanic crust and therefore should be included in the first round of ocean drilling.

### BARE ROCK DRILLING:

The panel indicated that using a drill pipe sonar as the primary means for detecting and avoiding fissures and /or large seafloor slopes in determining the guide base location was unacceptable. LITHP stated that it would be essential to have unambiguous knowledge of detailed seafloor morphology, especially during the early attempts at bare rock drilling. LITHP's recommendation is that the science operator acquire real-time, down-pipe TV monitoring capability in time for Leg 106. If this is not possible by Leg 106, the panel suggested that some alternate method be used to obtain optical images of the seafloor morphology. Alternatives included a deep-

towed camera survey of a potential site or the use of a guidebase or drillpipe camera that would provide information after the fact.

The panel further recommended that attempts be made at "ground truthing" the sonar data with bottom photos during the crossing of the MAR on Legs 103 or 105.

### MARK DRILLING:

LITHP reported on the successful site survey of the MARK area by the R/V CONRAD. Continuous Seabeam coverage was obtained over the whole of the Kane Transform and greater than 100 km along the southern ridge segment. The Site Survey team's preliminary interpretation of the data was that the transform exhibited the classical characteristics of fracture zone morphology. The southern ridge segment, however, appeared complex and anomalous. LITHP endorsed the Site Survey Teams's plans for ground truthing the SEAMARC in selected areas using the "Cheap Tow" camera system and for the acoustic beacon deployment during the Jan. SEAMARC I cruise on C.S.S. HUDSON. The Panel added that additional coverage is needed north of the MAR-KFZ intersection, on at least one additional E-W ridge tranverse within 30-40 km of the intersection and via a detailed, high resolution study within the median valley.

LITHP urged PCOM to treat Legs 106 (MARK-1) and 110 (MARK-2) as one on-going program and encouraged communication and overlap between the cruise participants.

LITHP concluded the report on the MARK area by suggesting the following individuals as co-chiefs for Legs 106 and 110:

106: J. Honnorez and W. Ryan  
(alts. Juteau and R. Detrick or P. Fox)

110: R. Bryan and K. Becker  
or R. Hyndman  
(alts. C. Langmuir and R. von Herzen or M. Langseth)

#### EAST PACIFIC RISE DRILLING:

The panel strongly supported proposed hydrothermal drilling along the EPR and presented minimum requirements for downhole measurements during drilling. As part of the requirements, LITHP suggested that long-term measurements be done on a vertical array with data recording capabilities of greater than 6 months.

#### INDIAN OCEAN DRILLING:

The panel proposed the formation of a Red Sea Working Group as there is strong support for drilling in the region.

LITHP also endorsed a program of concentrated drilling of a single hot spot trace and the cold spot trace in the Indian Ocean.

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#### SEDIMENTS AND OCEAN HISTORY PANEL

M.A. Arthur, Chairman, summarized the 12-14 November 1984 meeting held in Carmel, Calif.

The primary high priority programs of SOHP are: 1) the development of a paleo-upwelling program whose objectives are to investigate the climatic signature, global geochemical budgets and global paleoproductivity 2) the drilling of continuous stratigraphic sequences in major ocean basins (e.g. the Moroccan "deep hole" program). Program objectives are to link these targets with the seismic stratigraphy of the basin, to link the sedimentary sequences with sea level changes and to determine Mesozoic-Cenozoic geochemical mass balances. The third program in the listing was to determine the high latitude paleoclimate signature from the L. Mesozoic to the Quaternary. The second priority programs are to study Jurassic paleoceanography, the organic rich facies of the Cretaceous and to determine the sedimentary volumes in fans in relation to sea level changes and tectonics.

#### WESTERN NORTH ATLANTIC (LEG 102):

SOHP placed the drilling program at Site 603 as a first priority item. Also the panel encouraged the drilling of NJ-6 but placed it as a second priority

relative to Site 603 work and well behind Baffin Bay/Labrador Sea drilling.

#### NORWEGIAN SEA (LEG. 104):

SOHP recommends the formation of a working group to look at paleoenvironmental objectives in Northern high latitudes and especially in the Norwegian Sea. The proposed working group could also consider further objectives in the Labrador Sea-Baffin Bay area (following drilling) and in the Bering Sea-Arctic Basin.

#### LABRADOR SEA/BAFFIN BAY (Leg 105):

The SOHP strongly supports drilling of BB-3B and LA-5 during Leg 105. The science is new, exciting, well-justified and will benefit the entire drilling program.

#### NW AFRICA/EQ. ATLANTIC:

The panel recommended the Moroccan Deep Hole drilling program as a high priority item and the integration of the NW Africa and Equatorial Atlantic programs into a single leg as a low priority item.

#### PACIFIC OCEAN:

SOHP strongly supports a Peru transect as long as there are adequate paleo-environmental objectives.

#### INDIAN AND SOUTHERN OCEAN:

SOHP's highest priorities are for Kerguelen Plateau because of the lack of terrigenous input into the area and Amery Basin (Antarctic margin) because of the potential for a pristine Cretaceous-Recent section. The panel recommended the following priority program:

- 1) Kerguelen-Amery Margin
- 2) Oman/Owen Ridge
- 3) Somali Basin
- 4) S.E. Indian Ridge
- 5) Chagos-Laccadive-90°E Ridge
- 6) N.W. Australian Margin and Argo Abyssal Plain

#### SOUTHERN OCEAN:

The panel strongly supports the Weddell Sea program as highest priority and sub-Antarctic drilling as a second priority. Of the proposed Weddell Sea site, SOHP considers the Maud Rise and Astrid Ridge of greatest importance.

#### WESTERN PACIFIC

SOHP suggested the following potential sites for investigation with no prioritization:

- 1) Sea of Japan (Oligocene to Recent)
- 2) Phillipine Sea (Ribbon cherts)
- 3) Oyashio/Kuroshio Current (fluctuations through time)
- 4) N. Australia/Borneo-Indonesian Shelf
- 5) Paleo-Tethys closure in the Western Pacific
- 6) Sea of Okhotsk (Siberian climate monitor)
- 7) Bering Sea
- 8) S. China Sea
- 9) Sulu Sea

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## TECTONICS PANEL REPORT

J. Leggett, Chairman, summarized the 10-12 September 1984 meeting held in London, U.K. and on the results of a recent panel survey.

TECP ranked Peru drilling as its highest priority because the panel felt that this objective offers an overdue opportunity to track the effects of subduction erosion through time and to investigate the nature of the "transition zone" between a young accretionary prism and continental crust. The panel ranked the drilling programs at the Chile Triple Junction and Barbados South as second and third priority items, respectively.

The panel identified the Sunda-Banda Arc as an area of important drillable tectonics and recommended that a working group be established for the area. TECP also urged that a Tyrrheanean Sea drilling program be centered on the nature of pre-rift and syn-rift sediments as well as the nature and age of basement.

The TECP chairman canvassed panel members by mail in order to establish priorities for the Indian Ocean program. The results indicated the following priorities:

- 1) Makran accretionary prism
- 2) Red Sea
- 3) Central Indian Ocean Intraplate deformation
- 4) Red Sea
- 5) Kerguelen Plateau
- 6) Sunda Arc accretionary prism
- 7) Southern Australian margin
- 8) Timor Trough

Finally, TECP was very concerned over the decision by JOI not to fund site survey work along the So. Chile margin.

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## TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

T.J.G. Francis, Acting Chairman, summarized the minutes of the 3-4 October 1984 meeting held in Houston, Texas.

### BARE ROCK DRILLING:

An ad-hoc committee met in August to discuss site selection criteria and concluded that the following requirements are necessary in order to place the drilling guidebase at a potential site along the seafloor. The criteria are that the local topography should not slope more than 20 degrees and the surrounding relief should not vary more than 1 meter in amplitude. This criteria was thought to be a reasonable compromise between scientific need of ODP and engineering feasibility. It was noted by the panel that the oil industry routinely works with gravity bases on slopes up to 10 degrees.

The approximate dimensions of the guidebase are:

Base: 20 ft. diameter, 5 ft. deep on 3 X 4 ft. legs.

Cone: 10 ft. diameter at mouth, height is 10 ft. above base.

Overall height: 19 ft.

Weight in water (with base filled with mud/cement): 50,000 lbs.

Fabrication and testing of the gravity base for hard rock spud-in is planned for summer 1985. Two such structures should be ready in time for Leg 106 in October 1985.

It is the general consensus of TEDCOM that the most difficult part of the drilling operation is not locating the structure on the seafloor but drilling into the bare rock along the axis of accretion. Presently, the plan is to begin drilling with a 16 inch hole. This size hole is required since casing may be necessary to contain rubble zones. However, pilot holes are necessary before the 16" diameter can be achieved. TEDCOM discussed a variety of methods to begin the pilot hole, these included the use of shaped charges, hammering and/or a mud motor. However once bare rock spud-in is accomplished and as re-entry holes become available, a range of drill bits designed for hard rock drilling and several sample recovery systems will be tested.

It was also noted by TEDCOM that with the improved heave compensation and stability characteristics of the JOIDES RESOLUTION, recovery rates should be much better than those of the GLOMAR CHALLENGER.

Having established the criteria for site selection and the dimensions of the drilling guidebase, the committee discussed locating suitable drilling sites.

TEDCOM indicated that initially the site survey should deploy a command beacon which could be reactivated by the drillship upon entering the area. At this time the drill site could be defined relative to the beacon. Since the resolution of the site survey may be insufficient to resolve and define the relief on slopes the drill site, other methods will be required to obtain the resolution necessary to further define the seafloor topography. The committee investigated several televueing methods for surveying the seafloor through the drill pipe. TEDCOM suggested that the Meso-Tech color imaging sonar seems to be the most feasible instrument for that purpose as it defines seafloor features more clearly than black and white systems.

#### RISER DRILLING:

The committee recommends that riser drilling start in depths less than 4000 ft (1200 m), note that the RESOLUTION has a riser drilling limit of 6000 ft (1800 m). Drilling at this shallower depth range would increase the annual operating cost to ODP from \$ 30 M to \$ 50 M and would result in only 3-4 riser holes/yr. TEDCOM suggests that PCOM and the scientific panels, with this information in mind, identify targets for riser drilling within these depth ranges and decide if drilling those few targets merits the cost.

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## DOWNHOLE MEASUREMENTS PANEL REPORT

M. Salisbury, Chairman, summarized the 20-21 September 1984 meeting held at Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory in Palisades, N.Y.

The panel announced plans to prepare statements that would summarize downhole measurement plans and opportunities. These announcements, to be published in both technical and non-technical journals, would also solicit ideas from the scientific community.

DMP applauded USSAC's intent to convene workshops on high temperature tool development, long term recording and in situ measurements. Panel members noted that the workshops would be further strengthened by the addition of foreign expertise.

The panel encouraged the FRG to proceed with plans to modify the three axis magnetometer for use on Leg 102 and to modify the high resolution temperature gear for later use. TAMU was requested to develop smaller, cheaper drill cones so that they may be routinely deployed and L-DGO was encouraged to prepare a catalog of available DSDP/ODP downhole logs.

DMP approved the list of Schlumberger tools presented by L-DGO with recommendations that one BHC (borehole compensated sonic) and one LSS (long-spaced sonic) be deployed on each cruise instead of two LSS tools. DMP recommended that the wireline heave compensator be a first priority item with regard to new tool acquisition and the TAM Packer & 12 channel sonic tool be regarded as second and third choices, respectively. It was also recommended that TAMU assume responsibility for maintenance and routine operation of the HPC heat flow tool.

The panel suggested that each cruise be staffed with one (1) Schlumberger engineer, one (1) L-DGO downhole measurements scientist to operate L-DGO tools, one (1) Logging scientist/analyst from the community, who is mutually acceptable to L-DGO and TAMU, and one (1) L-DGO trainee (on a space available basis).

DMP recommends the following downhole measurements program:

### Leg 101 (Bahamas):

1500 m hole- logging, multichannel sonic, vertical seismic profiling, oriented coring, HPC heat flow, pore sampling

HPC holes- Log at least one hole; HPC heat flow, pore water sampling, oriented coring at all sites

### Leg 102 (418A/603):

DMP endorses the 418A/603 drilling/experiment plan but recommends a 270 m basement section be open above BHA.

### Leg 109 (Barbados N):

DMP recommends a major borehole geophysics/hydrogeology program at subduction zone site (LAF-1) to include: logging, packer, flow meter, heat flow, fluid and pore water sampling, televiewer, oriented core, geotechnical properties and check shot survey.

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## POLLUTION PREVENTION AND SAFETY PANEL REPORT

G.E. Claypool, Chairman, summarized the 30-31 August meeting held at College Station, Texas to review proposed sites for the first three legs of the Ocean Drilling Program.

The JOIDES Safety Panel's recommendations are summarized below:

#### Leg 101

BAH 7A, 8A - Approved as proposed to a depth of 300 m.

BAH 9A - Approved as proposed with change to include rotary drilling, if required, to reach reflector at 1.8 seconds. Approved to a depth of 100 m beneath target horizon, not to exceed 700 m.

BAH 11A, 11B - Approved as proposed.

BAH 11C - Approved as proposed with change that the depth proposed is equivalent to 0.3 seconds.

BAH 1A - Approved with change that the location be moved to CD POINT 1450 on line FS-14. Approved to a depth of 100 m beneath target horizon, not to exceed 1500 m.

BAH 1C - Approved as proposed to a depth of 1400 m.

BAH 1D - Approved with change that the location be moved to the intersection of lines FS 8 and FS 21, to a depth of 100 m beneath target horizon or 1400 m.

BAH 12A, 12B, 12C - Approved as proposed.

BAH 12D - Approved with the change that the depth be limited to 300 m.

BAH 5 - Not approved because of poor quality of record and lack of a crossing seismic line.

BAH 5A - Approved as proposed.

#### Leg 102

603D (ENA-3) - Approved as proposed.

418A (AT-2.3) - Approved as proposed.

#### Leg 103

Galicia Bank sites have been previously reviewed by the Safety Panel. At this meeting, only new sites or relocated sites were reviewed.

GAL 2B, 2C, 3A, 3B - Approved as proposed.

GAL 4A - Approved without restriction from previous safety review.

GAL 4C, 4D, 4E - Approved as proposed.

#### Leg 105 (Baffin Bay)

BB-3 - Not approved. Structural features at proposed site on line BE 74-51 suggest slumping and the possibility of overpressuring.

BB-3A - Approved modification of site BB-3 moved to shot point 390 on line 74-51, with depth penetration not to exceed the reflector just below 1.1 seconds on line 74-51 (estimated at 1100 m). Objection to deeper penetration is possibility of overpressuring in deeper sediments.

BB-3B - Approved modification of site BB-3 moved to shot point 511 on line 74-51, to be drilled to bit destruction or 2 km.

BB-1 - Approved as proposed.

BB-2 - Not approved. Same reason as BB-3.

BB-2A - Not approved. Site was a modification of BB-2 on line 78-20. Not approved because of poor quality of information.

The panel will review ODP Legs 104, 105 (Labrador Sea) and 106 at the next meeting.

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## INFORMATION HANDLING PANEL REPORT

Dan Appleman, Chairman, reported that the IHP compiled a list of attributes that are desired in an ODP publication scheme. These attributes would serve the needs of the shipboard scientific parties, the co-chief scientists, the outside scientific community of users of the results of the program and the program operators and managers. The attributes were prioritized and various publication options were evaluated. The highest priority went to leg coherence (keeping all of the results of a given leg together); timeliness of publication, editorial scope (the ability to publish important results even when not tied to a particular leg); and editorial flexibility.

The panel recommended a 3-part publications program in which there would be a true Initial Report for each leg (Part A) which would contain material ready at the post-cruise meeting, 8-10 months after the cruise. This volume would not require peer-review, would correspond to the front part of the present DSDP Initial Report and would appear 13-16 months post-cruise. The second part of the program would consist of a Scientific Report for each leg (Part B) that would contain specialty chapters and scientific reports. This section presently corresponds to the back part of the present DSDP Initial Report. This volume would appear

37-30 months post-cruise and would contain two sections: a peer-reviewed, science interpretive section and technical/data report section with papers not peer-reviewed. The third part of the program would be a Journal of Ocean Drilling which would contain only peer-reviewed scientific articles. This particular section of the program was removed by PCOM at the 25-27 September 1984 meeting.

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## SITE SURVEY PANEL REPORT

E.J.W. Jones, Chairman summarized the 28-29 November meeting held in La Jolla, Calif.

### MAR/KANE FRACTURE ZONE:

The SSP recommends that the science operator investigate the possibility of having GPS on board for the MARK I leg in order to tie in with previously conducted SEABEAM site surveys.

The SSP reviewed the current state of site surveys in the Kane Fracture Zone, noting in particular the implications of the recent loss of SEAMARC I. The Site Survey Panel indicated that near bottom side-scan sonar data be acquired for siting bare-rock holes in this region.

### INDIAN/PACIFIC OCEAN DRILLING:

The SSP is awaiting further information in areas proposed to be drilled in the Indian Ocean and, especially, the Western Pacific in order to evaluate site survey needs.

### BAFFIN BAY DRILLING:

SSP supports drilling at Baffin Bay 3B based on the existing MCS data for Neogene paleoenvironmental objectives. However, in view of the probable need for a support ship, the panel recommends that additional magnetic data be collected over the structural high immediately to the landward side of the drill site by the support ship.

### SOUTHERN OCEANS DRILLING:

The SSP considers that additional high resolution seismic data is necessary to optimize site selections for the Atlantic sub-Antarctic sites. The panel further stresses that every effort should be made to use ships of opportunity to acquire such data.

### SITE SURVEY REQUIREMENTS:

The panel also recognizes the scientific value of the proposed Chile Triple Junction leg. However, in view of the inadequate site survey data, the SSP recommends that the sites not be drilled unless the following requirements are met:

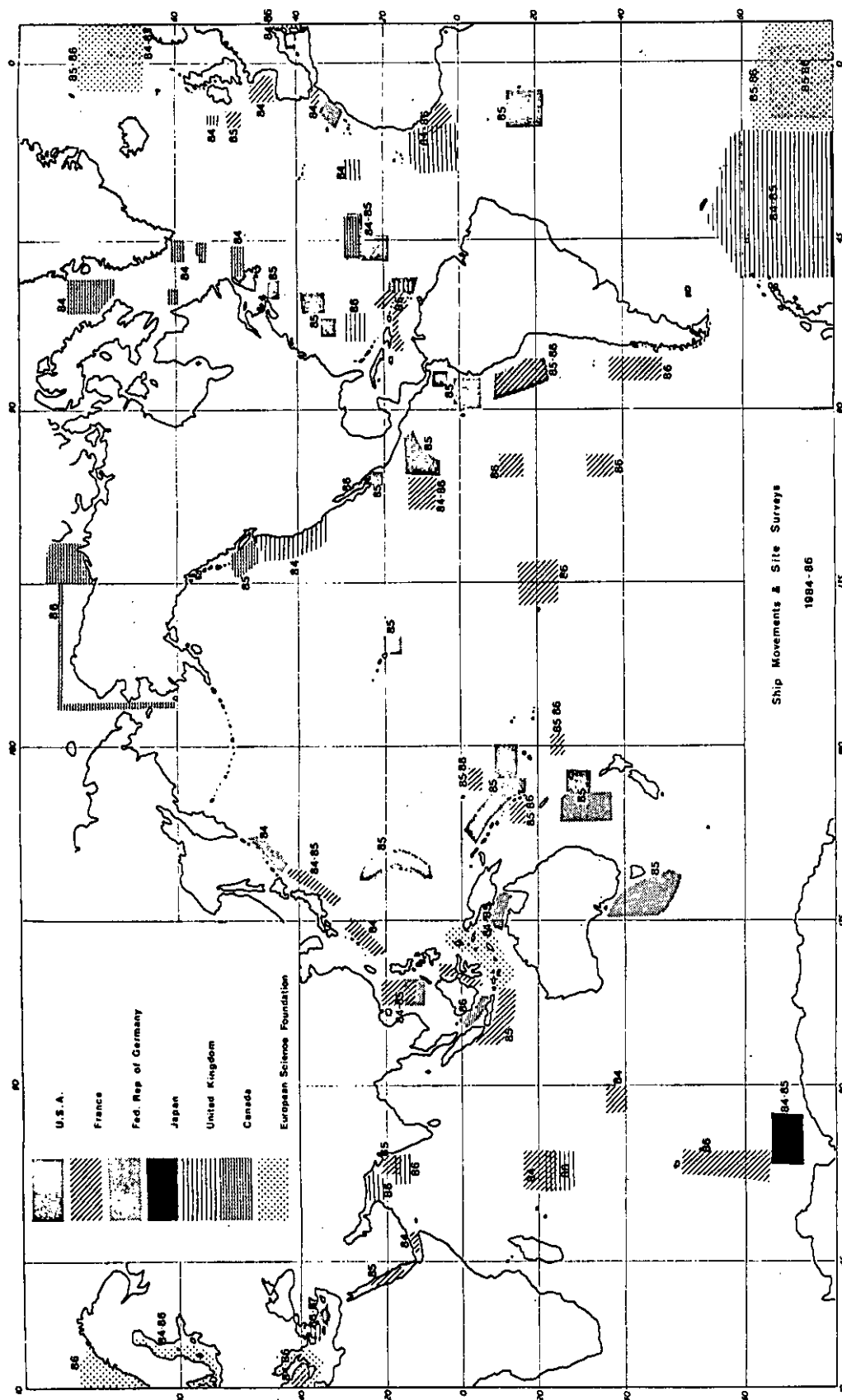
- 1) Each candidate location must be at the intersection of two MCS lines.
- 2) Sites along A-A<sup>1</sup> (45°S) and B-B<sup>1</sup> (46°S) must be linked to regional structure by two long MCS profiles extending from the outer shelf to 76°25'W.
- 3) Presence of a bottom simulating reflector requires each site to be surveyed using high resolution seismics (water gun: 3.5 kHz) and heat flow. Sufficiently high seismic resolution can be achieved if a water gun is used for (1) above.
- 4) Topographic complications require that regional bathymetry be surveyed with SEABEAM and/or SEAMARC and/or GLORIA.
- 5) During the MCS survey sonobuoys should be deployed to maximize the velocity information available to determine the depth to the observed BSR.

The panel further stated that a proposal is not scientifically viable without these additional data and the sites should be surveyed no later than mid 1986.

### ODP DATA BANK:

The functions of the ODP Data Bank were reviewed and recommendations were made to the PCOM.

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## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

The Executive Committee met 15-16 October 1984 at Narragansett, Rhode Island. J. Knauss (EXCOM Chairman) welcomed meeting participants.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION REPORT

S. Toye (NSF, Ocean Drilling Program Director) reported.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with France will be signed in Paris on 23 October 1984. Grant Gross (NSF) will head the U.S. Delegation.

The new director of NSF, Erich Bloch, has been briefed on the Ocean Drilling Program and is very enthusiastic, particularly with regard to the international aspects of the program.

The NSF budget for FY 85 is nearly complete, the appropriation bill has been passed and signed. The FY 86 budget is being formed with the Office of Management and Budget, and thus cannot be announced.

As of the January sail date for the drillship, membership status will change. If 4 long-term members are not aboard or clearly in view, the viability of the Ocean Drilling Program is at issue. NSF will be faced with 2 alternatives: either cancel the program and pay penalties or put together another funding coalition of presently signed member countries and other new members e.g. other agencies such as U.S. Geological Survey or other countries such as the U.S.S.R. A major position on membership must occur by January 1985 concerning restructuring of the program

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Tetra-Tech has been contracted by NSF to provide environmental impact statements required under U.S. law, to conduct drilling operations. Tetra-Tech will meet with Science Operator (TAMU) College Station on 23 October 1984 to address this subject.

SEDCO has agreed to a takeover bid by Schlumberger. NSF sees no legal problems with this situation as a long-term contract was signed with SEDCO before the take-over offer and this will be honored by Schlumberger.

## JOINT OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTIONS INC. REPORT

J. Clotworthy reported.

A definition of the procurement protocol for interactions between LDGO, TAMU and non-U.S. partners was completed and mailed on 20 September 1984. A summary of major JOI budgetary decisions was presented to PCOM and EXCOM and is found in the Interface Working Group (IWG) minutes and the monthly JOI report to NSF. Distribution of the JOI reports is currently behind schedule but the gap will be closed by the end of 1984, after which the report will be distributed within 30 days before the closing of each month.

Responding to a request for a definition of responsibility for downhole measurements, the IWG met 28-29 August 1984 at TAMU and recommended that LDGO be responsible for all routine measurements on the logging wireline on each leg while TAMU is responsible for all other downhole instrumentation that is non-routine.

The IPOD Data Bank has been transferred to co-mingled funding as this reflects its international function. The IPOD Data Bank is mandated to catalogue and archive site survey records, to assist the Chairman of the JOIDES Site Survey Planning Committee and to provide data packages to each co-chief scientist for every drilling leg. There is no additional cost to the program as co-mingled funds had previously been used for scientists' travel and this is no longer the case. It was emphasized that the position needed to be reviewed and, recognizing this, JOI had only placed a 6-month contract with LDGO for the Data Bank.

**Motion:** It is moved that co-mingled funds be used to support the IPOD Data Bank and further, the name of IPOD Data Bank be changed to the ODP Data Bank.

Proposed by Durbaum, seconded by Maxwell.

**Vote:** for 12, against 0, abstain 1. (Two members absent.)

The U.S. had agreed to provide site surveys for the Kane Fracture Zone and the Chile Triple Junction. JOI had issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) and had awarded a contract for the Kane Fracture Zone work. Responses for the Chile Triple Junction survey were rejected by the peer review panel advising JOI. The USSAC Field Programs Panel made suggestions on combining and revising the proposals, but the re-submitted proposal was rejected because cruise objectives could not be met. Since PCOM has designated the Chile Triple Junction as a cruise leg (Leg 113), there are 2 choices: either resolicit RFPs in early 1985 for surveying in Fall 1985, or ask the JOIDES Office to poll each member country to determine if all or part of the site survey might be accomplished.

#### Discussion:

EXCOM expressed apprehension that there would not be adequate time for site selection if the site survey was conducted in early 1986.

Toye (NSF): NSF is open for proposals to do regional geophysical field studies (RGFS) for site surveys, however, as of this date, no proposals have been received. NSF will consider unsolicited proposals at any time with funding decisions being made some 3-6 months after receipt of the proposal.

Larson (URI): Where would the survey ship equipment come from? The multichannel system initially proposed for the Chile Triple Junction was rejected. However, another USSAC site review approved the same system for the Peru Margin.

Biju-Duval (France): The JEAN CHARCOT will be in the S.W. Pacific in 1985 and may be available in 1986 to do some aspects of the site survey.

Clotworthy: JOI recommends that the drilling proposal site data be reviewed by the JOIDES Site Survey Panel before the end of November 1984 and a determination made if the U.S. should resolicit.

Helsley (HIG): The timing of the decision is very important because an NSF-sponsored ship with the necessary equipment is available January-March 1985.

Maxwell (UT): If no satisfactory site survey is done by the end of Winter 1984-85, the PCOM should reconsider the proposal.

Baker (JOI): If the USSAC panel decision is to be appealed then there must be a formal appeal process.

Hayes (LDGO): Since there is no formal committee to deal with proposal rejections, possibly EXCOM could get the USSAC panel to reconsider the proposal.

Clotworthy: The USSAC Field Programs Panel has said that it would not reconsider the rejected proposal.

Lewis (UW): It appears PCOM recommends drill sites before adequate data is available, then needs the data to justify the site. PCOM should only consider those sites with adequate site survey data.

Helsley: The PCOM site selection committee did its job well in that it brought to attention the need of additional site survey data.

Larson (URI): PCOM recommended the Chile Triple Junction site because it provides an opportunity to study the poorly understood process of ridge subduction and thereby provides for an opportunity to do "new" science.

Knauss (URI): This example raises the complicated issue of how to avoid the constraints of the U.S. RFP form of site selection which is done parallel to and is independent of PCOM site selections. Any advice that PCOM can give to EXCOM concerning this matter will be appreciated as the issue will seemingly be raised again.

Consensus: EXCOM will not interfere with panel decisions concerning proposal recommendations. Further, the Chile Triple Junction site survey

problems are primarily a U.S. community issue, but the decision to include the Chile Triple Junction in the drilling program is a JOIDES decision.

#### SCIENCE OPERATOR REPORT

P. Rabinowitz reported.

Staffing for the lab officer and marine technician slots has been completed. The science service group, the computer group (both sea and ashore) positions have been filled. All key ship-board positions have been filled. The East and West coast repositories are completely staffed with the Gulf Coast repository slot remaining to be filled. Almost all engineering positions are filled with B. Harding hired to replace A. McLerran. Publications still remain to be staffed.

#### The staff scientists are:

- R. Kidd - Manager of Science Operations (U.K.)
- A. Meyer - Assistant Manager (U.S.)
- A. Palmer - Micropaleontologist (U.S.)
- E. Taylor - Physical Properties (U.S.)
- C. Aurox - Tectonics (FRA)
- A. Adamson - Alteration Petrology (U.K.)
- B. Clement - Paleomagnetism (U.S.)
- G. Haase - Downhole Measurements (FRG)
- L. Gamboa - Seismic Stratigraphy (U.S.)

The drillship is at M&M Shipyard, Pascagoula, MS presently undergoing construction of a seven-deck science laboratory. The decks are divided as follows:

- 1 & 2 - refrigerated core storage
- 3 - electronics and photo lab
- main - computers and science lounge
- 5 - chemistry lab

- 6 - sediments lab and
- drilling operations
- 7 - downhole logging

The ship went into the shipyard at the end of August for removal of non-essential equipment. In mid-September, the derrick was removed for strengthening and construction of the library and geophysics lab was begun, with a ready date of late October/early November. Lab furniture will be installed during early November. During mid-November, the long lead time items (e.g. the heave compensator) will be delivered with the shakedown cruise scheduled for early December. Delays in mid-November could delay the shakedown cruise date. Realistically, the science operator sees a mid-December date for the shakedown cruise with a ten day contingency buffer factored in the schedule. If difficulties occur during shakedown, the ship could leave from Ft. Lauderdale instead of Galveston resulting in a 5 January 1985 start-date for ODP. However, the number of operating days would be the same as the 1 January sail date from Galveston.

**Consensus:** The 01 January 1985 sail date from Galveston, TX should be revised to 05 January 1985 from Ft. Lauderdale, FL.

#### Discussion:

R. Larson (URI): Is a two-leg shakedown cruise still planned? What is the contingency if the shakedown cruise is only one leg?

P. Rabinowitz (TAMU): A two-leg shakedown is scheduled, however, a final decision will be made 19 October 1984. In the latter case, the remaining bunks would be filled with members of the second drilling crew.

The State Department has made affirmative verbal commitments to clearances from the government of the Bahamas but as of the Rhode Island EXCOM nothing has been sent in writing. The clearance procedures might be more complicated because of the Liberian registration of the drillship.

The costs of conversion, long-lead time item procurement, shakedown and other items were reviewed:

	<u>BID</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>
A) Design	550	750	+200
B) Procurement	6961	7837*	+876
C) Conversion (shipyard)	2100	4900	+2800
D) Conversion day rates, shakedown, testing	1437	1437	0
E) Other	0	200	+200
	11048	15124	+4076

\*includes \$375K for lab furnishings

The cost overruns are the product of increased purchases and complexities such as the addition of 50% more lab and storage space than accounted for in the original RFP. This particular item has resulted in \$2.8M of the actual \$4.8M overrun for shipyard conversion.

#### Discussion:

Hayes (LDGO): In late May, SEDCO reported that the original estimate for lab design was accurate. Why did they not anticipate the cost overrun and why had EXCOM not been told of the size of the overrun?

Helsley (HIG): The question is not that there were cost increases but why we were not warned earlier of the range of the increase.

Merrell (TAMU): The cost increases had been discussed by the Interface Working Group. The committee did have background information and the RFP evolved with advice from JOI and others.

Rabinowitz (TAMU): The original conversion estimates were with SEDCO, not with the M&M Shipyard.

Subsequent discussion centered on the chronology of events that led to a re-evaluation and increase in the amount of laboratory/storage space. The 20 March PCOM meeting found the originally proposed lab space inadequate. Subsequent changes were approved by EXCOM, based on a budget with 4 non-U.S. member countries. These changes occurred within the guidelines as set by PCOM and EXCOM and within the overall budgetary constraints of the ODP

contract. Toye (NSF) indicated that due to time constraints involved, the final decision was to go ahead as planned because the costs of delay necessary to further refine the designs would have been unacceptable. Merrell (TAMU) also added that alternatives were mentioned in the IWG minutes of 28-29 August 1984.

The financial summary (see below) for FY 84 (exclusive of conversion costs) shows that there is a savings of \$1.76M. Applying this savings against the \$4.1M deficit yields a new total of \$2.4M. Applying the anticipated FY 85 savings of \$0.6M to \$2.4M deficit results in total deficit of \$1.8M. Clotworthy (JOI) noted that \$1.5M of the \$1.8M is from NSF to JOI; \$0.3M is from travel and other JOI expenses:

Total Conversion, Long Lead Time Items, Shakedown and Additional Costs :\$ +4.1 M

FY 84 Total Savings\*: -1.7 M

\*from operational cost centers and start-up equipment +2.4 M

TAMU FY 85 Total Savings (anticipated from operational cost centers) : -0.6 M  
+1.8

NSF Reprogrammed Funds : -1.5  
+0.3

JOI Savings Anticipated FY 85 : -0.3

0

The overall program plan looks like:

FY84 19.1M  
FY85 26.9M  
46.0M  
+ 1.8M (JOI reprogrammed \$\$)  
47.8M

The \$47.8M represents an increase in program costs of 4%.

Editor's note: Clarification of above analysis

An inadvertent error has been made in applying the \$1.5M "NSF Reprogrammed Funds" as additional funds for FY 84-85. This amount is included in the original NSF ODP funds for FY 84-85. However, NSF has agreed in principle that an upper limit of \$1.35M can be contemplated as additional to the FY 85 budget. Therefore, the above bottom line is \$150,000 too high and requires an adjustment by JOI in program priorities.

Discussion continued:

Helsley (HIG) expressed cau-

tious optimism that FY 85 budget costs would remain stable. Rabinowitz replied that possible savings could be found in the following items:

- a) Insurance (about 100-200K)
- b) Salary excesses (about 100K)
- c) Other salary deferments (150K)
- d) Equipment deferral
- e) Ship operations (fuel/day rate escalations, reimbursables, port stays) (up to 500K)
- f) Bare rock drilling
- g) Shakedown cruise
- h) Other cost savings
- i) Fuel
- j) Conversion change orders
- k) The purchase of excess CHALLENGER drillpipe (about 200K)

Merrell (TAMU) added that savings in fuel and day rates could reach as high as \$10K/day, if the drillship was operated under fuel conservative operations.

**Consensus:** EXCOM suggests that a summary of the science operator's report be distributed to the scientific community via JOI publications so to relieve concerns that the \$4.1M overrun might result in a \$4.1M reduction in funds available within the U.S. for ocean science.

Discussion on staffing for Leg 101 focused on the selection procedure of non-U.S. scientists.

Rabinowitz: Do we select non-U.S. participants from a list of all potential scientists or do the non-U.S. JOIDES representatives present us with a list from which we then select participants?

Mayer (URI): Staffing in the U.K. has been delegated to the PCOM representative who presents a listing of potential selections.

Berman (RSMAS): Are berths available for countries not in JOIDES but in whose territorial waters we are operating?

Rabinowitz: Berths are available.

Larson (URI): With regard to the technical support staff, does the list include the 4 logging people as scientists or technicians? This issue was extensively debated at the Hawaii PCOM meeting as the PCOM is concerned from which group these slots will come from. There is nothing stated in the MOUs concerning this matter, but PCOM does not want the drillship loaded with excess technical support sailing as members of the scientific party.

Rabinowitz: I was not aware that this was a sensitive issue.

Potential names for SEDCO/BP 471 were submitted to the president and vice-president of SEDCO and to the Board of Directors of BP. The legal renaming of the vessel was rejected by these executives. However, they are amenable to placing a logo in a prominent location on the vessel. Through common usage, this name would eventually become the ship's name. The name submitted was JOIDES RESOLUTION. Subsequent discussion focused on possible communications problems associated because of the two names for the drillship. Many EXCOM members noted that many oil industry drillships have dual names as well as the ships of the U.S. Navy Agor class. It was the consensus of EXCOM that a motion was needed to close the matter.

**MOTION:** It is moved that EXCOM accept the name JOIDES RESOLUTION as the non-legal name of the drillship, SEDCO/BP 471.

Moved by Knauss, seconded by Berman.

Vote: for 13, against 1, abstain 1

The JOIDES Safety Panel met at TAMU on 30-31 August 1984. Safety advisors agreed with all the safety panel's recommendations except site BB-3A in Baffin Bay. The panel also informed the State Department that clearances for the Galicia Leg in mid-April are needed by mid-January or alternate drilling plans would be considered.

#### Discussion:

Knauss (URI): It seems that the State Department might respond sooner to ODP requests for clearances if NSF and JOI could meet with the State Department (possibly the Assistant Secretary).

#### WIRELINE LOGGING SERVICES OPERATOR REPORT

R. Anderson, Director of Wireline Logging Operations, reported.

Contracts with Schlumberger have been signed and Schlumberger is also providing insurance for the logging tools of the program for \$5K/yr. The package from Schlumberger consists of 3 nuclear tools that determine lithology, porosity, and bulk density. The tools are scheduled to be calibrated at a U.S.G.S.

test hole in Denver. The package further consists of a single component seismic sonic tool (a vertical seismic profiler) that produces a synthetic seismogram for comparison with multi-channel seismic data. Within 3 years a 3 component tool will be available for ODP as would a full waveform sonic logging tool. Contracts for speciality tools have been

signed with WBK (FRG) for a digital borehole televiwer in FY 86, and with M. Zoback at Stanford University/U.S. Geological Survey. No new tools are scheduled to be purchased in FY 85. Presently, logging services has an older, analogue, borehole televiwer, calibrated in a test hole in the Palisades Sill, and a 12-channel sonic seismic tool.

C. Broliha has been hired as a log analyst staff scientist to develop computer software for logging operations. Scientists outside of LDGO and Schlumberger with an interest in well log information are urged to contact the logging services operator.

Schlumberger is developing 2 pieces of new hardware for the wireline heave compensator: a servo mechanism for the J frame to compensate for the ship's heave and an accelerometer-altimeter to interface with the servo-mechanism. Schlumberger also has a warranted guarantee that the problem of heave compensation will be solved.

Subsequent discussion agreed that the accelerometer/altimeter would compensate for the heave of the ship but would the heave also be compensated at the bottom of the drillhole and how could it be measured? Anderson stated that about 10% of the ship's heave (up to 2 ft. in a 20-ft. swell) would be seen by the tools in the drillhole.

Helsley (HIG): Using a seismometer, the downhole acceleration could be measured.

Anderson: Attaching a seismometer to the cable would limit the space available for real time data transmission. However, the data could be recorded and read later.

Knauss: How critical is the heave compensator for the downhole tools to work?

Anderson: Without the heave compensator, the tools probably will not be able to operate at optimum digitizing speed and unprocessed information will not be preserved.

The wireline pump tester for porewater chemistry is being developed by AMOCO. The patent has not yet been submitted but once it is, ODP must purchase a limited license from AMOCO. This particular patent arrangement is somewhat in conflict with the general ODP policy of making technology available to all participants. The present diameter of the pumps reaches the optimum diameter of the drill string. A miniaturized version will be available in FY 86 in time for the Barbados Leg.

#### OTHER OPERATION REPORTS

D. Keith, Science Coordinator of JOIDES Office reported.

The JOIDES Office at the University of Rhode Island officially opened its door on 1 October 1984. The office is presently obtaining the hardware and software necessary to establish a computer telecommunications link to JOI and TAMU. The JOIDES Office anticipates establishing a mailbox in the Telemail system under the name JOIDES.URI. Bids for the publication of the JOIDES Journal are presently being taken with final selections occurring before the end of October.

#### MEMBER COUNTRY REPORTS

Federal Republic of Germany - H. Durbaum reported.

The German company, WBK, will supply ODP with the digital downhole televiewer, and the 3-D magnetometer is presently being readied for Leg 102. The geophysical ship, POLARSTERN, will conduct site surveys in the Weddell Sea in 1985, 86 in conjunction with the U.K. survey. The METEOR will be placed out of service at the end of 1984. The new METEOR is presently under construction with completion scheduled sometime in 1986-87. Upon completion, the METEOR will begin in the Indian Ocean and the FRG would like to offer to conduct regional site surveys.

France - B. Biju-Duval reported.

On 7 August 1984, a decision was made to sign an MOU with NSF. The Ministry of Technology is very concerned with geosciences and considers the ODP important. Two million francs will be available in support of science with IFREMER funding linked to the development of new technology. France has also decided to play a larger role in data acquisition for site surveys and in 1985 the JEAN CHARCOT will do site surveys in the Mediterranean and the SW Pacific. In late 1985, discussion will be held to determine cruise plans for the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean.

United Kingdom - J. Bowman reported.

Presently, the U.K. does not have the funding to participate as a full member. Government policy requires that government monies be used in conjunction with contributions from the private sector to finance the membership. Scenarios with and without industry support are being developed before the matter is considered by Ministers.

U.K. panel participants are pleased with panel development but are maintaining a low profile until the membership issue is resolved.

The RRS DISCOVERY will be carrying out in 1984/85 geophysical work in the Weddell Sea. The RRS DARWIN has not yet been delivered due to technical problems but is scheduled to do site survey work in the Indian Ocean in 1985.

#### Discussion:

Knauss (URI): Would it be useful for JOIDES to express additional concern over the membership issue to the U.K. government?

Bowman: Any concern to the U.K. government should stress the consequences of non-participation rather than the virtues of the program.

Larson (URI): If the U.K. is not a full member the results could be disastrous to the planning structure as 3 panel chairmen and 1 PCOM member are from the U.K.

Canada - M. Keen reported.

The new government has been informed concerning ODP and has expressed a great interest in R & D programs. However, the administration has also expressed a great interest in cutting expenditures. The issue of full membership is presently being discussed with a decision to be made by 1 January 1985. Possible a letter from JOIDES could be beneficial.

The site surveys for the Labrador Sea have been completed. The CSS HUDSON is scheduled in January 1985 for site surveys of the Kane Fracture Zone. The vessel will be equipped with an acoustic video system to aid in bare rock drilling. There is also work scheduled along the Canadian west coast on the Explorer Fracture Zone cruise.

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European Science Foundation - be  
Stel reported.

It is impossible to make decisions concerning full membership before the end of 1984. Presently, the 5 members will be able to provide 40% of full membership, and if additional countries join then that could be raised to a 50% commitment? Spain is enthusiastic to join but has yet to make a firm commitment. Italy and the Netherlands also have not made final commitments. The ESF will meet in Fall 1984 to confirm commitments from consortium members and discuss negotiations for a major partner. A JOIDES letter to the ESF General Assembly might be beneficial.

Japan - The Japanese EXCOM member was not present. S. Toye (NSF) commented on Japanese membership.

The monies for full membership have been placed in the Japanese budget request for FY 86. NSF feels comfortable with the present situation as the Japanese have given a written commitment to the program.

#### Guest Countries

Brazil - J. Carvalho reported.

There presently is no news concerning membership. There will be further discussion within the next 2 years. Brazil has not yet discussed a joint effort with any other country.

#### PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

R. Larson, Chairman of JOIDES Planning Committee reported.

#### Short-term Planning and Ship Schedule

After reviewing the recommendations of thematic and regional panels with recommendations  
Legs 111-113, each

proposal was ranked and voted on yielding 3 distinct groupings consisting of two proposals per group. The Peru Margin and EPR 13°N were clear winners for Legs 111 and 112. Leg 113 was extensively discussed and the Chile Triple Junction was the PCOM consensus. However, it was understood that the Chile Triple Junction needed additional site survey data. Contingencies for all legs up through 113 were voted on and following a close vote resulted in:

- 1st priority - Yucatan
- 2nd priority - NW African Margin
- 3rd priority - DSDP Hole 504B

The proposed cruise dates for Leg 114 (Weddell Sea) were discussed, especially in regard to the formation of pack ice. The weather window which totals approximately 70 days creates an awkward situation of either one long cruise leg or 2 short cruise legs. EXCOM members asked if panel priorities could be changed if a large influx of proposals from different sites should occur.

#### Discussion:

Hayes (LDGO): PCOM decided long ago to drill in the Weddell Sea and there will be many new proposals as time progresses.

Larson: In regard to bare rock drilling, the problems associated with spudding into the bare rock of a slow-spreading center such as the Mid-Atlantic Ridge may be made more complicated by drilling along a fast spreading center such as the East Pacific Rise, due to problems of fracturing and high temperatures.

EXCOM asked if alternative sites are available if the 3 bare rock drilling legs could not be done and would PCOM consider

going to DSDP Hole 504B.

#### Discussion:

R. Anderson (Wireline Logging Ser. Contractor): Two major technical problems make 504B an equally complicated situation. First there is the high temperature environment to consider (about 170°C) and second, there are recovery problems associated with working in this environment.

#### Co-Chief Scientists Situation:

Co-chiefs have been selected for the first through the fourth legs with additional recommendations for Legs 105 and 106.

#### Long-term Planning:

Serious discussion of plans for the Indian Ocean and Southern Ocean will be conducted at the January PCOM meeting in Austin. Tentative plans, however, were made at the September PCOM for the ship to spend austral summer '87 in the Weddell Sea, mid '87 to the Indian Ocean, and austral summer '88 to the Kerguelen Plateau. The Indian Ocean Panel would like the ship to remain in the Indian Ocean into 1989 but the tentative feeling of PCOM is to bring the ship into the western Pacific.

Mayer (URI): With regard to the EXCOM request that proposals be published in the JOIDES Journal, the lists of received proposals will be computerized for ease of retrieval. According to procedure, proposals should be sent to the JOIDES Office for appropriate distribution to panels and the Data Bank. The method will allow for tracking the evolution of proposals from immature to mature status. Publication of the listing will begin with the February 85 issue of the Journal.

### Site Survey Panel:

Mayer reported that the problem with the JOIDES Site Survey Panel is partly one of the timing of the site survey reviews. In theory, after the site survey panel has examined prospective sites, the PCOM should have enough evidence for its decision making. The Site Survey Panel could also assist the JOIDES Safety Panel which should also be brought into the decision-making process at an earlier time. In addition, the Site Survey Panel had a role in developing site survey planning on a full international community basis. It had been suggested that co-mingled funds could be used for site survey funding. Durbaum asked about mid-term planning. Mayer responded that the short timescale for planning the early stages of drilling had created difficulties in terms of site surveying. However, as the planning process moved into maturity with a general two-year lead time, then problems with obtaining site surveys should be much reduced. The coordination of the surveys will be handled through the members of the JOIDES Site Survey Panel and by the JOIDES Office. It was noted that the next meeting of the Panel will be at the end of November 1984.

Durbaum: Specific objectives for the Indian Ocean should be identified as there are several surveying plans proposed for the new METEOR. These objectives should be on the agenda for the November Site Survey Panel meeting.

Consensus: EXCOM does not favor the use of co-mingled funds to fund site surveys.

### Bare rock drilling:

A meeting of a Lithosphere subgroup resulted in basic

specifications for bare rock spud-in. These include the ability to spud in on bare rock sea floor with 20° regional slope and 41 meter random relief. The ODP-TAMU engineering group responded with a design of a 3-legged platform that holds a 20-foot (diameter) stabilization box filled with 50K lbs. of sand or cement. The center of the platform holds a gimbaled re-entry cone to receive the drill string. Drilling of the hole might begin with a series of increasing diameter pilot holes that will eventually reach a diameter of 20 inches. The FRG has suggested using pneumatic hammer drilling and Sandia Labs suggests using shape charges (explosives). The design contract has gone to SEDCO with a 8 January 1984 deadline. ODP is planning to do this type of drilling in October 85, and two units will be made to go to sea (this takes into consideration the 5-6 months needed to develop, construct and test the system). Helsley stated that pilot hole drilling was done at U. of Hawaii in regard to geothermal drilling and was very time consuming (After 3 months a depth of 500 ft. was reached.). Helsley strongly urged this technique not be used and suggested the SEDCO engineers talk to U. of Hawaii.

As an alternative, Keen (Canada) noted that a system already exists that will drill a pilot hole independent of the main drill string. Lewis (UW) noted that CHALLENGER routinely did this for years with no problem in an environment that was sediment covered. It was noted that spudding into bare rock is a very different problem. Berman (RSMAS) suggested that the Navy has had previous experience with shape charges and should be contacted. Larson (URI) indicated that the field test for the system is Leg 106. EXCOM urged PCOM to have "fall-back" programs if bare rock drilling is not successful for the first couple of years. It was further noted

that a fully funded program with a schedule is in place at TAMU to deal with the problem.

#### Riser Drilling:

TEDCOM reports that now is not too early for riser drilling and that the ship will probably have 4500 ft. available for riser drilling. Rabinowitz and Merrell disagreed, siting the amount of logistics and associated problems as being the real upper limit for riser drilling and not space availability.

#### Emergency PCOM:

The purpose of meeting would be to develop a damage control scenario and it was the recommendation of the EXCOM Chairman to defer this matter pending membership discussion.

#### Leg Staffing:

There is some feeling of uneasiness within the U.S. community concerning the U.S. percentage of the scientific party and the number of co-chiefs from U.S. institutions which was initiated by the selection of co-chiefs for Leg 104. Under DSDP regulations, this probably would not have happened. However, the MOUs are now worded in a way to guarantee a specific percent participation of non-U.S. scientists and not U.S. scientists. Merrell responded that TAMU tried to make the program as international as possible using the best scientists available.

Larson asked if the U.S. members of EXCOM feel uncomfortable with the guarantees of the MOUs. Toye (NSF) noted that this is not the first time that this issue has been raised and commented on the insistence of some PCOM members to apply DSDP guidelines to this program, which is a fresh start.

Consensus: EXCOM concluded that presently no problem exists and that the MOUs are subject to a wide range of interpretations. However, if a problem rises then, at that time, rules and regulations may have to be established but not for the present.

#### GENERAL DISCUSSION OF MEMBERSHIP

It was the general feeling of the full members of EXCOM that under the terms of the MOUs, those members who have not made a written commitment to participate in the Ocean Drilling Program should not attend the January PCOM. Those members potentially affected by the situation concurred.

Discussion focused on the impact that the decision would have on the structure of the thematic and regional panels. It was the consensus of EXCOM that panel representation on the basis of nationality for those countries that have not made a full commitment would be discontinued.

Discussing the state of Japanese membership it was noted by Toye, that a special relationship exists as of the sailing date because of their stated intention to become full members in October, 1985. Based on letters on file at NSF, the Japanese will have observer status at EXCOM and PCOM meetings.

After extensive discussion of the consensus, EXCOM considered ideas for dismantling and restructuring the thematic and regional panels and working groups. Merrell proposed that a very carefully worded resolution is needed to aid the PCOM Chairman with regard to the PCOM Austin invitations. Toye stated the MOUs provide that JOIDES switches from the planning period

to the operations period when drilling begins. At that time the planning phase MOUs expire.

It was agreed that the membership of the scientific party for the first 2 cruise legs would be left intact with changes starting before the third leg.

It was further agreed that the January PCOM would only have members or observers present. It was suggested potential member countries accept responsibility for determining their status prior to the January meeting and notify their representatives regarding meeting attendance. It was agreed that PCOM should not be burdened with this latter responsibility.

It was further stressed that PCOM has the prerogative to identify and redesignate key people on the various committees. It was the consensus of EXCOM that PCOM should evaluate panel membership in January and then bring the panels to full strength by April (so as to not jeopardize long-term planning). Further, the meetings that are scheduled during the interim (Jan.-Apr.) should not be delayed.

The resolution was proposed by A. Maxwell and seconded by Durbaum.

**Motion:** The EXCOM recognizes that the Ocean Drilling Program is scheduled to begin its operational phase on 5 January 1985. At that time, JOIDES membership will consist of those countries which have a regular member MOU agreement with NSF. Further, those countries who have made a commitment to NSF to join ODP in the future will be given observer status on the EXCOM and PCOM.

Scientists from non-JOIDES countries which were formerly candidate member countries will no longer be members of PCOM and panels after 5 January 1985, but they shall be eligible for reappointment. PCOM should consider at its April meeting the completion of membership of panels, including scientists from all countries.

Vote: for 15, against 0, abstain 0.

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#### PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

The Planning Committee met on 25 - 27 September 1984. C. Helsley (Director, HIG) welcomed PCOM members, observers, and guests to the Hawaii Volcano National Park, Hawaii.

#### OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM REPORT

L. Garrison (ODP) reported.

#### Personnel:

R. Kidd has accepted the position of ODP Manager for Science Operations, beginning in November of this year. He will be assisted by A. W. Meyer (Asst. Mgr. Sci. Op.).

#### ODP Staff Scientists are:

- A. Palmer, micropaleontologist (Princeton Univ.)
- E. Taylor, physical properties (TAMU)
- C. Auroux, tectonics (France)
- A. Adamson, alteration petrology (UK)
- B. Clement, paleomagnetism (LDGO)
- G. Haase, downhole measurement (FRG)
- L. Gamboa, seismic stratigraphy (LDGO)

Three or 4 more staff scientists will be hired.

Administrative, marine technical and other support positions have been filled. Publications staff will be hired when needed. About 80% of all non-science positions have been filled.

#### SEDCO/BP 471 Conversion:

Conversion is proceeding on schedule. The work is being done by M & M Shipyards of Pascagoula, MS. Drydock is scheduled for Oct. and Nov.

Change orders are not anticipated because the conversion specifications are precise and consist of more than 200 engineering drawings and a voluminous text. Construction is expected to be completed by 1 November; instrumentation is to be installed during November.

Sea trials and two shake-down cruises will begin in early December. Two cruises are needed to train the two crews. The ship will then proceed to Galveston in late December. The priorities during the shakedown cruises are:

1. train the crews
2. test equipment
3. attempt to do some science in the Gulf of Mexico - if convenient.

Engineering requirements will be tested by drilling two holes, a hole in about 1000 m water depth and another in about 3000 m water depth.

#### Project Plans:

TAMU's safety review panel met 30-31 Aug. in College Station, TX to review ODP Legs 101, 102, and 103.

Leg 101, Bahamas: All sites approved except one (Eleuthera Fan). Staffing is about 75% completed. W. Schlagler and J. Austin are co-chief scientists. Clearance from the Bahamian government is expected by late September 1984.

Leg 102, ENA-3 (603), 417D, 418A, 395A: No safety review necessary. Co-chief scientists are J. Schlee and M. Salisbury.

Leg 103, Galicia: The Galicia Bank sites were approved. G. Boillot will be one of the co-chief scientists.

Status of other legs: O. Eldholm and J. Thiede are co-chiefs for Leg 104, Norwegian Sea. Clearances will be requested in the near future via the U.S. State Department.

Leg 105 sites in Baffin Bay were presented to the safety panel by F. Gradstein; Labrador Sea sites will probably be reviewed in April. Of the 3 Baffin Bay sites reviewed, BB-1 was approved, BB-2 not approved, BB-3 not approved but 2 alternate sites (BB-3A and BB-3B) were recommended by the safety committee as substitutes for BB-3.

#### Ship track/schedule:

The port call at Bremerhaven for Leg 103 indicated on the schedule may be changed to Hamburg. Otherwise the schedule is accurate (see ODP Operations schedule).

**Day rates:**

Day rates for the SEDCO/BP  
471 are:

Conversion: \$7,849  
Fuel est. : \$7,500  
Shakedown : \$16,317  
Catering : \$21/day/person

	<u>RISERLESS</u>	<u>RISER</u>
Drilling	\$34,167	\$37,343
Cruising	33,167	36,343
Standby	32,167	34,343
Inactive	22,567	23,243

**Drilling limits:**

In response to a request at the 21-23 May 1984 PCOM meeting the following data on drilling limits are presented:

- Working drill string: 5 1/2" and 5" diameter pipe to 30,000 ft.
- Practical water depth limit: 27,000 ft.
- Re-entry water depth limit: 20,000 ft.
- Derrick capability: 600 T

Twenty-seven thousand ft. is the effective operating depth of the navigation beacons. Availability of a GPS (global positioning system), however, would make the use of beacons obsolete.

**SEDCO news:**

SEDCO has been purchased by Schlumberger, but the SEDCO management team is expected to remain as is for at least two years.

**Technical reports:**

ODP/TAMU will provide the following on request:

- a) Downhole tool report
- b) Preliminary drilling time estimates

**Cost overrun:**

Details of conversion costs are given in the minutes of the August 28-29, 1984 Interface Working Group.

Some cost savings can be achieved by trimming various components of the program. The major influence on the ODP budget, however, is the number of full partners in ODP.

In summary, ODP will have a \$1.5 M shortfall in FY 1985. This is not viewed as a serious problem. The major effects would be to remove some contingency funds and to defer the purchase of shore based equipment.

**Discussion:**

R. Larson (URI) - How will NSF save \$1.3 M? Will half of that amount come from USSAC funds, thus affecting the U.S. science program? J. Honnorez (PCOM Chairman) - The minutes of the Interface Working Group list how the savings will be made.

R. Von Herzen (WHOI) - PCOM should make contingency plans if a sufficient number of partner countries do not join ODP as full members and the budget shortfall becomes serious. J. Honnorez - Such plans are not realistic until the exact number of partners is known.

C. Helsley (HIG) - There are three alternatives to consider. If two additional members join, the U.S. will pay the difference in the cost of the program. If that membership is not realized then either cancel the drilling program or pay the difference out of the U.S. science program.

A general consensus among the PCOM members resulted in a motion introduced by D. Hayes (LDGO) and seconded by R. Larson (URI).

**MOTION:** Move that an emergency meeting of the Planning Committee be called if between now and January two or three candidates for full membership decide not to join the Ocean Drilling Program. If the membership remains uncertain, then the issue will be reviewed at the January PCOM meeting.

**VOTE:** 14 for; 0 against; 0 abstain.

#### Bare rock drilling:

L. Garrison continued the ODP report.

An engineering meeting was held to discuss 3 main topics:

1. how to define the terrain required for bare rock drilling
2. how to "mark a spot" on the site survey
3. how the ship can return to the exact spot.

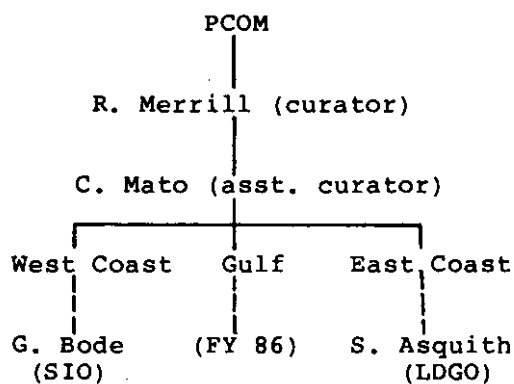
The Lithosphere Panel defined the bare rock drilling conditions as 2500-4000 m initial water depth (Kane FZ) and 3-6 km depth later in the program; penetration 0.5 to 2 km; sediment cover 0-40 m; terrain with less than 20° slope

and up to 1 m random relief. The terrain must be specified before the "guide base" can be designed.

A spot will be marked during the SeaMARC survey in January by placing a beacon with a frequency that will be recorded on the survey and the reentry transponder. An imaging sonar system provided by Mesotech-Canada will image the bottom during placement of the guide base. An ODP engineer will attend the next Tectonics Panel meeting to advise on bare rock drilling.

R. Merrill (ODP Manager of Science Services) continued the ODP report:

ODP/TAMU has assumed managership of the DSDP-ODP repositories, effective 1 October. Management and personnel are shown in the diagram below:



G. Bode will be in charge of day-to-day curations; R. Merrill will be contacted if problems arise. The sample policy has been revised, reviewed by NSF, and appears in the October issue of the JOIDES Journal. The control over sample accounting has been tightened and the distribution policy has been broadened. In

cases where duplicate core materials are available, some may be made available to educators.

#### Discussion:

J. Honnorez - Will frozen samples for organic geochemical studies be maintained? R. Merrill - Yes, although they may be stored in temporary facilities until ODP/TAMU freezers are ready.

M. Kastner (SIO) - Is this also true for samples retained for pore water studies? R. Merrill - Yes.

#### Shipboard computer system:

A summary diagram which illustrates the computer system onboard the SEDCO/BP 471 is shown on the next page.

#### Discussion:

H. Schrader (OSU) - Is the system compatible with different software packages and will scientist spend a significant amount of time learning the system before they can use it? R. Merrill - The system can use a variety of software. It is designed for all user levels. We recognize that some scientists will not use it.

H. Schrader - What is the cost? R. Merrill - The cost of the entire system is \$1.4 M. It is state-of-the-art and will remain useful over the 10-year duration of the program.

#### Publications:

Eighty-one volumes of the Initial Reports have been

shipped to date. Vol. 80 will be shipped in mid-October. Vols. 82-87 are FY 1985 publications. Vols. 88-93 are FY 1986 publications.

DSDP will have completed all remaining tasks in FY 1987.

A delay of 1 year is being considered to save the project about \$350 K. NSF plans to make publication funds available as they are needed, rather than committing all funds at the beginning of the fiscal year.

#### Discussion:

J. Aubouin (France) - The IPOD contract included publication of the drilling results; this condition must be satisfied before the new program can begin. Since the cost of the publications is equivalent to a few days of drilling maybe it would be preferable to delay drilling that amount of time rather than to delay the publication of past drilling results. What is the maximum publication delay anticipated? J. Clotworthy (JOI) - The maximum delay is one year, but it is likely to be less than a year.

Motion introduced by J. Aubouin, seconded by M. Kastner (SIO):

All IPOD/DSDP Initial Reports are to be published. Publication of completed volumes should not be delayed for more than one year.

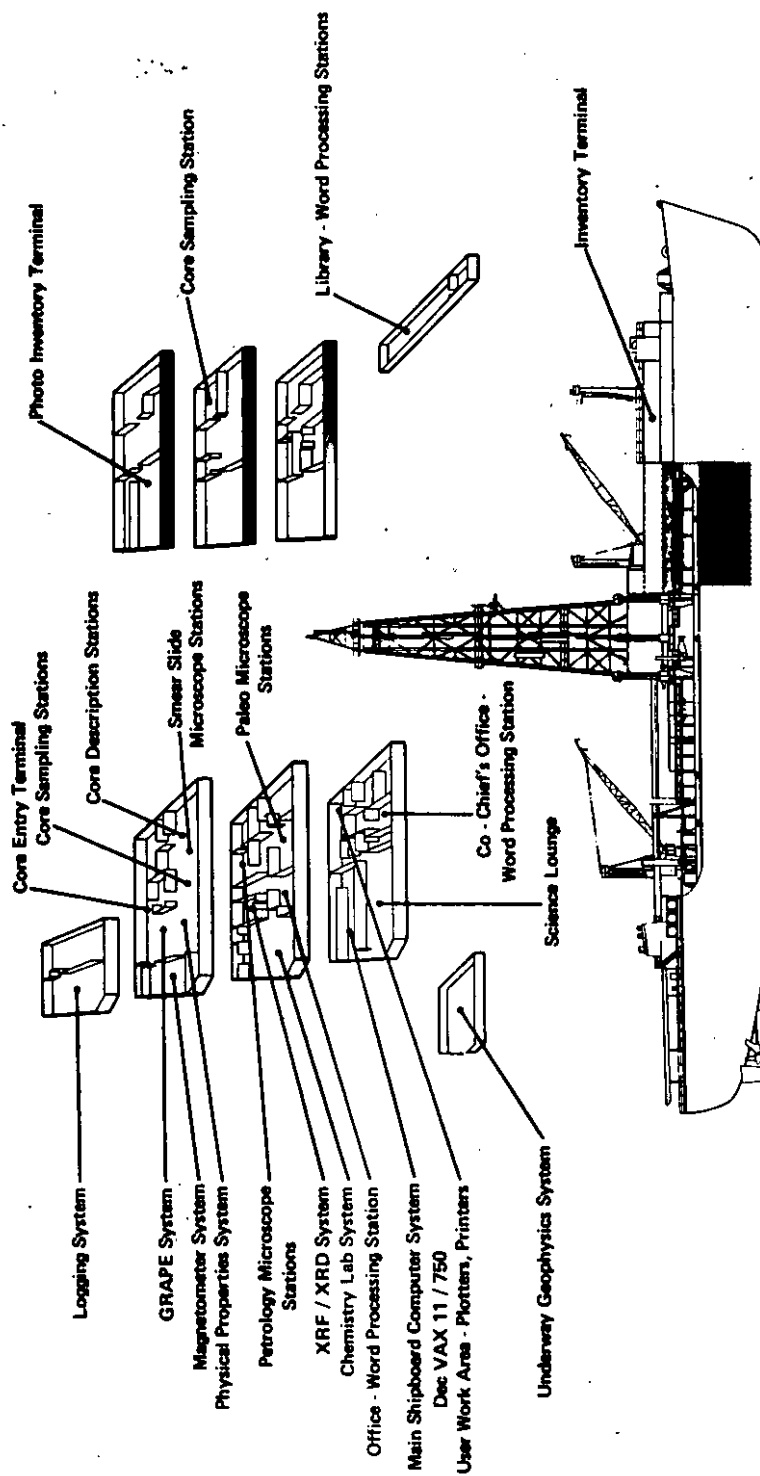
(Amended by the proposers to read:)

MOTION: All IPOD/DSDP Initial Reports are to be published.

VOTE: 14 for; 0 against;  
0 abstain.

# COMPUTER SYSTEMS SUMMARY

NOTE: All Locations connected to main computer system via hardwired connections



# WIRELINE LOGGING SERVICES CONTRACTOR REPORT

R. Anderson reported.

Wireline logging operations are on schedule and will be ready for logging on ODP Leg 101.

A significant savings on tool insurance costs has been realized. During DSDP, log tool insurance was covered by the Univ. of California. This situation does not exist for LDGO and Columbia University, so an insurance bid was solicited from Lloyds of London. The cost was astronomical. Schlumberger then stepped in with an insurance coverage used for land-based small logging outfits; the cost is only \$3,000./yr.

Tools offered to ODP by Schlumberger include:

1. standard suite of log tools
2. a nuclear array tool (gamma ray source, compensated neutron tool)
3. a well seismic tool (vertical profile)
4. tracer for flow rates (geiger counter).

The U.S.G.S. subcontract is being shaped in part at Stanford University because M. Zobach has taken a position with Stanford.

Digital bore hole televiewer tools have been ordered from WDK of Germany.

The borehole televiewers and 12 channel seismic tools have been land tested in a 700 ft. deep, 6" diameter hole.

Software for the display and analysis of Schlumberger logs is in place at LDGO.

Wireline Logging Services is the process of seeking a hole suitable for calibrating the tools against Schlumberger data.

## Wireline heave compensator:

Design and performance characteristics of a wave motion compensator were discussed. Total cost to purchase and assemble the unit is \$106,400. The purpose of the unit is to sense and compensate for ship motion. A schematic diagram of the unit components is shown in Figure 3.

The system we envision for use on board the drillship is based on a sheave-wheel system controlled by a hydraulic pump. The motion sensor will probably be an accelerometer. The piston will have a 10 ft. stroke.

## Wireline packer:

The wireline packer is used to sample fluid pressures and pore waters. The packer is lowered into the drill hole, a series of collars are inflated to seal off sections of the tool within the hole, fluids are pumped out, and formation fluids are sampled and delivered to the surface in pressurized teflon coated sample containers.

Problems to be overcome include:

1. size (3 5/8" dia.)
2. licensing
3. time (to be operational by the Barbados Leg 109)

One of the key components is a small 1.5 hp motor to

operate a pump at 5000 m depth. A system that will have to be miniaturized to fit the ODP hole size is presently available from Amoco.

#### Budget:

FY 1985 funds are to cover operations costs and are not for tool purchases.

#### Seagoing staff:

Wireline Logging Services intends to have a "wireline scientist" on each leg, as well as the Schlumberger engineer and a LDGO engineer.

#### Discussion:

R. Von Herzen (WHOI) - How much additional ship time is required for the tools which become part of the standard tool package (e.g. the vertical seismic profiles)? R. Anderson - The times for the various tools are given in the minutes of the recent Downhole Measurements Service Panel report.

#### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION REPORT

G. Brass reported for NSF.

#### ODP membership:

Not much has changed since the Paris PCOM meeting.

United Kingdom - J. Bowman (U.K. EXCOM representative) recently called NSF and indicated that private industry is still being approached for some contribution to ODP. Industry is reluctant to

contribute without some government accommodations.

Canada - Some action is expected after the recently elected government gets settled in office.

ESF - The ESF consortium now consists of the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Spain. It will be difficult to increase membership further.

#### Discussion:

R. Von Herzen (WHOI) - Are NSF funds available for downhole measurements experiments? G. Brass - Yes. USSAC oversees such work and at least two proposals relating to ODP are under review.

J. Honnorez - NSF has expressed concern that too many JOIDES meetings are being held outside of the U.S. Of 35 meetings between October 1983 and November 1984, only 13 were held outside the U.S. Two were in Europe (40% of panel membership was European), and 3 were the Mediterranean Working Group (80% European membership).

#### JOINT OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTIONS INC. REPORT

J. Clotworthy (JOI Vice President) reported.

#### Contract activities:

The RSMAS-Univ. of Miami JOIDES Office contract is being phased out and a new contract is in place with URI. The JOIDES Office moves to URI effective 1 October.

An administrative decision has been made to extend the LDGO Data Bank contract for a period of 6 months. It can be extended for a longer period.

#### Project management:

Monthly reports to NSF are behind. The form and substance of such reports has been agreed upon by JOI and NSF, so reports will be more timely from now on. The June report has been distributed to the PCOM; the July report was sent to NSF last week. We hope to be on schedule with the reports to NSF by December.

The minutes of the last Interface Working Group meeting have been distributed to the Executive Committee and are now available for the Planning Committee.

#### Discussion:

J. Honnorez - What is the status of the site survey RFP for the Chile Triple Junction? J. Clotworthy - Two responses to the RFP were received; both were considered unacceptable. Comments for improving the proposals were sent out, and institutions were encouraged to submit a proposal to NSF for a grant for regional surveys in the area.

D. Hayes (LDGO) - USSAC actions have effectively removed the Chile Triple Junction from the list of potential ODP legs.

J. Honnorez - Are site survey funds available for 1984-85? J. Clotworthy - No site surveys have been identified for that time period. JOI cannot request the funds until the surveys have been identified.

D. Hayes - Site surveys should be 5 years ahead of drilling. M  
e

J. Aubouin (France) - The problem is that JOIDES lacks medium range planning. The PCOM is responsible for long range and medium range planning.

R. Buffler (UT) - What is the USSAC mandate? G. Brass (NSF) - USSAC is a U.S. panel and should not be discussed here. However, the Committee is responsible for U.S.:

1. downhole measurements
2. funding U.S. participation in cruises
3. production and evaluation of site specific surveys
4. other U.S. planning activities.

C. Helsley (HIG EXCOM rep.) - PCOM should be reminded of the criticism in the "Bally report." More site surveys are needed so that drilling can be more selective. An excess of surveyed areas are needed.

J. Malpas (Canada) - Time as well as cost should be considered. Long lead time is essential if situations like the Chile Triple Junction are to be avoided.

J. Cann (U.K.) - PCOM has produced a general shiptrack to 1991. What is required now from the PCOM is a menu of sites within those areas.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

J. Honnorez (PCOM Liaison to EXCOM) reported on the 19-21 June 1984 meeting.

The EXCOM has requested that JOI formulate an ODP procurement protocol and distribute the document to all EXCOM members (J. Clotworthy remarked that it has been distributed).

Another item of interest to the PCOM is that JOI will record and distribute a record of how important budgetary decisions are reached.

EXCOM has requested that the JOIDES Office publish a list of ODP proposals in the JOIDES Journal. The initial list will appear in the October issue of the Journal (mailed 27 Sept. 1984).

To date the Office has received about 150 proposals and "ideas for drilling." The regional distributions of proposals are as follows:

- 39 Atlantic
- 10 Central and East Pacific
- 3 Southern Oceans
- 19 West Pacific
- 50 Indian Ocean
- 17 Ideas
- 4 Engineering and Technical

Copies have been sent to the IPOD Data Bank.

#### INFORMATION HANDLING PANEL REPORT

D. Appleman (IHP Chairman) reported on the 6-8 June meeting.

The IHP met on June 6-8, 1984, primarily to discuss publication policy and format for the Ocean Drilling Program. In attempting to prepare recommendations for the PCOM, the panel began by considering the strengths and weaknesses of the current DSDP/IPOD publications

program. This publications scheme, consisting of a single published volume for each leg (the "Initial Report"), does a great job of keeping all the results of a particular leg together. It also ensures that the co-chief scientists maintain interest and control in the preparation of the reports. However, it hampers timely publication of significant results, since publication awaits the last paper received. It lumps site-specific and data compilation reports with the more interpretive, peer-reviewed scientific papers. It has inflexible deadlines, hence cannot allow publication of significant work done after the deadline for a leg. Because it is totally leg-specific, it does not permit publication of syntheses involving data from many legs, or relevant papers by authors outside the shipboard party.

Based on information from interested scientists, the panel drew up a list of attributes desired in a publication scheme for the ODP, that should serve the needs of the shipboard scientific parties, the co-chief scientists, the outside scientific community of users of the results of the program, and the program operators and managers. The desirable attributes were prioritized, and various publication options were evaluated on how well they met all the priorities. Highest priority went to leg coherence (keeping all of the results of a given leg together); timeliness of publication; editorial scope (the ability to publish important results even when not tied to a particular leg); and editorial flexibility, so that good science need not be sacrificed to rigid deadlines.

After thorough discussion the panel recommended the following 3-part publications program:

1) A true Initial Report for each leg - Part A - containing the material ready at the post-cruise meeting, 8-10 months after the cruise. This hardbound volume would not require peer-review, would correspond with the front part of the present IR, and would appear 13-16 months post-cruise. Early publication of this true Initial Report would remove the necessity for the present Initial Core Descriptions (ICDs).

2) A Scientific Report for each leg - Part B - containing the specialty chapters and scientific reports which form the back part of the present IR. This hardbound volume would appear 37-39 months post-cruise, like the present IRs. It would have two sections: peer-reviewed, interpretive scientific papers in one section; technical and data reports, usually not peer-reviewed, in the second section.

3) A Journal of Ocean Drilling, appearing perhaps quarterly, containing only peer-reviewed scientific articles. This is a critical component of the publications scheme because it provides the important elements of flexibility, scope and timeliness which are lacking in the current publications. The Journal would publish significant scientific results of the program not tied to a specific leg; important results from a specific leg obtained after the deadline for the Part B Report for that leg; and syntheses, symposia and reviews based on ODP and DSDP science.

The details of these proposed publications are given on pages 8-10 of our report. We feel that the 3-part publications scheme suggested here will come closest to satisfying the scientific goals of the ODP; we have also suggested priorities for the different components. If ODP proceeds as planned, the first Part A Initial Report volume could appear in May, 1986; the first Part B Scientific Report volume in April or May, 1988; and the first issue of the Journal in late 1987 or early 1988.

The panel also recommended immediate attention to coordination between data bases accumulated and managed by the ODP Science Operator at TAMU, and those accumulated and managed by the Logging Operator at LDGO, as well as relevant site-survey data.

#### Discussion:

K. Hsü (ESF) - At the recent International Conference on Paleoceanography about 95% of the papers presented dealt with DSDP results. The majority of participants felt that a "Journal of Paleoceanography" was needed. Several commercial publishers expressed interest in such a journal focused on drilling results. AGU has decided to go ahead and publish the Journal; J. Kennett (URI) will organize the efforts.

H. Beiersdorf (FRG) - An ODP Journal would have an undesirable effect. It would enhance the perception that the ODP community is a "closed" community.

L. Garrison (TAMU) - An ODP Journal can be viewed in the opposite sense - it would be a highly visible product of the

ODP, and make the project more known to the community.

(The majority of PCOM members favored a two-part, A and B, publication of initial reports, but were against the idea of an ODP Journal).

The following motion resulted as introduced by J. Aubouin and seconded by K. Hsu:

**MOTION:** The Planning Committee recommends against publication of an ODP Journal.

**VOTE:** 12 for; 1 against; 1 abstain.

The following motion was introduced by R. Moberly and seconded by W. Bryant:

**MOTION:** Move that the recommendations of the IHP be accepted regarding publication, for each leg, of an Initial Report (Part A) to include a simple introduction, the site chapters with the ICD equivalents and a simple summary to appear about one year post-cruise and a scientific report (Part B) to appear three years post-cruise.

**VOTE:** 14 for; 0 against; 1 abstain.

#### POLLUTION PREVENTION AND SAFETY PANEL REPORT

J. Honnorez reported for PPSP.

L. Garrison has already presented the results of the 30-31 August safety panel meeting.

PPSP has lost two members, Folger and Thompson. G. Claypool (PPSP Chairman) has requested that M. Ball (U.S.G.S.) be approved as a panel member. His expertise is in the Caribbean-Bahamas region.

**PCOM Consensus:** M. Ball should be invited to become a member of the PPSP.

#### TECTONICS PANEL REPORT

J. Cann reported for the panel.

The panel will not meet again until after the next PCOM meeting. The potential drill sites for Legs 111-113 were ranked using a score of 1 to 10 for each of the drill sites. The three high priority sites are:

- 1) Peru = 7.7, highest priority, extent of subduction erosion through time
- 2) Chile Triple Junction = 7.1, subducting ridges, lower slope erosion, metamorphism, etc.
- 3) Barbados South = 6.8, LAF 7 is first priority, to assess rates of deformation.

#### Discussion:

J. Cann - The Tectonics Panel recommends establishment of a Sunda-Banda Arc working group. Regional panel jurisdiction is not clear.

**PCOM Consensus:** A Sunda-Banda Arc Working Group would be part of a regional panel, not a thematic panel. A final decision concerning this matter will not be made until after the next meeting of the Western Pacific Regional Panel.

J. Cann - J. Leggett needs some guidance from the PCOM on when the ratings of the Indian Ocean proposals are due. R. Larson (URI) - The PCOM will begin in January to plan for Antarctic and Indian Ocean drilling. The Tectonics Panel should begin to review the proposals soon, by mail if necessary.

R. Moberly (HIG) - Panel chairmen will attend the January PCOM meeting in Austin, TX. They should present their ratings at that time.

#### LITHOSPHERE PANEL REPORT

R. McDuff reported on the 11-12 June meeting of the Lithosphere Panel.

The panel recommends the following schedule:

- 1) Leg 111 - EPR 10°-13° N
- 2) Leg 112 - 504B
- 3) Leg 113 - 504B or EPR

The panel felt that it had insufficient information to rate the other drill sites.

EPR 10°-13° N was the first priority because it would serve as the "active hydrothermal natural laboratory." The minimum effort should be three 300 m deep holes.

#### Discussion:

J. Honnorez - Proposals do not yet exist for either EPR 10°-13° N or for 504B.

R. Von Herzen (WHOI) - A working group should generate the proposal for EPR drilling.

H. Beiersdorf (FRG) - A proposal exists for the EPR and is contained in the French "Blue Book" of ODP proposals.

J. Aubouin (France) - France could do more on the EPR with SEABEAM and a submersible.

R. Von Herzen - EPR drilling will require new technology. Perhaps the objectives should be reconsidered.

M. Kastner (SIO) - ODP is a new project for which new technology is required. PCOM should encourage "new" type drilling such as the EPR.

R. Anderson (Logging Services) - Some high temperature logging tools are available now and more will become available over the next 2-3 years. Someone should make contact with the continental drilling program (Salton Sea drilling).

G. Brass (NSF) - I am forming a liaison with I. MacGregor (NSF, Continental Drilling). Hopefully, ODP can benefit from continental drilling expertise.

L. Garrison (TAMU) - If bare rock drilling is successful in the Atlantic on the Kane FZ, then it will probably be successful in the Pacific. The problem would then be what to do with the hole. PCOM should advise on this matter.

(R. McDuff continued with the Lithosphere Panel report.)

The Lithosphere Panel feels that it should have a liaison member with the Downhole Measurements Panel. None exists now and the panel recommends K. Becker.

PCOM Consensus: The issue of panel membership and liaison will be taken up later.

#### SEDIMENTS AND OCEAN HISTORY PANEL REPORT

J. Honnorez reported that the panel members were contacted by telephone and asked to note potential drill sites for Legs 111-113. The SOHP priorities are:

1. NW Africa (Mesozoic) deep hole
2. Peru slope and transect
3. Ionian Sea

#### ATLANTIC REGIONAL PANEL REPORT

J. Honnorez attended the 10-15 September meeting in Grenoble, France and reported for the panel.

The Atlantic Panel heard presentations from the Mediterranean Working Group, the Caribbean Working Group, and from some proposal proponents.

The Caribbean Working Group recommended that Barbados drilling be expanded to include the Lesser Antilles and the Venezuela Basin.

The Mediterranean Working Group recommends that drilling occur in the Tyrrhenian Sea - not in the Ionian Sea.

After hearing the reports of the Working Groups, the Atlantic Panel recommended the following priorities:

1. Yucatan 2A
2. Barbados South
3. NW Africa - Mazagan

J. Honnorez requested that S. Srivastava (Canada) make a presentation on Labrador Sea drilling.

S. Srivastava made a brief presentation using charts and maps. The objectives of the Labrador Sea Leg fall into two categories:

1. Paleoclimate, paleocirculation
2. Age of basement

Petro Canada has released a large volume of site survey data on Baffin Bay. Three sites in Baffin Bay have been selected, based on the survey data.

The selected sites (5, 9, and BB3) will require 50 days drilling time, equalling a 72 day leg.

#### Discussion:

W. Schrader (OSU) - The sites must be reviewed again by the Sediments and Ocean History Panel.

J. Malpas (Canada) - The additional 14 days drilling are a result of PCOM's decision to include Baffin Bay in the Labrador Sea leg.

PCOM Consensus: Send the proposal to SOHP. Instruct them to consider PCOM's recommendation that Baffin Bay is a higher priority than the Labrador Sea. They should a) determine the drilling priorities, and b) if SOHP decides to add 14 days to the Labrador Sea leg, they should recommend a cut of 14 days from other SOHP legs (Weddell Sea, etc.).

## CENTRAL AND EASTERN PACIFIC REGIONAL PANEL REPORT

H. Beiersdorf reported on the 12-14 September meeting.

### Short term plans:

The panel discussed DSDP Hole 504B, EPR 13° N, Costa Rica, Chile and Peru margins. Recommendations were:

1. 504B - proposed drilling would attempt to sample layer 2 - 3 boundary. The panel ranked relatively low because of lack of data.

2. Chile Triple Junction - was not considered for Legs 111-113 because the panel felt that insufficient site survey data exists.

3. EPR 13° N - Deemed a high priority item but the scope of drilling is too broad (12 holes). The panel suggested that drilling activity be expanded to 2 legs or be clustered with a few holes near a hydrothermally active area.

### Long range plans:

The panel viewed the Pacific as 4 regions:

1. A NE Pacific natural laboratory
2. The N Pacific plate in terms of crustal evolution, accretion and destruction
3. The Pacific Jurassic-Cretaceous areas in terms of plate tectonics, volcanism and paleoceanography
4. Southern Oceans

The panel requests that working groups be established for each of the four regions.

The PCOM discussed the request to establish working groups and in general, was not in favor of endorsing a particular working group or set of working groups. Some members felt that in principle, workshops are a good way to channel plans, proposals, ideas, etc. into the ODP, and that national or international groups should be urged to hold workshops.

## SOUTHERN OCEANS REGIONAL PANEL REPORT

K. Hsü (ESF) reported on the 3-5 September meeting.

The Weddell Sea proposal was rated in two parts. The Southern Oceans Panel felt that the Antarctic part should be given first priority; the Subantarctic part is second priority.

The panel also established a "wish list" for drilling during the second and third austral summers:

- Kerguelen Plateau
- Prydz Bay, Antarctica
- Agulhas Plateau
- Crozet Plateau
- Cent. Antarctic/  
Australian mid ocean ridge
- Adelie Land coast

The Kerguelen Plateau and the Adelie coast were identified as highest priority drilling during the second austral summer.

### Discussion:

Several PCOM members voiced the opinion that panel chairmen should be reminded that planning decisions are made by the PCOM.

R. Larson (URI) - Did the panel discuss logistics? K. Hsu - Yes, the weather window in the Weddell Sea is about 70 days, which is shorter than for the Kerguelen Plateau. They requested that all 70 days be used, which would mean two short legs. The problem is that 2 short legs would mean more steaming time.

J. Honnorez - The panel requested that it consider south of 40° S to be in the Southern Oceans region.

J. Cann - Remind the panel that all regional panel boundaries were intentionally made fuzzy by the PCOM.

PCOM Consensus: The Southern Oceans Regional Panel recommendations for drilling during the third austral summer are viewed as being unrealistic.

#### INDIAN OCEAN REGIONAL PANEL REPORT

J. Honnorez reported on the 5-7 September meeting.

The Indian Ocean reviewed about 50 proposals, many of which were an outcome of an NSF-supported Indian Ocean Conference held at LDGO in June.

The Agulhas Plateau was considered to be the highest priority site in the western Indian Ocean. The panel also considered the Red Sea as high priority and requested that a Red Sea Working Group be formed.

The panel made drilling recommendations beyond Leg 114:

(Mar. 87):

- Leg 115 - Agulhas Plateau and S. Somali Basin
- 116 - Red Sea
- 117 - Makran
- 118 - Arabian Sea
- 119 - Rodriguez Triple Jct. or Chaqos/Laccadive Ridge

(Jan. 88):

- 120 - Kerguelen Plateau
- 121 - Central Indian Ocean Basin
- 122 - SE Indian Ridge transect + Broken Ridge
- 123 - NW Australia
- 124 - East part of south margin of Australia

(Nov. 88):

- 125 - Sites not drilled on Leg 119.

#### Discussion:

J. Cann (U.K.) - The above list can be used to identify high-priority sites for site surveys.

PCOM Consensus: PCOM does not support the above ship schedule, but welcomes advice from panels in making its decisions. PCOM will consider the Indian Ocean Program in detail at its next meeting.

#### DOWNHOLE MEASUREMENTS PANEL REPORT

R. McDuff reported.

The DMP discussed the LDGO logging services group and was pleased with R. Anderson and the logging program. The panel considered new tools and gave priority to the following:

1. wireline heave compensator
2. wireline packer
3. 12-channel sonic tool.

The DMP recommends shipboard space for one Schlumberger engineer, one LDGO logging staff person, one logging scientist and one LDGO logging trainee (for log staff). DMP also recommends that the logging scientist be acceptable to both LDGO and to ODP/TAMU.

#### Discussion:

L. Garrison (TAMU) - Does PCOM agree with a log scientist on board for each cruise?

PCOM Consensus: The logging scientist position should be filled by one of the shipboard scientists having an expertise in logging as well as another geological discipline.

MOTION: Introduced by K. Hsu and seconded by J. Aubouin. Move that on each leg at least one scientist competent and interested in using logs for science be part of the scientific crew, and that other logging specialists on board should not be regarded as part of the scientific staff.

VOTE: 13 for; 2 against; 0 abstain.

A consensus of PCOM approves the plans presented for Leg 102, a downhole measurements leg.

#### SHORT TERM PLANNING

After reviewing the advisory panel reports, the PCOM attempted to rank each panel's recommendations of priority drilling to select targets for Legs 111-113. For voting purposes, only the first three choices of each panel were considered. Panel recommendations were summarized:

#### Tectonics P.

- 1 Peru
- 2 Chile TJ
- 3 Barbados S.
- 4 NW Africa
- 5 Venezuela
- 6 Ionian Sea
- 7 Costa Rica
- 8 Yucatan

#### Lithosphere P.

- EPR 10°-13°N
- 504B
- EPR or 504B
- SOHP
- 1a NW Africa deep hole
- 1b Peru Trench
- 2 Ionian Sea

#### Cent. & E. Pacific RP

- 1 Peru Trench, EPR 13°N
- 2 EPR (another leg)

#### Atlantic RP

- 1 Caribbean, YB2A, Car S, or YB 2C
- 2 Barbados S.
- 3 NW African (Mesozoic)

#### Discussion:

The PCOM attempted a straw vote to see if there was general agreement on the three legs needed for Legs 111-113. Some members objected to a straw vote without at least some discussion. Other members felt that all of the proposed legs had been discussed thoroughly during previous PCOM meetings.

The PCOM then had a straw vote for the sites for Legs 111-113 with the following results:

- 1) Peru Margin
- 2) EPR 13° N
- 3) NW Africa (Mesozoic)
- 4) Chile TJ
- 5) Hole 504B
- 6) Yucatan

Each of the two legs in a set received relatively close votes; with clear gaps being present between sets.

The vote resulted in the selection of the Peru margin and EPR 10-13° N as preferred choices for legs 111-112. Barbados S. and the Ionian Sea were eliminated.

A motion was introduced by R. Buffler and seconded by R. Larson.

**MOTION:** The Peru Margin and the EPR 13° N are adopted as two of the three sites for Legs 111, 112, and 113.

**VOTE:** 13 for; 0 against; 0 abstain.

2 PCOM members were absent during this vote.

The remaining alternatives for Leg 113 were the NW African margin (Mesozoic) and the Chile Triple Junction. Several PCOM members considered that drilling on the NW African margin, although interesting science, had potential technical difficulties. Subsequent discussion indicated that a Chile Triple Junction leg would be very important from the standpoint of "new and exciting science" and such a leg would be logistically beneficial to ship scheduling as Leg 114 would be drilling in the Weddell Sea. However, several members felt strongly that earlier PCOM recommendations were not followed, and that insufficient time may remain to get additional surveys of the Chile Triple Junction. The issue was closed by a motion proposed by Moberley and seconded by Aubouin.

**MOTION:** Move that for planning purposes, Legs 111 - 113 shall consist of the Peru margin, EPR 10-13° N and Chile TJ.

**VOTE:** 14 for; 0 against; 1 abstain.

A further consensus was reached among PCOM members who stated that if any leg (L 101-111) was unsuccessful in particular ocean (e.g. the Atlantic) then its alternate could occur in another ocean (e.g. the Pacific).

With that guideline in mind the relative importance of Yucatan, 504B and NW Africa (Mesozoic) as alternates for Atlantic and Pacific drilling was then discussed. Voting gave the following results:

	<u>504B</u>	<u>NW Africa</u>	<u>Yucatan</u>
1st vote	3	6	6
2nd vote	-	7	8

1st priority - Yucatan

2nd priority - NW Africa

3rd priority - 504B

The results did not become a formal motion pending further comments from SOHP on Yucatan and N.W. Africa (Mesozoic) and from LITH on 504B.

#### SITE SURVEY SERVICE PANEL REPORT

H. Beiersdorf (FRG) reported on the 28-29 May meeting.

The Site Survey Panel discussed its role and requested that each of its members appoint an alternate so that all meetings are fully attended. Recommendations were made for future surveys, and guidelines were developed for surveys in specific environments; seven environments were recognized. The panel recommended that specific tools be used in each type of environment.

Working groups were established for the Indian Ocean and the Southern Oceans. E. Silver (UC) will be invited to the next meeting to represent the Western Pacific.

The meeting of the SS-SP went quite well. It was suggested that PCOM wait until after the next meeting before reviewing the effectiveness of the panel.

C. Brenner of the IPOD Site Survey Data Bank has formulated guidelines for the submission of data to the IPOD Data Bank.

PCOM Consensus: R. Larson (URI) and D. Hayes (LDGO) will decide on the most effective way to ensure that adequate site survey data are submitted with ODP proposals and will re-draft the instructions for proposal submission to incorporate the guidelines for submission of site survey data.

#### Site survey staff position:

D. Hayes (LDGO) distributed a position paper on the need for a staff member to handle site surveys. That person will need support and can be located anywhere, but a location at the IPOD Data Bank would be logical.

#### Discussion:

R. Larson (URI) - What is the Data Bank staff at present? D. Hayes - A senior geophysicist (J. Ladd) at one month/yr.; C. Brenner (full time); archivist (full time); draftsman (part time); and a secretary (part time). They are supported by JOI.

J. Clotworthy (JOI) - Beginning in FY 1985, the IPOD Data Bank contract will be supported by comingled funds (\$190 K/yr.).

R. Larson - Some or all of the staff work required for site surveys will be handled by T. Mayer (U.K.), now part of the JOIDES Office staff. (T. Mayer advised the PCOM that he would be able to perform many of the functions listed in the D. Hayes document, and that the remaining functions could be handled by the Site Survey Panel. He presented a paper on possible procedures to be adopted.

D. Hayes - The problem with site surveys will not be solved until one person is assigned full time to site survey tasks.

PCOM Consensus: Examine the roles and workloads of the IPOD Data Bank staff, then decide if additional staff is needed.

J. Aubouin (France) - Who made the decision to pay for the IPOD Data Bank contract with comingled funds? J. Clotworthy - The ODP MOUs reflected changes in the way the ODP is supported. In the past, the U.S. paid for the Data Bank and JOIDES paid for travel for U.S. scientists. Changes in the new MOUs included the transfer of travel costs for U.S. scientists from JOIDES to JOI, and the transfer of IPOD Data Bank support from the U.S. to comingled funds. These changes were stated in the ODP management proposal to NSF, and were reviewed by the partner countries.

Several PCOM members felt that the decision to pay for the IPOD Data Bank with comingled funds should have been made by the Executive Committee.

PCOM Consensus: R. Larson will review Data Bank staff and workload and will report to the PCOM at the next meeting. T. Mayer (JOIDES/URI) will visit the Data Bank at LDGO to become familiar with its procedures.

#### ODP LEG STAFFING

L. Garrison (TAMU) requested that the PCOM recommend co-chief scientists for upcoming legs.

Leg#	Co-chief Sci.
101	Schlager, Austin
102	Schlee, Salisbury
103	Boillet

(All have been invited by ODP and have accepted)

PCOM made the additional recommendations:

103	Winterer (alts. Watts, Ryan)
104	Eldholm, Thiede (invited by ODP)
105	Srivastava, Arthur (alts. Miller, Shore)
106	Purdy, Silver, Cann Juteau, Francis, Bryant, Robinson, Fox

PCOM will make final recommendations for Leg 106 after consulting with the Lithosphere Panel.

#### SUPPORT FOR ADVISORY PANEL CHAIRMAN

J. Honnorez reported that the JOIDES Office has been asked by several panel chairmen for support to be used for costs incurred for JOIDES, such as xeroxing, secretarial, etc.

PCOM consensus is expressed in the following motion introduced

by R. Larson and seconded by Cann.

MOTION: Move that each thematic, regional and service panel chairman receive up to \$1000/yr from JOIDES for incidental expenses.

VOTE: 15 for; 0 against;  
0 abstain

#### PANEL LIAISONS

J. Honnorez reported that PCOM liaisons are needed for several panels.

PCOM Consensus: R. Larson will appoint a liaison to the next Site Survey Panel meeting; PCOM will decide on panel liaisons at its next meeting (Jan. 1985).

#### COSOD MEETING

A PCOM subcommittee consisting of H. Beiersdorf, R. Larson and R. Moberley reported that the optimum time for the next COSOD meeting is mid 1988. A report will be sent to PCOM members. The COSOD meeting may be held jointly with another meeting.

#### OTHER BUSINESS

The PCOM expressed its thanks to those involved in making the Ocean Drilling Program a reality during the past two years: J. Clotworthy, D. Rucker and other JOI staff; L. Garrison, W. Merrill, P. Rabinowitz of TAMU; R. Anderson, Logging; NSF and others.

J. Aubouin, K. Kobayashi and W. Bryant were thanked for serving on the Planning Committee.

The Planning Committee expressed their gratitude to J. Honnoretz (outgoing PCOM Chairman) and the RSMAS-JOIDES Office staff and welcomed R. Larson as the new PCOM chairman.

◆ MEMBERSHIP ANNOUNCEMENTS ◆



On December 28, 1984 the Minister of State for Mines and the Minister of State for Science and Technology jointly announced that Canada will become a full member of the Ocean Drilling Program.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆



The Japanese Government has issued a budget decision to join the Ocean Drilling Program as a full member as of October 1, 1985.

OFFICIAL ODP PANEL ABBREVIATIONS

EXCOM	Executive Committee
PCOM	Planning Committee
TEDCOM	Technology and Engineering Development Committee

Thematic Panels

LITHP	Ocean Lithosphere Panel
SOHP	Sediments and Ocean History Panel
TECP	Tectonics Panel

Regional Panels

ARP	Atlantic Regional Panel
CEPAC	Central and Eastern Pacific Regional Panel
IOP	Indian Ocean Regional Panel
SOP	Southern Oceans Regional Panel
WPAC	Western Pacific Regional Panel

Service Panels

DMP	Downhole Measurements Panel
IHP	Information Handling Panel
PPSP	Pollution Prevention and Safety Panel
SSP	Site Survey Panel

Working Groups

MED-WG	Mediterranean Working Group
RS-WG	Red Sea Working Group

# **PROPOSALS RECEIVED BY THE JOIDES OFFICE**

## **ATLANTIC OCEAN PROPOSALS**

Ref. No.	Date Rec'd.	Title	Investigator(s)	Inst.	Site Survey Avail' Data	Future Need	Panel Reference	PCOM Reference	Remarks
1/A	12/16/82	Pre-middle Cretaceous geologic history of the deep S.E. Gulf of Mexico	Phair, R.L. Buffler, R.T.	U.T. Austin	Some		SOHP 2/84 CAR-WG (P) ARP (P) PMP (P)		Reference to DSDP Panels
5/A	7/13/83	Structural & sedimentological development of carbonate platforms (Blake-Bahamas area)	Mullins, H.T. Sheridan, R.E. Schlager, W.	RSMAS	No	Ref'd to JOI SSP 7/25/83	SOHP 2/84 ARP (P)	Approved 3/84	Leg 101
6/A	8/-/83	Ocean crust and high latitude paleoceanography in the Labrador Sea	Gradstein, F.M. et al.	Atlantic Geoscience Centre, Canada	Some	SS needed (11/83)	SOHP 2/84 TECP 1/84 SOHP 10/84 (for added 14 days drilling)	Approved 3/84	Proposal revised 3/84 and 5/84 Leg 105 To incld Baffin Bay drilling (Proposal 58/A)
7/A	8/1/83	Future drilling sites in the Gulf of Mexico & Yucatan	Buffler, R.T. Bryant, W. R.	U.T. Austin	Some	Yes	CAR-WG 1/84	Approved 9/84	Approved as back-up leg
9/A	1/-/84	Pre-Messinian history of the Mediterranean	Hsu, K.J. (on behalf of the Swiss Working Group)	ETH, Zurich Switz. (ESF)	Yes		MED-WG (P) SOHP (P)		
10/A	1/-/84	Cenozoic events in oceanic and atmospheric circulation off N.W. Africa	Sarnthein, M., et al.	Univ. Kiel FRG	Yes		SOHP 5/84 ARP 4/84	Approved 5/84	Revised 3/84 Leg 108
11/A	1/-/84	Drill sites at Porto and Virgo Seamounts, Iberian Continental Margin	Kidd, R.B., et al.	IOG, UK	Some		ARP (P)		Proposal withdrawn 8/28/84
12/A	1/-/84	A transect across the Tyrrhenian Back-arc Basin	Cita, M.B. Malinverno, A.	Milan Univ Italy (ESF)	Some		MED-WG	Approved 9/84	See Tyrrhenian Sea revised Proposal 21/A
15/A	1/10/84	Paleocommunication between the North and South Atlantic seas during the Cretaceous: Formation of the Atlantic Ocean	Herbin, J.P.	IFP, France			TECP ARP		French Blue Book
16/A	1/10/84	Atlantic-Mediterranean relationship (Gulf of Cadiz, Alboran Sea); Paleoclimatographic and paleohydrological evolution since the Miocene	Faugeres, J.C.	Univ. of Bordeaux 1, France	Some	Yes	TECP ARP		French Blue Book
17/A	1/10/84	Deep oceanic crust and upper mantle proposal for deep sea drilling in the Gorringe Bank	Mevel, C.	Univ. P & M Curie, Paris, Fr. (CYAGOR G)	Some	Yes	LITHP 2/84 TECP ARP		French Blue Book
18/A	1/10/84	DSDP Proposal off Galicia Bank	Mauffret, A. Boillot, G. Montadert, L.	Univ. P&M Curie, Paris, Fr IFP	Yes	No	TECP ARP	Approved 5/84	French Blue Book Revised 6/84 Leg 103
19/A	1/10/84	Proposal for drilling on the Eleuthera Fan (Bahamas)	Ravenne, C. Le Quellec, P.	IFP France CFP France	Yes	No	TECP 1/84 ARP SOHP		French Blue Book Leg 101
20/A	1/10/84	Subduction Collision: the outer Hellenic Arc	Mascle, J.	Univ. P&M Curie, Paris, Fr.	Some	Yes	TECP 1/84 ARP		French Blue Book
21/A	1/10/84	Rifting, stretching and oceanic accretion in the Tyrrhenian Marginal Basin	Rehault, J.P. Fabbri, A.	Univ. P&M Curie, Fr. Istituto di Geol. Marina, CNR, Italy	Some	Yes	TECP 1/84 & 10/84 ARP MED-WG 10/84 SOHP	Approved 9/84	French Blue Book Revised by MED-WG Sept. 1984 see Prop. 12/A Leg 107
22/A	1/10/84	The Rhone deep sea fan site: Proposal for deep sea drilling	Bellaiche, G. Droz, L. Got, H. Orsolini, P.	Lab. de Geodynam. sous marin Villefranc. France CRSM, Perpignan, Fr. SNEA, Paris	Yes		TECP 1/84 ARP		French Blue Book
23/A	1/10/84	Caribbean Basins	Mascle, A. Biju-Duval, B.	IFP, France CNEXC, France	Yes		CAR-WG 2/84 TECP 1/84 ARP		French Blue Book (Partly related to Props 7/A and 32/A)

24/A	1/10/84	New drilling along Barbados transects	Masclé, A. Biju-Duval, B.	IFP, France CNEXO, France	Some		CAR-WG SOHP 2/84 TECP 1/84	Approved 3/84	Incorporates prop. by Biju-Duval, Moore & DSDP Leg 78A science staff on drilling of the Barbados Forearc. Relate to Props. 35/A & 41/A; now inc in Prop. 72/A, Inc. Leg 109 & back-up
32/A	1/26/84	Primary drilling sites for AODP (Yucatan Basin)	Rosenkrantz, E. Bowland, C.	U.T. Austin	Some	Yes	ARP (P) CAR-WG 2/84	Approved 9/84	Agreed as back-up prop. Relate to Props. 7/A & 23/A
33/A	1/26/84	A Mediterranean drilling site	Hsu, K.J.	ETH Zurich Switz. (ESF)	Yes	No	SOHP (P) MED-WG (P)		DELETE Same as Proposal 9/A
35/A	2/-/84	Additional proposed sites for drilling on the Barbados Ridge accretionary complex	Westbrook, G.K.	Durham Univ., U.K.			TECP (P) CAR-WG	Approved 3/84	Related to Prop. 24/A & 41/A. Now incorporated in Prop. 72/A. Part of back-up
36/A	2/-/84	Drilling in the Norwegian Sea during the IPOD-extension drilling	Hinz, K. and Norwegian Sea Working Group	BGR, FRG	Yes	No	NOR-WG ARP (P) TECP 2/84	Approved 3/84	Revised 4/84 & 5/84 (incorporates NOR-WG views) Leg 104
38/A	2/15/84	Proposal for drilling in N.E. Gulf of Mexico (DeSoto Canyon)	Kennett, J. Moore, T.	URI	Yes	Yes	SOHP 4/84		
39/A	2/27/84	IPOD drilling in Cape Verde	Hill, I.	Leicester Univ., U.K.					Previously submitted in 1982
40/A	2/27/84	Re-entry for logging of Site 534 (Blake-Bahamas Basin)	Sheridan, R. Shipley, T. Stoffa, P.	U.T. Austin	Yes		ARP (P) SOHP (P)	Approved 1/84	Part of Leg 101
41/A	3/-/84	Northern Barbados Forearc: structural and hydrological processes	Moore, C.	UCSC	Some		TECP 4/84 ARP SOHP 8/84	Approved 3/84	Related to Props. 24/A & 35/A; see also Prop. 72/A. Leg 109
45/A	3/5/84	Paleoenvironmental drilling in the Equatorial Atlantic	Ruddiman, W.F.	LDGO	No		SOHP 4/84 ARP 4/84 TECP		
58/A	3/21/84	West Baffin Bay	Grant, A.C. Jansen, et al.	Atlantic Geoscience Centre		Yes	SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84	Approved 3/84	Incorporated within Proposal 6/A Leg 105
59/A	3/27/84	Continental margin sediment instability investigated by drilling adjacent turbidite sequences	Weaver, P.P.E. Kidd, R.B. et al.	IOG, UK	Yes		SOHP 4/84 ARP 4/84 TECP 3/84		Revised proposal 8/84 resubmitted to Panels
60/A	4/20/84	Newfoundland Basin: Eastern Canadian Margin	Masson, D.G.	IOG, UK	Yes	Yes	SOHP 4/84 ARP (P) TECP 4/84		
63/A	6/21/84	Madeira Abyssal Plain	Duin, E.J.T. Kuijpers, A. Schuttenhelm	Geol. Survey of Netherlands (ESF)	Yes				
64/A	6/25/84	To drill at Site NJ-6	Poag, C.W.	USGS, WHOI	Yes		ARP 7/84 SOHP 7/84		
68/A	7/6/84	Deep basins of the Mediterranean	Montadert, L.	IFP, France			TECP 1/84		
69/A	7/23/84	Rock stress measurement in the southern part of the Norwegian Sea	Stephansson, O.	Univ. of Lulea Sweden, ESF			TECP 7/84 ARP 7/84 DMP 7/84		
72/A	7/30/84	Proposal for a two-leg transect of the Lesser Antilles forearc	Speed, R.C. Westbrook, G.K. Masclé, A. Moore, J.C.	Northwest- ern Univ. Durham, UK IFP, France UCSC	Yes		ARP (P) TECP 8/84 SOHP 8/84		CAR W/G proposal; incorp. Leg 109 & back-up props. See Props. 24/A, 35/A & 41/A

74/A	8/2/84	ODP drilling along the continental margin of Morocco, N.W. Africa	Winterer, E.L. Hinz, K.	SIO BGR, FRG	Yes		TECP ARP (P) LITHP (P) SOHP (P)	8/84 Approved 9/84	Related to Prop. 85/A. Approved for back-up leg.
81/A	9/4/84	Proposal for an Ionian Sea transect	Hieke, W. Makris, J.	Univ. of Hamburg, FRG			ARP MED-MG SOHP TECP	9/84 9/84 10/84 10/84	Approved 9/84 Revised by MED-MG 9/84
85/A	9/20/84	Preliminary proposal for ODP drilling along the continental margin of Morocco, N.W. Africa	Hayes, D.E. Mountain, G. Rabinowitz, P.	LDGO TAMU			ARP (P) SOHP (P) TECP (P)	10/84 Approved 9/84	Related to Prop. 74/A Approved as part of back-up proposal.

## INDIAN OCEAN PROPOSALS

Ref. No.	Date Rec'd.	Title	Investigator(s)	Inst.	Site Survey Avail' Data	Future Need	Panel Reference	POOM Reference	Remarks
30/B	1/10/84	Deep sea drilling proposals for the Indian Ocean	Clocchiatti, M.	Mus. Natn. d'Hist. Naturelle, Paris, Fr.	Some	Yes	TECP 1/84		French Blue Book
31/B	1/10/84	Paleoenvironmental history of the Red Sea	Guenoc, P.	BRGM, Fr.	Yes	Yes	TECP IOP (P)		French Blue Book
44/B	3/-/84	Tectonic evolution of the Andaman Sea in relation with the relative displacement of Indochina with respect to India	Peltzer, G. Tapponier, P. Jacquart, G.	Univ. P&M Curie, Fr.			WPAC TECP 4/84 IOP (P)		
55/B	3/21/84	The Makran Forearc, Pakistan	Leggett, J.K.	Imperial College, UK	Some	Yes	IOP (P) IOP 4/84 TECP 4/84		
56/B	3/21/84	Drilling to constrain the history of deformation and relationship between fault surfaces and upward flow of water in the region of inter-plate deformation, Central Indian Ocean	Weissel, J.K. Forsyth, D.W. Stein, C.A. Anderson, R.N.	LDGO Brown U. North-western U. LDGO	None	Yes	DMP 4/84 TECP 4/84 IOP 4/84 LITHP 10/84 TECP 10/84 SOHP 10/84		Revised following Indian Ocean Workshop 10/84
57/B	3/21/84	Determine the history of the formation of the African-Arabian margin and adjacent oceanic lithosphere	Stein, C.A.	North-western University	Yes		IOP (P) SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84		Revised 10/84 following US Indian Ocean Workshop 10/84 See Prop. 119/B
61/B	6/18/84	Conjugate passive rifted margins of Madagascar, East Africa and the Western Somali Basin	Coffin, M.F. Matthias, P.	LDGO TAMU	Some		IOP 7/84 TECP 7/84 SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84		Revised following US Indian Ocean Workshop 10/84 See Prop. 102/B
62/B	6/18/84	The Davis Fracture Zone: reactivating zone of weakness?	Coffin, M.F. Matthias, P. Bernoulli, D. Scrutton, R.A. Channell, J.T.	LDGO TAMU U. Basel Switz. ESF U. Edin. UK U. Florida	No		IOP (P) SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84 IOP 12/84		Revised 10/84 following US Indian Ocean Workshop. Further revisions received 12/84 (mature proposal)
65/B	7/5/84	Magnetic quiet zone: Australia's southern margin	Mutter, J.C. Cande, S.C.	LDGO	Some		TECP 10/84 LITHP 10/84 SOHP 10/84 SOP (P) IOP (P)		Revised 10/84 following US Indian Ocean Workshop
77/B	8/20/84	The Seychelles Bank and the Amirante Trough	Mart, Y.	TAMU	Some	Yes	IOP 8/84		
78/B	8/23/84	Indus Fan - a proposal for drilling	Kolla, V.	Superior Oil Co. USA			IOP (P) SOHP 9/84		See Prop. 96/B
79/B	8/28/84	Tethyan stratigraphy and ancient oceanic crust	Coffin, M.F. Channell, J.E.T.	LDGO	Some		LITHP 9/84 SOHP 9/84 IOP 9/84		
86/B	10/1/84	Red Sea drilling	Bonatti, J. Ross, D.A.	LDGO WHOI	Yes	Some needed	LITHP 10/84 SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84 IOP (P)		US Indian Ocean Workshop
87/B	10/1/84	Basalt drilling objectives in the Arabian Sea - Carlsberg Ridge	Natland, J.	SIO	Yes		SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84 IOP (P) LITHP 10/84		US Indian Ocean Workshop

88/B	10/1/84	Mascarene Plateau-Chagos-Laccadive volcanic lineament	Duncan, R.A.	OSU	Yes		LITHP 10/84 SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop; Related to Proposal 97/B
89/B	10/1/84	Mantle drilling at the S.W. Indian Ridge	Dick, H.J.B. Natland, J.	WHOI SIO	Some		LITHP 10/84 SOHP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop; Related to Proposal 112/B
90/B	10/1/84	S.E. Indian Ocean Ridge transect (mantle heterogeneity)	Duncan, R.	OSU	Yes		LITHP 10/84 SOHP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop; Related to Prop. 100/B and 111/C
91/B	10/1/84	Nature of chemical discontinuity in oceanic crust as a function of time (S.E. Indian Ocean)	Langmuir, C.	LDGO	Yes		LITHP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop; related to Prop. 112/B
92/B	10/1/84	Seismic observatory in the Crozet Basin	Brocher, T.M.	WHOI	No	OBS exp planned in 1985	LITHP 10/84 SOHP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop
93/B	10/1/84	History of anoxic sediments associated with monsoonal upwelling, salinity stratification and oxygen minima in the Western Arabian Sea	Prell, W.L.	Brown Univ.	Little	Yes	SOHP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop
94/B	10/1/84	History of monsoonal upwelling Owen Ridge, Arabian Sea	Prell, W.L.	Brown Univ.	Some	Yes	SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop
95/B	10/1/84	History of the Asian monsoon (Bay of Bengal)	Cullen, J.L. Prell, W.L.	Salem St. Brown Univ.	Yes		SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop
96/B	10/1/84	Surveying and drilling in the Bengal Fan (Distal Indus and Ganges Fans)	Klein, G.deV.	Illinois Univ.	Some	Yes	SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop; See Prop. 78/B
97/B	10/1/84	High resolution drilling transect in the Equatorial Indian Ocean (90 E/Chagos)	Peterson, L.C.	RSMAS	Yes poor to fair		SOHP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop; related to Prop. 88/B
98/B	10/1/84	Determination of the geologic history of southern hemisphere atmospheric circulation and climatic evolution of the Australian Desert (S.E. Indian Ocean)	Rea, D.K.	Univ. of Michigan	Yes		SOHP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop
99/B	10/1/84	Palaeo-oceanography climate dynamics (Agulhas Basin)	Coulbourn, W.	Univ. of Hawaii	Yes		SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop
100/B	10/1/84	Stratigraphic sections - S.E. Indian Ridge transect	Hays, J.D. Lazarus, D.B.	LDGO WHOI	Some		SOHP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop; related to Prop. 90/B and 111/C
101/B	10/1/84	Determination of geologic history of ridge crest hydro-thermal activity	Owen, R.M. Rea, D.K.	Univ. of Michigan	Some		SOHP 10/84 LITHP 10/84 IOP (P)	US Indian Ocean Workshop
102/B	10/1/84	Somali Basin	Matthias, P.	TAMU			IOP (P) SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84	US Indian Ocean Workshop; See Prop. 61/B
103/B	10/1/84	Nature of Laxmi Ridge (N.W. Indian Ocean)	Heirtzler, J.	WHOI	Little		IOP (P) SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84 LITHP 10/84	US Indian Ocean Workshop
104/B	10/1/84	Transect of 90° East Ridge	Curry, J. Duncan, R.	SIO OSU	Some	Yes	IOP (P) LITHP 10/84 TECP 10/84 SOHP 10/84	US Indian Ocean Workshop
105/B	10/1/84	Arc-continent collision, Timor	Karig, D.E.	Cornell Univ.	Yes		IOP (P) TECP 10/84 SOHP 10/84	US Indian Ocean Workshop
106/B	10/1/84	Broken Ridge, Indian Ocean	Curry, J. Thierstein, H. Mackenzie, Mahoney	SIO	Poss-ibly		IOP (P) TECP 10/84 SOHP 10/84 LITHP 10/84	US Indian Ocean Workshop

107/B	10/1/84	State of stress in ocean lithosphere plate: S.E. Indian Ridge	Forsyth, D.	Brown Univ	Yes		IOP (P) TECP 10/84 LITHP 10/84 SOHP 10/84		US Indian Ocean Workshop
112/B	10/2/84	Lithosphere Targets	Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)	URI	Some		SOP (P) LITHP 10/84 TECP 10/84		SOP Proposal, link to Prop. 89/B and 91/B
113/B	10/2/84	Agulhas Plateau	Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)	URI	Yes		SOP (P) SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84		SOP Proposal
115/B	10/10/84	Agulhas Plateau: paleoceanography, nature of basement, and tectonics	Herb, R. Oberhansli, H.	Univ. Bern Switz. ESF	Some	Yes	IOP 10/84 SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84		
116/B	10/10/84	Paleo-oceanog. of the Indian Ocean (transect of 90°E Ridge)	Oberhansli, H. Herb, R.	Univ. Bern Switz. ESF	Some	Yes	IOP 10/84 SOHP 10/84		
117/B	10/22/84	Proposal for drilling in the northern Red Sea	Cochran, J.B.	LDGO	Yes	Some	SOHP 9/84 TECP 9/84 IOP 9/84		Immature proposal rec'd 9/84; revised 10/84
118/B	11/2/84	Middle-late Cenozoic stratigraphy, chronology, paleo-environmental history off East Africa: correlation with hominoid sites	Kennett, J. Brown, F.H. Howell, C., et al	URI Univ. Utah UC Berkeley	Yes	No	SOHP 10/84 IOP 10/84		Includes views of LDGO Paleoclimates and Evolution Workshop
119/B	12/3/84	History of the early opening of the Gulf of Aden resulting rifting of old oceanic lithosphere	Stein, C.A.	Northwest Univ.	Some	Yes	IOP 12/84 SOHP 12/84 TECP 12/84 LITHP 12/84		See Proposal 57/B
120/B	12/10/84	Oceanic drilling in Atlantis II Deep, Red Sea	Zierenberg, R.A. Shanks, W.C. Von Damm, K.L.	U.S.G.S.	Yes		IOP 12/84 LITHP 12/84 TECP 12/84		
121/B	12/10/84	Ocean drilling in the Enderbury & Wallaby Plateaus & Argo Abyssal Plain, E. Indian Ocean	von Rad, U. Exon, N.F. Symonds, P.A. Willcox, J.B.	BGR, FRG BMR, Australia	Yes	Yes	IOP 12/84 SOHP 12/84 TECP 12/84		Australian COGS-2 proposal

## SOUTHERN OCEANS PROPOSALS

Ref. No.	Date Rec'd.	Title	Investigator(s)	Inst.	Site Survey Avail' Data	Future Need	Panel Reference	PCOM Reference	Remarks
54/C	3/20/84	Southern Ocean Drilling: a. Sub-Antarctic sites b. Weddell sites	Kennett, J.P.	URI	Some	Yes	TECP SOP (P)	Approved 3/84	Leg 114
71/C	7/20/84	Drilling on the Shaka Ridge	Slater, J.G.	UT Austin	Some	Yes			Paperwork not available
73/C	8/2/84	Drilling proposal on the Antarctic margin off the Adelle Coast	Wannesson, J.	IFP, France			IOP (P)		only site summary forms received
108/C	10/2/84	East Antarctic continental margin	Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)	URI	Some		SOP (P) SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84		Southern Ocean Panel Proposal
109/C	10/2/84	Kerguelen - Heard Plateau	Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)	URI	Some	Yes	SOP (P) SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84		Southern Ocean Panel Proposal
110/C	10/2/84	Wilkesland- Adelle continental margin	Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)	URI	Yes	No	SOP (P) SOHP 10/84 TECP 10/84		Southern Ocean Panel Proposal
111/C	10/2/84	Southeast Indian Ocean Ridge transect (subantarctic)	Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)	URI			SOP (P) SOHP 10/84 LITHP 10/84		SOP Proposal, link to Prop. 90/B and 100/B
114/C	10/2/84	Crozet Plateau	Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)	URI	Yes		SOP (P) SOHP 10/84		SOP Proposal

## CENTRAL &amp; EAST PACIFIC OCEAN PROPOSALS

Ref. No.	Date Rec'd.	Title	Investigator(s)	Inst.	Site Survey Avail' Data	Future Need	Panel Reference	PCOM Reference	Remarks
2/E	12/16/82	Regional seismic reflection profiles across the Middle America Trench and convergent margin of Costa Rica	Crowe, J.C. Buffler, R.T.	U.T. Austin	Yes	No	AMP (P) Middle America NG (P)		Reference to OSDP Panels

3/E	6/27/83	Drilling in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands	Watts, A.B.	LDGO	Some	Yes	CEPAC 2/84 LITHP 2/84		
4/E	undated	Drilling in the Tuamotu Archipelago (French Polynesia)	Okal, E.A.	Yale Univ.	Some		CEPAC 2/84 LITHP 2/84		
8/E	9/18/83	Ridge crest subduction along the Southern Chile Trench	Cande, S.C.	LDGO	Some	Ref'd to JOI SSP8/84	TECP 7/84	Approved 9/84	Leg 113
14/E	1/10/84	Zero age drilling: East Pacific Rise 13° N.	Bougault, H.	COB, France	Yes		CEPAC 2/84 LITHP 2/84 TECP	Approved 9/84	Related to Prop. 76/E. Leg 111 French Blue Book
34/E	2/-/84	Pacific-Aleutian-Bering Sea (PAC-A-BERS) proposal	Scholl, D. Vallier, T.	USGS, Menlo Park					
37/E	2/25/84	Costa Rica drilling - a test of the duplex model	Shipley, T. Moore, G. Buffler, R. Silver, E. Lundberg, N.	U.T. Austin UCSC Princeton	Some		CEPAC (P) TECP (P) 8/84 SOHP 8/84		Revised 8/84
75/E	8/13/84	Gulf of California drilling	Becker, K. et al	SIO	Some	Yes	LITHP (P) TECP (P) SOHP (P) CEPAC (P)		
76/E	8/17/84	Proposal for drilling oceanic crust at the axis of the East Pacific Rise	Francheteau, J. Hekinian, R.	Univ. Paris IFREMER, Brest			CEPAC (P) CEPAC 11/84 LITHP 11/84	Approved 9/84	Revised 11/84. Rel. to Prop. 14/E. Leg 111
84/E	9/10/84	Peru Margin drilling proposal	Kulm, L. Hussong, D.	HIG		Needed	TECP 9/84 CEPAC (P) SOHP 9/84	Approved 9/84	Leg 112

## WEST PACIFIC OCEAN PROPOSALS

Ref. No.	Date Rec'd.	Title	Investigator(s)	Inst.	Site Avail'	Survey Future Need	Panel Reference	POOM Reference	Remarks
25/D	1/10/84	Deep sea drilling proposal on the New Hebrides arc	ORSTOM team	Centre ORSTOM, New Caledonia, Fr.			TECP 1/84		French Blue Book
26/D	1/10/84	Succinct proposals for deep sea drilling sites on the Tonga-Kermadec Arc	NOUNEA team	ORSTOM Centre de Noumea, New Caledonia, France			TECP 1/84		French Blue Book
27/D	1/10/84	Proposal for drilling in the Sulu Sea Marginal Basin and Sulu-Negros Troughs	Rangin, C.	IFP, France	Some		TECP 1/84		French Blue Book
28/D	1/10/84	Tectonic evolution of the South China Sea: marginal basin drilling proposal	Letouzey, J. Fricaud, L. Rangin, C.	IFP, France CEP, France	Some		TECP 1/84		French Blue Book
29/D	1/10/84	Transect across Ryukyu Island Arc and Okinawa Backarc Basin	Letouzey, J.	IFP, France	Yes	No	TECP 1/84		French Blue Book
42/D	3/-/84	Preliminary deep sea drilling proposal in Sunda Straits area	Huchon, P.	Univ. P&M Curie, Fr.	Yes	Yes	WPAC 4/84 TECP (P) IOP (P)		
43/D	3/-/84	Outline of suggested ocean drilling program in the S.W. Pacific	Falvey, D.A.	BMR, Australia	Yes	Yes	WPAC (P) IOP (P) TECP 3/84		
46/D	3/5/84	An informal proposal for future ODP drilling in the South China Sea Basin	Hayes, D.E. Lewis, S.D. Ladd, J. Leyden, B.	LDGO	No		WPAC (P) TECP (P) 3/84		
47/D	3/5/84	Proposal for scientific ocean drilling along the Manila Trench subduction zone, South China Sea	Lewis, S.D. Hayes, D.E.	LDGO	Some	Yes	WPAC (P) TECP (P) 3/84		
48/D	3/5/84	Drilling proposal for the South China Sea Basin	Schluter, H.U.	BGR, FRG			WPAC (P)		
49/D	3/5/84	Drilling proposal for the Eastern Banda Arc/Arafura Sea	Schluter, H.U. Fritsch, J.	BGR, FRG	Yes		WPAC (P)		
50/D	1/5/84	ODP proposal for scientific drilling in the Nankai Trough	Kagami, H. Taira, A.	ORI Tokyo Japan	Yes		WPAC (P)		

51/D	3/5/84	ODP proposal for scientific drilling in the Sea of Japan	Kagami, H. Tamaki, K. Kobayashi, K.	ORI Tokyo Japan	Yes		WPAC (P)		
52/D	3/12/84	The Solomon Sea - a suggested drilling target	Milson, J.	Univ. College, London, UK			WPAC 4/84		
67/D	7/6/84	ODP drilling on Tonga-Lord Howe Rise transect	Falvey, D.A. Exon, N.F. Willcox, B. Symonds, P.	BMR, Australia	Yes		TECP (P) WPAC (P)		
80/D	8/30/84	Sunda and Banda Arc drilling: a study of convergent margin processes	Karig, D.E. Moore, G.F.	Cornell U. Tulsa U.	Yes		ICP (P) TECP 10/84 SOHP 10/84		Revised 10/84 following US Indian Ocean Workshop
82/D	9/4/84	Drilling in the Sulu Sea, Western Equatorial Pacific	Thunell, R.	Univ. S. Caroline	Some		WPAC (P) SOHP (P) TECP 9/84		
83/D	9/5/84	Izu-Ogasawara (Bonin) Arc transect: preliminary sites proposal	Okada, H. Takayanagi, Y.	Shizuoka Univ. Japan Tohoku U., Japan	Yes		WPAC 9/84 TECP 9/84 LITHP 9/84		

## TECHNICAL &amp; INSTRUMENTAL PROPOSALS

Ref. No.	Date Rec'd.	Title	Investigator(s)	Inst.	Site Survey Avail' Data	Future Need	Panel Reference	PCOM Reference	Remarks
13/F	1/5/84	Setting-up of a water column research laboratory	Wiebe, P.H.	WHOI	N/A	N/A			
53/F	3/19/84	Vertical seismic profiling for AODP	Phillips, J.D. Stoffa, P.L.	U.T. Austin			DMP 4/84	Approved 9/84	Part of Leg 102
66/F	7/5/84	Laboratory studies of basalt rock cores on SEDCO/BP 471-Principal horizontal stresses in the oceanic crust from anelastic strain recovery and other rock studies	Whitmarsh, R.B.	IOS, UK	Some		DMP (P) LITHP (P)		
70/F	7/23/84	Borehole seismic experiment at DSOP sites 417 and 603	Stephen, R. Mayer, L. Shaw, P.	LDGO	Some		DMP (P) LITHP (P)	Approved 9/84	Part of Leg 102

## ADDENDUM TO PROPOSALS

Ref. No.	Date Rec'd.	Title	Investigator(s)	Inst.	Site Survey Avail' Data	Future Need	Panel Reference	PCOM Reference	Remarks
122/A	12/28/84	Basement drilling at the Kane Fracture Zone	Karson, J.A.	WHOI	Yes	Yes	LITHP 1/85 ARP 1/85		
123/E	12/28/84	Regional drilling studies at IPOD Site 501/504	Mottl, M.J.	WHOI	Yes	No	LITHP 1/85 CEPAC 1/85		

## DRILLING PROPOSALS RECEIVED BY THE JOIDES OFFICE

The above is the list of proposals which have been received by the JOIDES Office up to the end of 1984. The proposals have been classified on a regional basis and show the availability of site survey data and reference to panels. Each proposal is under review by at least one of the advisory panels. These lists will be up-dated in future issues of the JOIDES Journal. Persons wishing to submit proposals should consult the Guidelines and any inquiries regarding advice on this should be directed to the JOIDES Office. See also the announcement regarding Indian and West Pacific Ocean proposals deadlines.

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OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM  
**GUIDELINES FOR THE  
SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS/IDEAS**

**A. General Information**

JOIDES accepts input by individuals or groups into the Ocean Drilling Program as:

1. **Preliminary Proposals** (ideas/suggestions) for scientific ocean drilling. Examples are objectives (a specific process), drilling targets, downhole and other experiments, etc. Such input generally lacks either geographic specificity, site survey data, or both.

2. **Mature Drilling proposals** (minimum requirements are detailed in section C.)

Preliminary and mature proposals will be reviewed and prioritized by one or more JOIDES advisory panels. **Only mature proposals are ultimately considered and prioritized by the Planning Committee**, which plans the actual drilling. Thus ideas which become part of the drilling program do so either by evolving into a mature proposal, or by incorporation into an existing proposal with multiple objectives. **Proposals are considered mature when accompanied by a specific set of minimum data listed in section C and provided by the proponents or JOIDES** (certain technical data may not be readily available to proponents). It follows that the time required for an idea or proposal to be processed by the JOIDES science advisory structure and become part of the drilling plan will depend in large part on the completeness of the required data at the time of submission. Proponents are therefore urged to submit as complete a package as possible. Lead time requirements are given in section D. **Preliminary proposals** should be sent in triplicate to the JOIDES Office. **Five copies of mature proposals** should be submitted to the JOIDES Office.

**B. Review Process**

Ideas/suggestions or proposals are submitted to the JOIDES Office which forwards the material to the appropriate advisory panel(s) for review. The JOIDES panels review and prioritize the ideas/proposals and advise the Planning Committee of their recommendations. The panels may request additional information from the proponents and may suggest that the idea/proposal be modified to enhance its scientific merit. Some ideas/proposals of

limited scope may be incorporated by the advisory panels into a proposal of broader scope.

Thematic Panels are primarily concerned with the process aspects of the science. Regional Panels and Working Groups review the proposal within the context of a particular geographic region (e.g. additional "sites of opportunity" may be recommended for drilling, to maximize the scientific payoff of drilling in that particular region). As the proposal matures and proceeds through the advisory system, service panels make recommendations regarding technical aspects of the proposed drilling (e.g. site survey review, safety review, engineering and technology review, downhole measurements review, etc.).

The Planning Committee monitors and directs the proposal review process, reviews the recommendations of the advisory panels, decides the fate of proposals, and ultimately integrates the approved proposals into a detailed drilling plan and ship track.

**C. Minimum Requirements**

**1. Minimum Requirements for Mature Proposals (5 copies):**

The following items should be discussed in the proposal; submit a Site Proposal Summary Form for each proposed site.

a) Specific scientific objectives with priorities.

b) Proposed site locations and alternative sites.

c) Background information, including regional and local geological setting and identification of existing geophysical/geological data base.

d) Drilling requirements for each objective (e.g. estimated drilling time, steaming time, water depth, drill string length, re-entry, etc.)

e) Logging, downhole experiments and other supplementary programs (estimated time, specialized tools and requirements, etc.)

f) Known deficiencies in data required for:

1) location of drill sites

2) interpretation and extrapolation of drilling results.

g) Statement of potential safety problems in implementing proposed drilling.

h) Other potential problems (weather window, territorial jurisdiction, etc.).

i) The name of an individual assigned as a proponent for each site who will serve as a contact for JOIDES when additional information is required.

**2. Submission of Preliminary Proposals (Ideas/Suggestions) - 3 copies.**

Preliminary proposals (ideas and suggestions) for ocean drilling may be submitted to the JOIDES Office in triplicate letter form, preferably with as much background information as possible.

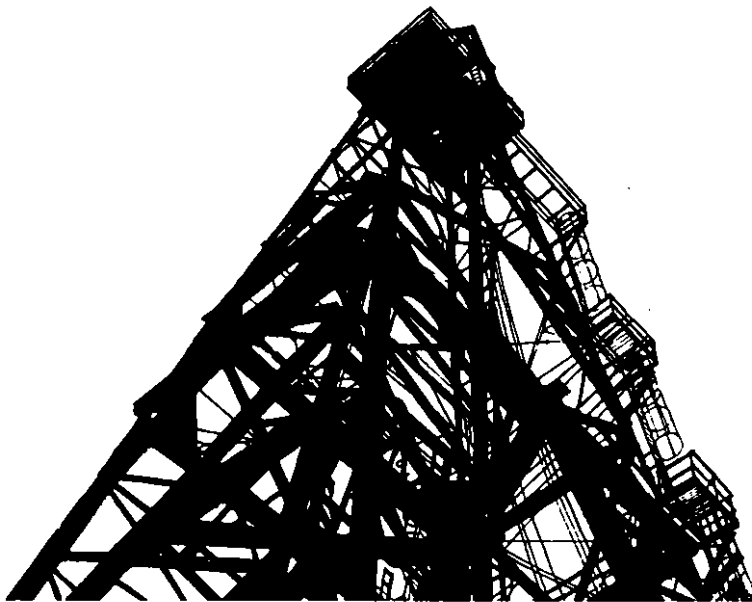
**3. Letters of intent to submit** may be sent to the JOIDES Office.

**D. Lead Time**

As a general rule a minimum 18-24 months lead time is required from the time of proposal submission to actual drilling. Less lead time may be acceptable in cases where site surveys are not required.

**E. All submissions should be sent (with the appropriate number of copies) to the JOIDES Office:**

JOIDES Office  
Graduate School of Oceanography  
University of Rhode Island  
Narragansett, RI 02882-1197.



**\*\*\*ODP SITE PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM\*\*\***  
(Submit 5 copies of mature proposals, 3 copies of preliminary proposals)

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**Proposed Site:****General Objective:****General Area:****Position:****Alternate Site:****Thematic Panel interest:****Regional Panel interest:**

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**Specific Objectives:**  
  
  
  
  

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**Background Information:****Regional Data:**

Seismic profiles:

Other data:

**Site Survey Data - Conducted by:**

Date:

Main results:

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**Operational Considerations**

Water Depth: (m)

Sed. Thickness: (m)

Total penetration: (m)

HPC \_\_\_\_\_ Double HPC \_\_\_\_\_ Rotary Drill \_\_\_\_\_ Single Bit \_\_\_\_\_ Reentry \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of sediments/rock anticipated:

Weather conditions/window:

Territorial jurisdiction:

Other:

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**Special requirements** (Staffing, instrumentation, etc.)  
  
  
  

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**Proponent:****Date submitted to JOIDES Office:**

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## DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT

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### INFORMATION HANDLING GROUP

#### Background

The DSDP data bank is a dynamic library of information. As the Project has expanded so have the areas of responsibility of the DSDP Information Handling Group (IHG). Not only has the volume of data multiplied, but the kinds of data and information handled have also increased. The IHG manages all aspects of routine collection, storage, and retrieval of data, in addition to specialized areas of scientific interest which require computer-assisted technology. We have three primary goals in this work: (1) to preserve the data collected by DSDP operations for future use; (2) to make data readily available to qualified scientists upon request; and (3) to provide advice and assistance by means of computer reduction and display of data to contributors to the Initial Reports. Now that the project is in a close out stage, these goals take on a new perspective with emphasis on the completion for archives and future research. Our major effort today is to produce a clean package of DSDP prime and processed data which eventually will be available to the scientific community through the National Geophysical and Solar Terrestrial Data Center (NGSDC) in Boulder, Colorado.

#### Data Availability

The DSDP Sample Distribution Policy restricts the release of scientific data gathered aboard GLOMAR CHALLENGER to those immediate members of the respective shipboard scientific party for a 12-month period following completion of the cruise. This policy excludes the Preliminary Report on underway data containing track charts and data indexes; these data have immediate unlimited distribution. DSDP may require reimbursement for expenses if a data request costs more than \$50.

Table DSDP-1 summarizes and categorizes the data. With the exception of the seismic data, which are available only on microfilm or hardcopy, all data are stored and are available on magnetic tape and microfilm. Investigators can also obtain copies of the original data (shipboard forms) on microfilm, or they can view them at DSDP headquarters at Scripps Institution of Oceanography or at Lamont Geological Observatory.

A major work effort towards updating the data bases for visual core descriptions, smear slide descriptions, and paleontology is in its final stage of completion.

The hard rock minor- and major-chemical analyses files continue to be modified and updated as more data is published and coded. The hard rock paleomagnetism data base is now available upon request for those legs specified in Table DSDP-2.

Logging data were collected on selected legs. These data are available on magnetic tape or analog strip charts for Legs 60, 61, 63-65, 67, 68, 70-76 and 78; analog records are only available for Legs 66 and 69; magnetic tapes are available for selected sites from Legs 46, 48, 50, 51, 52 and 57.

#### Data Handling and Retrieval Tools

The special reference files (Sitesummary, Guide, Ageprofile, and Coredepth, see Table DSDP-2) are used independently and in coordination with other files in (a) multi-step searches, and (b) generation of standard files with assigned ages (from Ageprofile) and/or sub-bottom depths (from Coredepth).

The Sitesummary file contains key data for each hole including drilling statistics, site location, age of sediments, presence of basement sediment and hard rock descriptions.

The Guide (to DSDP cores) also summarizes data published in the Initial Reports (Legs 1-34), but in a different format than in the Sitesummary file. It comprises thirty categories of data which summarize the characteristics of each core. The Guides are available on microfiche and magnetic tape. All of these files can be accessed by DATAWINDOW - DSDP's principal program for the retrieval and display of data.

DATAWINDOW transfers data between tape and disk storage, updates tapes, corrects records, and monitors the tape status within a tape series (storage unit for our data base files). Access is accomplished through independent easily modifiable data dictionaries which the program references in both its interactive and batch modes of operation. Individual requests can easily be

using DATAWINDOW's versatile search commands. Through DATAWINDOW, investigators can search the data bases by leg(s), site(s), ocean area(s), and age(s), in addition (or linked) to specific elements stored in each data base.

#### Requesting Information or Data

We encourage researchers to use all these extensive data systems described above. Address your requests for information or data to:

Information Handling Group  
Deep Sea Drilling Project, A-031  
Scripps Institution of Oceanography  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
(Tel: (619) 452-3526.

(Lillian Musich, DSDP  
Information Handling Group).

#### ◇ NOW AVAILABLE IN MICROFILM ◇

#### VOLUMES 1 - 44 OF THE INITIAL REPORTS OF THE DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT

Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Volumes 1-44 are now available in both microfiche and 16 mm microfilm through DSDP Science Services. Both individual volumes and complete sets are available on an at-cost basis. Orders must be prepaid in U.S. \$\$\$. All orders will be shipped via air mail or air parcel post and will be insured. Orders from foreign countries where postal insurance is not available should include a statement accepting liability for delivery.

Please compute the cost of desired volumes from the tables below and send your payment in U.S. \$\$\$ to:

Science Services  
DSDP, A-031  
Scripps Inst. of Ocean.  
U. of Calif., San Diego  
La Jolla, California  
92093

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#### REVISED MICROFICHE/MICROFILM PRICES\*

	<u>Per Volume</u>	<u>Complete Set</u>
Microfilm	\$ 8.25	\$ 360.00
Microfiche	3.50	150.00

\* reflects recent revisions in postal rates.

#### DOMESTIC POSTAGE AND INSURANCE

	<u>Number of Volumes</u>					<u>Full Set</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>2-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>21-30</u>	
16mm Film	.85	1.65	2.50	3.25	4.90	6.50
Microfiche	.60	1.15	1.75	2.25	3.40	4.50

#### FOREIGN POSTAGE AND INSURANCE

	<u>Number of Volumes</u>					<u>Full Set</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>2-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>21-30</u>	
Microfiche	4.75	6.25	9.38	12.50	18.75	25.00
16mm Film	8.25	10.50	15.75	21.00	31.50	42.00

Table DSDP-1.

**DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT - DATA BASE STATUS**  
Physical Properties, Quantitative and Analytical Core Data

<u>DATA FILE</u>	<u>LEGS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Carbon-carbonate (shore lab)	1-79	No data for Legs 46, 72
Carbonate-BOMB (ship)	68, 70-73, 78-80, 84, 85, 89, 90, 94	
Grain-size (sand-silt-clay) (shore lab)	1-76	No data for Leg 16. Legs 64 & 65 not yet available.
G.R.A.P.E. (gamma ray attenuation porosity evaluator) (shipboard measurements, processed and edited onshore)	1-87, 89-90, 93-96	No data collected on Leg 46. Legs 45, 88, 91-92 GRAPE to be completed.
Hard Rock Major-Element Chemical Analyses (prime and onshore labs)	13-19, 22-30, 32-39, 41, 42A, 43, 45-46, 49, 51- 55, 58-65, 68-70.	No data for Legs: 1-12, 20-21, 31, 40, 42B, 44, 47- 48, 50, 56-57. Includes igneous and metamorphic rock and sediment composed of volcanic material.
Hard Rock Minor-Element Chemical Analyses (prime and onshore labs)	13-19, 22-26, 28-34, 36- 39, 41-42A, 43, 45-56, 49, 51-55, 58-65, 68-70	No data for Legs: 1-12, 20-21, 27, 35, 40, 42B, 44, 47-48, 50, 56. Same set of data source as major- element file.
Hard Rock Paleomagnetism	14-16, 19, 23, 25-29, 32- 34, 37-38, 41-43, 45-46, 49, 51-55, 58-66, 70.	No data for Legs: 1-13, 17-18, 20-22, 24, 30-31, 35- 36, 39, 40, 47-48, 50, 56-57.
Sonic Velocity (shipboard, Hamilton Frame)	3-95	Leg 71 not completed.
Water Content (shipboard lab)	1-88	No data for Leg 41
Long-core Spinner Magnetometer Sediment Paleo- magnetics	68, 70-72, 75	From hydraulic piston cores. This is a CLOSED data base due to rust contamination of cores and sediment disturbance.

Table DSDP-I (continued)

DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT - DATA BASE STATUS  
Physical Properties, Qualitative and Analytical Core Data

<u>DATA FILE</u>	<u>LEGS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Discrete Sample Magnetics, sediment	71-73, 75	From hydraulic piston cores.
Alternating Field Demagnetization	72, 73, 79	From hydraulic piston cores.

Lithological and Stratigraphic Core Data

Paleontology (onshore labs)	1-71	From Initial Reports. Includes 10,000 species from 24 bug groups.
SCREEN	1-66	Output from JOIDESCREEN. Computer-generated lithological classification includes basic composition data, average density, and age of layer.
Smear Slide Descriptions	1-95	Shipboard observations. (There are no smear slides for Legs 83 & 88)
Thin Sections	49 only	Legs 37, 45, 46, 51-55, 57-64 keypunched.
Visual Core Descriptions	1-85	Shipboard observations.

**Table DSDP-2**  
**DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT - DATA BASE STATUS**  
**Underway Data**

<u>DATA FILE</u>	<u>LEGS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Bathymetry	7-9, 13-56, 61-96 7-9, 12-96 3-96 1-96	Seismic data available only in hardcopy or micro-film.
Merged format files (MDG77)	1-80	
<b>SPECIAL REFERENCE FILES</b>		
Sitesummary	1-96	Hole oriented.
DSDP/Guide	1-34	Core oriented. Microfiche or tape.
Ageprofile	1-96	Hole, core, section. From biostratigraphy.
Coredepth	1-96	Hole-core. Primary reference tool.
<b>AIDS TO RESEARCH</b>		
Datawindow		Search & retrieval program, data base maintenance.
Mudpak		Plotting program, handles multiple parameters.
Maps		Topographic maps with DSDP sites.
DASI/Inquiry		DSDP affiliated scientists & institutions searchable.
Keyword Index-Search		Constructed from bibliography & sample request files. Searchable keywords & site numbers.
Sample Records		Point data inventory.
Data Data		Series of informal specific memoranda containing detailed descriptions of procedures and capabilities of the IHG.

## **OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION POLICY.**

Distribution of Ocean Drilling Program and of Deep Sea Drilling Project samples is undertaken in order to (1) provide support to shipboard scientists in achieving the scientific objectives of their cruise, and to support shorebased investigators who are preparing contributions to ODP reports; (2) provide individual investigators with materials to conduct detailed studies beyond the scope of ODP reports; (3) provide paleontological reference centers with samples for reference and comparison purposes.

Funding for sample-related activities must be secured by the investigator independently of requesting the samples.

The Ocean Drilling Program Curator is responsible for distributing samples and for preserving and conserving core material. The Curator, who may accept advice from chairmen of the appropriate JOIDES advisory panels, is responsible for enforcing the provisions of this sample distribution policy. He is responsible for maintaining a record of all samples that have been distributed, both onboard ship and subsequently from the repositories, indicating the recipients and the nature of investigations proposed. This information is available to interested investigators on request.

Every sample distributed from the ship or from a repository is labeled with a standard identifier, which includes leg number, hole number, core and section numbers, and interval within the section from which the sample was removed. It is imperative that this standard identifier be associated with all data reported in the literature, and that residues of the sample remain labeled throughout their lives, so that later workers can relate the data to the cores.

Distribution of sample materials is made directly from the repositories (Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, or Texas A & M University) by the Curator or his designated representative.

### **1. Distribution of Samples for Research Leading to Contributions to ODP Reports.**

Any investigator who wishes to contribute to the reports of a scheduled cruise may write to the Curator, Ocean Drilling Program, Texas

A & M University, College Station, TX 77843-3469, U.S.A, in order to request samples from that cruise. Requests for a specific cruise must be received by the Curator at least TWO MONTHS in advance of the departure of that cruise, in order to allow time for review of the request in conjunction with other requests, so that a suitable shipboard sampling program can be assembled. The request should include a statement of the nature of the proposed research, size and approximate number of samples required to complete the study, and any particular sampling technique or equipment which may be required. Requests will be reviewed by the staff representative and co-chief scientists of the cruise and by the Curator. Approval/disapproval will be based upon the scientific requirements of the cruise as determined by the appropriate JOIDES advisory panel(s). The scope of a request must be such that samples can be processed, that proposed research can be completed, and that the paper can be written in time for submission to the relevant ODP cruise report.

Except for rare, specific instances involving ephemeral properties, the total volume of samples removed during a cruise-related sampling program will not exceed one-quarter of the volume of core recovered, and no interval will be depleted. One-half of all recovered materials will be retained in the archives in as pristine a condition as is practicable. Investigators requesting shipboard samples of igneous materials may receive a maximum of 100 igneous samples per cruise.

Because many sample requests are received for shipboard work and because the time of the shipboard party is at a premium, co-chief scientists are strongly urged to limit shipboard sampling to the minimum necessary to accomplish the cruise objectives. Shorebased investigators whose requests for cruise-related samples are approved should expect that they will receive the samples after the cores are returned to the repository, and should schedule research activities accordingly.

Co-chief scientists may invite investigators who are not cruise participants to perform special studies of selected core samples in direct support of shipboard activities. If this occurs, the names and addresses of these investigators and details of all samples loaned or distributed to them must

be forwarded to the Curator, via the ODP Staff Representative to that cruise, immediately after the cruise. These investigators are expected to contribute to the cruise reports as though they had been cruise participants. All requirements of the Sample Distribution Policy apply.

Any publication of results other than in ODP reports within twelve (12) months of completion of the cruise must be approved and authored by the whole shipboard party, and, where appropriate, shorebased investigators. After twelve months, individual investigators may submit related papers for open publication provided they have already submitted and had accepted their contributions to ODP reports. Investigations which are not completed in time for inclusion in ODP reports for a specific cruise may be published in a later edition of ODP reports; however, they may not appear in another journal until the ODP report for which they were intended has been published.

## **2. Distribution of Samples for Research Leading to Publication Outside of the ODP Reports.**

**A.** Researchers who wish to use samples for studies beyond the scope of the ODP reports, should obtain sample request forms from the Curator, Ocean Drilling Program, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX 77843-3469, U.S.A. Requestors are required to specify the quantities and intervals of core required, to make a clear statement of the nature of the proposed research, to state the time which will be required to complete the work and to submit results for publication, and to specify funding status and the availability of equipment and space for the research.

Additionally, if the requestor has received samples from ODP or from DSDP previously, he/she will be required to account for the disposition of those samples by citing published works, six (6) copies of which must be sent to the Curator. If no report has been published, this requirement can be fulfilled by sending a brief (two or three page) report of the status of the research. Unused and residual samples should be returned either to the Curator at ODP or to one of the designated paleontological reference centers. If material is returned to a reference center, notify the Curator when it is sent.

Requests for samples from researchers in industrial laboratories will be honored in the same manner as those from academic organizations. Industrial investigators have the same obligations as other investigators to

publish all results promptly in the open literature and to provide the Curator with copies of all reports published and of all data acquired in their research.

In order to insure that all requests for highly desirable but limited samples can be considered together, approval of requests and distribution of samples will be delayed until twelve (12) months after completion of the cruise or two (2) months after official publication of the core descriptions, whichever occurs earlier. The only exceptions to this policy will be made for specific requests involving ephemeral properties. Requests for samples may be based on core descriptions published in ODP reports produced by the shipboard party, copies of which are on file at various institutions throughout the world. Copies of original core logs and data are kept on open file at ODP, and at the repositories at Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory and at Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

**B.** Most investigations can be accomplished handily with samples volumes of 10 ml or less. Investigators must provide explicit justification of requests for larger sample sizes or for frequent intervals within a core. Requests which exceed reasonable size or frequency limits will require explicit justifications and more time to process, and are unlikely to be granted in their entirety.

Requests for samples from thin layers, from stratigraphically important boundaries, from sections which are badly depleted or in unusually high demand may be delayed in order to coordinate requests from several investigators or while the Curator seeks advice from the community. Investigators who submit such requests may expect to receive suggestions for alternative sampling programs or that they join a research consortium which will share the samples. In any event, such exceptional request will require more time for processing than will more routine requests.

Investigators who wish to study ephemeral properties may request a waiver of the waiting period; however, such requests will be referred automatically to the relevant co-chiefs. If approved, the investigator will join the shorebased contributors to the shipboard science effort, and will incur the obligations thereof (see section 1).

**C.** Samples will not be provided until the requestor assures the Curator that funding for the proposed research is available or unnecessary. If a sample request is dependent in any way upon proposed funding, the Curator is prepared to provide the proposed funding

organization with information on the availability (or potential availability) of suitable samples.

**D. Investigators who receive samples incur the following obligations:**

(1) To publish significant results promptly; however, no contribution may be submitted for publication prior to twelve (12) months following the termination of the relevant leg unless it is approved and authored by the entire shipboard party.

(2) To acknowledge in all publications that the samples were supplied through the assistance of the international Ocean Drilling Program and others, as appropriate.

(3) To submit six (6) copies of reprints of all published works to the Curator, Ocean Drilling Program, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX 77843-3469, U.S.A. These reprints will be distributed to the repositories, to the ship, to the National Science Foundation, and to the Curator's reprint file.

(4) To submit all final analytical data obtained from the samples to Data Base Manager, Ocean Drilling Program, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX 77843-3469, U.S.A. Please consult recent issues of the JOIDES journal or call (409-845-2673) for information on acceptable data formats. Investigators should be aware that they may have other data obligations under NSF's Ocean Science Data Policy or under relevant policies of other funding agencies which require submission of data to national data centers.

(5) To return all unused or residual samples in good condition and with a detailed explanation of any processing they may have experienced, upon termination of the proposed research. In particular, all thin sections and smear slides manufactured onboard the vessel or in the repositories are to be returned either to the Curator at ODP or to one of the designated paleontological reference centers.

Failure to honor these obligations will prejudice future applications for samples.

**E. Cores** are available for examination by interested parties at the repositories in order to inspect cores and to specify sample locations when that is required for their research; however, time and space in the workrooms are limited, so advance appointments are required. Occasionally, the space may be fully booked several weeks in advance, so investigators are urged to call for

appointments well ahead in order to avoid disappointment. Only the Curator or his delegate may actually remove samples from the cores.

**F.** A reference library of thin sections, smear slides and archive photographs is maintained in the repositories for the use of visiting investigators. All thin sections and smear slides produced onboard the ship or in the repositories belong to this library.

### **3. Distribution of samples to Paleontological Reference Centers.**

As a separate and special category of repository activity, selected samples are being distributed to paleontological reference centers, where the prepared material may be studied by visitors. As of this writing (mid-1984), Foraminifera and Calcareous Nannofossils can be viewed; Radiolaria and Diatoms will be prepared in the future. The present centers are: Scripps Institution of Oceanography, California (W.R. Riedel, tel. 619-452-4386); Basel Natural History Museum, Switzerland (J.B. Saunders, tel. 061-25.82.82); and New Zealand Geological Survey, Lower Hutt, New Zealand (A.R. Edwards, tel. 699.059). Future centers are likely to include Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas (S. Gartner, tel. 409-845-8479); Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Palisades, New York; and an as yet undesignated center in Japan.

Further details concerning the paleontological reference centers are reported periodically in the JOIDES journal.

### **4. Distribution of Samples for Educational Purposes.**

Samples may be available in limited quantities to college-level educators for teaching purposes. Interested educators should request application forms from the Curator, Ocean Drilling Program, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX 77843-3469, U.S.A. Requestors are required to specify preferred sample size and location, to make a very clear statement of the nature of the coursework in which the samples will be used, to explain how the core samples will be prepared and how they will be used in the classroom, to explain in detail why they cannot use similar materials derived from outcrops or dredge hauls (it is NOT acceptable to argue that it requires less effort for the requestor to obtain samples from ODP than to

assemble them from other sources!), and to certify that funds are available to prepare the materials for classroom use. In general, only samples of materials which are abundant in the collection and which are in little demand for research purposes should be requested for educational purposes. The Curator will not approve requests for materials which are limited in supply or for which demand (real or potential) is great, including most paleontological materials.

##### 5. Distribution of data.

The Deep Sea Drilling Project and the Ocean Drilling Program routinely capture much of the data generated onboard ship and published in Program reports. Additionally, data supplied by investigators who have received samples are incorporated into the data bases, so data sets which are larger than can be published are available to investigators. Magnetics, downhole logging, seismic reflection, bathymetric data, and other data

collected by the drilling vessel become available for distribution to investigators at the same time as core samples.

At least through mid-1986, DSDP data will continue to be distributed by the Data Base Manager, Deep Sea Drilling Project, A-031, University of California, San Diego, California 92093, U.S.A. A charge will be made to recover expenses in excess of \$50.00 incurred in filling individual requests. If required, estimates of charges can be furnished before the work is performed. As DSDP phases down, DSDP data will be available primarily from the National Geophysical Data Center, Boulder, Colorado.

Requests for ODP data should be addressed to the Data Base Manager, Ocean Drilling Program, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX 77843-3469, U.S.A. Many varieties of DSDP data will be included in ODP data bases. Information on sources of DSDP data will be available from the ODP Data Base Manager.



Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

Number of Samples Requested \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

\* For specifying these intervals, please refer to the published schematic lithologic columns for each core, rather than to the core photographs, because many of the latter are wrongly placed in relation to the meter scales.

## OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM SAMPLE REQUEST

*Please be aware of the current Sample Distribution Policy which is published in the latest issues of Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project and in reports of the Ocean Drilling Program.*

1. Name(s), office address and telephone number of investigator(s):

2. Purpose(s) of request. Please summarize the nature of the proposed research concisely in 5-7 lines. [This summary will be included in various official reports]. Provide a detailed description of the proposed research, including techniques of sample preparation and analysis, roles of individual investigators, etc., on an attached sheet. The detailed description of the project will be employed in reviewing the sample request.

3. List the samples requested on an ODP Sample Request Inventory, specifying in detail the precise location of each sample within the core to the nearest cm, and the sizes of samples which are the smallest required to support the research. Sample locations should be specified on the basis of the published lithological charts and descriptions which appear in the *Initial Reports*.

4. Are sufficient funds, space and facilities now available to support the proposed research?

Source of Funds:

NSF: \_\_\_\_\_ Other (identify agency): \_\_\_\_\_

Space: \_\_\_\_\_ Facilities: \_\_\_\_\_

If funds, space or facilities now available are inadequate, how do you anticipate remedying the situation? If a sample request is dependent, wholly or partially, upon proposed funding from the National Science Foundation, the sample request and funding proposal must be considered together; therefore, it is important that the funding proposal be submitted at the same time as this request.

(over)

If NSF funding is to be employed in the proposed research, please enter the relevant NSF Grant No. \_\_\_\_\_ or NSF Proposal No. \_\_\_\_\_, and percent of funding in that grant which would be devoted to research on OSDP or ODP samples: \_\_\_\_\_ %.

5. Please estimate the time it will require for you to obtain publishable results:

6. In what condition will the samples be once your research is complete? Will they be useful to others? If so, for what kinds of research?

7. If you have ever before received samples from OSDP or from ODP, please attach a comprehensive list of the publications which resulted from each sample request. If you reference publications which have not yet been forwarded to the Curator, please enclose six (6) reprints of each. If work is still in progress, please attach a brief (2-3 page) progress report. If the work has ended, please return the residues.

8. Please summarize any other information which you feel would be useful in reviewing your request on an attached sheet.

Acceptance of samples implies willingness and responsibility on the part of the investigator to fulfill certain obligations:

- (a) To publish significant results promptly; however, no contribution may be submitted for publication prior to twelve (12) months following the termination of the relevant leg unless it is approved and authored by the entire shipboard party.
- (b) To acknowledge in all publications that the samples were supplied through the assistance of the International Ocean Drilling Program and others as appropriate.
- (c) To submit six (6) copies of reprints of all published works to the Curator, Ocean Drilling Program, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843-3469, U.S.A. These reprints will be distributed to the repositories, to the ship, to the National Science Foundation, and to the Curator's reprint file.
- (d) To submit all final analytical data obtained from the samples to Data Base Manager, Ocean Drilling Program, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843-3469, U.S.A. Please consult recent issues of the JOIDES journal or call 409-845-2673 for information on acceptable data formats. Investigators should be aware that they may have other data obligations under NSF's Ocean Science Data Policy or under relevant policies of other funding agencies which require submission of data to national data centers.
- (e) To return all unused or residual samples, in good condition and with a detailed explanation of any processing they may have experienced, upon termination of the proposed research. In particular, all thin sections and smear slides manufactured onboard the vessel or in the repositories are to be returned to the Curator. Paleontological materials may be returned either to the Curator at ODP or to one of the designated paleontological reference centers.

It is understood that failure to honor these obligations will prejudice future applications for samples.

Send completed forms to:

Curator  
Ocean Drilling Program  
P.O. Drawer GK  
College Station, Texas 77841

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signatures of Investigators

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Preliminary Results of ODP Leg 101

In order to develop the drilling program in the region, the Planning Committee is seeking proposals for drilling in the Indian Ocean, proximal areas and the Western Pacific. Proponents are reminded that they should adhere to the requirements listed in the Guidelines for the Submission of Proposals/Ideas. It is desirable that proposals for the Indian Ocean area be submitted by March 31, 1985 and for the Western Pacific by May 31, 1985. While proposals may be submitted at any time, adherence to these dates is the only guarantee that a proposal will be considered for the drilling schedule.

**DIRECTORY OF JOIDES COMMITTEES,  
PANELS, AND WORKING GROUPS**  
(as at 15 January 1985)

(Address and/or phone number in parentheses is that of the alternate.)

**Executive Committee (EXCOM)**

Dr. John Knauss, Chairman  
(Alt: Dr. Jean-Guy Schilling)  
Graduate School of Oceanography  
University of Rhode Island  
Narragansett, RI 02882-1197  
Tel: (401) 792-6222 (792-6102)

Prof. Dr. Friedrich Bender  
(Alt: Prof. Hans-J. Durbaum)  
Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe  
D-3000 Hannover 51  
Postfach 510153  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49) 511-643-2243 (643-2331)

Dr. Alan Berman  
(Alt: Dr. C.G.A. Harrison)  
Rosenstiel School of Marine and  
Atmospheric Science  
University of Miami  
4600 Rickenbacker Causeway  
Miami, FL 33149  
Tel: (305) 361-4000 (361-4610)

Dr. Bernard Bijou-Duval  
IFREMER  
66, Avenue d'Iena  
Paris 75116, France  
Tel: (33) (1) 723-55-28

Dr. John C. Bowman  
Natural Environment  
Research Council  
Polaris House, North Star Avenue  
Swindon, Wilts SN2 1EU, U.K.  
Tel: (44) (0793) 40101  
(Alt: Dr. Anthony S. Laughton,  
F.R.S.  
Institute of Oceanographic  
Sciences  
Brook Road  
Wormley, Godalming  
Surrey GU8 5UB, U.K.  
Tel: (44) 042879-4141)

Dr. Douglas Caldwell  
(Alt: Dr. Lawrence F. Small)  
Oregon State University  
College of Oceanography  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
Tel: (503) 754-4763

Dr. G. Ross Heath  
College of Ocean and Fishery  
Sciences, HA-40  
(Alt: Dr. Brian T.R. Lewis  
School of Oceanography, WB-10)  
University of Washington  
Seattle, WA 98195  
Tel: (202) 543-6605 (543-6487)

Dr. Charles E. Helsley  
(Alt: Dr. Ralph Moberly)  
Hawaii Institute of Geophysics  
University of Hawaii  
2525 Correa Road  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Tel: (808) 948-8760 (948-8765)

Dr. William W. Hutchison  
Department of Energy, Mines, and  
Resources (EMR)  
Earth Sciences Sector  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E4, Canada  
(Alt: Dr. Michael J. Keen  
Atlantic Geoscience Centre  
Bedford Institute of  
Oceanography  
P.O. Box 1006  
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y A42  
Canada  
Tel: (902) 426-2367)

Dr. Kazuo Kobayashi  
Ocean Research Institute  
University of Tokyo  
1-15-1, Minamidai  
Nakano-ku, Tokyo 164, Japan  
Tel: (81) (03) 376-1251

Dr. Arthur Maxwell  
(Alt: Dr. Thomas A. Davies)  
Institute of Geophysics  
University of Texas at Austin  
4920 North I.H. 35  
Austin, TX 78751  
Tel: (512) 451-6468

Dr. William A. Nierenberg  
 (Alts: RADM Justin Langille,  
 Dr. William Menard)  
 Scripps Institution of  
 Oceanography  
 University of California,  
 San Diego  
 La Jolla, CA 92093  
 Tel: (619)452-2826 (452-2836)

Dr. Barry Raleigh  
 (Alt: Dr. Dennis E. Hayes)  
 Lamont-Doherty Geological  
 Observatory  
 Palisades, NY 10964  
 Tel: (914)359-2900, ext. 345  
 (ext. 470)

Dr. Robert D. Reid  
 (Alts: Dr. William J. Merrell,  
 Dr. T.K. Treadwell, Jr.)  
 Department of Oceanography  
 Texas A&M University  
 College Station, TX 77843  
 Tel: (409)845-7211

Dr. John Steele  
 Woods Hole Oceanographic  
 Institution  
 Woods Hole, MA 02543  
 Tel: (617)548-1400, ext. 2500

Dr. Jan H. Stel  
 Netherlands Council of  
 Oceanic Research  
 P.O. Box 19121  
 NL-1000 GC Amsterdam  
 Netherlands  
 Tel: (31) (20) 22-29-02  
 (Alt: Dr. Peter Fricker  
 Swiss National Science  
 Foundation  
 Wildhainweg 20  
 Postfach 2338  
 CH-3001 Bern, Switzerland  
 Tel: (41) (31) 24-54-24)

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Roger Larson (PCOM liaison)  
 Graduate School of Oceanography  
 University of Rhode Island  
 Narragansett, RI 02882-1197  
 Tel: (401)792-6725

Dr. Philip D. Rabinowitz (Science  
 Operator liaison)  
 Ocean Drilling Program  
 Texas A&M University  
 College Station, TX 77843  
 Tel: (409)845-2673

Ms. Sandra Toye (NSF liaison)  
 Head, Oceanographic Facilities  
 Support Section  
 (Ocean Drilling Program)  
 National Science Foundation  
 1800 G Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20550  
 Tel: (202)357-7837

#### Planning Committee (PCOM)

Dr. Roger Larson, Chairman  
 Graduate School of Oceanography  
 University of Rhode Island  
 Narragansett, RI 02882-1197  
 Tel: (401)792-6725

Dr. Helmut Beiersdorf  
 (Alt: Dr. Ulrich von Rad)  
 Bundesanstalt für Geowissen-  
 schaften und Rohstoffe  
 D-3000 Hannover 51  
 Postfach 510153  
 Federal Republic of Germany  
 Tel: (49)0511-643-2412 or -2413  
 (0511-6468-2788)

Dr. Richard Buffler  
 Institute of Geophysics  
 University of Texas at Austin  
 4920 North I.H. 35  
 Austin, TX 78751  
 Tel: (512)458-5358

Dr. Jean-Paul Cadet  
 Dept. des Sciences de la Terre  
 Université d'Orléans  
 Domaine Universitaire  
 45045 Orléans Cedex, France  
 Tel: (33)38-63-37-03

(Alt: Dr. Jean Francheteau  
 Institut de Physique du Globe  
 Lab. de Géophysique Marine  
 Univ. Pierre et Marie Curie  
 4, Place Jussieu  
 75230 Paris Cedex 05, France  
 Tel: (33)1-354-13-22)

Dr. Joe R. Cann  
 Department of Geology  
 The University  
 Newcastle-Upon-Tyne NE1 7RU  
 U.K.  
 Tel: (44)632-328-511, ext. 3090  
 (Alt: Dr. David G. Roberts  
 British Petroleum Co., plc.  
 Britannic House, Moor Lane  
 London EC2 9BU, U.K.  
 Tel: (44)(1)920-8474)

Dr. Stefan Gartner  
 Department of Oceanography  
 Texas A&M University  
 College Station, TX 77843  
 Tel: (409)845-8479

Dr. Dennis E. Hayes  
 (Alt: Dr. Marcus Langseth)  
 Lamont-Doherty Geological  
 Observatory  
 Palisades, NY 10964  
 Tel: (914)359-2900, ext. 470  
 (ext. 518)

Dr. Jose Honnorez  
 Rosenstiel School of Marine and  
 Atmospheric Science  
 University of Miami  
 4600 Rickenbacker Causeway  
 Miami, FL 33149  
 Tel: (305)361-4678 or -4662

Dr. Kenneth J. Hsü (ESF)  
 Geologisches Institut  
 ETH-Zurich  
 Sonneggstrasse 5  
 CH-8006, Zurich, Switzerland  
 Tel: (41)(1)256-3669  
 (Alt: Dr. Kurt Bostrom  
 Institute of Geology  
 University of Stockholm  
 S-10691 Stockholm  
 Sweden  
 Tel: (46)(8)34-08-60)

Dr. Miriam Kastner  
 (Alt: Dr. Edward L. Winterer)  
 Scripps Institution of  
 Oceanography, A-012-K  
 La Jolla, CA 92093  
 Tel: (619)452-2065 (452-2360)

Dr. John Malpas  
 Department of Earth Sciences  
 Room X227  
 Memorial University  
 Elizabeth Avenue  
 St. Johns, Newfoundland  
 Canada A1C 5S7  
 Tel: (709)737-4382 or -8142  
 (Alt: Dr. Paul T. Robinson  
 Department of Geology  
 Dalhousie University  
 Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5  
 Canada  
 Tel: (902)424-2361)

Dr. Russell E. McDuff  
 Department of Oceanography, WB-10  
 University of Washington  
 Seattle, WA 98195  
 Tel: (206)545-1947

Dr. Ralph Moberly  
 (Alt: Dr. Charles E. Helsley)  
 Hawaii Institute of Geophysics  
 University of Hawaii  
 2525 Correa Road  
 Honolulu, HI 96822  
 Tel: (808)948-8765 or -8660  
 (-8760)

Dr. Hans Schrader  
 (Alt: Dr. Shaul Levi)  
 College of Oceanography  
 Oregon State University  
 Corvallis, OR 97331  
 Tel: (503)754-3504

Prof. Asahiko Taira  
 (Alt: Dr. Kazuo Kobayashi)  
 Ocean Research Institute  
 University of Tokyo  
 1-15-1 Minamidai  
 Nakanoku, Tokyo 164, Japan  
 Tel: (81)(03)376-1251

Dr. Richard P. Von Herzen  
 Woods Hole Oceanographic  
 Institution  
 Woods Hole, MA 02543  
 Tel: (617)548-1400, ext. 2265

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Roger N. Anderson (Wireline  
Logging Services Contractor  
liaison)  
Lamont-Doherty Geological  
Observatory  
Palisades, NY 10964  
Tel: (914)359-2900, ext. 335

Dr. Robert S. Andrews  
(Continental Scientific  
Drilling Committee liaison)  
Geophysics Research Board  
National Research Council  
National Academy of Sciences  
2101 Constitution Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20418  
Tel: (202)334-3350

Dr. Garrett W. Brass (NSF  
liaison)  
Ocean Drilling Program  
National Science Foundation  
1800 G Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20550  
Tel: (202)357-9849

Dr. Louis E. Garrison (Science  
Operator liaison)  
Ocean Drilling Program  
Texas A&M University  
College Station, TX 77843  
Tel: (409)845-0182

#### Atlantic Regional Panel (ARP)

Dr. Lucien Montadert, Chairman  
Institut Francais du Pétrole  
1-4, Avenue Bois-Preau  
B.P. 311  
92506 Rueil-Malmaison Cedex  
France  
Tel: (33)1-749-0214, ext. 2979

Dr. James Austin, Jr.  
Institute for Geophysics  
University of Texas at Austin  
4920 North I.H. 35  
Austin, TX 78751  
Tel: (512)458-5358

Dr. Albert W. Bally  
Department of Geology  
Rice University  
Houston, TX 77251  
Tel: (713)627-4880

Prof. Dr. Olav Eldholm  
Department of Geology  
University of Oslo  
P.O. Box 1047 Blindern  
Oslo 3, Norway  
Tel: (47)2-456676  
(Alt: Dr. Rued G.D.  
Schuttenhelm  
Rijks Geologische Dienst  
Spaarne 17  
Haarlem, Netherlands  
Tel: (31)(23)319362)

Dr. Loubomir F. Jansa  
Atlantic Geoscience Centre  
Bedford Institute of Oceanography  
P.O. Box 1006  
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y A42  
Canada  
Tel: (902)426-2734

Dr. Kim D. Klitgord  
Atlantic Marine Geology Branch  
U.S. Geological Survey  
Woods Hole, MA 02543  
Tel: (617)548-8700

Dr. Jean Mascle  
Laboratoire de Géodynamique  
sous-Marine  
Univ. Pierre et Marie Curie  
B.P. 48  
06230 Villefranche-sur-Mer  
France  
Tel: (33)(93)80-75-80

Dr. John C. Mutter  
Geoscience Building, Room 102  
Lamont-Doherty Geological  
Observatory  
Palisades, NY 10964  
Tel: (914)359-2900, ext. 525

Dr. Paul T. Robinson  
Department of Geology  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5  
Canada  
Tel: (902)424-2361

Dr. Wolfgang Schlager  
Marine Geology & Geophysics  
University of Miami  
Miami, FL 33139  
Tel: (305)361-4668

Dr. Robert Speed  
Department of Geological Sciences  
Northwestern University  
Evanston, IL 60201  
Tel: (312)492-3238

Dr. Jorn Thiede  
Geologisch-Palaontologisches  
Institut  
Olshausenstrasse 40/60  
D-2300 Kiel  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49)431-880-2855

Dr. Brian Tucholke  
Department of Geology and  
Geophysics  
Woods Hole Oceanographic  
Institution  
Woods Hole, MA 02543  
Tel: (671)548-1400, ext. 2494

Dr. Robert Whitmarsh  
Institute of Oceanographic  
Sciences  
Brook Road  
Wormley, Godalming  
Surrey GU8 5UB, U.K.

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Richard Buffler (PCOM  
liaison)  
Institute of Geophysics  
University of Texas at Austin  
4920 North I.H. 35  
Austin, TX 78751  
Tel: (512)458-5358

Dr. Jean-Paul Cadet (PCOM  
liaison)  
Department des Sciences  
de la Terre  
Universite d'Orleans  
Domaine Universitaire  
45045 Orleans Cedex, France  
Tel: (33)38-63-37-03

# Central and Eastern Pacific Regional Panel (CEPAC)

Dr. Thomas H. Shipley, Chairman  
Institute for Geophysics  
University of Texas at Austin  
4920 North I.H. 35  
Austin, TX 78751  
Tel: (512)458-5358

Dr. Richard L. Chase  
Department of Geological Sciences  
University of British Columbia  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
Canada V6T 2B4  
(Alt: Dr. E.E. Davis  
Pacific Geoscience Centre  
P.O. Box 6000  
9860 W. Saanich Road  
Sidney, British Columbia  
Canada V8L 4B2  
Tel: (604)656-8438)

Dr. Darrel S. Cowan  
Geological Sciences AJ-20  
University of Washington  
Seattle, WA 98195  
Tel: (206)543-4033

Dr. Jean Francheteau  
Institut de Physique de Globe  
Universite Paris 6  
4, Place Jussieu  
75230 Paris Cedex 05, France  
Tel: (33)(1)354-1322  
(Alt: Dr. Jacques Bourgois  
Departement de Geotectonique  
Univ. Pierre et Marie Curie  
4, Place Jussieu  
75230 Paris Cedex 05, France)

Dr. Hugh C. Jenkyns  
Department of Geology and  
Mineralogy  
University of Oxford  
Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PR  
U.K.  
Tel: (44)865-54511

Dr. H. Paul Johnson  
School of Oceanography  
University of Washington  
Seattle, WA 98195  
Tel: (206)543-8474

Dr. Yves Lancelot  
Dept. de Geologie Dynamique  
Universite Pierre et Marie Curie  
4, Place Jussieu  
75230 Paris Cedex 05, France  
Tel: (33)(1)336-2525, ext. 5155

Dr. Jacqueline Mamerickx  
Geological Research Division  
A-020  
Scripps Institute of Oceanography  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
Tel: (619)452-2166

Dr. Hakuyu Okada  
Institute of Geosciences  
Shizuoka University  
Shizuoka-Shi 422, Japan  
Tel: (81)0542-37-1111

Dr. Eric Olausson  
Goteborgs Universitet  
Dept. of Marine Geology  
P.O. Box 7064  
S-402 32 Goteborg, Sweden  
Tel: (46)(31)631870  
(Alt: Dr. Kerry Kelts  
Geologisches Institut  
ETH-Zurich Sonneggstrasse 5  
CH-8092 Zurich, Switzerland  
Tel: (41)(1)256-3703)

Dr. David K. Rea  
Department of Atmospheric and  
Oceanic Sciences  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2143  
Tel: (313)764-0597

Dr. David C. Scholl  
U.S. Geological Survey, MS 99  
345 Middlefield Road  
Menlo Park, CA 94024  
Tel: (415)856-7089

Dr. John M. Sinton  
Hawaii Institute of Geophysics  
University of Hawaii  
2525 Correa Road  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Tel: (808)948-7751

Dr. Ulrich von Stackelberg  
Bundesanstalt fur Geowissen-  
schaften und Rohstoffe  
Stilleweg 2  
D-3000 Hannover 51  
Postfach 510153  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49)(0511)643-2790

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Richard Buffler (PCOM  
liaison)  
Institute of Geophysics  
University of Texas at Austin  
Austin, TX 78751  
Tel: (512)458-5358

Dr. Helmut Beiersdorf (PCOM  
liaison)  
Bundesanstalt fur Geowissen-  
schaften und Rohstoffe  
Stilleweg 2, Postfach 510153  
D-3000 Hannover 51  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49)0511-643-2412 or -2413

#### Downhole Measurements Panel (DMP)

Dr. Matthew Salisbury, Chairman  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
Scripps Institution of  
Oceanography  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
Tel: (619)452-3503

Dr. Keir Becker  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
Scripps Institution of  
Oceanography  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
Tel: (619)452-3508

Dr. Sebastian Bell  
Atlantic Geoscience Centre  
Bedford Institute of Oceanography  
P.O. Box 1006  
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y A42  
Canada  
Tel: (902)426-6759

Dr. Fred Duennebie  
Hawaii Institute for Geophysics  
2525 Correa Road  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Tel: (808)948-8711

Mr. Daniel T. Georgi  
 EXXON Production Research Co.  
 Research Evaluation Division  
 P.O. Box 2189  
 Houston, TX 77001

Mr. Eddie P. Howell  
 ARCO Oil and Gas Company  
 P.O. Box 2819, PRC R205  
 Dallas, TX 75221  
 Tel: (214) 422-6857

Dr. Alfred H. Jageler  
 7501 East 103 Street, South  
 Tulsa, OK 74133  
 Tel: (918) 660-3532

Dr. Reinhard Jung  
 Bundesanstalt für Geowissen-  
 schaften und Rohstoffe  
 Postfach 510153  
 D-3000 Hannover 51  
 Federal Republic of Germany  
 Tel: (49) 0511-6430

Dr. Hajimu Kinoshita  
 Department of Earth Sciences  
 Chiba University  
 1-33, Yayoi-cho, Chiba  
 Japan, Zip 260

Dr. Gary R. Olhoeft  
 U.S. Geological Survey  
 Denver Federal Center, MS 964  
 Box 25046  
 Denver, CO 80225

Dr. Georges P. Pascal  
 Faculte des Sciences et  
 Techniques  
 University of Brest  
 Laboratoire de Geophysique Marine  
 6 Avenue le Gorgeu  
 29283 Brest Cedex, France  
 Tel: (33) 98-46-25-21

Dr. L.J.M. Smits  
 Shell International Petroleum  
 Maatschappij B.V., E&P/22  
 P.O. Box 162  
 NL-2501 an Den Haag, Netherlands  
 Tel: (31) (70) 771-737  
 (Alt: Prof. Jens M. Hovem  
 Petroleum Technology Research  
 Institute  
 SINTEF  
 7034 Trondheim NTH, Norway  
 Tel: (47) (7) 59-4000)

Dr. Aytakin (Turk) Timur  
 Chevron Oil Field Research Co.  
 P.O. Box 446  
 La Habra, CA 90631  
 Tel: (213) 694-7395

Mr. Richard K. Traeger  
 Sandia National Laboratories  
 P.O. Box 5800, Dept. 6240  
 Albuquerque, NM 87185  
 Tel: (505) 844-2155

Dr. Paul F. Worthington  
 Exploration & Production Division  
 BP Research Centre  
 Chertsey Road  
 Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex  
 TW16 7LN, U.K.  
 Tel: (44) 9327-63263

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Russell E. McDuff (PCOM  
 liaison)  
 Department of Oceanography, WB-10  
 University of Washington  
 Seattle, WA 98195  
 Tel: (206) 545-1947

Dr. Richard P. Von Herzen (PCOM  
 liaison)  
 Woods Hole Oceanographic  
 Institution  
 Woods Hole, MA 02543  
 Tel: (617) 548-1400, ext. 2265

Dr. Roger N. Anderson (LDGO  
 liaison)  
 Lamont-Doherty Geological  
 Observatory  
 Palisades, NY 10964  
 Tel: (914) 359-2900, ext. 335

#### Indian Ocean Panel (IOP)

Dr. Joseph R. Curray, Chairman  
 Geological Research Division  
 Scripps Institution of  
 Oceanography  
 La Jolla, CA 92093  
 Tel: (619) 452-3299

Dr. James R. Cochran  
 Lamont-Doherty Geological Obs.  
 Palisades, NY 10964  
 Tel: (914) 359-2900, ext. 396

Dr. Robert A. Duncan  
College of Oceanography  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
Tel: (503)754-3504  
(Currently at Research School of  
Earth Sciences  
Australian National University  
Canberra, A.C.T. 2601, Australia)

Dr. David Falvey  
Division of Marine Geosciences  
Bureau of Mineral Resources  
P.O. Box 378  
Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601  
Australia  
Tel: (61)(062)49-9327

Dr. Felix Gradstein  
Atlantic Geoscience Centre  
Bedford Institute of Oceanography  
P.O. Box 1006  
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 4A2  
Canada  
Tel: (902)426-4870 or -2740

Dr. Rene Herb  
Department of Geology  
University of Bern  
Baltzerstrasse 1  
CH-3001 Bern, Switzerland  
Tel: (41)(31)65-8763 or -8761

Dr. Jeremy Leggett  
Department of Geology  
Imperial College  
Prince Consort Road  
London SW7 2BP, U.K.  
Tel: (44)(1)589-5111

Prof. Warren L. Prell  
Geology Department  
Brown University  
324 Brook Street  
Providence, RI 02912  
Tel: (401)863-3221

Dr. Roland Schlich  
Institut de Physique du Globe  
Lab. de Geophysique Marine  
5 rue Rene Descartes  
67084 Strasbourg Cedex, France  
Tel: (33)(88)60-25-31

Dr. John C. Sclater  
Institute for Geophysics  
University of Texas at Austin  
4920 North I.H. 35  
Austin, TX 78751  
Tel: (512)451-6223

Dr. Lisa Tauxe  
Scripps Institution of  
Oceanography, A-20  
University of California,  
San Diego  
La Jolla, CA 92093

Dr. Ulrich von Rad  
Bundesanstalt für Geowissen-  
schaften und Rohstoffe  
D-3000 Hannover 51  
Postfach 510153  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49)(0511)643-2788

Dr. Robert White  
Earth Sciences Department  
Cambridge University  
Cambridge CB3 0EZ, U.K.  
Tel: (44)(223)355-463, ext. 256

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Jose Honnorez (POOM liaison)  
Rosenstiel School of Marine and  
Atmospheric Science  
University of Miami  
4600 Rickenbacker Causeway  
Miami, FL 33149  
Tel: (305)361-4678 or -4662

Dr. Miriam Kastner (POOM liaison)  
Scripps Institution of  
Oceanography, A-012-K  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
Tel: (619)452-2065

Information Handling Panel  
(IHP)

Dr. Daniel W. Appleman, Chairman  
Department of Mineral Sciences  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, DC 20560  
Tel: (202)357-2632

Dr. Ian Gibson  
Department of Earth Sciences  
University of Waterloo  
Kitchener, Waterloo  
Ontario N2L 3G1, Canada  
Tel: (519)885-1221, ext. 3231

Dr. John C. Hathaway  
U.S. Geological Survey  
Woods Hole Oceanographic  
Institution  
Woods Hole, MA 02543  
Tel: (617)548-8700

Dr. M.T. Jones  
Marine Information and  
Advisory Service  
Bidston Observatory  
Birkenhead, Merseyside L43 7RA  
U.K.  
Tel: (44)51-653-8633

Mr. Michael Latremouille (member-  
at-large)  
Department of Fisheries  
Bedford Institute of Oceanography  
P.O. Box 1006  
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y A42  
Canada  
Tel: (902)426-3267

Dr. Alfred Loeblich, Jr.  
Department of Earth and  
Space Sciences  
University of California  
Los Angeles, CA 90024  
Tel: (213)825-1563 or -1475

Dr. Michael S. Loughridge  
Marine Geology and  
Geophysics Branch  
National Geophysical and Solar  
Terrestrial Data Center  
Code D621, NOAA  
Boulder, CO 80302  
Tel: (303)499-1000, ext. 6487

Dr. Marthe Melguen  
Bureau National Des Donnes  
Oceanique  
Centre Oceanologique de Bretagne  
B.P. 337, 29273 Brest, France  
Tel: (33)(98)45-80-55

Mrs. Judit Nowak  
Documentation Center  
Bundesanstalt fur Geowissen-  
schaften und Rohstoffe  
D-3000 Hannover 51  
Postfach 510153  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49)0511-106-4366

Dr. John B. Saunders  
Naturhistorisches Museum Basel  
Augustinerstrasse 2  
CH-4001 Basel, Switzerland  
Tel: (41)061-258282

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Stefan Gartner (PCOM liaison)  
Department of Oceanography  
Texas A&M University  
College Station, TX 77843  
Tel: (409)845-8479

Dr. Jean-Paul Cadet (PCOM  
liaison)  
Department de Sciences  
de la Tere  
Universite d'Orleans  
Domaine Universitaire  
45045 Orleans Cedex, France  
Tel: (33)38-63-87-03

Dr. Russell Merrill (liaison)  
Ocean Drilling Program  
Texas A&M University  
College Station, TX 77843  
Tel: (409)845-2673

#### Lithosphere Panel (LITHP)

Dr. Graham M. Purdy, Chairman  
Woods Hole Oceanographic  
Institution  
Woods Hole, MA 02543  
Tel: (617)548-1400, ext. 2826

Prof. Kurt Bostrom  
Department of Geology  
University of Stockholm  
Box 6801  
11386 Stockholm, Sweden  
Tel: (46)(8)34-08-60  
(Alt: Prof. G. B. Piccardo  
Istituto di Petrografia  
Corso Europa  
Palazzo delle Scienze  
I-16132 Genova, Italy  
Tel: (39)(10)518184)

Dr. John R. Delaney  
School of Oceanography  
University of Washington  
Seattle, WA 98195  
Tel: (206)543-4830

Prof. Dr. Rolf Emmermann  
Mineralogisch-Petrologisches  
Institut  
Justus-Liebig Universitat  
Senckenbergstrasse 3  
63 Giessen  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49)(641)708-8370

Dr. Toshitsugu Fujii  
Earthquake Research Institute  
University of Tokyo  
1-1-1 Yayoi  
Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan  
Tel: (81)3-812-2111, ext. 5751

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. James W. Hawkins  
Geological Research Div., A-020  
Scripps Institution of  
Oceanography  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
Tel: (619) 452-2161

Dr. Thierry Juteau  
Laboratoire de Mineralogie et  
Petrographie  
Institut de Geologie  
Universite Louis Pasteur  
1 rue Blessig  
67084 Strasbourg Cedex, France  
Tel: (33) (88) 35-66-03

Dr. Charles H. Langmuir  
Lamont-Doherty Geological  
Observatory  
Palisades, NY 10964  
Tel: (914) 359-2900

Dr. Margaret Leinen  
Graduate School of Oceanography  
University of Rhode Island  
Narragansett, RI 02882-1197  
Tel: (401) 792-6268

Dr. Kenneth C. MacDonald  
Department of Geological Sciences  
University of California  
Santa Barbara, CA 93106  
Tel: (805) 961-4005

Dr. Paul T. Robinson  
Department of Geology  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5  
Canada  
Tel: (902) 424-2361

Dr. Andrew D. Saunders  
Department of Geology  
The University  
Leicester LE1 7RH, U.K.  
Tel: (44) (533) 554-455

Dr. John C. Sclater  
Institute for Geophysics  
University of Texas at Austin  
4920 North I.H. 35  
Austin, TX 78751  
Tel: (512) 451-6223

Dr. John M. Sinton  
Hawaii Institute of Geophysics  
University of Hawaii  
2525 Correa Road  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Tel: (808) 948-7751

Dr. Jose Honnorez (PCOM liaison)  
Rosenstiel School of Marine and  
Atmospheric Science  
University of Miami  
4600 Rickenbacker Causeway  
Miami, FL 33149  
Tel: (305) 361-4678 or -4662

Dr. Russell E. McDuff (PCOM  
liaison)  
Department of Oceanography, WB-10  
University of Washington  
Seattle, WA 98195  
Tel: (206) 543-5060

Mediterranean Working Group  
(MED-WG)

Dr. Jean Mascle, Chairman  
Laboratoire de Geodynamique  
Sous-Marine  
Univ. Pierre et Marie Curie  
B.P. 48  
06230 Villefranche-sur-Mer  
France  
Tel: (33) 93-80-75-80

Prof. M. Brooks  
Geology Department  
University College  
Cardiff CF2 1TA, U.K.  
Tel: (44) 2-224-4211

Dr. Maria B. Cita Sironi  
Director, Dept. of Earth Sciences  
University of Milano  
Via Mangiagalli 34  
Milano, Italy 20133  
Tel: (39) 2-292813

Dr. Frank Fabricius  
Lehrstuhl für Geologie  
Technische Universität München  
Lichtenbergstr. 4  
D-8046 Garching  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49) 89-3209-3191

Dr. Kim Kastens  
Lamont-Doherty Geological  
Observatory  
Palisades, NY 10964  
Tel: (914) 359-2900, ext. 236

Dr. Gilbert Kelling  
Geology Department  
Keele University  
Keele, Staffordshire, U.K.  
Tel: (44)782-62111

Dr. Jannis N. Makris  
Institute of Geophysics  
Hamburg University  
Bundesstrasse 55  
D-2000 Hamburg 13  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49)40-4123-3969

Dr. Lucien Montadert  
Institut Francais du Petrole  
1-4, Avenue Bois-Preau  
B.P. 311  
92506 Rueil-Malmaison  
Cedex France  
Tel: 933)1-749-0214, ext. 2979

Dr. Robert C. Thunell  
Department of Geology  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, SC 29208  
Tel: (803)777-7593

Dr. Jan Willem Zachariasse  
Institute of Earth Sciences  
Budapestlaan 4  
3508 TA Utrecht  
The Netherlands  
Tel: (31)030-535186

**Pollution Prevention and Safety  
Panel (PPSP)**

Dr. George Claypool, Chairman  
U.S. Geological Survey, MS 977  
Box 25046, Denver Federal Ctr.  
Denver, CO 80225  
Tel: (303)236-9382

Dr. Mahlon M. Ball  
U.S. Geological Survey  
Woods Hole Oceanographic  
Institution  
Woods Hole, MA 02543  
Tel: (617)548-8700

Dr. Rustum Byramjee  
Total Compagnie Francaise des  
Petroles  
39/43 Quai Andre Citroen  
75739 Paris, Cedex 15, France  
Tel: (33)(1)578-3121

Dr. Graham Campbell  
Resource Evaluation  
COGLA-Dept. E.M.R.  
355 River Road  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E4  
Canada

Dr. Vincenzo Damiani  
C/o ENEA/CREA di S. Teresa  
P.O. Box 316  
I-19100 La Spezia, Italy  
Tel: (39)187-53-62-15  
(Alt: Dr. Peter A. Ziegler  
Shell International Petrol. Co.  
Exploration Department  
P.O. Box 162  
Den Haag, Netherlands  
Tel: (31)(70)773-203)

Dr. Arthur R. Green  
Research Scientist, EXXON  
Basin Exploration Division  
P.O. Box 2189  
Houston, TX 77001  
Tel: (713)965-4172

Dr. Ernst Hotz  
Deminex  
Dorotheenstrasse 1  
4300 Essen  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49)(201)726-3501

Dr. David B. MacKenzie  
Marathon International  
Petroleum (G.B.) Ltd.  
174 Marylebone Road  
London NW1 5AT, U.K.  
Tel: (44)(1)486-0222, ext. 2603

\*\*\*\*\*

PCOM liaison = PCOM Chairman

**Red Sea Working Group (RS-WG)**

Dr. James R. Cochran, Chairman  
Lamont-Doherty Geological  
Observatory  
Palisades, NY 10964  
Tel: (914)359-2900, ext. 396

Members to be announced.

Sediments and Ocean History  
Panel (SOHP)

Dr. Michael Arthur, Chairman  
Graduate School of Oceanography  
University of Rhode Island  
Narragansett, RI 02882-1197  
Tel: (401)792-6866.

Prof. Bruno D'Argenio  
Department of Earth Sciences  
University of Napoli  
Largo S. Marcellino, 10  
I-80138 Napoli, Italy  
Tel: (39)(81)20-4621  
(Alt: Prof. Tore Vorren  
Instit. for Biologi og Geologi  
Postboks 3085  
Guleng N-9001 TROMSO, Norway  
Tel: (47)837-0011)

Dr. Robert W. Embley  
NOAA/MRRO  
Oregon State University  
Hatfield Marine Science Center  
Newport, OR 97365  
Tel: (503)867-3011, ext. 276

Dr. William W. Hay  
University of Colorado Museum  
Campus Box 218  
Boulder, CO 80309  
Tel: (303)492-6195

Dr. Yves P. Lancelot  
Dept. de Geologie Dynamique  
Universite Pierre et Marie Curie  
4, Place Jussieu  
75230 Paris Cedex 05, France  
Tel: (33)1-336-2525, ext. 5155

Dr. Larry Mayer  
Department of Oceanography  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4J1  
Canada  
Tel: (902)424-2503  
(Alt: Dr. P. Moodie  
Atlantic Geoscience Center  
Bedford Institute of  
Oceanography  
P.O. Box 1006  
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y A42  
Canada  
Tel: (902)426-2367)

Dr. Philip A. Meyers  
Department of Atmospheric and  
Oceanic Science  
University of Michigan  
2455 Hayward Avenue  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109  
Tel: (313)764-0597

Dr. William Ruddiman  
Lamont-Doherty Geological  
Observatory  
Palisades, NY 10964  
Tel: (914)359-2900, ext. 538/528

Dr. Rick Sarg  
EXXON Production Research Co.  
P.O. Box 2189  
Houston, TX 77001  
Tel: (713)966-6005

Dr. Michael Sarnthein  
Geologisch-Palaontologisches  
Institut  
Universitat Kiel  
Olshausenstrasse 40  
D-2300 Kiel  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49)431-880-2851

Dr. Nicholas J. Shackleton  
Godwin Laboratory for  
Quaternary Research  
University of Cambridge  
Free School Lane  
Cambridge CB2 3RS, U.K.  
Tel: (44)23-358381, ext. 255

Dr. Erwin Suess  
College of Oceanography  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
Tel: (503)754-2296

Prof. Y. Takayanagi  
Institute of Geology  
and Paleontology  
Tohoku University  
Sendai, 980 Japan  
Tel: (81)222-22-1800

Dr. Lisa Tauxe  
Scripps Institution of  
Oceanography, A-020  
University of California,  
San Diego  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
Tel: (619)452-6084

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Hans Schrader (PCOM liaison)  
College of Oceanography  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
Tel: (503) 754-2296

Dr. Stefan Gartner (PCOM liaison)  
Department of Oceanography  
Texas A&M University  
College Station, TX 77843

#### Site Survey Panel (SSP)

Dr. E. John W. Jones, Chairman  
Department of Geology  
University College London  
Gower Street  
London WC1E 6BT, U.K.  
Tel: (44) 1-387-7050

Dr. Alain Mauffret  
Dept. de Geologie Dynamique  
Univ. Pierre et Marie Curie  
4, Place Jussieu  
75230 Paris Cedex 05, France  
Tel: (33) 1-336-25-25, ext. 51-72  
(Alt: Dr. Vincent Renard  
Centre Oceanologique de  
Bretagne  
B.P. 337  
29273 Brest Cedex, France  
Tel: (33) 98-458055)

Dr. John Orcutt  
Scripps Institution of  
Oceanography  
University of California,  
San Diego  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
Tel: (619) 452-2887  
(Alt: Dr. Paul L. Stoffa  
Institute for Geophysics  
University of Texas at Austin  
Austin, TX 78751)  
Tel: (512) 451-6468

Dr. John W. Peirce  
Petro Canada  
P.O. Box 2844  
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3  
Canada  
Tel: (403) 296-3915  
(Alt: Dr. Keith E. Loudon  
Dalhousie University  
Dept. of Oceanography  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4J1  
Canada  
Tel: (902) 424-3557)

Dr. Renzo Sartori  
IGM/CNR  
Via Zamboni 65  
Bologna, Italy  
Tel: (39) (51) 225444  
(Alt: Prof. Kristen Haugland  
Jords Kjelvstas  
Seismological Laboratory  
Alleg. 41  
500 Bergen, Norway  
Tel: (47) (5) 32-0040)

Dr. Kiyoshi Suyehiro  
Department of Earth Sciences  
Chiba University  
1-33 Yayoi-cho, Chiba 260, Japan  
Tel: (81) 472-51-1111

Dr. Wilfried Weigel  
Institut fur Geophysik  
(Alt: Dr. How Kin Wong  
Geologisch-Palaontologisches  
Institut)  
Universitat Hamburg  
Bundesstrasse 55  
D-2000 Hamburg 13  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49) (40) 4123-2981 (-4995)

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Helmut Beiersdorf (PCOM  
liaison)  
Bundesanstalt fur Geowissen-  
schaften und Rohstoffe  
D-3000 Hannover 51  
Postfach 510153  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49) 0511-643-2412 or -2413

Dr. John Malpas (PCOM liaison)  
Department of Earth Sciences  
Room X227  
Memorial University  
Elizabeth Avenue  
St. Johns, Newfoundland A1C 5S7  
Canada  
Tel: (709) 737-4382 or -8142

Mr. Carl Brenner (Data Bank  
liaison)  
Lamont-Doherty Geological  
Observatory  
Palisades, NY 10964  
Tel: (914) 359-2900

## Southern Oceans Panel (SOP)

Dr. James Kennett, Chairman  
Graduate School of Oceanography  
University of Rhode Island  
Narragansett, RI 02882-1197  
Tel: (401)792-6616 or -6614

Dr. John B. Anderson  
Department of Geology  
Rice University  
Houston, TX 77251  
Tel: (713)527-4884

Dr. Brian D. Bornhold  
Pacific Geoscience Centre  
Institute of Ocean Sciences  
P.O. Box 6000  
Sidney, British Columbia V8L 4B2  
Canada  
Tel: (604)656-8267

Dr. Paul R. Ciesielski  
Department of Geology  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, FL 32611  
Tel: (904)392-2141

Dr. Henry J.B. Dick  
Dept. of Geology & Geophysics  
Woods Hole Oceanographic  
Institution  
Woods Hole, MA 02543  
Tel: (617)548-1400, ext. 2590

Dr. David H. Elliot  
Institute of Polar Studies  
103 Mendenhall; 125 Oval Mall  
Ohio State University  
Columbus, OH 43210  
Tel: (614)422-6531

Prof. Dieter Fuetterer  
Alfred Wegener Institute for  
Polar Research  
Columbus Center  
D-2850 Bremerhaven  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49)471-49006/7

Dr. Katsutada Kaminuma  
National Institute of Polar  
Research  
9-10, 1-chome, Itabashi-ku  
Tokyo 173, Japan  
Tel: (81)03-962-4711

Prof. Yngve Kristoffersen  
Seismology Observatory  
University of Bergen  
N-5014 Gergen, Norway  
Tel: (47)(2)12-3650  
(Alt: Dr. Doeke Eisma  
Nederlands Instituut voor  
Onderzoek der Zee  
P.O. Box 59  
1790 AB DEN BURG  
Texel, Netherlands  
Tel: (47)(31)2226-541)

Dr. John L. LaBrecque  
206 Oceanography  
Lamont-Doherty Geological  
Observatory  
Palisades, NY 10964  
Tel: (914)359-2900, ext. 342

Dr. David Needham  
IFREMER  
Centre de Brest  
B.P. 337  
29273 Brest, France  
Tel: (33)98-45-80-55

Dr. Erwin Suess  
College of Oceanography  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
Tel: (503)754-2296

Dr. Jeffrey Weissel  
Lamont-Doherty Geological  
Observatory  
Palisades, NY 10964  
Tel: (914)359-2900, ext. 533

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Dennis E. Hayes (PCOM  
liaison)  
Lamont-Doherty Geological  
Observatory  
Palisades, NY 10964  
Tel: (914)359-2900, ext. 470 or 332

Dr. Ken Hsü  
(PCOM liaison)  
Geologisches Institut  
ETH-Zurich  
Sonneggstrasse 5  
CH-8006, Zurich, Switzerland  
Tel: (41)(1)256-3669

Technology and Engineering  
Development Committee (TEDCOM)

Dr. Timothy J.G. Francis, Chairman  
Institute of Oceanographic  
Sciences  
Brook Road  
Wormley, Godalming  
Surrey GU8 5UB, U.K.  
Tel: (44)42879-4141

Mr. W.E. Bingman  
Shell Oil Company  
One Shell Plaza  
P.O. Box 2463  
Houston, TX 77001  
Tel: (713)241-5336

Mr. Bert R. Dennis  
ESS6 Group Leader  
Los Alamos National Laboratories  
P.O. Box 1663, MS-J980  
Los Alamos, NM 87545  
Tel: (505)667-5697

Mr. Terry N. Gardner  
EXXON Production Research Co.  
P.O. Box 2189  
Houston, TX 77001  
Tel: (713)965-4222

Dr. Jean-Paul Guinard  
IFREMER  
66, Ave. d'Iena  
75016 Paris, France  
Tel: (33)1-723-5528  
(Alt: Dr. Jacques Delacour  
Inst. Francais du Petrole  
1-4, Ave. de Bois-Preau  
B.P. 311  
92506 Rueil Malmaison Cedex  
France  
Tel: (33)1-749-02-14)

Dr. Claude R. Hocott  
Department of Petroleum  
Engineering  
University of Texas at Austin  
Austin, TX 78712  
Tel: (512)471-3161

Dr. Andres Maldonado  
Instituto de Investigaciones  
Geologicas "Jaime Almera"  
Zona Universitaria Pedralbes  
Alcarria s/n  
P.O. Box 30.102  
28-Barcelona, Spain  
Tel: (34)3-330-27-16  
(Alt: Dr. Marios Patzoules  
Public Petroleum Corporation  
(DEP)  
199, Kifissias Avenue  
GR-15124 Maroussi, Athens  
Greece  
Tel: (30)1-806-9809)

Dr. Keith Manchester  
Atlantic Geoscience Centre  
Bedford Institute of Oceanography  
P.O. Box 1006  
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y A42  
Canada  
Tel: (902)426-2367

Dr. Claus Marx  
Institut für Tiefbohrkunde und  
Erdolgewinnung  
Agricolastrasse  
D-3302 Clausthal-Zellerfeld  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49)5323-72238

Dr. M. M. Newsom  
Dept. 1620-Exploratory Systems  
Sandia National Laboratories  
P.O. Box 5800  
Albuquerque, NM 87185  
Tel: (505)844-6867

Mr. Frank J. Schuh  
ARCO Oil and Gas Co.  
Exploration & Production Res.  
P.O. Box 2819  
Dallas, TX 75221  
Tel: (214)422-6982

Dr. William H. Silcox  
Chevron Corporation  
P.O. Box 7141  
San Francisco, CA 94120-7141

Note: Add to SOP  
Dr. Peter F. Barker  
Dept. of Geological Sciences  
University of Birmingham  
P.O. Box 363  
Birmingham B15 2TT, U.K.  
Tel: (44)21-472-1301, ext. 2081

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Richard P. Von Herzen (PCOM  
liaison)  
Woods Hole Oceanographic  
Institution  
Woods Hole, MA 02543  
Tel: (617) 548-1400, ext. 2265

Dr. Miriam Kastner (PCOM  
liaison)  
Scripps Institution of  
Oceanography, A-012-K  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
Tel: (619) 452-2065

#### Tectonics Panel (TECP)

Dr. Jeremy Leggett, Chairman  
Department of Geology  
Imperial College  
Prince Consort Road  
London SW7 2BP, U.K.  
Tel: (44) 1-589-5111, ext. 5567

Dr. Keir Becker  
Deep Sea Drilling Project  
Scripps Institution of  
Oceanography  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
Tel: (619) 452-3508

Prof. Rene Blanchet  
GIS "Ocean et Geodynamique"  
Dept. des Sciences de la Terre  
6, Avenue le Gorgeu  
29283 Brest Cedex, France  
Tel: (33) 98-03-16-94, ext. 330

Dr. Darrel S. Cowan  
Geological Sciences AJ-20  
University of Washington  
Seattle, WA 98195  
Tel: (206) 543-4033

Dr. John I. Ewing  
Woods Hole Oceanographic  
Institution  
Woods Hole, MA 02543  
Tel: (617) 548-1400, ext. 2609

Prof. Dr. Karl Hinz  
Bundesanstalt für Geowissen-  
schaften und Rohstoffe  
Stilleweg 2, Postfach 510153  
D-3000 Hannover 51  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49) (0511) 643-2328

Dr. Bruce D. Marsh  
Department of Earth and  
Planetary Science  
Olin Hall  
Johns Hopkins University  
Baltimore, MD 21218  
Tel: (301) 338-7133

Dr. Kazuaki Nakamura  
Earthquake Research Institute  
University of Tokyo  
Hongo, Tokyo 113, Japan  
Tel: (81) (3) 812-2111, ext. 5757

Dr. Robin P. Riddihough  
Pacific Geoscience Centre  
P.O. Box 6000  
Sidney, BC V8L 4B2, Canada  
Tel: (604) 656-8438

(Currently at College of  
Oceanography  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
Tel: (503) 754-4430)

Prof. Jan E. Van Hinte  
Vrije Universiteit  
Instituut voor Aardwetenschappen  
De Boelelaan 1085, Postbus 7161  
NL-1007 MC Amsterdam, Netherlands  
Tel: (31) (20) 548-35-11  
(Alt: Prof. Ove Stephansson  
University of Lulea  
S-95187 Lulea, Sweden  
Tel: (46) 920-91359)

Dr. Jeffrey Weissel  
Lamont-Doherty Geological  
Observatory  
Palisades, NY 10964  
Tel: (914) 359-2900, ext. 533

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Joe R. Cann (PCOM liaison)  
Department of Geology  
The University  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 7RU  
U.K.  
Tel: (44) 0632-328511, ext. 3090

Dr. Ralph Moberly (PCOM liaison)  
Hawaii Institute of Geophysics  
University of Hawaii  
2525 Correa Road  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Tel: (808) 948-8765 or -8660

## Western Pacific Panel (WPAC)

Dr. Eli A. Silver, Chairman  
Earth Sciences  
University of California  
Santa Cruz, CA 95064  
Tel: (408)429-2266

Dr. Michael G. Audley-Charles  
Department of Geology  
University College London  
Gower Street  
London WC1E 6BT, U.K.  
Tel: (44)1-387-7050, ext. 459

Dr. Reinhard Hesse  
Department of Geological Sciences  
McGill University  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 2A7  
Canada  
Tel: (514)392-5840

Dr. James C. Ingle  
Department of Geology  
Stanford University  
Stanford, CA 94305  
Tel: (415)497-2537 or -9168

Dr. Derk Jongsma  
Vrije Universiteit  
Instituut voor Aardwetenschappen  
P.O. Box 7161  
NL-1007 MC Amsterdam, Netherlands  
Tel: (31)(20)548-3561 or -2451  
(Alt: Dr. Isabella Premoli-Silva  
Dipartimento Scienze della Terra  
Sezione Paleontologia  
Via Mangiagalli, 34  
20133-Milano, Italy  
Tel: (39)2-39-28-13)

Dr. Hideo Kagami  
Ocean Research Institute  
University of Tokyo  
Minamidai, Nakano  
Tokyo 164, Japan  
Tel: (81)3-376-1251

Dr. Marc Langseth  
Lamont-Doherty Geological  
Observatory  
Palisades, NY 10964  
Tel: (914)359-2900, ext. 518

Dr. Margaret Leinen  
Graduate School of Oceanography  
University of Rhode Island  
Narragansett, RI 02882-1197  
Tel: (401)792-6268

Dr. Kazuaki Nakamura  
Earthquake Research Institute  
University of Tokyo  
Hongo, Tokyo 113, Japan  
Tel: (81)(3)812-2111, ext. 5757

Dr. James Natland  
Deep Sea Drilling Project

Scripps Institution of  
Oceanography  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
Tel: (619)452-3538

Dr. Claude Rangin  
Institut Francais du Petrole  
1 et 4, Avenue de Bois-Preau  
B.P. 311  
92506 Rueil-Malmaison Cedex  
France  
Tel: (33)749-02-14

Dr. Jacques Recy  
O.R.S.T.O.M.  
B.P. A5, Noumea  
New Caledonia

Dr. Hans-Ulrich Schluter  
Bundesanstalt fur Geowissen-  
schaften und Rohstoffe  
Stilleweg 2, Postfach 510153  
D-3000 Hannover 51  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (49)0511-643-2327

Dr. Brian Taylor  
Hawaii Institute of Geophysics  
University of Hawaii  
2525 Correa Road  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Tel: (808)948-6649

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Dennis E. Hayes (PCOM  
liaison)  
Lamont-Doherty Geological  
Observatory  
Palisades, NY 10964  
Tel: (914)359-2900, ext. 470 or 332

Prof. Asahiko Taira (PCOM  
liaison)  
Ocean Research Institute  
University of Tokyo  
1-15-1 Minamidai  
Nakanoku, Tokyo 164, Japan  
Tel: (81)3-376-1251

## ALPHABETIC TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

NAME	PANEL	TELEPHONE	COUNTRY
Anderson, J.B.	SOP	(713) 527-4884	USA
Anderson, R.N.	(LDGO logging), PCOM, DMP	(914) 359-2900, ext. 335	USA
Andrews, R.S.	(CSDC)	(202) 334-3350	USA
Appleman, D.W.	IHP	(202) 357-2632	USA
Arthur, M.A.	SOHP	(401) 792-6866/6178	USA
Audley-Charles, M.G.	WPAC	(44) 1-387-7050, ext. 459	UK
Austin, J.	ARP	(512) 458-5358	USA
Baker, D.J.	(JOI)	(202) 331-9438	USA
Ball, M.M.	PPSP	(617) 548-8700	USA
Bally, A.W.	ARP	(713) 627-4880	USA
Barker, P.F.	SOP	(44) 21-472-1301, ext. 2081	UK
Becker, R.	DMP, TECP	(619) 452-3508	USA
Beiersdorf, H.	PCOM, CEPAC, SSP	(49) 0511-643-2412/2413	FRG
Bell, S.	DMP	(902) 426-6759	Canada
Bender, F.	EXCOM	(49) 0511-643-2243	FRG
Berman, A.	EXCOM	(305) 361-4000	USA
Biju-Duval, B.	EXCOM	(33) 1-723-55-28	France
Bingman, W.	TEDCOM	(713) 241-5336	USA
Blanchet, R.	TECP	(33) (98) 03-1694, ext. 330	France
Bornhold, B.D.	SOP	(604) 656-8267	Canada
Bostrom, K.	PCOM, LITHP	(46) (8) 34-08-60	Sweden
Bourgeois, J.	CEPAC		France
Bowman, J.C.	EXCOM	(44) 0-793-40101	UK
Brass, G.W.	(NSF), PCOM	(202) 357-9849	USA
Brenner, C.	(ODP Data Bank), SSP	(914) 359-2900, ext. 542	USA
Brooks, M.	MED-WG	(44) 2-224-4211	UK
Buffler, R.	PCOM, ARP, CEPAC	(512) 458-5358	USA
Burdett, M.	(JOIDES)	(401) 792-6725	USA
Byramjee, R.	PPSP	(33) 1-578-31-21	France
Cadet, J-P.	PCOM, ARP, IHP	(33) 38-63-37-03	France
Caldwell, D.	EXCOM	(503) 754-4763	USA
Campbell, G.	PPSP		Canada
Cann, J.R.	PCOM, TECP	(44) 632-328-511, ext. 3090	UK
Chase, R.L.	CEPAC	(604) 228-3086	Canada
Ciesielski, P.R.	SOP	(904) 392-2141	USA
Claypool, G.	PPSP	(303) 236-9382	USA
Clotworthy, J.	(JOI)	(202) 331-9438	USA
Cochran, J.R.	IOP, RS-WG	(914) 359-2900, ext. 396	USA
Cowan, D.S.	CEPAC, TECP	(206) 543-4033	USA
Curray, J.R.	IOP	(619) 452-3299	USA
Damiani, E.	PPSP	(39) 187-53-62-15	Italy
D'Argenio, B.	SOHP	(39) 81-20-46-21	Italy
Davies, T.A.	EXCOM	(512) 451-6468	USA
Davis, E.E.	CEPAC	(604) 656-8438	Canada
Delacour, J.	TEDCOM	(33) 1-749-02-14	France

Delaney, J.R.	LITHP	(206) 543-4830	USA
Dennis, B.R.	TEDCOM	(505) 667-5697	USA
Dick, H.J.B.	SOP	(617) 548-1400, ext. 2590	USA
Dinsmore, R.P.	(Marine Consultant)	(617) 548-1400	USA
Duennebier, F.	DMP	(808) 948-8711	USA
Duncan, R.	IOP	(503) 754-3504	USA
Durbaum, H.J.	EXCOM	(49) 0511-643-2331	FRG
Eisma, D.	SOP	(47) 31-222-6541	Neth.
Eldholm, O.	ARP	(47) 2-456676	Norway
Elliot, D.H.	SOP	(614) 422-6531	USA
Embley, R.W.	SOHP	(503) 867-3011, ext. 276	USA
Emmermann, R.	LITHP	(49) 641-708-8370	FRG
Ewing, J.	TECP	(617) 548-1400, ext. 2609	USA
Fabricius, F.	MED-WG	(49) 3209-3191	FRG
Falvey, D.	IOP	(61) 062-49-9327	Australia
Francheteau, J.	PCOM, CEPAC	(33) 1-354-13-22	France
Francis, T.J.G.	TEDCOM	(44) 428-794141	UK
Fricker, P.	EXCOM	(41) 31-24-5424	Switz.
Fuetterer, D.	SOP	(49) 471-49006/49007	FRG
Fujii, T.	LITHP	(81) 3-812-2111, ext. 5751	Japan
Gardner, T.N.	TEDCOM	(713) 965-4222	USA
Garrison, L.E.	(ODP), PCOM	(409) 845-0182	USA
Gartner, S.	PCOM, IHP, SOHP	(409) 845-8479	USA
Georgi, D.T.	DMP	(713) 965-4222	USA
Gibson, I.	IHP	(519) 885-1221, ext. 3231	Canada
Gradstein, F.	IOP	(902) 426-4870/2740	Canada
Green, A.R.	PPSP	(713) 965-4172	USA
Gross, G.	(NSF)	(202) 357-9639	USA
Guinard, J.P.	TEDCOM	(33) 1-723-5528	France
Harrison, C.G.A.	EXCOM	(305) 361-4610	USA
Hathaway, J.C.	IHP	(617) 548-8700	USA
Hattori, A.	EXCOM	(81) 03-376-1251	Japan
Haugland, K.	SSP	(47) 5-32-0040	Norway
Hawkins, J.W.	LITHP	(619) 452-2161	USA
Hay, W.W.	SOHP	(303) 492-6195	USA
Hayes, D.E.	PCOM, EXCOM, SOP, WPAC	(914) 359-2900, ext. 470	USA
Heath, G.R.	EXCOM	(206) 543-6605	USA
Helsley, C.E.	EXCOM, PCOM	(808) 948-8760	USA
Henry, P.	(JOI travel)	(202) 331-9438	USA
Herb, R.	IOP	(41) 31-65-8763/8761	Switz.
Hesse, R.	WPAC	(514) 392-5840	Canada
Hinz, K.	TECP	(49) 0511-6432-328	FRG
Hocott, C.R.	TEDCOM	(512) 471-3161	USA
Honnorez, J.	PCOM, IOP, LITHP	(305) 361-4678/4662	USA
Hotz, E.	PPSP	(49) 0201-726-35-01	FRG
Hovem, J.M.	DMP	(47) 7-59-4000	Norway

A  
ltz.  
ada

Howell, E.P.	DMP	(214) 422-6857	USA
Hsu, K.	PCOM, SOP	(41) 1-256-3669	Swit
Hutchison, W.W.	EXCOM	(613) 992-5910	Canada
Inderbitzen, A.	(NSF)	(202) 357-7679	USA
Ingle, J.	WPAC	(415) 497-2537/9168	USA
Jageler, A.H.	DMP	(918) 660-3532	USA
Jansa, L.F.	ARP	(902) 426-2734	Canada
Jenkyns, H.C.	CEPAC	(44) 865-54-511	UK
Johnson, H.P.	CEPAC	(206) 543-8474	USA
JOI Inc.	(JOI)	(202) 331-9438	USA
JOIDES Office (URI)	(JOIDES)	(401) 792-6725/6726	USA
Jones, E.J.W.	SSP	(44) 1-387-7050, ext. 642/459	UK
Jones, M.T.	IHP		UK
Jongsma, D.	WPAC	(31) 20-548-3561/2451	Neth.
Jung, R.	DMP	(49) 0511-6430	FRG
Juteau, T.	LITHP	(33) 88-35-66-03	France
Kagami, H.	WPAC	(81) 3-376-1251	Japan
Kaminuma, K.	SOP	(81) 03-962-4711	Japan
Kastens, K.	MED-WG	(914) 359-2900, ext. 236	USA
Kastner, M.	PCOM, IOP, TEDCOM	(619) 452-2065	USA
Keen, M.J.	EXCOM	(902) 426-2367	Canada
Keith, D.	(JOIDES)	(401) 792-6726	USA
Kelling, G.	MED-WG	(44) 782-62111	UK
Kelts, K.	CEPAC	(41) 1-256-3703	Switz.
Kennett, J.	SOP	(401) 792-6616/6614	USA
Kidd, R.	(ODP)	(409) 845-2197	USA
Kinoshita, H.	DMP		Japan
Klitgord, K.D.	ARP	(617) 548-8700	USA
Knauss, J.A.	EXCOM	(401) 792-6222	USA
Kobayashi, K.	EXCOM, PCOM	(81) 03-376-1251	Japan
Kristoffersen, Y.	SOP	(47) 2-12-3650	Norway
LaBrecque, J.L.	SOP	(914) 359-2900, ext. 342	USA
Lancelot, Y.	CEPAC, SOHP	(33) 1-336-2525, ext. 5155	France
Langille, J.E.	EXCOM	(619) 452-2836	USA
Langmuir, C.H.	LITHP	(914) 359-2900	USA
Langseth, M.	PCOM, WPAC	(914) 359-2900, ext. 518	USA
Larson, R.L.	PCOM, EXCOM, FPSP	(401) 792-6725	USA
Latremouille, M.	IHP	(902) 426-3267	Canada
Laughton, A.S.	EXCOM	(44) 428-794141	UK
Leggett, J.	IOP, TEXP	(44) 1-589-5111	UK
Leinen, M.	LITHP, WPAC	(401) 792-6268	USA
Levi, S.	PCOM	(503) 754-3504	USA
Lewis, B.	EXCOM	(206) 543-6487	USA
Loeblich, A., Jr.	IHP	(213) 825-1475/1563	USA
Louden, K.	SSP	(902) 424-3557	Canada
Loughridge, M.S.	IHP	(303) 499-1000, ext. 6487	USA

MacDonald, K.C.	LITHP	(805) 961-4005	USA
MacKenzie, D.	PPSP	(44) 1-486-0222, ext. 2603	USA
Makris, J.N.	MED-WG	(49) 40-4123-3969	FRG
Maldonado, A.	TEDCOM	(34) 3-330-27-16	Spain
Malpas, J.	POOM, SSP	(709) 737-4382/8142	Canada
Mammerickx, J.	CEPAC	(619) 452-2166	USA
Manchester, K.	TEDCOM	(902) 426-2367	Canada
Marsh, B.D.	TECP	(301) 338-7133	USA
Marx, C.	TEDCOM	(49) 5323-72238	FRG
Masclé, J.	ARP, MED-WG	(33) 93-80-75-80	France
Mauffret, A.	SSP	(33) 1-336-25-25, ext. 5172	France
Maxwell, A.	EXCOM	(512) 451-6468	USA
Mayer, A.E.S.	(JOIDES)	(401) 792-6839	USA
Mayer, L.	SOHP	(902) 424-2503	Canada
McDuff, R.E.	POOM, DMP, LITHP	(206) 545-1947	USA
McLerran, A.	(ODP)	(409) 845-2673	USA
Melguen, M.	IHP	(33) 98-45-80-55	France
Menard, W.	EXCOM	(619) 452-2514	USA
Merrell, W.J.	EXCOM	(409) 845-2673	USA
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♦ Narragansett, Rhode Island 02882-1197 ♦♦ Telephone Numbers ♦

♦ Roger Larson - (401)792-6725 ♦

♦ Maria Burdett - (401)792-6725 ♦

♦ Darryl Keith - (401)792-6726 ♦

♦ Tony Mayer - (401)792-6839 ♦

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