The shiptrack reflects the ODP schedule of operations during the first 2 years of drilling. During this time period, the SEISCO/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.

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Top: A starboard view of JOIDES Resolution undergoing conversion at MGM 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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<td>18-20</td>
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<td>early Nov.</td>
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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 literal excitement in the air as old, capable hands familiar from the days of DSOP, 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 similarly-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

Roger L. Larson
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 nanofossil 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff Scientist</th>
<th>Representative for Leg</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. A. Palmer</td>
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<td>Dr. E. Taylor</td>
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<td>Dr. A. Adamson</td>
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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 Late Triassic-Early 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 siliciclastic 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.

References


Buffler, R.T., 1984, Early history and structure of the deep Gulf of Mexico basin (abs): Gulf Coast SEPM Research Symposium, Austin, Texas.


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 (TEMU) 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 POCOM 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.

LONG-TERM PLANNING:

INDIAN OCEAN DRILLING:

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

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<td>Broken</td>
<td>Somali</td>
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<td>Ridge</td>
<td>Basin</td>
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<td>Makran</td>
<td>S. Aust.</td>
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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 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 MOC 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. Montaguet 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) LAP 1, 2, 3
2) LAP 4, 5
3) LAP 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.

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 130° 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 130°N ranked high on the panel's list of suggested drilling targets. The panel strongly recommended that two legs be devoted to the 130°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 130°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.

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.C. 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 sub-Antarctic 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.

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 Circumpacific meeting in 1986, be held in order to encourage interaction between scientists from inside and those outside the Western Pacific region.
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= TECIP, 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. Kerguelen-Caussberg: rifted hot spot trace, model and high latitude paleocean. transect.
3. Argo abyssal Plain: old, possibly Tethys, ocean crust.
5. Broken Ridge: rifted hot spot trace model, conjugate to Kerguelen.
8. S.E. Indian Ridge Transect: paleocean, transect and mantle heterogeneity.
10A. Central Indian Basin & Dheral Bending Fan, intraplate deformation and Himalayan uplift record.
13A. Exmouth Plateau: starved marginal plateau
15A. Fossil Ridges: Mascarene and Wharton Basins.
17. Sunda Arc: variation in deformation around an accretionary prism.

★ ★ ★ ★
LITHOSPHERE PANEL REPORT

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

LITHP strongly recommended that FCOM amend its choices for Legs 111-113 to include the adoption of hydrothermal drilling along the EPR and the deepening of DSHP Hole 504B as two objectives to fill these 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 Seabed 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 Team'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 transect 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.

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 paleoproduction 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 paleoenvironmental 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) Gyashio/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
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 Tyrrenhean 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 multiviewing 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 FCOM 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.
DOWNHOLE MEASUREMENTS PANEL
REPORT

M. Salisbury, Chairman, summarized the 20-21 September 1984 meeting held at LAMONT-DODERTY 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.

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.
INFORMATION HANDLING PANEL
REPORT

Dan Appleman, Chairman, reported that the IHF 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.

VICE LORD

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-A1 (45°S) and B-B1 (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 1988.

ODP DATA BANK:

The functions of the ODP Data Bank were reviewed and recommendations were made to the PCOM.
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 85 budget is being formed with the Office of Management and Budget, and thus cannot be announced.

As of the January 1st 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 in 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. Biological Survey or other countries such as the U.S.S.R.). A new position on membership initia must occur by January 1985 for restructuring of the program.

Tetra-Tech has been contracted by NSF to provide a th mental impact statement required under U.S. law, i.e., to conduct drilling operations. Tetra-Tech will meet with the Science Operator (Target) 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 takeover offer a this will be honored by Schlumberger.

JOINT OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTIONS INC. REPORT

J. Clotworthy reported.

A definition of the procurement protocol for interacions 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 reports 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 shipboard 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. Auroux - 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
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:

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*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 SECO, 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 total conversion, long lead time items, Shakedown and additional costs:

- 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):

- NSF Reprogrammed Funds : -0.6 M
  +1.8

JOI Savings Anticipated FY 85:

- -0.3
- 0

The overall program plan looks like:

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

The $47.8 M 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:

- Insurance (about 100-200K)
- Salary excesses (about 100K)
- Other salary deferments (150K)
- Equipment deferral
- Ship operations (fuel/day rate escalations, reimbursables, port stays) (up to 500K)
- Bare rock drilling
- Shakedown cruise
- Other cost savings
- Fuel
- Conversion change orders
- 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 teviewer in FY 86, and with M. Zoëbach 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 teviewer, calibrated in a test hole in the Palisades Sill, and a 12-channel sonic seismic tool.

C. Brolia 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 communications 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 teviewer, 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:

Knauuss (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.

European Science Foundation - Stel reported.

It is impossible to make decisions concerning future 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 regard to Legs 111-113, etc.
The proposal was ranked and voted on yielding 3 distinct groupings consisting of two proposals per group. The Peru Margin and BPR 130N 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 has 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 (diagonal) stabilization box filled with 50K lbs. of sand or cement. The center of the platform holds a gimballed 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 3 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, citing 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 that 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 Durbam.

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.

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 (EIDGO)
G. Haase, downhole measurement (FRG)
L. Gamboa, seismic stratigraphy (EIDGO)
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 shake-down 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. Schlager 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

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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 effect 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. Hontorez (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. Hontorez - 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 3-5 km depth later in the program; penetration 0.5 to 2 km; sediment cover 0-40 m; terrain with less than 200° 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 management of the DSPE-ODP repositories, effective 1 October. Management and personnel are shown in the diagram below:

```
PCOM
   R. Merrill (curator)
       C. Malin (asst. curator)
           West Coast
           Gulf
           East Coast
               G. Bode (FY 86)
               S. Asquith (SIO)
```

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 hard-wired connections.

Logging System
GRAPE System
Magnetometer System
Physical Properties System
Petrology Microscope Stations
XRF / XRD System
Chemistry Lab System
Office - Word Processing Station
Main Shipboard Computer System
DEC VAX 11/750
User Work Area - Plotters, Printers
Underway Geophysics System
Core Entry Terminal
Core Sampling Stations
Core Description Stations
Smear Slide Microscope Stations
Paleo Microscope Stations
Photo Inventory Terminal
Core Sampling Station
Library - Word Processing Stations
Co - Chief's Office - Word Processing Station
Science Lounge
Inventory Terminal
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.

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. Halsley (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 Paleooceanography 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. Hsü:

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.

SEDMENTS 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. Hsu (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. Hsü - 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 Chagos/ 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. Haü 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tectonics P.</th>
<th>Lithosphere P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Peru</td>
<td>EPR 135°-13N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Chile TJ</td>
<td>504B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Barbados S.</td>
<td>EPR or 504B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 NW Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Venezuela</td>
<td>SOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Ionian Sea</td>
<td>NW Africa deep hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Costa Rica</td>
<td>1b Peru Trench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Yucatan</td>
<td>2 Ionian Sea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cent. & E. Pacific RP
1 Peru Trench, EPR 13°N
2 EPR (another leg)

Atlantic RP
1 Caribbean, YB2A, Car 5, 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 Moberly 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 when 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NW Africa</th>
<th>Yucatan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st vote</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd vote</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd priority</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 comimgled 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 comimgled 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 comimgled 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 comimgled 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leg#</th>
<th>Co-chief Sci.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Schlager, Austin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Schlee, Salisbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Boillet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 xerography, secretarial, etc.

PCOM consensus is expressed in the following motion introduced by R. Larson and seconded by S. 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. Honnorez (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXCOM</th>
<th>Executive Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POCOM</td>
<td>Planning Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEDCOM</td>
<td>Technology and Engineering Development Committee</td>
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</table>

**Thematic Panels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LITHP</th>
<th>Ocean Lithosphere Panel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOHP</td>
<td>Sediments and Ocean History Panel</td>
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<tr>
<td>TECO</td>
<td>Tectonics Panel</td>
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</table>

**Regional Panels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARP</th>
<th>Atlantic Regional Panel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEPAC</td>
<td>Central and Eastern Pacific Regional Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOP</td>
<td>Indian Ocean Regional Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Southern Oceans Regional Panel</td>
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<tr>
<td>WPAC</td>
<td>Western Pacific Regional Panel</td>
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</table>

**Service Panels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DMP</th>
<th>Downhole Measurements Panel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IHP</td>
<td>Information Handling Panel</td>
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<tr>
<td>PFSP</td>
<td>Pollution Prevention and Safety Panel</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSP</td>
<td>Site Survey Panel</td>
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</table>

**Working Groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MED-WG</th>
<th>Mediterranean Working Group</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS-WG</td>
<td>Red Sea Working Group</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### PROPOSALS RECEIVED BY THE JOIDES OFFICE

**ATLANTIC OCEAN PROPOSALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. No.</th>
<th>Date Rec'd.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Investigator(s)</th>
<th>Inst.</th>
<th>Site Survey</th>
<th>Panel Reference</th>
<th>FOM Reference</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/A</td>
<td>12/16/82</td>
<td>Pre-middle Cretaceous geologic history of the deep E.E. Gulf of Mexico</td>
<td>Fair, R.L.</td>
<td>U.T. Austin</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>SGP 2/84</td>
<td></td>
<td>References to USGS Panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/A</td>
<td>7/13/83</td>
<td>Structural and sedimentological development of carbonate platforms (Blake-Bahamas area)</td>
<td>Malini, H.T.</td>
<td>USGS</td>
<td>No Ref'd to JOI SSP 7/25/83</td>
<td>SGP 2/84</td>
<td></td>
<td>Approved 5/84, Leg 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/A</td>
<td>8/-83</td>
<td>Ocean crust and high latitude paleoceanography in the Labrador Sea</td>
<td>Grodstein, F.M. et al.</td>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>Some 11/83</td>
<td>SGP 1/84</td>
<td></td>
<td>Revised 3/84 for added drilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/A</td>
<td>8/1/83</td>
<td>Future drilling sites in the Gulf of Mexico &amp; Yucatan</td>
<td>Buffler, R.T. Bryant, W.R.</td>
<td>U.T. Austin</td>
<td>Some Yes</td>
<td>SGP 1/84</td>
<td></td>
<td>Approved 5/84 as back-up leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/A</td>
<td>1/-94</td>
<td>Pre-Pennsian history of the Mediterranean</td>
<td>Hsu, K.J.</td>
<td>ETH, Zurich</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>MED 2/84</td>
<td></td>
<td>Revised 3/84, Proposal withdrawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/A</td>
<td>1/-94</td>
<td>A transect across the Tyrrhenian back-arc basin</td>
<td>Cita, M.B. Malinova, A.</td>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>Some 9/84</td>
<td>SGP 9/84</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Tyrrenian Sea revised Proposal 11/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>15/A</td>
<td>1/10/84</td>
<td>Paleocommunication between the North and South Atlantic seas during the Cretaceous: Formation of the Atlantic Ocean</td>
<td>Herbin, J.P.</td>
<td>IPF, France</td>
<td>Some 4/84</td>
<td>TEC 4/84</td>
<td></td>
<td>French Blue Book</td>
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<tr>
<td>16/A</td>
<td>1/10/84</td>
<td>Atlantic-Mediterranean relationship (Gulf of Cadiz, Alboran Sea): Paleoenvironmental and paleoclimatological evolution since the Miocene</td>
<td>Feugeres, J.C.</td>
<td>Univ. of Bordeaux</td>
<td>Some 4/84</td>
<td>TEC 4/84</td>
<td></td>
<td>French Blue Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/A</td>
<td>1/10/84</td>
<td>Caribbean Basins</td>
<td>Mascle, A.</td>
<td>IPF, France, Conseil</td>
<td>Some 4/84</td>
<td>TEC 4/84</td>
<td></td>
<td>French Blue Book Revised to Props 7/A and 12/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Proposal details</td>
<td>Applicant/Contact</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Approval date</td>
<td>Project name</td>
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<tr>
<td>24/A</td>
<td>1/10/84</td>
<td>New drilling along Barbados transect</td>
<td>Mackie, A., Biju-Duval, B., IFP, France</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>CAR-MC 2/84</td>
<td>CAR-MC 2/84</td>
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<tr>
<td>32/A</td>
<td>1/26/84</td>
<td>Primary drilling sites for AMEX (Tatistan Basin)</td>
<td>Rosencrantz, E., Bowland, C., U.T. Austin</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>ARP (P) 2/84</td>
<td>CAR-MC 2/84</td>
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<tr>
<td>33/A</td>
<td>1/26/84</td>
<td>A Mediterranean drilling site</td>
<td>Neu, J., ETH Zurich, Switzerland (DEU)</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>SOC (P) 2/84</td>
<td>MED-MC (P)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>35/A</td>
<td>2/-84</td>
<td>Additional proposed sites for drilling on the Barbados Ridge accretionary complex</td>
<td>Westbrook, G.R., Durham Univ., U.K.</td>
<td>TECF (P)</td>
<td>CAR-MC 3/84</td>
<td>Approved 3/84</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>36/A</td>
<td>2/-84</td>
<td>Drilling in the Norwegian Sea during the IPKD-extension drilling</td>
<td>Hinz, K., and Norwegian Sea Working Group</td>
<td>BCR, MRG</td>
<td>MRD-NG 3/84</td>
<td>Approved 3/84</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>38/A</td>
<td>2/15/84</td>
<td>Proposal for drilling in N.E. Gulf of Mexico (Dezono Canyon)</td>
<td>Kennett, J., Moore, T.</td>
<td>URI</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Socf 4/84</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>40/A</td>
<td>2/27/84</td>
<td>Re-entry for logging of Site 534 (Blake-Bahama Basin)</td>
<td>Shepherd, R., Shipley, V., Stoffa, P., U.T. Austin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ARP (P) 2/84</td>
<td>CAR-MC 4/84</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>41/A</td>
<td>1/-84</td>
<td>Northern Barbados Forearc structural and hydrological processes</td>
<td>Moore, C., UBC</td>
<td>TECF 4/84</td>
<td>Approved 3/84</td>
<td>Related to Prop. 24/A 35/A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>45/A</td>
<td>1/5/84</td>
<td>Palaeo-environmental drilling in the Equatorial Atlantic</td>
<td>Rudman, W., Urgo</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Socf 4/84</td>
<td>Approved 3/84</td>
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<tr>
<td>58/A</td>
<td>3/21/84</td>
<td>West Baffin Bay</td>
<td>Grant, A.C., Jenson, et al., Atlantic Geoscience Centre</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TECF 10/84</td>
<td>Approved 3/84</td>
<td>Incorporation within Proposal 26/A 109</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>59/A</td>
<td>3/27/84</td>
<td>Continental margin sediment instability investigated by drilling adjacent turbidite sequence</td>
<td>Weaver, P.P.E., Reid, J.B., et al.</td>
<td>IOG, UK</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Socf 4/84</td>
<td>Approved 3/84</td>
<td>Revised proposal 8/84 submitted to Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60/A</td>
<td>4/20/84</td>
<td>Newfoundland Basin: Eastern Canadian Margin</td>
<td>Masson, D.G., IOG, UK</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Socf 4/84</td>
<td>Approved 3/84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>63/A</td>
<td>6/21/84</td>
<td>Madeira Abyssal Plain</td>
<td>Duij, E.J.T., Nairn, A., Schutterheim</td>
<td>GeoL. Survey of Netherlands (ESP)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Socf 4/84</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>64/A</td>
<td>6/25/84</td>
<td>To drill at Site KU-6</td>
<td>Proctor, C.W., IFG, MOH</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ARP (P) 7/84</td>
<td>TECF 7/84</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>68/A</td>
<td>7/6/84</td>
<td>Deep basins of the Mediterranean</td>
<td>Metadact, L., IFP, France</td>
<td>TECF 7/84</td>
<td>Approved 3/84</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>69/A</td>
<td>7/23/84</td>
<td>Rock stress measurement in the southern part of the Norwegian Sea</td>
<td>Stephenson, 0., Univ. of U.S. and Sweden, U.S.</td>
<td>TECF 7/84</td>
<td>Approved 3/84</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 72/A | 7/30/84 | Proposal for a two-leg transect of the Lesser Antilles forearc | Speed, R.C., Westbrook, G.R., Mackie, A., Moore, J.C., IFP, France | Yes | ARP (P) 7/84 | TECF 7/84 | CAR M/G proposal; incorporate Leg 109 & back-up proposals Prop. 24/A, 35/A, 41/A.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Investigator(s)</th>
<th>Inst.</th>
<th>Site Survey</th>
<th>Site Notes</th>
<th>Panel Reference</th>
<th>PCM Reference</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>1/10/84 Deep sea drilling proposals for the Indian Ocean</td>
<td>Ciochimatti, M.</td>
<td>Mus.Hist. d'Hist.</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TECF 1/84</td>
<td>French Blue Book</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>318</td>
<td>1/10/84 Paleoenvironmental history of the Red Sea</td>
<td>Guernoc, P.</td>
<td>ERF, Fr.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TECF IP (P)</td>
<td></td>
<td>French Blue Book</td>
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<tr>
<td>446</td>
<td>1/2/84 Tectonic evolution of the Andaman Sea in relation with the relative displacement of India with respect to India</td>
<td>Peltzer, G.</td>
<td>Univ. PAM, Curie, Fr.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TECF IP (P)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>555</td>
<td>3/21/84 The Makran Forearc, Pakistan</td>
<td>Leggett, J.K.</td>
<td>Imperial College, UK</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>IOP F (P)</td>
<td>JOF 4/84</td>
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<tr>
<td>568</td>
<td>3/21/84 Drilling to constrain the history of deformation and relationship between fault surfaces and upward flow of water in the region of interplate deformation, Central Indian Ocean</td>
<td>Neissel, J.R.</td>
<td>UCD</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>MDP 4/84</td>
<td>JOF 4/84</td>
<td>Revised following Indian Ocean Workshop 10/84</td>
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<tr>
<td>571</td>
<td>3/21/84 Determine the history of the formation of the African-American margin and adjacent oceanic lithosphere</td>
<td>Stein, C.A.</td>
<td>Northwestern University</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>IOP (P)</td>
<td>IOP (P)</td>
<td>JOF 4/84</td>
<td>Revised 10/84 following US Indian Ocean Workshop 10/84 See Prop.119/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>611</td>
<td>6/18/84 Conjugate passive rifted margins of Madagascar, East Africa and the Western Somaliland Basin</td>
<td>Coffin, M.P.</td>
<td>IUCD</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>IOP 7/84</td>
<td>TECF 7/84</td>
<td>JOF 4/84</td>
<td>Revised following US Indian Ocean Workshop 10/84 See Prop.112/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>625</td>
<td>6/18/84 The Devea Fracture Zone: reactive zone of weakness?</td>
<td>Coffin, M.P.</td>
<td>IUCD</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>IOP (P)</td>
<td>IOP (P)</td>
<td>JOF 11/84</td>
<td>Revised 10/84 following US Indian Ocean Workshop. Further revisions received 12/84 (future proposal)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>651</td>
<td>7/5/84 Magnetic quiet zone: Australia's southern margin</td>
<td>Matter, J.C.</td>
<td>IUCD</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>TECF 10/84</td>
<td>LITP 10/84</td>
<td>JOF (P)</td>
<td>Referred 10/84 following US Indian Ocean Workshop</td>
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<tr>
<td>773</td>
<td>8/20/84 The Seychelles Bank and the Malabar Trough</td>
<td>Mart, T.</td>
<td>TMU</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>IOP 8/84</td>
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<tr>
<td>782</td>
<td>8/23/84 Indus Fan - a proposal for drilling</td>
<td>Rolls, V.</td>
<td>Superior Oil Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>IOP (P)</td>
<td>SDRP 9/84</td>
<td>9/84</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Prop.94/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>794</td>
<td>8/26/84 Tethyan stratigraphy and ancient oceanic crust</td>
<td>Coffin, M.P.</td>
<td>IUCD</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>LITP 9/84</td>
<td>SDRP 9/84</td>
<td>IOP 9/84</td>
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<tr>
<td>861</td>
<td>10/1/84 Red Sea drilling</td>
<td>Bonetti, J.</td>
<td>IUCD</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>IOP (P)</td>
<td>IOP (P)</td>
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<tr>
<td>873</td>
<td>10/1/84 Basalt drilling objectives in the Arabian Sea - Carabang Ridge</td>
<td>Natland, J.</td>
<td>SOH</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>SDRP 10/84</td>
<td>TECF 10/84</td>
<td>IOP (P)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date (89/B)</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Investigator(s)</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Proposal Type</td>
<td>Proposal Code(s)</td>
<td>Start Date (89/94)</td>
<td>End Date (89/94)</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Related Proposal(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/1/94</td>
<td>Mantle drilling at the G.M. Indian Ridge</td>
<td>Dick, H.J.B.</td>
<td>NOFS</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>LIThp &amp; TDFP</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>US Indian Ocean Workshop</td>
<td>Related to Proposal 111/B</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/1/94</td>
<td>S.E. Indian Ocean Ridge transect (metaseismic heterogeneity)</td>
<td>Duncan, R.</td>
<td>OSU</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LIThp &amp; TDFP</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>US Indian Ocean Workshop</td>
<td>Related to Proposal 111/B</td>
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<td>10/1/94</td>
<td>Nature of chemical disequilibrium in oceanic crust as a function of time (S.E. Indian Ocean)</td>
<td>Langmuir, C.</td>
<td>UCD</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>LIThp &amp; TDFP</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>US Indian Ocean Workshop</td>
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<td>10/1/94</td>
<td>Seismic observatory in the Crozet Basin</td>
<td>Brocher, T.M.</td>
<td>MNOI</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>ORG &amp; planned BO</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>US Indian Ocean Workshop</td>
<td>Related to Proposal 111/B</td>
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<td>10/1/94</td>
<td>History of accretion sediments associated with monsoonal upwelling, salinity stratification, and oxygen minima in the Western Arabian Sea</td>
<td>Prell, W.L.</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Little</td>
<td>TDFP &amp; TDFP</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>US Indian Ocean Workshop</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/1/94</td>
<td>History of the Asian monsoon (Bay of Bengal)</td>
<td>Cullen, J.L.</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TDFP &amp; TDFP</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>US Indian Ocean Workshop</td>
<td>Related to Proposal 111/B</td>
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<td>10/1/94</td>
<td>Surveying and drilling in the Bengal Fan (Distant Indus and Ganges Fans)</td>
<td>Klein, G.D.</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Some</td>
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<td>High resolution drilling transect in the Equatorial Indian Ocean (90°E/Chagos)</td>
<td>Peterson, L.C.</td>
<td>SONIA</td>
<td>Poor to Fair</td>
<td>TDFP &amp; TDFP</td>
<td>10/94</td>
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<td>US Indian Ocean Workshop</td>
<td>Related to Proposal 111/B</td>
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<td>10/1/94</td>
<td>Palaeo-oceanography and climate dynamics (Australia Basin)</td>
<td>Couliboeuf, W.</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
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<td>TDFP &amp; TDFP</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>US Indian Ocean Workshop</td>
<td>Related to Proposal 111/B</td>
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<td>10/1/94</td>
<td>Stratigraphic sections - S.E. Indian Ocean Ridge transect</td>
<td>Hayes, J.D.</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>TDFP &amp; TDFP</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>US Indian Ocean Workshop</td>
<td>Related to Proposal 111/B</td>
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<td>10/1/94</td>
<td>Somali Basin</td>
<td>Matthews, P.</td>
<td>TAME</td>
<td>TDFP</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>10/94</td>
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<td>Related to Proposal 111/B</td>
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<td>10/1/94</td>
<td>Arco-continent collision, Timor</td>
<td>Karg, D.R.</td>
<td>Cornell</td>
<td>TDFP</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>10/94</td>
<td>US Indian Ocean Workshop</td>
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<td>Title</td>
<td>Investigator(s)</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Site Survey Avail' Date</td>
<td>Future Need</td>
<td>Panel Reference</td>
<td>PCOM Reference</td>
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<td>54/C</td>
<td>1/20/84</td>
<td>Southern Ocean Drilling: a. Sub-Antarctic sites b. Weddell sites</td>
<td>Kennett, J.P.</td>
<td>URI</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
<td>Leg 114</td>
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<td>71/C</td>
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<td>Drilling on the Shaka Ridge</td>
<td>Scialla, J.G.</td>
<td>UT Austin</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
<td>Paperwork not available</td>
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<td>73/C</td>
<td>2/24/84</td>
<td>Drilling proposal on the Antarctic margin off the Adelie Coast</td>
<td>Mennemeyer, J.</td>
<td>IPF, France</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
<td>only site summary; forms received</td>
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<td>108/C</td>
<td>10/2/84</td>
<td>East Antarctic continental margin</td>
<td>Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)</td>
<td>URI</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
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<td>109/C</td>
<td>10/2/84</td>
<td>Marguerite - Heard Plateau</td>
<td>Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)</td>
<td>URI</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
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<td>110/C</td>
<td>10/2/84</td>
<td>Wilkesland-Adelie continental margin</td>
<td>Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)</td>
<td>URI</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
<td>Southern Ocean Panel Proposal</td>
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<td>111/C</td>
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<td>Southeast Indian Ocean Ridge (subantarctic)</td>
<td>Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)</td>
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<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
<td>GOP Proposal; link to Prop. 90/8 and 106/9</td>
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<td>10/2/84</td>
<td>Crozet Plateau</td>
<td>Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)</td>
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<td>10/84</td>
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<td>10/84</td>
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<td>112/C</td>
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<td>Lithosphere Tectonics</td>
<td>Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)</td>
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<td>10/84</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
<td>SOP Proposal, link to Prop. 89/8 and 91/9</td>
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<td>113/C</td>
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<td>Agulhas Plateau</td>
<td>Kennett, J. (on behalf of SOP)</td>
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<td>10/84</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
<td>SOP Proposal</td>
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<td>115/C</td>
<td>10/2/84</td>
<td>Agulhas Plateau: paleoceanography, nature of basement, and tectonics</td>
<td>Herb, H., Oberhansli, H.</td>
<td>Univ. Bern, Swit., ETH</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
<td>SOP Proposal</td>
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<td>116/C</td>
<td>10/10/84</td>
<td>Paleo-oceanography of the Indian Ocean (transect of 90% Ridge)</td>
<td>Oberhansli, H., Herb, H.</td>
<td>Univ. Bern, Swit., ETH</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
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<td>10/84</td>
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<td>117/C</td>
<td>10/22/84</td>
<td>Proposal for drilling in the northern Red Sea</td>
<td>Cochran, J.B.</td>
<td>LDD</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
<td>SOP Proposal rec'd 9/94; revised 10/84</td>
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<td>118/C</td>
<td>11/2/84</td>
<td>Middle-late Cenozoic stratigraphy, chronology, paleo-environmental history off West Africa; correlation with boroid sites</td>
<td>Kennett, J., Brown, P.N. Howell, C., et al</td>
<td>URI</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
<td>SOP (P)</td>
<td>10/84</td>
<td>Includes views of LDD Paleoclimates and Evolution Workshop</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>Title</td>
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<td>4/8</td>
<td>Undated Drilling in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>Watts, A.B.</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CDPAC LITMP</td>
<td>2/84</td>
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<td>8/8</td>
<td>Ridge crest subduction along the Southern Chile Trench</td>
<td>Conde, S.C.</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>Some</td>
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<td>TECF</td>
<td>7/84</td>
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<td>14/8</td>
<td>Pacific-Alaskan-Bering Sea (PAC-ABE) proposal</td>
<td>Scholl, D.</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
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<td>TECF</td>
<td>2/84</td>
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<td>17/8</td>
<td>Costa Rica drilling - a test of the duplex model</td>
<td>Shipley, T.</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
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<td>CDPAC LITMP</td>
<td>8/84</td>
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<td>22/8</td>
<td>Gulf of California drilling</td>
<td>Becker, K.</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>Some</td>
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<td>TECF</td>
<td>8/84</td>
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<td>27/8</td>
<td>Proposal for drilling oceanic crust at the axis of the East Pacific Rise</td>
<td>Francheteau, J.</td>
<td>France</td>
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<td>CDPAC LITMP</td>
<td>11/84</td>
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<td>31/8</td>
<td>Peru Margin drilling proposal</td>
<td>Kulm, L.</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
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<td>TECF</td>
<td>9/84</td>
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<th>Site Read</th>
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<td>25/D</td>
<td>1/10/84</td>
<td>Deep sea drilling proposal on the New Hebrides arc</td>
<td>CREST/SAN.</td>
<td>France</td>
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<td>TECF</td>
<td>French Blue Book</td>
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<td>26/D</td>
<td>1/10/84</td>
<td>Succinct proposals for deep sea drilling sites on the Tonga-Kermadec Arc</td>
<td>CREST/NZ.</td>
<td>France</td>
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<td>TECF</td>
<td>French Blue Book</td>
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<td>27/D</td>
<td>1/10/84</td>
<td>Proposal for drilling in the Sulu Sea Marginal Basin and Sulu-Hong Kong Trough</td>
<td>Seznec, J.</td>
<td>France</td>
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<td>French Blue Book</td>
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<td>28/D</td>
<td>1/10/84</td>
<td>Tectonic evolution of the South China Sea marginal basin drilling proposal</td>
<td>Labourdette, J.</td>
<td>France</td>
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<td>TECF</td>
<td>French Blue Book</td>
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<td>29/D</td>
<td>1/10/84</td>
<td>Drilling across Ryukyu Island Arc and Okinawa Bankarc basin</td>
<td>Labourdette, J.</td>
<td>France</td>
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<td>French Blue Book</td>
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<td>42/D</td>
<td>3/2/84</td>
<td>Preliminary deep sea drilling proposal in Sunda Straits area</td>
<td>Fitch, P.</td>
<td>Australia</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>TECF</td>
<td>French Blue Book</td>
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<td>43/D</td>
<td>3/2/84</td>
<td>Outline of suggested ocean drilling project in the S.W. Pacific</td>
<td>Falvey, D.A.</td>
<td>Australia</td>
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<td>TECF</td>
<td>French Blue Book</td>
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<td>45/D</td>
<td>3/3/84</td>
<td>Proposal for scientific ocean drilling along the Manila Trench subduction zone, South China Sea</td>
<td>Lewis, S.D.</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TECF</td>
<td>French Blue Book</td>
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</table>
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 updated 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.
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

I. 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)

**Proposed Site:**

**General Objectives:**

**General Area:**

**Position:**

**Alternate Site:**

**Thematic Panel interest:**

**Regional Panel interest:**

**Specific Objectives:**

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**Background Information:**

**Regional Data:**

Seismic profiles:

Other data:

**Site Survey Data – Conducted by:**

Date:

Main results:

---

**Operational Considerations**

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<th>Sed. Thickness: (m)</th>
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<td>Double HPC _____</td>
<td>Rotary Drill _____</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single Bit _____</td>
<td>Reentry _____</td>
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</table>

Nature of sediments/rock anticipated:

Weather conditions/window:

Territorial jurisdiction:

Other:

---

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

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**Proponent:**

**Date submitted to JOIDES Office:**
DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT

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-Doherty Geological Observatory.

A major work effort towards updating these data bases for visual core descriptions, microslides, 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 paleomagnetics 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, Ageprof, 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 Ageprof) 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...
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 92039
(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 92039

REVISED MICROFICHE/MICROFILM PRICES*

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<th>Per Volume</th>
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* reflects recent revisions in postal rates.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE AND INSURANCE

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Table DSDP-1.
DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT - DATA BASE STATUS
Physical Properties, Quantitative and Analytical Core Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA FILE</th>
<th>LEGS</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon-carbonate (shore lab)</td>
<td>1-79</td>
<td>No data for Legs 46, 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonate-BOMB (ship)</td>
<td>68, 70-73, 78-80, 84,</td>
<td>No data for Leg 16. Legs 64 &amp; 65 not yet available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85, 89, 90, 94</td>
<td>No data collected on Leg 46. Legs 45, 88, 91-92 GRAPE to be completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain-size (sand-silt-clay) (shore lab)</td>
<td>1-76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.R.A.P.E. (gamma ray attenuation porosity evaluator) (shipboard</td>
<td>1-87, 89-90, 93-96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>measurements, processed and edited onshore)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42A, 43, 45-46, 49, 51-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55, 58-65, 68-70</td>
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<tr>
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<td>39, 41-42A, 43, 45-56, 49,</td>
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<td>51-55, 58-65, 68-70</td>
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<td>34, 37-38, 41-43, 45-46, 49,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51-55, 58-66, 70.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sonic Velocity (shipboard, Hamilton Frame)</td>
<td>3-95</td>
<td>Leg 71 not completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Content (shipboard lab)</td>
<td>1-88</td>
<td>No data for Leg 41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-core Spinner Magnetometer Sediment Paleomagnetics</td>
<td>68, 70-72, 75</td>
<td>From hydraulic piston cores. This is a CLOSED data base due to rust contamination of cores and sediment disturbance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DATA FILE</td>
<td>LEGS</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discrete Sample Magnetics, sediment</td>
<td>71-73, 75</td>
<td>From hydraulic piston cores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternating Field Demagnetization</td>
<td>72, 73, 79</td>
<td>From hydraulic piston cores.</td>
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Lithological and Stratigraphic Core Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>LEGS</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Paleontology (onshore labs)</td>
<td>1-71</td>
<td>From Initial Reports. Includes 10,000 species from 24 bug groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| SCREEN                            | 1-66   | Output from JOIDESSCREEN. Computer-generated lithological classification includes basic compos-
<p>| Smear Slide Descriptions          | 1-95   | Shipboard observations. (There are no smear slides for Legs 83 &amp; 88)   |
| Thin Sections                     | 49 only| Legs 37, 45, 46, 51-55, 57-64 keypunched.                             |
| Visual Core Descriptions          | 1-85   | Shipboard observations.                                               |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA FILE</th>
<th>LEGS</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bathymetry</td>
<td>7-9, 13-56, 61-96</td>
<td>Seismic data available only in hardcopy or microfilm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7-9, 12-96</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merged format files (MDG77)</td>
<td>1-80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIAL REFERENCE FILES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitesummary</td>
<td>1-96</td>
<td>Hole oriented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSDP/Guide</td>
<td>1-34</td>
<td>Core oriented. Microfiche or tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ageprofile</td>
<td>1-96</td>
<td>Hole, core, section. From biostratigraphy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coredepth</td>
<td>1-96</td>
<td>Hole-core. Primary reference tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS TO RESEARCH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Datawindow</td>
<td></td>
<td>Search &amp; retrieval program, data base maintenance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudpak</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plotting program, handles multiple parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td></td>
<td>Topographic maps with DSDP sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAS1/Inquiry</td>
<td></td>
<td>DSDP affiliated scientists &amp; institutions searchable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyword Index-Search</td>
<td></td>
<td>Constructed from bibliography &amp; sample request files. Searchable keywords &amp; site numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Records</td>
<td></td>
<td>Point data inventory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Data</td>
<td></td>
<td>Series of informal specific memoranda containing detailed descriptions of procedures and capabilities of the IHG.</td>
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</table>
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 shore-based 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. Shore-based 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-chief. 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 Seal 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.
# ODP Sample Request Inventory

**Name**

**Date of Request**

**Number of Samples Requested**

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<th>LEG</th>
<th>SITE</th>
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<th>SECTION</th>
<th>PIECE NO.</th>
<th>INTERVAL</th>
<th>VOLUME</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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* 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.

(excerpts)
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 DSDP or ODP samples: 

6. 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 ever before received samples from DSDP 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 pages) progress report. If the work has ended, please return the materials.

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 receipt (12) months following the termination of the relevant leg unless it is approved and authorized 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 77843-3449, U.S.A. These reprints will be distributed to the repository, 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 77843-3449, U.S.A. Please consult recent issues of the JOIDES Journal or call 409-845-3873 for information on acceptable data formats. Investigations should be aware that they may have other data obligations under NSF’s Ocean Sciences 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 repository are to be returned to the Curator. Paleontological materials may be returned either to the Curator or 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.

________________________________________
Curator
Ocean Drilling Program
P.O. Drawer C8
College Station, Texas 77841

________________________________________
Signatures of Investigators
Date:__________
REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

The Planning Committee is now starting to plan for a phase of drilling in and proximal to the Indian Ocean, to follow the Weddell Sea leg (Leg 114). This will be on the basis of approximately 1 1/2 years drilling in that region prior to operations in the active island arc regions of the Western Pacific.

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.
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(as at 15 January 1985)

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

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## ALPHABETIC TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

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PUBLICATION HISTORY

Volume I - 1975
Edition 1975/1 - May
Edition 1975/2 - August
Edition 1975/3 - November

Volume II - 1976
No. 4 - March
No. 5 - April
No. 6 - September
Special Issue: Manual on Pollution Prevention and Safety

Volume III - 1977
No. 1 - January
No. 2 - September
No. 3 - October
Special Issue: Initial Site Prospectus, Supplement Number One (Distributed April 1978)

Volume IV - 1978
No. 1 - February
No. 2 - June
No. 3 - October

Volume V - 1979
No. 1 - February
No. 2 - June
No. 3 - October

Volume VI - 1980
No. 1 - February
No. 2 - June
No. 3 - October
Special Issue: Initial Site Prospectus, Supplement Number Two (Distributed June 1980)

Volume VII - 1981
No. 1 - February
No. 2 - June
No. 3 - October

Volume VIII - 1982
No. 1 - February
No. 2 - June
No. 3 - October

Volume IX - 1983
No. 1 - February
No. 2 - June
No. 3 - October

Volume X - 1984
No. 1 - February
No. 2 - June
No. 3 - October