

JOIDES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
October 3-4, 1989
Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

MINUTES

Executive Committee:

C. Helsley, Chairman - Hawaii Institute of Geophysics
B. Biju-Duval - IFREMER (France)
J. Briden - NERC (United Kingdom)
D. Caldwell - Oregon State University
R. Duce - University of Rhode Island
H. Dürbaum - BGR (Federal Republic of Germany)
D. Falvey - BMR (Australia-Canada Consortium)
E. Frieman - Scripps Institution of Oceanography
R. Gagosian (for C.E. Dorman) - Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
D. Kent-Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory
K. Kobayashi - ORI (Japan)
B. Lewis (for G.R. Heath) - University of Washington
A. Maxwell - University of Texas Institute of Geophysics
W. Merrell, Jr. - Texas A&M University
B. Rosendahl - University of Miami
L. Westgaard - NAVF (ESF Consortium for Ocean Drilling)

Liaisons:

Roger Anderson (Wireline Services Liaison)
D. James Baker (JOI Liaison)
Donald Heinrichs (NSF Liaison)
Ralph Moberly (PCOM Liaison)
Philip Rabinowitz (Science Operator Liaison)

Guests/Observers:

M. Fratta - European Science Foundation (Italy)
A.T. Huntingdon - NERC (United Kingdom)
D. Maronde - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (FRG)
B. Munsch - Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)
Thomas Pyle - Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc. (U.S.A.)
J. Stel - ESF Consortium for Ocean Drilling (The Netherlands)

JOIDES Office

P. Cooper - Science Coordinator
L. d'Ozouville - Executive Assistant and Non-US Liaison
K. Kikuta - Executive Assistant

Approved by EXCOM 21 June 1990.

Tuesday, 3 October 1989

475 INITIAL BUSINESS

C. Helsley called the meeting to order and welcomed all participants. Introductions were then made by all participants. J. Stel welcomed everyone to The Netherlands and explained the logistics for the meeting; he thanked Sandra Thiemann for making all arrangements.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

C. Helsley explained that the meeting agenda is divided into three parts: Long-Range Planning for the Future, Near-Term Planning, and Present Status of ODP. The topic "data dissemination" was added to Section 482, Other business.

EXCOM Motion

EXCOM adopts the agenda for the 3-4 October 1989 Executive Committee Meeting. (Motion Dürbaum, second Maxwell)

Vote: for 16; against 0; abstain 0

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

C. Helsley noted that all corrections to the minutes received through 13 September had been incorporated into the minutes as they stand in the agenda book; the final minutes will include all other corrections/additions that arrived late.

EXCOM Motion

EXCOM approves the minutes for the 31 May-1 June 1989 Joint ODP Council and Executive Committee Meeting. (Motion Frieman, second Maxwell)

Vote: for 16; against 0; abstain 0

476 LONG-TERM SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR ODP

RENEWAL TIMETABLE

D. Heinrichs explained the time frame for ODP Long-Range Planning. There are no requirements for changing the long-term program as presented at the 31 May-1 June 1989 Meeting; the only correction is that the NSB Program Presentation scheduled for October 89 has been postponed and will be rescheduled to a later, unspecified date. NSF is proceeding with discussions with international partners on the framework for structuring the program.

Discussion

In response to questioning by D. Falvey, D. Heinrichs said that representatives of the international partners would be contacted personally to work out what kind(s) of discussions are preferred-whether science, policy, formal presentations, etc. At the last meeting with Australia, it was thought that probably mid-1990 was optimal for formal talks since renewal of MOU's occurs during and after 1993.

C. Helsley questioned whether the postponement of the presentation to NSB was an indication that the NSB are not concerned about it. D. Heinrichs added the clarification that NSB has had some turnover and wanted extra time for updating new personnel. NSB wants to shorten its meeting schedule to 8 out of 12 months, hence the agendas for these

meetings are very full. Formal review is in 1992, so the presentation should take place before the next EXCOM meeting. J. Baker noted that the NSB presentation was prepared.

Post-meeting note: The NSB presentation was scheduled for March, 1990.

LONG-RANGE SCIENTIFIC PLANNING

Scientific Input to JOIDES

R. Moberly discussed the status of scientific recommendations to JOIDES. The Ocean Drilling Program is driven by proposals received from groups or individuals from the international science community. The list of proposals for ODP drilling received by the JOIDES Office is given in the Agenda Book. To be evaluated by thematic panels, a proposal must address a scientific theme published in the panel white papers, which, in turn, are based on COSOD I or II. In 1988, proposals received were dominantly from the Pacific; that trend continued through to the May PCOM meeting. The proposals addressed all of the various broad themes, but not necessarily all the smaller subdivisions. During the past four months, including up to the Friday before this meeting, the JOIDES Office had received many proposals focusing on the Atlantic and Atlantic margins, mostly of interest to OHP, but also of interest to SGPP, TECP and LITHP. All of these proposals will have been reviewed by next April in time for formulating the 4-year general track of the ship. There remain some large areas where there are few or no proposals - primarily the Arctic, Indian Ocean, and Central and Southern Pacific regions.

R. Moberly also reported on the amount of COSOD I work completed (Appendix 1). Because many of these themes are repeated in COSOD II, the next 2 years will have to include some COSOD I as well as COSOD II themes. The stress of this presentation was on COSOD I themes that have gone unresolved to date; a number of these were LITHP themes that have been worked into scheduled or candidate programs.

LITHP placed a special ad in EOS, Transactions of the American Geophysical Union, calling for proposals to address neglected themes, and TECP will probably do the same. ODP is in good shape as indicated by reviews and panel white paper enthusiasm, and in fairly good shape judging from proposals that have been submitted lately.

Discussion

In response to questioning by R. Duce, R. Moberly explained how PCOM ranks objectives. Because of some problems, primarily with Geochemical Reference Sites and Ontong Java Plateau, in future, the thematic panels must be as specific as possible in their recommendations for drilling programs. Programs must be ranked 1, 2, 3,...., and not regionally. PCOM will look at an ordering of programs; a program must have a theme published in a white paper or COSOD document, there must be proposals to do the work, and there must be some reasonable chance of success (engineering available; no undue safety problems; no clearance problems). A program is not necessarily equivalent to a leg. Prioritizing is first in terms of science, followed by combined prioritizing in terms of safety, engineering, etc. Some programs will not be attempted soon (within the next two years) because of engineering and safety considerations.

H. Dürbaum commented that although there cannot be a complete separation between COSOD I and II themes, there is some danger in repeatedly proposing the same themes. C. Helsley wished to know if PCOM felt that ODP has been able to address the themes uniformly. R. Moberly responded that some overlap is unavoidable and even necessary. But, he cautioned that many of the objectives attained so far are COSOD II themes, and

therefore were not specifically mentioned in this presentation (Appendix 1). R. Moberly reminded EXCOM that the program is, above all, proposal-driven; there might be great interest on the part of the science community in undertaking a particular thematic program, but if there are no proposals, or the program is technologically infeasible, then the theme may remain unaddressed. J. Briden then stated that based on the information presented (Agenda, Appendix 1), achievement is patchy. The list of nonachievements is long and that of high achievements is short; therefore, one might presume the program is not successful. He added that this apparent lack of success exists primarily because scientists are never satisfied. C. Helsley pointed out that there has been fairly good balance among the themes; all have had some aspects addressed.

R. Gagosian asked if there were another group within ODP with a leadership role, i.e. actively pursuing the acquisition and development of new technology and soliciting proposals. R. Moberly explained that in the early history of DSDP, panels did most of the proposal writing. In the IPOD phase, it was decided that panels should only judge what outsiders were proposing, and no proposals were to originate from within the panel structure. As of last September PCOM has decided to let thematic panels propose drilling for high-priority themes that have had no proposals to see if that helps the program to address neglected themes. In this respect ODP attempts to have only one voice; PCOM gets status lists from ODP and recommends action on certain developments. J. Baker added that PCOM actively attempts to identify the engineering and logging requirements and to provide guidance to the Borehole Group and TAMU.

Long-Range Planning Document

T. Pyle summarized editorial and some substantive revisions to the LRP suggested by B. Biju-Duval and D. Falvey. B. Biju-Duval suggested an alternate wording for the second drilling platform to JOI (Appendix 1). Unless JOI hears from EXCOM, the plan will be submitted as is. Input has been solicited from PCOM regarding scientific achievements, industry impact and educational impact. JOI drafted a brochure (Handout 1) about the ODP intended to edify personnel who might not read the LRP document in its entirety, but who will have to review the program. All comments should reach the JOI office by 16 October enabling end-of-year publication. The prologue provided for LRP was too long, so JOI drafted an Executive Summary (Handout 2); comments on the Executive Summary should be in to JOI by 16 October, 1989. The brochure and Executive Summary will accompany copies of the LRP. Lastly, NSF has asked for a 10-year budget and JOI is working on the format for that.

Discussion

Several committee members suggested the elimination of much detail while others suggested changes in wording. B. Biju-Duval said that he was uncomfortable with the presentation of international membership in JOIDES; also, he believes that the document exaggerates the importance of advances in technology to oil and mining industries. His suggestion is to balance the words in terms of what is acceptable to everyone. D. Kent objected to Point 4, in that there is only a vague reference to support for this hypothesis. C. Helsley emphasized that Tom asked for input; EXCOM members should fix whatever they feel needs fixing and send it to Tom for inclusion. All changes must be received by Tom before 16 October and Tom will interact with J. Briden, D. Kent and B. Biju-Duval.

EXCOM Consensus

T. Pyle will accept comments about the Executive Summary of the Long Range Plan, and work them into a consensus statement.

Need for Future COSODs

D. Heinrichs stated that the next COSOD will be scheduled for 1993, not 1992, and that since MOUs and renewal is aimed at 1994, COSOD III should be different from previous COSODs and focus how you actually accomplish objectives.

When the ODP program is extended, the program should look forward to a 10-year renewal period, which will "wear out" the *JOIDES Resolution*. At that point there will be a need for an entirely new program.

Discussion

The lively discussion on this topic centered on the concept that an international scientific meeting or meetings should have a different focus. The general feeling was that COSOD III should definitely not be a listing of new objectives; more than enough of these already exist. While the timing of such an event was clear to EXCOM - perhaps as early as Fall 1991, but no later than Fall 1992 - the content was the subject of some debate. One view favored a presentation of past achievements combined with evidence of potential achievement; such a presentation would be very important for funding efforts, i.e. primarily "marketing" ODP as an international global science program to international partner countries. A second view favored a very realistic review of achievements (successes plus failures) and suggestions for changes to the program, based on this review. A third view favored a science meeting as a celebration of the achievements of 25 years of drilling, a purely scientific review. Some negative views were that since scientific objectives do not change rapidly, there is no need for COSOD III to focus on change. Further, D. Heinrichs pointed out that scientific review of the program is the job of JOIDES; an open scientific review at this stage has an air of finality about it that the program does not welcome. D. Kent spoke in favor of a forward-looking approach; a purely retrospective approach probably has little appeal in terms of selling the program. R. Moberly remarked that he was impressed that 3 of 4 who spoke in favor of such a meeting are member countries, and that PCOM will consider this carefully and not dismiss it as too much like COSOD II. The options of a meeting or series of meetings as a marketing vehicle was then discussed in terms of format. Suggestions for the meeting format included a self-contained symposium with publication, possibly part of IUGG (Vienna, 1991) or some other large meeting. J. Briden suggested that the meetings must be open; however, a free-standing meeting is difficult to organize, and the alternative, a sub-session at IUGG or AGU, may not have the desired impact.

A subcommittee (J. Baker, J. Briden and D. Falvey) considered all possible options and suggested that there be not one large scientific meeting, but several smaller meetings tailored to the needs of each country. Several speakers would appear at each meeting to talk about scientific results, new technology, the effects of exploration, ODP as one of many global programs, ODP with respect to global change and paleoclimate. COSOD III is to focus on how to accomplish objectives, and these preceding meetings are in addition to that. They should be arranged through JOI with EXCOM and PCOM input. JOIDES will be a "sponsor." EXCOM and PCOM will identify speakers and countries should decide on the format; JOI will assist in preparation of the talks, graphics, etc.

C. Helsley stressed that the issue is making sure the community is aware of the ODP. If EXCOM is to encourage these meetings and sponsor them, then a "clearing house" is necessary. D. Falvey concurred, stating that his perspective is that JOIDES would have a role in the meeting. There is a need to convince (and educate) the public and industry as to what ODP is. He favors a "JOIDES-sponsored Seminar Series" with logistical support from JOIDES.

JOI will pursue this further and draw on help from the JOIDES office; member countries should decide on a format to fit their intent.

477 NEAR-TERM PLANNING

ACTION FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

Advisory Structure

R. Moberly (PCOM) presented PCOM's proposal regarding EXCOM's request that there be an insertion of general membership statements into the Terms of Reference of panels without such statements.

Discussion

There was some concern regarding who has priority in appointing panelists from member countries, PCOM or the appointing country. C. Helsley addressed this by explaining that each non-US member can appoint one panel member and PCOM appoints the remainder; this means the member country has jurisdiction over its representation.

EXCOM Motion

EXCOM approved the following change in wording of the Terms of Reference for Service Panels:

7.1 General Purpose [of Service Panels] is modified by having its last sentence [PCOM appoints the chairmen...] transferred from that section to be the first sentence in a new Section 7.1.1 New language is added, so the section reads:

7.1.1 Membership. PCOM appoints the chairman and panelists and keeps membership, including representation from the non-US JOIDES member institutions, under review. The chairman serves at the pleasure of PCOM, and members serve at the pleasure of PCOM or their non-US appointing member. Representation from all non-US members should be maintained. Panel membership, not to exceed 15, should be maintained as small as is allowed by the range of expertise necessary to meet mandate requirements. [Additions are shown underlined; transferred sentence is shown in plain text.]

•In order to provide some greater flexibility to request and receive ad hoc advice, PCOM asked, and EXCOM agreed, to have the PCOM mandate changed to allow the formation of working groups, by adding five words as follows:

3.2 Mandate. The Planning Committee is responsible for the mandates of the various panels, planning groups, and ad hoc working groups, and their membership. [Addition is shown underlined.] (Motion Merrell, second Caldwell)

Vote: for 16, against 0, abstain 0

Reviews

J. Baker (JOI) presented remaining issues raised by recent evaluation reports. There was a short discussion at the last EXCOM meeting regarding evaluation. If JOI followed terms, JOI should be preparing another PEC review. NSF granted a delay in the next PEC so nominations could be collected at this meeting. However, D. Heinrichs feels that the PEC review should be delayed once again, and nominations should start no sooner than June EXCOM meeting. Therefore JOI will be asking for nominees to start evaluation in Fall

1990, to report back in 1991. PEC is a review limited to subcontractors only, not to the overall structure. General questions are not addressed, but should be considered as we look to a new program in 1993-94. NSF and JOI should spend the next four months in consultation regarding a general review of the program. Exactly what kind of review is uncertain, but it is important to consider a broad evaluation.

Discussion

D. Heinrichs stated that part of this will be enacted in ODPC. C. Helsley emphasized that members should come to the next meeting with nominations for the next PEC.

NSF REPORT

D. Heinrichs presented the NSF Report on resource issues, budget status and membership. There only preliminary approval for the program budget: \$37,700,000 (of the requested \$38,000,000) reflects NSF's concerns for salary amounts (Appendix 2). T. Pyle remarked that JOI cannot meet its objectives with this amount; it was Pyle's understanding that the \$38,000,000 was to be approved after the salary issue was resolved. D. Heinrichs explained that the problem could be resolved and funding approved in near future. D. Heinrichs continued by stating that he does not anticipate problems with the Annexes, in general, but that the annex from France has not been received because of scheduling. Regarding the overall NSF budget, US Congress has failed to meet the time frame for the budget, and, until approval, NSF can spend at 3/4 level of 1989. Expect a firm budget by Oct/Nov. Expectations are not good for NSF, although President Bush approved increases in NSF funding, it is difficult to get money from Congress. If there is an impact on ODP, that impact would be in the US science component.

John Moore was in The Hague giving a policy talk. ODP was cited as an exemplary program of international cooperation. Dutch scientists have played an important role even before formally joining the program. Moore will later go to Paris to speak on an overlapping topic.

There has been no follow-up about the proposal of a Korea-PRC-Taiwan Consortium. USSR membership is proceeding slower than anticipated at the 31 May-1 June EXCOM because the administration is very slowly setting up its science advisory body and new people in the defense department are not yet up to speed on the issue. Discussions will focus on technology dispersal.

Discussion

R. Anderson wished to know a realistic earliest date for Soviet membership. D. Heinrichs replied that the Soviets have to develop the financial resources - Oct. 1990. R. Moberly requested an update when BCOM meets. H. Dürbaum asked if the USSR membership will increase the budget. When he asked 2 years ago, he was told that this would bring no new moneys. D. Heinrichs answered that Soviet membership will increase ODP's *ability* to increase the budget. The US 51% interest would be maintained

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Program Plan Review

T. Pyle (JOI) presented the Program Plan review. NSF has not approved the program and JOI is operating at a slightly reduced level. The two key issues under dispute are salaries and raises at Texas A&M and the TAMRF Fee (program offices make

the contracts people do this). Funding also should reflect a change in day rate, requiring an additional \$278,000.

EXCOM was reminded that the JOIDES Office rotates next October 1. Nominations for next non-US liaison must be in very soon, since the person selected will attend the April PCOM meeting.

Interaction with international global geoscience initiatives

NAD (Arctic), GSGP, RIDGE and Ocean Seismology briefed PCOM; invitations to establish liaison groups between PCOM and these global geoscience initiatives have been issued and JOI will brief PCOM in late Summer. Formal letters were sent out by JOI to representatives of these potential liaison groups (Appendix 3).

Discussion

H. Dürbaum supported the idea of coordinating efforts; but thought that seismologists should attend DMP meetings, sedimentologists SGPP meetings, etc. He emphasized that interaction should be at the panel level only, fearing that special interest groups with a direct line to PCOM could potentially override panel decisions. D. Falvey also expressed concerns that the proposal review process could be undermined and that introducing the mechanism of pressure groups from outside could undermine the way in which the external community views proposal evaluation within ODP. T. Pyle replied that representatives from other organizations prefer liaison at the PCOM level. C. Helsley explained that this liaison is the chair plus one other member, mutually appointed by PCOM and the organization. That means 2 representatives from each group at the summer PCOM meeting, increasing attendance by 6-10 people. Membership would be by appointment by PCOM; if this is important to PCOM, then travel should be covered by JOI; one solution is to reduce the number of meetings and have phone or written communications. R. Moberly remarked that the summer meeting is a time for catching up on loose ends and it would be an ideal time to include their participation. Further, JOIDES already has at least 1 person from these groups on panels already. T. Pyle explained that JOI's purpose is to establish a formal liaison with other global geoscience groups as a response to criticisms of the insular nature of the ODP program.

A. Maxwell said that if the liaison group overrides a panel or PCOM, there is the potential for a loss of structure. T. Pyle concurred and presented an alternative ODP structure (Appendix 4). B. Biju-Duval considered 2 levels of interactions as necessary: (1) A direct relationship between panel and liaison group scientists and (2) a more formal liaison necessary at the PCOM & EXCOM levels. R. Moberly explained that so far, only four groups are interested in themes that may require drilling; many other groups have no interest in drilling. C. Helsley stressed that this should be a year-by-year invitation; to get this started, EXCOM should concern itself with what to do between now and next June if one of these liaison groups wants to attend PCOM. These 4 groups are looking at an exploratory phase consisting of 1 or more formal interactions with PCOM. This is an experiment to see how ODP can involve itself with a larger part of the scientific community. J. Baker applauded the initiative taken by JOI. He also responded that the PCOM level was appropriate since the educational process of the liaison cross-cuts panel structure.

The discussion then turned to the appropriateness of a PCOM (or EXCOM) member serving as the liaison member, because it does give a special interest group an inside track to PCOM (over the panels). R. Moberly remarked that PCOM would prefer someone with experience in JOIDES organization, but he added that he agreed with Briden & Baker that a

PCOM member may be inappropriate. On the other hand, the safeguard is that co-chairs of these liaisons meet at summer when short and long-term planning is not under discussion.

EXCOM Motion

EXCOM approved the plan for the liaison groups with the proviso that current PCOM and EXCOM members shall not be members of liaison groups. (Motion Briden, second Falvey)

Vote: for 13; against 0; abstain 3

Discussion

C. Helsley suggested that EXCOM decide on action to take between now and next meeting, should T. Pyle receive a positive response to one of his four letters. J. Briden replied that the motion was raised knowing that 4 invitations had already been sent out, so JOI and PCOM should do the following:

EXCOM Concensus

JOI and PCOM will act to establish the liaison groups upon receipt of positive replies.

Preparation for Future Subcontracting Procedures

J. Baker discussed one of the issues of overall operating procedure with respect to subcontractors; informal consultations should take place over the next few months to reach a concensus on general issues of program management. D. Heinrichs commented that a letter goes out soon to ODPC broaching the same subject, but focusing on broader, more general issues.

NEAR-TERM SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVES

Legs in the Western Pacific, FY 90

R. Moberly reported on the recent PCOM decision on Geochemical Reference Sites: The effects of Geochemical Reference Sites, Ontong Java Plateau, and dry-dock has led to further revisions of the schedule at the Seattle PCOM meeting; these are summarized on pages 008-009 of the agenda book. On pages 092-093 are parts of the draft minutes of that discussion, in more detail than usual, for obvious reasons. Basically, there was additional discussion - those in favor of a motion inserting the Geophysical Reference Sites Leg considered it of high value to LITHP whereas others pointed out that the reason for the change was to move the ship eastward for future work in the E. Pacific. There was a tie vote (with 2 abstentions) and the motion failed. Another motion to replace the Old Pacific leg by the Geochemical references also failed. Moberly asked for comments.

D. Caldwell questioned why this issue was referred to EXCOM. R. Moberly replied that it was not being referred to EXCOM; there was some concern that EXCOM may want to discuss the matter. H. Dürbaum said that he was reminded by this voting that important decisions perhaps should require more than a simple majority for a substantive vote. R. Moberly stated that EXCOM requires 2/3; PCOM, unfortunately, only requires a simple majority.

R. Moberly continued his report: Last year the ship was operating in the regional mode in the Indian and Western Pacific oceans; FY90 will see the ship finish operations in the

Western Pacific, dry dock in Korea, then finish the remaining Pacific legs (CEPAC). The number of legs being planned extends past the end of the fiscal year because of logistical needs (staffing, clearances, etc.).

- Leg 129, Old Pacific: Even though there is no deep drilling planned for this leg, the variations in crustal geochemistry should give LITHP clear indications of whether or not the geochemical reference site concept is useful.
- Leg 130, Ontong Java Plateau: This leg is a combination of a transect of Neogene sediments and Cretaceous and Paleogene paleoceanography. Basement objectives were never met on previous DSDP legs. The contention (of continental geologists) that the basement of this plateau and others like it is continental may finally be resolved by 300 m of basement drilling.
- Leg 131, Nankai: Although there has been great interest in a follow-up leg, it is felt that this single leg can stand as is regardless of a second leg or whether the new tools are ready.
- Leg 132, Engineering II: Engineering results from this leg will be applicable to many drilling environments and should lead to improvement in recovery. There will be an opportunity to test the Diamond Coring System in the Bonins. All legs through 133 have gone through the safety panel without any problems.
- Leg 133, 134, and 135: Plans for N.E. Australia, Vanuatu and Lau are progressing.
- Timing and purpose of Engineering III: After Leg 135, there will be a long transit followed by an engineering leg aimed at preparing for lithospheric objectives in FY91.

Discussion

D. Kent asked if the co-chiefs on the engineering legs will be scientists or engineers; how is engineering success evaluated? R. Moberly replied that co-chiefs will consist of one scientist and one engineer. The understanding is that the main purpose is engineering and that it has precedence over scientific objectives. The scientist is there to see that the engineers are sited in an appropriate area. PCOM is hoping that the people selected as co-chiefs are truly interested in the objectives of the engineering leg, so that scientists can tell the engineers that objectives are acceptably met from the scientific standpoint.

Legs in the Eastern Pacific: FY 91

R. Moberly reported that each panel has stated its interest in one or two of the following programs. No one program has the support of all panels. Several have survey work that will be completed during 1990.

- Cascadia Accretion: Relate venting, shallow (plastic) deformation, and earthquakes (brittle deformation) to fluid regime. Oregon and Vancouver present different aspects of deformational processes.
- Chile Triple Junction: This is a one- or two-leg program.
- East Pacific Rise Bare-Rock Drilling: The DPG has decided on a "template" (hole pattern), but no decision has been made as to where it will be placed. Guide bases must be set ahead of time.
- Eastern Equatorial Pacific Neogene: Proposals have had additional survey work recently.

- Lower Crust at 504B: If the engineering leg is successful in clearing junk from the hole, then there is no need to drill a new hole at 504B. If the debris cannot be cleared from the hole and a new hole must be drilled, LITHP prefers to move to another site.
- Sedimented Spreading Center: LITHP & SGPP; DPG provided a 2-leg (not back-to-back) scenario for drilling in the Juan de Fuca area.

There are 9 potential legs and PCOM will have to choose among them, taking into account the local weather conditions and panel recommendations.

Discussion

K. Kobayashi wished to know what PCOM wants to include in the Nankai experiment in FY90. There is concern that 1 leg may not be able to include all experiments and the entire leg may consist of only standard drilling at 1-2 sites. R. Moberly agreed with him that 1 leg will be too short, but a follow-up leg depends on the success of the first leg and are there other places in the world where TECP and SGPP might do these studies. There is no interest in going to every accretionary prism, but certainly there are particular candidate regions.

Further, although PCOM can't guarantee that the ship will be back in that area at some time in the near future, there are about 7 programs in this general area that will not be drilled and will be in the thoughts of the panels when they give their priority lists to PCOM next April. PCOM then will decide what the ship will do in future. Nankai has two panels interested in it and stands a good chance of getting a second leg.

NEAR-TERM SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PLANNING

General Direction of the Vessel Four Years in Advance of April, 1990

R. Moberly reported that the Fall 1989 PCOM will prepare to choose programs for future drilling. Programs that haven't made it into the drilling schedule will be considered for beyond the next fiscal year. Seven Western Pacific programs were left over, including Geochemical Reference Sites. J. Austin pointed out left-over programs from the Atlantic region. Others (southern oceans and Indian Ocean) have not yet submitted lists of programs that should be taken under consideration. PCOM has active proposals from every ocean, although the Atlantic and Pacific are far more complete. In Moberly's opinion, from ads, letters sent to past proponents, and write-ups in the JOIDES Journal, the science community has had ample opportunity to put forth their opinion. PCOM now has a system agreeable to all as to how to rank programs next April. Proposals are coming in.

Proposed Programs with High Thematic Ranking, to Date

- CEPAC programs not in FY91 list
- Remainders from Atlantic, Southern, Indian and West Pacific oceans

Current Proposals (Current proposals are listed in the EXCOM agenda book.)

Other Planning Issues

•The Diamond Coring System (DCS) vs logging: Two points from the August PCOM meeting should be discussed by EXCOM: (1) The DCS will not be compatible with the existing logging program; and (2) a recent PCOM motion places the burden of ensuring compatibility on TAMU. EXCOM should be aware of this motion because it does have budgetary ramifications.

Discussion

R. Moberly stated that the rationale behind the DCS is improved recovery of basement. The reason for the PCOM motion was a desire to get away from passing the problem around to the various groups. Of the solutions to the incompatibility problem available, reaming is not reasonable since about 1/2 the holes will be lost; drilling a second hole takes time and may be unstable; making the DCS larger may not be reasonable because of hole instability. PCOM's standing rules regarding logging may have to be changed to accommodate use of the DCS. P. Rabinowitz reported that the DCS hasn't been deployed in a deep water environment. In shallow water it recovered continuous, high-quality core. The double heave compensator worked well, and that is very important. He felt that at this point the problem is one of hole stability, not funding; later, with newer technology, ODP can drill bigger holes. If it takes more time to drill for a larger drill string, then the total time for reaming may equal drilling time. R. Anderson stated that there are logging tools that will go in slim hole, but they are 1950's technology and cannot operate at high temperature. Costs of developing new tools run about \$1,000,000 apiece.

• Structure of the Planning Committee: PCOM prepared a resolution (see Agenda Book, p. 13) that bears on the discussion of the PEC's comments on the openness of the JOIDES advisory structure to the community. PCOM suggested that a number of persons should be polled regarding this issue.

Discussion

C. Helsley said the PCOM motion did not require EXCOM action; it is a JOI matter, rather than EXCOM. Although this is a US-member issue, there is sensitivity to it by non-US members and it should be discussed. B. Rosendahl asked if there is a long-term 1-for-1 replacement policy. J. Baker replied that this has been discussed and he was asked to propose a schedule. D. Heinrichs remarked that some institutions may take offense at the wording of the statement regarding "primary repositories, etc."

478 PRESENT OPERATIONAL STATUS OF ODP

SCIENCE OPERATOR REPORT (ODP-TAMU)

Principal Drilling Results in the Western Pacific

P. Rabinowitz discussed principal drilling results in the western Pacific. Drilling results in the Western Pacific for Legs 126-128 were very good. Drilling at Site 793 on Leg 126 resulted in the deepest basement penetration to date (>1700 m); 19 holes at 7 sites with a total of 86% of allocated ship time onsite, 7% in transit and 7% in port. Following a review of Leg 127 staff and objectives, Site 794 was described as a prime hole (designated for seismograph deployment); 1600 m of rock recovered. Basement was interlayered sediments and basalts. Ten holes were drilled at 4 sites for a total of 78% of allocated ship time onsite, 15% in transit and 7% in port.

Leg 128 was still at sea at the time of the meeting. One of the objectives of Leg 128 was deployment of a downhole seismometer at Site 794. On Leg 127, the drill pipe was unscrewed after it became stuck in the hole; during an attempt to reattach on Leg 128, the drill pipe cracked. Drillers washed down to basement in a new hole, cased, and successfully concluded seismic experiments. The seismometer is still in the hole and will be operative for a year; recording package rests on the seafloor and can be retrieved and serviced periodically.

Status of engineering developments

Regarding the recent loss of several bottom hole assemblies (BHAs): Pipe is breaking off at the bottom. ODP uses old, but regularly inspected, drillpipe; the inspection process may be the problem. One solution may be to use new drillpipe-5 years may be the age limit for reliable drillpipe. New pipe is better than old, but 50% more expensive

The DCS is the primary development now; we anticipate testing on land in January 1990 and it should be ready to go aboard for Leg 132. We are very optimistic about DCS development; in years to come even the logging problem may be resolved.

Status of publications

- Legs 103-105 Scientific Results have been published (See Appendix 5).
- Legs 120-121 Initial Results are published; Legs 122-125 in the mill.

Other problems and progress

- Co-Chief Scientists have been chosen through Leg 135
- Staffing is complete through Leg 131.
- Staffing for Legs 133-135 is underway.
- No clearance problems are anticipated for any of the legs.

WIRELINE LOGGING SERVICES REPORT (ODP-LDGO)

R. Anderson presented the Wireline Logging Services Report on present status (Handout #3). Logging schools in the UK and FRG attracted roughly 50% industry people, 50% academic.

- The measurement suite is as complete as possible for the time being; no new tools have been developed since the industry is depressed.
- Examples of climate vs. borehole data, age vs. depth, and "tuning" logs to enhance Milankovic peaks were shown, together with a review of logging data from recent Western Pacific legs.
- ODP needs a much better side-entry sub to overcome bridging problems; this has been contracted by TAMU and is due next March.
- Insurance problems: ODP hasn't lost a logging tool in a year perhaps because of a very conservative logging program. Also, the newer tools are "smart," i.e. sensors close the tools to ensure recovery. Loggers may begin centering the sonic tools once again because the data quality lately has been poor; the mechanical padding endangers the tool, but gets better data. The borehole group is hoping to lower insurance costs by 20-30% (SOE is used for insurance).
- Experimentation with continual calibration of tools continues; primarily depth-shifting of log data with respect to core.
- The wireline packer scheduled for use at Nankai will be ready to field test this month and may be ready for deployment at Nankai.
- U.W. magnetometer will not be developed further.

Discussion

J. Briden asked whether FMS processing could be done on board. R. Anderson answered that his intent is to put on board the ship all Schlumberger software to produce "white paper plots" of FMS data. Twelve months from now the borehole group is hoping to have Mac II stations that can scroll FMS and BHTV data.

H. Dürbaum wanted to know what was the problem with the magnetometer. R. Anderson explained that the U.W. magnetometer combines a magnetometer and susceptibility coil, but the coil was too insensitive. A new coil was tried but didn't work, and the tool has flooded since then. The German tool is probably better; Schlumberger will provide that service in future.

Wednesday, 4 October 1989

479 MEMBER COUNTRY REPORTS

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

H. Dürbaum presented the ODP report for the FRG.

- To get the basis for broad, continuous support in FRG for marine science work, a paper listing the achievements and major future tasks for marine scientific research has been published by the Ministry of Research and Technology.
- A special paper is in preparation outlining achievements and reasons for further participation for FRG in ODP; it is designed for program managers as well as the informed layman. It also highlights achievements of German scientists in this area, and, again, is aimed primarily at getting support.
- An ODP colloquium is to be held 10-12 January 1990 in Bremen; the informed press are invited to hear scientists report on participation in ODP legs and on shore-based work.
- Asking for proposals in the Atlantic has had favorable results.
- Several panel meetings have been held in FRG, the LITHP and DMP; there has been much exchange between DMP, SGPP and KTB; and SSP and OHP meetings are scheduled for October.
- KTB is conducting a large 3-D seismic experiment over a 20x20-km region with a deep central hole and 3-D expanded spread shooting to identify reflectors in the crystalline continental crust. Included are anisotropy studies and VSP; foreign guests have been invited to evaluate the data. Processing will take place next year.
- FRG is looking forward to a visit by EXCOM.
- Vacant staff positions and supply information should reach FRG as soon as possible; the number of foreign scientists working at TAMU has decreased because of lack of prior knowledge of vacancies. Earlier arrival of information would enable FRG to supply personnel in a timely fashion.

UNITED KINGDOM

J. Briden reported that the UK is conducting a review of ODP and it will be through NERC in the next few weeks; this is related to support of participation in ODP, representing <20% of the subscription. UK participation in ODP is more secure than in the past; it was helpful that in the C/S office a review of participation in international science (CERN and ESA) reported very favorably on ODP's science, efficiency, international nature. But, he cautioned, kind words don't cost money.

In regard to council membership: Bowman (Secretary, NERC) has left and Briden will continue as ODPC *pro tem*. H. Jenkyns (PCOM) produces a newsletter that gets good circulation to most of the earth-science community in the UK.

The biggest marine science event this summer in the UK was related to the *Charles Darwin's* return to the UK from a 3.5 year circumnavigation. A Sept. 15 seminar to which press and select individuals were invited got some good publicity. The seminar also attracted some international participants.

FRANCE

B. Biju-Duval presented the report for France. Sea activity related to ODP consists of 2 MCS surveys (Old Pacific and Flexure) and a France-Japan cooperative effort at Nankai involving long term observatories. Two sets of campaigns related to ODP will occur in the next year: (1) MCS in the Equatorial Atlantic and off Galicia; and (2) 2 re-entry projects for experiments in IPOD holes, the Fare expedition and the SISMOBS I & II seismic network experiment. The several new projects in the Atlantic are multi-national; the French science community is looking forward to more international cooperation; e.g. US-France Mid-Atlantic Ridge project and an international Caribbean workshop.

Final budget figures are not available, but will be soon. The level of science support to ODP is still uncertain, but a decision has been taken last week, and will be forthcoming.

IFREMER has asked France to look at European interest in the NEREIS project. At Strassbourg and at other meetings, the ESF and commission in Brussels will sponsor a workshop to examine the organization and needs of such a project. Domestically, the project received a positive signal from the committee for financing large equipment purchases, but the project should be considered with respect to the future of ODP.

The French ODP office is also aware of the need for timely announcements of vacancies, so they can be filled.

CANADA-AUSTRALIA CONSORTIUM

D. Falvey presented the ODP report for the Consortium. The structure of ODP funding in Australia is as follows: Funding comes from ARC, BMR, the Australian Vice-Chancellor's Commission (Aust. Universities) and the Antarctic Division of the Department of Sport, Art, Environment, Tourism and Territories. Representatives from those bodies form the Australian ODPC. That council appointed a national science committee responsible for the conduct and operation of Australian participation. The ODP Secretariat is at Tasmania (Tony Crawford). The Australian Science Committee provides members of panels.

BMR recently sent three proposals to the JOIDES Office and others are in preparation. An ODP workshop in Feb. 4-9, 1990 in Hobart explored the future direction of the Australia-Canada Consortium. Several Canadian guest speakers attended. The Australia ODP newsletter will come out 4 times per year as an inclusion in the Geological Society of Australia publication.

EUROPEAN SCIENCE FOUNDATION CONSORTIUM

L. Westgaard presented the ODP report for the Consortium. A mid-term review of ECOD programs was issued July 17, based on documentation by chairs of science and management committees of ECOD (Spearman). The review was quite positive concerning

ODP structure and the rapid assimilation of ESF into that structure. The level of science participation by ESF personnel is in line with expectations. The panel found that ECOD is at a disadvantage with respect to proposals and site surveys; closer coordination of ESF countries is necessary. ESF personnel should have more opportunities to participate at TAMU, shipboard, JOIDES office, etc.

ESF recognizes the need for thematic emphasis.

Finally, there have been some changes in structure since the last meeting:

- ESCO moved to Milan (M. Cita-Sironi)
- ESCO meets in Basel next week to plan Palermo workshop next spring.
- Frick is member at large to ODPC.
- Ottoisson is new chairman of EMCO

JAPAN

K. Kobayashi presented the ODP report for Japan and expressed the appreciation of Japanese geoscientists for the beautiful results of the *JOIDES Resolution* Legs 127 & 128 in the Sea of Japan. There were three major objectives:

- (1) *Clarification of tectonic setting of the Japan Basin and Yamato Basin by revealing their basement ages and mode of post-spreading volcanic activity, as well as changes in sedimentary environment.* Age constraints shown by the holes will be compared with paleomagnetic results obtained on land at Honshu, Japan, which indicated the island was bent very rapidly about 15 Ma. Further shore-based investigations are planned, particularly on microfossils and sedimentary and petrological properties of cores.
- (2) *Reconstruction of climatic and paleoenvironmental changes from Quaternary to Miocene.* It was well reflected in the logging data. Again, a lot of shore-based work will be necessary with micropaleontology, sedimentology, tephrochronology and other fields. A number of Japanese scientists are eager to participate in the study.
- (3) *Deployment of a downhole seismometer and fan-shooting around Site 796 were successfully completed.* A Japanese research vessel, *Tansei Maru*, took part in this experiment. The first seismic data received on real-time basis by the *JOIDES Resolution* seem to be very good quality and hopefully will provide much important information on the crustal structure near the site. Seismic data will be recovered by Japanese vessels next year. They will also provide an interesting record of microseismicity in this area, close to the epicenter of a destructive earthquake a few years ago.

A Japanese 2000-m submersible, *Shinkai 2000*, made a series of dives at Okushiri Ridge this summer. Although its dives were shallower than 2000 m, it found and collected samples from an enormous outcrop of basalts, which seem to be a continuation of the basement that *JOIDES Resolution* attempted to penetrate. These results will yield a good link with ODP results.

The downhole temperature measurement instrument for long-term monitoring of borehole temperatures at Nankai was completed and tested on a cruise of the new *Hakuho Maru* (Cruise KH89-1). It worked sufficiently well and will be used on the upcoming leg at Nankai Trough.

During a joint research program with French scientists, the Kaiko-Nankai Project, the French submersible, *Nautile*, had 24 dives at the eastern portion of the Nankai Trough. The first deformation front of accretionary prism is the most active at present. There is a line of cold seepage sites with many living bivalves. The location of dives is farther east than the proposed sites of Nankai drilling. However, correlation will be done using seismic lines between the two. One additional multichannel survey is planned this December by *Tansei Maru*.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

D. Heinrichs reviewed the 5-year history of the ocean science budget; the "magic" years are from 88-93 with a doubling of NSF budget. The FY90 budget request is before Congress now. Funds going to global science will be about \$22 million by 1990; this is the largest growing budget item.

There have been two staff changes at ODP: (1) D. Heinrichs changed jobs (Gross returned as Division Director) and now is ODP Section Head; and (2) Al Sutherland, Assoc. Director for Operations, left for the Antarctic program.

Programs underway include Cascadia (Kulm, OSU), Pacific Neogene (Pisias, USU), and EPR (Fornari, LDGO)

Funding for 1990 USSAC/USSSP - \$4.5 million; funding for the Unsolicited Grants Program - about \$5 million

Field Programs sponsored:

1. Miller/Christie-Blick (LDGO)
 - MCS cruise, eastern US continental margin
 - Sea level history
2. Delaney/Spiess (U. Wash./Scripps)
 - Side-scan sonar & dredging in Kane Transform
 - Imaging of exposed crustal rocks
 - Co-op with Catherine Mevel (France)
 - Nautila* dives proposed in 1991
 - May be a problem in scheduling for 1990
3. Overpeck (LDGO)
 - Profiling/coring in Cariaco Trench, Caribbean
 - Jointly supported with MGG
4. Purdy (WHOI)
 - NSAR bottom refraction near 9°N on EPR
 - Will likely occur in early 1991

T. Pyle presented a report for USSAC/USSSP (Appendix 6):

USSSP is administered by JOI and advised by USSAC; USSSP-sponsored activities include:

- A geochemistry workshop (Kastner and Brass) in January, open to all.
- Purdy's downhole group.
- K. Becker, Juan de Fuca.
- F. Spiess (Scripps), wireline reentry system developed and deployed in ODP 534 successfully from a standard oceanographic vessel.
- Mac II software for reading CDROMs under development.
- Logging schools - International Geological Congress is the most recent one.
- 4 graduate fellowship awards.

480 EXCOM ACTION ON NEAR-TERM PLANNING

APPROVAL OF MANDATE AND TERMS-OF-REFERENCE CHANGES

Approval of Mandate and Terms-of-Reference Changes has already been accomplished.

FILLING BCOM (DATE AND VENUE)

EXCOM Motion

EXCOM appoints Hans Dürbaum and James Austin to the Budget Committee. (Motion Caldwell, second Maxwell)

Vote: for 16; against 0; abstain 0

J. Briden and B. Lewis will remain on BCOM until next summer.
BCOM meeting date, set by Pyle, Briden and Dürbaum, is 6-8 March, 1990.

L. Westgaard has replaced Jan Stel as the ESF Consortium for Ocean Drilling representative to EXCOM

481 FUTURE MEETING SCHEDULE

Next meeting is 20-22 June 1990 in Washington DC, or at Annapolis, MD.

Oct. 2-4 1990 meeting in France, at Villefranche or Nice.

482 OTHER BUSINESS

CD-ROM Capabilities

B. Biju-Duval mentioned that the capability to have data in this format is important and a rapid decision should be made to have all ODP data in this format. IHP made such a recommendation. T. Pyle added that for \$50,000-100,000, which is very inexpensive, the software can be written for putting ODP data on CDROM; however, this money is not in the budget.

C. Helsley said that although the general access to data that we do have is useful, this is an item that should be recommended by PCOM. B. Biju-Duval replied that timing is the problem; next PCOM will be too late. T. Pyle and D. Heinrichs are aware of the issue. T. Pyle concluded that if IHP recommendation gets to PCOM in November, and PCOM acts, everything will be OK as far as timing is concerned.

483 CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING

C. Helsley extended his sincere thanks to ESF for hosting the meeting and to J. Stel for all the local arrangements including yesterday evening's dinner and tour of the canals, and tomorrow's field trip to the Delta Expo.

APPENDICES ATTACHED TO 3-4 OCTOBER, 1989 EXCOM MINUTES

1. **Annex 3 - Technical Requirements (T. Pyle)**
2. **Ocean Sciences Budget (D. Heinrichs)**
3. **Sample Letter to Liaison Groups (T. Pyle)**
4. **Proposed Revision to JOIDES Advisory Structure (T. Pyle)**
5. **Distribution Dates of ODP Volumes - FY90 (P. Rabinowitz)**
6. **Summary of CY5 Activities (T. Pyle)**

LIST OF HANDOUTS FROM 3-4 OCTOBER, 1989 EXCOM MEETING

1. **Draft, brochure outlining the principal accomplishments of ODP**
2. **Long-Range Plan Executive Summary: Draft 9/29/89**
3. **Wireline Logging Services' Report**

Appendix 1

ANNEX 3 - TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

1. We were several to say at the EXCOM that we have to insist on downhole measurements techniques in that chapter.

Sampling and core recovery improvements must be distinguished from in situ measurements, long term monitoring, and any other downhole instrumentation. Page 50 is not well organised in this sense. Can we think of separating those two items as (1) sampling and (2) monitoring ?

2. The use of alternate drilling platforms only discusses the category of platforms which would be used on a contract basis. Why ? The incorporation (or not) into a continuous planning process of additional drilling facilities is another possible option which depends more on management than on science.

On page 52 it is said that the use of a second platform ...is not a requirement. Then a more positive statement follows and finally it is said that "the regions of the ocean where this approach would be of great benefit may be limited". This is not true. It seems to me that among the 16 themes defined as possible targets for future drilling, several of them may be achieved with a platform different from the present one.

So I would propose the following text in replacement of the paragraph 2 (p. 52) =

The use of a second drilling platform, such as the ship discussed in the COSOD 2 document, that would be incorporated into the Ocean Drilling Program on a more continuous basis is not presented in this document. A second platform would, however, greatly add to the scientific return from ocean drilling. For example, one of the major objectives for future drilling and scientific investigation of the ocean is the establishment of long term observatories and monitoring systems within drill holes. A second platform (envisioned to be smaller and less costly than the Resolution) with deep water re-entry and drilling capability would be a cost-effective method for servicing and installing instrumentation packages in drill holes previously drilled by the Resolution. Such a platform could be used for shallow-sediment drilling, specifically with piston coring technology, and shallow basement drilling. She also could address some of the objectives by allowing the capability to deploy logging instruments, long term geophysical and geochemical monitoring systems on and below the sea-floor. Improvements in the heave compensation would allow to recovery very high quality piston cores essential for the succes of many objectives to be adressed by ocean drilling in spite of the lower stability of a smaller vessel than the Resolution.

Ocean Sciences Budget

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>Change 86-90</u>
OSRS	56.9	66.5	67.2	71.2	74.7	31.3%
OCFS	33.7	37.2	37.2	43.6	45.3	34.4%
ODP	<u>28.8</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>30.6</u>	<u>31.4</u>	<u>32.9</u>	<u>14.2%</u>
	119.4	133.7	135.0	146.2	152.9	28.1%

FY 1990 Budget Increment

- Global Geosciences \$4.0 M
- Disciplinary Base Adj. \$1.2 M
- Ocean Drilling Program \$1.5 M

FY 1990 Budget Profile

<u>Science</u>	<u>\$88.3 M</u>
• Disciplinary Science	73.8
• Global Geosciences	14.5
• Education & Human Resources	(2.5)
<u>Facilities</u>	<u>\$64.6 M</u>
• Disciplinary Science	56.9
• Global Geosciences	7.7
• Capital Equipment	(4.2)

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27 September 1989

Dr. Adam M. Dziewonski
Department of Earth and
Planetary Sciences
Harvard University
Hoffman Laboratory
20 Oxford Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Adam:

To follow up our discussions of improving coordination between the Federation of Digital Seismic Networks (FDSN) and the Ocean Drilling Program, the Planning Committee (PCOM) of JOIDES, at its recent meeting in Seattle, expressed its interest in forming a number of joint working groups with your program and others. Within the JOIDES structure, such working groups (or other formal designation to be agreed on) would report to and interact directly with PCOM; reporting arrangements and interaction with FDSN would of course be up to you. To minimize travel costs and demands upon people's time, we would hope that much of each group's business could be done via letter, telephone and telemail. In addition to any meetings that are required, PCOM would invite the co-chairmen of the group to attend one of its three meetings each year. We hope that FDSN would proffer a similar invitation. The ODP would be willing to pay for the travel of the two co-chairs to the PCOM meeting each year. For any other meetings, each program would pay the travel costs of its representatives.

If you are interested in such a cooperative effort, please send the PCOM Chairman (Ralph Moberly, JOIDES Planning Office, Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, 2525 Correa Road, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822) the names of your designated members (a copy to me would be appreciated). I think three members (of which one is co-chair of the group) is about right, but we can discuss this if there is a problem. PCOM would then designate its three representatives and co-chair and ask the Executive Committee (EXCOM) to approve the establishment of the group as a formal part of the JOIDES advisory structure. EXCOM has already agreed in principle that such groups are desirable. EXCOM's approval is not of FDSN's members but of a specific new group at the level of its existing thematic panels.

27 September 1989
page two

I look forward to getting past these initial mechanical details and seeing how such a liaison effort works. Our two programs have much to offer each other and they should be mutually reinforcing. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

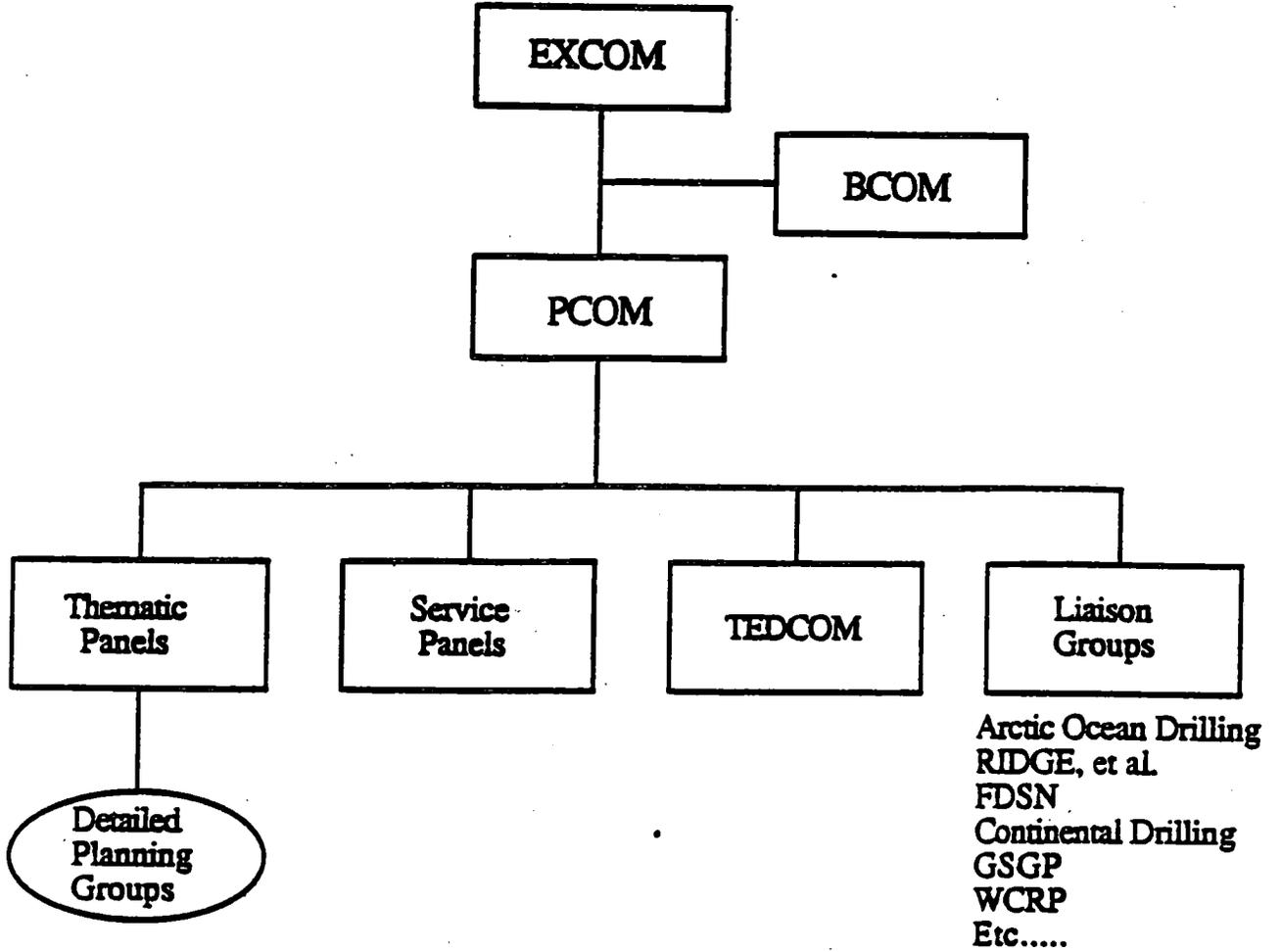
Tom

Thomas E. Pyle
Vice President and Director
Ocean Drilling Programs

cc: B. Malfait, NSF
C. Helsley, Chairman, EXCOM
R. Moberly, Chairman PCOM
D.J. Baker, JOI
E. Kappel, JOI
P. Rabinowitz, TAMU
I. MacGregor, NSF
G.M. Purdy, WHOI
J. Orcutt, SIO
F. Duennebier, HIG
R. Butler, IRIS

Appendix 4

Proposed Revision to the JOIDES Advisory Structure



Appendix 5

Distribution Dates of ODP Volumes - Fiscal Year 1990

Volume Initial Reports	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
120		19										
121		17										
122					17							
123					16							
124/124E						13						
125								13				
126										13		
127												13

Volume Scientific Results	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
104	50											
105	48											
106/109				43								
107				47								
108			44									
110					43							
111			38									
112							39					
113										39		
114											39	
115												38

Initial Reports, distribution 49 days (less proofing time) after receipt of final copy.

Scientific Results, distribution 33 days (less proofing time) after receipt of index material.

Due to the heavy load of material shipped in September and October, it is possible that there will be some production delays with the printer. The contract is written to have a maximum of fourteen volumes printed per year. In fiscal year 1990, twenty volumes are planned.

Numbers indicate months post cruise.

Appendix 6

Summary of CY5 Activities

March 1, 1989-September 15, 1989

Workshops

Kastner (SIO) and Brass (RSMAS): "ODP Geochemistry: Progress and Prospects" January 9-12, UCLA Conference Center

Purdy (WHOI: USSAC/IRIS funding): Downhole Seismometer Steering Committee

Survey Augmentation

Becker (RSMAS): Participation in Canadian Site Survey to Sedimented Spreading Center at Middle Valley, Juan de Fuca Ridge, Escanaba Trough, Gorda Ridge.

Larson (URI): Multichannel Seismic Interpretation Across Geochemical Reference Section Drill Sites Near the Bonin/Mariana arcs.

Karig (Cornell): Development and Use of ASR Equipment for ODP Leg 129 (Nankai Accretionary Prism)

Johnson (UW): High-Resolution Geophysical Survey of the Middle Valley and Endeavour Hydrothermal Fields

Result Dissemination

Domack (Hamilton College): Thematic Supplements to Undergraduate Curriculum: Results of the Ocean Drilling Program. Pilot project subject is Cenozoic glaciation (Legs 104, 105, 113, 119 and 120)

Instrumentation

Spies (SIO): Development and Operation of a Wireline Re-Entry System (Phase I: Design and Preliminary Testing)

Data Storage

Development of Macintosh software for use with the DSDP CD-ROMs.

Logging Schools

International Geological Congress, Washington, D.C., July 1989

Graduate Fellowships

Richard Murray, UC Berkeley: Rare Earth Elements as Geochemical Indicators of Marine Depositional Environment.

Steven Chambers, Stanford: A New Look at an Old Problem: Silica Diagenesis at the Atomic Scale.

Lewis Abrams, URI: The Correlation of Drilling Results with Multichannel Seismic Data in the Western North Pacific.