Information Handling Panel Meeting
10 March 1989

Executive Summary:

IHP recommends that ODP try holding two post-cruise meetings (on an experimental basis) (Recommendation II).

The Panel recommends a modification of the ODP publication policy (Recommendation III).

IHP suggests that thematic panels can help in identifying needed "thematic" publications (Recommendation XII).

JOIDES monies should be made available for the regular production of the ODP data base on CD-ROMs (together with required software; Recommendation V).

IHP suggests that SGPP, OHP, and SMP work together to develop a better visual core description (Recommendation IX), and that they consider putting all VCDs in the Initial Reports (Recommendation X).

IHP urges ODP to develop a user-friendly, menu-driven VCD data entry system for on-board use as soon as possible (Recommendation IX).

With the endorsement of IHP, ODP will begin sending 50 free reprints to first authors of papers in the Scientific Results volumes.

The results of the IHP Publications Questionnaire are enclosed (Attachments 2, 3).

An inventory of available ODP well-log data is enclosed.

Recommendations to PCOM

I. Upon his resignation from the panel, IHP acknowledges the long and valuable service of Dr. Alfred Loeblich, and bid him a very fond farewell from this group. We ask that PCOM replace Dr. Loeblich with a specialist in computer systems.

II. In an effort to speed holding production of the IR volumes, PCOM should consider the suggestion of having two post-cruise meetings per cruise. The Panel recommends that the idea be tried on an experimental basis with one or two cruises, as follows (see page 10).

A. The first meeting should take place between 3 and 4 months after the cruise, and should include only a few key members of the scientific party (as agreed to by the co-chiefs before the end of the cruise). The purpose of this meeting would be to edit and finalize the IR volume. It would speed up production of IRs. In the view of IHP such key people might include the co-chief scientists, the staff scientists, the biostratigraphers and the logging scientists.

B. The second meeting would be a "workshop" of all leg participants. It would take place approximately one year after the cruise and would be a science-oriented meeting geared toward the presentation and preparation of material for the Scientific Results (SR) volumes.

III. In order to help speed up the publication of the SR volumes, the IHP strongly recommends that ODP be provided funds for hiring another manuscript coordinator (see pages 11 and 12).

IV. The IHP recommends to PCOM a revised publication policy for Scientific Results volumes (see pages 12 and 13), as follows. The policy should be effective with Scientific Results volume 115.

Shipboard and shore-based cruise participants are granted specific privileges. They have immediate, unlimited access to all cruise data, and are not subject to the 12-month moratorium period for distribution of samples from their cruise.

In return, all cruise participants agree to adhere to the following restrictions and to contribute to the Program's publications in a timely manner (see B.3.).

A. During the first 12 months after the cruise, papers, abstracts, etc., may be submitted for publication anywhere by any of the participants, subject to co-chief review and approval, provided that:

1. Authorship includes the entire shipboard scientific party. When appropriate, shore-based participants' names may be added to the author list at the discretion of the co-chiefs.

2. Any participant may choose to withdraw his/her name from the list of authors of any such paper or abstract without prejudice.

B. After the 12-month moratorium period has elapsed, but before the participants' obligation to publish within ODP publications has been fulfilled:

1. Participants may continue to submit papers following the same rules as during the first 12 months.

2. Participants may submit abstracts for publication with themselves as the sole author, or with an author list other than the entire shipboard party. It is recommended, however, that information copies of all published abstracts be sent to all cruise participants.

3. A paper authored by a subset of the scientific party may be submitted externally for publication, provided unanimous approval has been obtained from the entire scientific party through the co-chiefs. It is a condition of this method of publication that the editor of the external journal is made aware that the paper, or a more comprehensive version of the paper, will also be published in the Scientific Results volume of the ODP Proceedings. Should irreconcilable copyright, scheduling or editorial conflicts exist between the Proceedings and the external journal, then the Proceedings shall have first right to publish the paper. Publication external to ODP does not absolve a participant of the obligation to publish within the Proceedings volume for which he or she is responsible.

C. A participant's obligations to the Program are not fulfilled until the co-chiefs agree that the individual has submitted all of the papers for the Proceedings volumes for which the participant is responsible, until all of those papers have passed through the peer-review and revision cycle, and until the Editorial Review Board has accepted them for publication in the Proceedings.

D. Once the obligation to contribute to ODP's publications has been fulfilled, as outlined above, all restrictions are lifted.

V. Because of the ease with which data in CD-ROM form can be accessed and the small amount of space required for data storage in this form as compared to magnetic tapes, IHP recommends that all ODP data should be made available in this format. For this purpose, the accession software that NGDC developed for the DSDP data can be modified as necessary to be used for ODP data. IHP recommends that JOIDES funds be allocated to pursue the project (see page 16).

VI. The number and variety of computer systems onboard the ship has increased, and only one shipboard system manager is available during each cruise to make this system work as well as to assist scientists. The system manager is one person through whom the scientists view and receive aid in the operation of the shipboard system. IHP recommends that an additional systems manager should be sent on each cruise. By doing so there will be a systems manager available to help scientists 24 hours a day (see pages 9 and 10).

VII. Taking into consideration the letter from James Ingle, co-chief for

Leg 128, and the revised Parkes and Cragg sample request for materials from this leg, IHP feels that in order for this request to be approved sample recovery should be as follows: from 100 to 500 mbsf samples can be taken from the A or B holes as requested. For the uppermost 100m at a site, a third dedicated hole should be drilled. Accordingly, the scientific objectives of the leg should be changed to include the purpose of the study proposed by Parkes and Cragg. IHP requests that the co-chiefs and PCOM consider this matter further (see page 14).

VIII. Ian Gibson is now a member of the Shipboard Measurements Panel. IHP recommends that he serve as that panel's liaison to IHP.

IX. The Panel supports computerization of visual core description on the ship. As soon as possible, ODP should design and implement a user-friendly, menu-driven data-input system for shipboard use. This will result in better data as well as reduce workload for the shipboard scientists and the Data Base Group. The SGPP and OHP should work together with the SMP to develop better methods of sediment core description (see pages 8 and 9).

X. The IHP requests that the SGPP and SOHP consider and approve presenting all the visual core description data gathered on the ship as text, alongside the barrel sheets in the Initial Reports (IR) volume. This would replace the barrel summary description and make the prime data more easily accessible. To open some space for this purpose, smear slide data could be presented elsewhere in the volume; however, the panel recognizes that the volume will have to grow in order to accommodate all of this data (see page 8).

XI. IHP recommends that the shipboard system manager continue to generate VAX cluster usage tables for each leg, and that these tables be provided in the reports to IHP.

XII. IHP recommends that the task of bringing forth ideas and/or identifying the need for thematic publications should be carried out by the thematic panels. They could recommend workshops, conferences, etc., and/or specific thematic volumes. PCOM could then name working groups to undertake the task of producing such publications. The working group would then have ODP's assistance (through the use of the bibliographic data base). Publishing should be done elsewhere.

Information Handling Panel
Meeting Notes, 8-10 March 1989

Present: John B. Saunders, Andre Schaaf, Laurent d'Ozouville, Michael S. Loughridge, Ted Moore, Yves Lancelot, Meirion T. Jones, Chao-Shing Lee, Henry Spall, Ian Gibson, Robin Reynolds, William Rose, Norman Stewart, Jack Foster, Audrey Meyer, Patsy Brown and Russ Merrill.

A. Introduction of new panel members, attendees

Canada and Australia agreed to have Chao-Shing Lee, from Australia, as their representative on the IHP.

Andre Schaaf is the new representative from France.

John Saunders is the new representative from the European Science Foundation. He replaced Jan Hertogen.

Laurent d'Ouzoville is the new liaison with the JOIDES office.

Nick Pisias is the new PCOM liaison (Yves Lancelot is the alternate PCOM liaison).

Ian Gibson is now a member of the Shipboard Measurements Panel. IHP recommends that he serve as that panel's liaison to IHP.

B. Report on action items

1. P. Brown sent a copy of the igneous rock description procedures to T. Moore.

2. M. Loughridge found that the sediment VCD data was not appropriate for use with NGDC's "data stuffing" routines.

3. T. Moore presented the issue of finding an automated approach to VCD data collection to the attendees of the meeting of the Panel Chairmen. At that meeting it became clear that this is a matter that falls within the Shipboard Measurements panel's purview, and they will be handling the issue from now on. This will be discussed in more detail when the Data Base Group report is presented.

4. Ian Gibson was able to review the thin section data base design during a previous meeting in College Station.

5. Information regarding the type of investigation promised by "non-performers" is being gathered and will be presented to IHP with each report. R. Merrill said that a report on potential non-performers will not be submitted to IHP until their September meeting.

Y. Lancelot objected to the idea of penalizing good scientists who may have not performed. T. Moore pointed out that PCOM supports the idea

of keeping track of non-performers. The practice helps countries make an informed decision as to who they want to represent them as cruise participants.

6. The data on how implementation of the ERB has affected timing and cost of the Scientific Results volumes was sent to the panel members before the meeting. This will be discussed in more detail together with the Publications report.

7. Mike Loughridge reported that from his experience with the DSDP data he learned that the usefulness of CD ROMs depends on the cleanliness of the data. He concluded that it will be very difficult to provide a cost estimate for producing ODP CD-ROMs. However, he can assess the cost of modifying the accession software that was developed by NGDC so it can be used with ODP data. He will try to have an estimate in time to be presented by Nick Pisias at the May PCOM meeting. He will be assisted by ODP and the Borehole Research Group in obtaining this estimate.

8. T. Moore informally introduced the idea of producing companion volumes to the Pacific Lithologic Data at the meeting of panel chairmen, but interest wasn't great. They felt that it should be pursued, but at a very low priority level. M. Loughridge will carry on the work. He noted that production of CD ROMs will make it obsolete.

9. ODP distributed a table showing the end of leg, submission, and publication dates of ODP leg articles in Nature for Legs 118 through 122 (Attachment 1). The average delay time between the end of the leg and publication of the article is about 5 months; this delay doesn't seem to be related to submission date.

C. Report from PCOM meeting

T. Moore distributed a report on the results of the PCOM meeting and the results of the IHP Publications Questionnaire (Attachments 2 and 3). He explained that he sent the IHP Publications Questionnaire to about 650 people who have been scientists or panel members since the inception of ODP. He received 161 responses, and a summary of those responses was distributed.

M. Loughridge asked if there is a need for change in the ODP policies, as indicated by the responses. T. Moore responded that apparently the only change needed is in the responsiveness of those who are expected to submit papers.

Y. Lancelot asked whether the questionnaire was sent to anyone in the scientific community outside ODP. I. Gibson felt that this was important in view of the fact that the outside scientific community is the one before which we have to justify our Publications program. T. Moore explained that, if this were to be done, the questionnaire would have to be designed differently. Many of the questions in the one distributed were meant for the ODP community, to get specific answers. He would also like to conduct such a survey (outside the ODP community) after a few Scientific Results

volumes are published. Chao-Shing Lee feels that it would be best to have the office of each IPOD contributing member conduct the survey. A. Meyer reported that USSAC has already conducted such survey.

D. Report from Logging Group

R. Reynolds distributed copies of the Logging Update (Attachment 4) and the Database Report (Attachment 5) from the Borehole Research Group. She presented an analysis of the volume of data archived per leg and displayed copies of the forms that are to be used to request well log data from Schlumberger and from BRG's special logging tools (Attachments 6 and 7). She noted that a request for data from one site typically takes about 2 Mac discs, stored as ASCII tabular files. The data aren't edited.

Logging and processing of data from the Formation Microscanner System (FMS) will be done on the ship beginning with Leg 126. Features were well defined on the paper and microfiche sample images that she displayed at the meeting, and cores can be correlated to these images. The microfiche images seem to give appropriate resolution.

The BRG recommended that FMS data be presented in the form of microfiche in a back pocket in the Proceedings volumes. The panel requested that the idea be pursued. The Borehole Research Group will begin production of the microfiche. R. Merrill pointed out that microfiche images need to be of high quality, and that ODP is willing to assist the BRG, if necessary, in achieving this goal.

R. Merrill suggested that paper copies be provided to ODP, to be stored at the repository where the respective cores are kept. They could be a useful tool to researchers. R. Reynolds said that two sets of paper images could probably be generated on the ship: one for L-DGO and one for the repository. R. Merrill said that the data could be sent to ODP as tapes if we can work out system compatibility. M. Loughridge suggested that CD ROM would be an ideal storage medium for this kind of data. T. Moore believes that the idea should be considered, but not at the expense of having the microfiche.

All the logging data through Leg 118 were shipped back to L-DGO because of limited storage space on the ship. R. Merrill noted that, with the availability of the WORM drive on the shipboard system and after the BRG's system is connected to it via Ethernet, the BRG may be able to keep more data on the ship, probably in the form of WORM cartridges.

R. Reynolds said that requests are coming from other ODP countries to have a library of logging data at each central office. The panel agreed that this would be fine if each office will assume responsibility for filling requests for data from their respective countries.

E. Reports from ODP

1. Data Base Group

P. Brown presented the report which was distributed to panel members before the meeting (Attachment 8). She pointed out that C. Segade left

and will be replaced with a programmer/analyst, a description that will better fit the assignments that will be handled by this person. She distributed a table which shows the size (in blocks) of each dataset (Attachment 9), a chart showing a comparison of data entry methods between 1985 and 1989 (Attachment 10), and a chart on the status of the ODP computerized data bases (Attachment 11). The panel praises the progress that has been made; especially in the visual core descriptions.

C.-S. Lee asked if ODP has looked into acquiring commercial software to use in computerizing the data collection for types that aren't already computerized. J. Foster explained that S1032, the database management system currently in use, is a commercial data base management product. However, we still have to develop applications appropriate for our particular needs. Ian Gibson wanted to know about the possibility of S1032 being discontinued, and the Program being left without support. R. Merrill said that data in S1032 is highly transportable.

I. Gibson reported that the Shipboard Measurements Panel met and looked at the question of computerization of VCD data collection in particular. SMP recommended that we try to adopt the procedure to capture data on the ship, which they believe would improve the quality of data. Scientists filling out computer forms could not skip data items as they now do on the paper forms, said P. Brown. SMP feels this should be easily achievable given the fact that the software was developed and is now in use at TAMU, and that the shipboard computer system was upgraded.

P. Brown responded that to modify the entry forms for shipboard use will take a minimum of 6 months. Modifications would include making the forms more user-friendly, and possibly some report generating to make scientists more amenable to using them.

Sediments are described in great detail on the ship, but the information gathered is not made available in the Proceedings volumes. I. Gibson said that the SMP would like to see the information on smear slides moved to another place in the book and the VCD data presented in its place, alongside the barrel sheets. To achieve this, R. Merrill said, scientists would have to gather the information via entry forms on the ship and then generate and approve the write up before leaving the ship, so that no editing is needed before publication. P. Brown estimated that, if the graphics were kept as they are, arranged by section to present each alongside the respective write up, the average size of a volume would increase between 10 and 30%. J. Saunders suggested deleting the paleontology section of the graphic description. Scientists use this section in different ways, said P. Brown, which makes the information difficult to delete.

The IHP decided to support the idea of computerizing VCD on the ship. The Panel recommends that, as soon as possible, ODP should design and implement a user-friendly, menu-driven, data-input system for shipboard use. This will result in better data as well as reduce the workload for the shipboard scientists and the Data Base Group.

The Panel also supports the joint efforts of the SGPP, OHP and the SMP to develop better methods of sediment core description.

A few of the panel members wanted to know how easy it is for scientists to log into and use the information contained in the databases onboard the ship. C. Mato explained that the data bases for the current leg are kept on line and can be accessed. Data bases for previous legs are on tapes and these need to be loaded when a scientist needs to access them.

J. Foster expanded saying that scientists typically request the help of the system manager when accessing the data bases on the ship. As a result, routines have been developed. The routines are typically developed by the system manager, the scientist, or a marine technician. When properly documented, the routines are kept and made available to scientists on future legs. In addition, ODP has purchased some "canned" packages.

2. Computer Services Group

J. Foster presented the CSG report (Attachment 12). He pointed out that phase two of the core sampling inventory was delayed because the person who was doing the work left. Checklist II will be ready for use on the ship during Leg 127, maybe sooner.

The first phase of the manuscript tracking system has been completed and data are being entered.

T. Moore clarified, for new members, that prioritization of CSG tasks is by IHP recommendation. Currently emphasis is placed on speeding publications, followed by data base entry and enhancements for use by shipboard scientists. He suggested that, after the hard rock forms have been exercised on the ship and the SMP has come up with a recommendation on VCDs, ODP should try to implement it. This will probably be by the time of the next IHP meeting. He noted that development time for the hard rock software package was about 40 mos., some of which was because of personnel turnover.

T. Moore asked about the availability of assistance from the system manager to the scientists onboard the ship. J. Foster said that the systems manager typically spends a fair amount of time on this task. However, the number and variety of computer systems onboard the ship have increased, and only one shipboard system manager is available during each cruise to make these systems work as well as to assist scientists.

The system manager is the primary person through whom the scientists view and receive aid in the operation of the shipboard system. The growth in shipboard systems has taxed his/her ability to fully support the needs of individual scientists, as well as maintain the various shipboard computer systems. This is a situation that most panel members felt is very likely to worsen.

After some discussion, IHP decided to recommend that an additional computer systems manager should be sent on each cruise. By doing so there will be a systems manager available to help scientists 24 hours a day.

3. Publications Group

B. Rose presented the report (Attachment 13) and distributed an update to the production analysis for the SR volumes that was included in it.

a. Production of Initial Reports

The Initial Reports (IR) volumes are now running about 16 months post cruise (2 months behind schedule). ODP expects to reduce this to 14 months post-cruise soon.

There was some discussion of giving consideration to issuing a paper-bound book, in the style of DSDP's ICDs instead of publishing the IR volumes. T. Moore said that the issue has been discussed before and that, given the amount and quality of data that ODP is gathering, this initial publication needs to be treated carefully.

T. Moore said that results of his survey indicated that a fair number of people felt that more than one month is needed to prepare the results of each cruise for publication, but at the same time they thought that the post-cruise meeting should be speeded up to be able to publish the IRs sooner.

It was suggested that two meetings should be held after each cruise: the first one would take place between 3 and 4 months after the cruise, and should include only a few key members of the scientific party (as agreed to by the co-chiefs before the end of the cruise). In view of the IHP such key people might include the co-chief scientists, the staff scientist, the biostratigraphers and the logging scientists. The purpose of this meeting would be to edit and finalize the IR volume. It would speed up production of the IRs.

The second meeting would be a "workshop" of leg participants. It would take place approximately one year after the cruise, and would be geared toward the presentation and preparation of materials for the Scientific Results (SR) volumes. This meeting, T. Moore said, would create a team spirit among the participants and stimulate fresh efforts. R. Merrill pointed out that funding to attend two meetings may become a problem for participants. He also said that if a second meeting is to take place someone needs to provide logistics support and an infrastructure for the meeting. The Panel felt that this should be left to R. Merrill.

IHP decided to recommend that the above system be tried on an experimental basis for one or two upcoming cruises.

b. Effects of the Editorial Review Board (ERB) on production schedule of Scientific Results (SR) volumes.

The Panel requested and received an analysis of the effects of the Editorial Review Board (ERB) on delays in publication of Proceedings, Scientific Results volumes (included in the report distributed before the meeting).

A few panel members felt that time lapses between cruise time and distribution of the publication aren't crucial when compared to the publications' lifetime.

N. Stewart noted that ODP is now strictly adhering to deadlines, and this may result in books that contain fewer papers for each leg. He feels that this should encourage those who responded on time because their manuscripts will be published in a timely fashion. He also said that extensions can be (and have been) granted on a case by case basis, and this is currently being handled by R. Merrill.

A. Meyer said that ODP tried to speed up publications by having more staff scientists. Each scientist would then have been responsible for fewer volumes and could devote more time to each. She also pointed out that other factors in the publications delay were the larger number of participating scientists for any given ODP cruise as compared to DSDP cruises, and the greater amounts of data that are gathered and need to be presented.

A letter from K. Kastens to B. Rose making suggestions on how to improve the flow of manuscripts through the ERB system was distributed. B. Rose replied to the letter (Attachment 14), saying that several of the suggestions were adopted by ODP, and explaining why some others wouldn't be practical. The use of electronic mail for transfer of reviews was discussed. Its main drawback is that comments made in the form of notes interspersed with text in a long manuscript cannot be transferred this way. Use of FAX where possible would be a good solution, but it isn't available everywhere. This would also impose an economic burden on the reviewers.

Part of the delays in ODP publications may be a result of confusion caused by revisions of the Publications program. The system relies heavily on the good faith of co-chiefs, who have competing concerns, such as future funding, at the time the Scientific Results are being produced. This leaves the burden and little means to exert control in ODP's hands. ODP has one person, the manuscript coordinator, who keeps track of deadlines and sends out reminders. With the current workload for this job, the ms. coordinator cannot respond to queries and keep sufficient pressure on ERB members, authors and reviewers to adhere to deadlines rapidly enough to overcome the inertia of the average ERB member.

The IHP decided to endorse B. Rose's response to K. Kastens and to encourage the use of FAXes whenever possible.

In order to speed up the publication of the SR volumes, the IHP strongly recommends that ODP be provided funds for hiring another manuscript coordinator.

c. ODP publications policy

I. Gibson voiced a need to continue to have a report in the manner of the Scientific Results, but to also provide an avenue to publish exciting results elsewhere soon after the cruise. H. Spall said that publishing in scientific journals would increase the credibility and visibility of the Program because distribution of such publications is wider and to the appropriate audiences.

The current ODP publications policy allows publication outside the Proceedings before the SR volume is distributed, but authorship must include the entire shipboard party if the publication is submitted within 12 months post cruise. Any subset of participants can submit a paper to a journal after the 12-month moratorium, if these participants have already had their ODP contribution reviewed and accepted.

T. Moore noted that the majority of the respondents of his questionnaire felt that keeping leg coherence by publishing results of the research in one volume is vital. 68% felt that 30-36 months post cruise is the appropriate time frame for such publication.

Y. Lancelot suggested that individual scientists should be allowed to publish their results elsewhere and a reprint of that publication could be included in the SR volume for the leg. R. Merrill pointed out that journals would then own the copyright, and delays would inevitably result from having to wait for copyright release and for the journal to be distributed before the SR volume could be printed. Another concern expressed was that other scientists would be discouraged from submitting original manuscripts to the SRs because they would be mixed with what may be perceived as a collection of reprints. The mix would dilute the perceived quality of the original papers.

R. Merrill suggested that ODP seek a "joint publication" agreement. Under such agreement the scientific journal would have the right to publish the paper acknowledging that it is an ODP contribution. The SR volume would then include the manuscript, or a longer version of it.

Y. Lancelot proposed that scientists who want to publish their results in such manner could be required to have the paper ready for review at the "workshop," one year post-cruise. Approval from the entire shipboard party would be required to allow this publication, and authorship could be revised and approved at that time.

R. Merrill noted that we would need to keep in mind that this could only be done if the experiment of holding two post-cruise meetings works out and becomes policy.

A subcommittee was formed to study the current publication policy and to draft a new one including the recommendation to allow joint publications. M. Jones was elected to lead this task. The re-written policy was revised by the panel (see Recommendation No. IV) and will be forwarded to PCOM with a suggestion from IHP to adopt it.

d. Thematic publications

The question of how to encourage thematic publications was discussed. In addition to the encouragement (and funding) of ad hoc conferences, workshops, and special sessions of professional meetings (from which publications would result), the IHP recommends to PCOM a revised publication policy for Scientific Results volumes.

e. Offprints policy

R. Silk prepared an analysis of problems encountered when trying to implement the policy to charge for offprints of papers published in the SR volumes. Preparing the charge forms significantly increased the Production staff's workload. Additionally, the forms were prepared and sent to authors after manuscript paste up, giving them little time to respond and prepay for their order before printing. R. Silk suggested that the backstock of ODP books be reduced by 50 copies. ODP could then ask Edwards Brothers to send those 50 books, unbound, to ODP. ODP would sort, staple and distribute the 50 sets of prints to the first author of the paper, free of charge. This would be at little additional cost (student worker hours to prepare and distribute) to ODP, but no more than 50 offprints could be provided to each author.

R. Merrill, B. Rose and R. Silk adopted the above procedure, and the panel endorsed their decision.

4. Curation and Repositories

C. Mato presented this report (Attachment 15). She distributed charts showing the average number of samples distributed by DSDP and ODP (Attachments 16 and 17). She pointed out that sample distribution by ODP is, on an average, 30% over that of DSDP. The core curation program is now handled by task.

The ECR SPAN end node will allow that repository to link to and upgrade the on-line data bases.

a. Curation data bases

The bibliographic reprints data base helps curation keep track of outstanding responsibilities by scientists (samples that have not been returned, no updates received, etc.). The scientists are reminded of those responsibilities whenever a new request is submitted. Sample residues that are returned are stored at the repository where the respective cores are kept. The returned samples are useful when fulfilling new requests.

J. Saunders asked if it would be possible to return paleontological samples to the paleontology reference centers. C. Mato said that this could be done, and that it would help to have an inventory of what samples are at each center to help determine where the samples that are returned to ODP should go.

All shipboard sample records are entered into a database when the samples are taken. The subbottom depth for each of these samples is calculated using a report writer, with the assumption that everything recovered in a core came from the top. Each scientist gets a list of his/her shipboard samples, and a complete list is published in each hole summary.

b. Non-performers

PCOM signed and sent out the letters to non-performers, as drafted by IHP. A few responses were received. After a brief discussion of each response the panel decided that one U.S. scientist was in clear violation of ODP policy, and that his future participation in ODP was not recommended. D. Bukry's explanation for his non-compliance with the ODP policy was deemed appropriate and no penalizing action should be taken in his case.

c. Parkes and Cragg request for whole round samples

R. Merrill received their initial request for samples from Leg 128. He replied to them saying that their request exceeded ODP's maximum, and as a result they submitted a modified request.

James Ingle, co-chief for Leg 128, wrote a letter recommending approval of their request. A copy of that letter and the revised Parkes and Cragg sample request were distributed to IHP before the meeting.

After a brief discussion, IHP decided that, in order for this request to be approved sample recovery should be as follows: from 100 to 500 mbsf samples can be taken as requested. For the uppermost 100m at a site, a third dedicated hole should be drilled. Accordingly, the scientific objectives of the leg should be changed to include the purpose of the study proposed by Parkes and Cragg. IHP requests that PCOM consider this matter.

F. Report from the Micro-paleontological Reference Centers

J. Saunders distributed an updated copy of his report (Attachment 18). P. Brown distributed copies of the brochure that was published. She said that plans are to produce another version of the brochure for use by the European community, and that a series of posters is also being considered.

The Centers maintain a reference collection that can be viewed and photographed by scientists, but samples cannot be removed from the collection. They hold the most complete collection of samples from the

deep seas, containing at least one sample from each important biostratigraphic zone that has been cored.

The Swiss center processes foraminifers samples for all the centers. They had a small amount of support from the U.S.A. ($10K), but funding now is coming from the Swiss NSF. As of February, 2300 samples had been sent to each of the centers and 224 samples are now being processed. These would complete all the samples received through Leg 84 of the DSDP. A sample request was submitted in December of 1988 and, when processed, this will complete sampling through DSDP Leg 96. A request for between 500 and 600 samples from ODP legs 101-115 will be submitted shortly.

Slides for nannofossils, radiolarians and diatoms are being prepared by Scripps. They have distributed 83 nannofossil slides. They do not have funding to process 340 samples intended for radiolarians, but they have submitted a proposal to do it.

J. Saunders reported that 10 scientists from three different countries have already visited the Swiss center before its existence is advertised in any way other than word of mouth. He believes that some centers have not unpacked their collections (e.g. the Smithsonian).

C.-S. Lee asked about the possibility of setting up a center in Australia. J. Saunders responded that the Bill Riedel had tried to identify a location for such a center twelve years ago, but he wasn't successful. There is no possibility of creating a new center now, because all sample splits are distributed to existing centers.

G. Report from NGDC

M. Loughridge presented the NGDC report.

He said that all the DSDP data have been received and are being held at NGDC as a national archive which is accessible by all members of the scientific community.

NGDC decided, about two years ago, that this collection of data (about 15 years worth of work) could be stored in one compact disc (CD) for easy access, and they undertook the project.

Normally, M. Loughridge explained, NGDC takes the data, exercises it, and then flags any problems they encounter to the originating institution. Their effort is dedicated to develop software that will allow easy access and manipulation of the data by scientists. In the case of the DSDP data, however, DSDP no longer existed. This put NGDC in the position of having to alter the data, for which they used outside expertise. They chose to proceed with the modifications and add a field describing all changes that were made to the original data. Mastering of the discs will start within one week.

USSAC provided the funds for the project, and asked for 500 copies of the disc to be distributed per their instructions. People should contact E. Kappel at JOI to get copies.

The IHP discussed a suggestion by I. Gibson that all ODP data be placed on compact discs. M. Loughridge said that in this case NGDC's effort should be limited to modifying the accession software to fit the ODP data bases structure. He noted that it isn't necessary to have all data at hand to make the first copy of a disc. Once the software is developed and you have produced one disc, it is very easy to copy the original disc adding data as necessary. The cost of this latter process is trivial.

Because of the ease with which data in CD-Rom form can be accessed and the small amount of space required for data storage in this form as compared to magnetic tapes, IHP recommends that all ODP data should be made available in this format. For this purpose, the accession software that NGDC developed for the DSDP data be modified as necessary to be used for ODP data. Funds should be allocated by JOIDES to pursue the project.

PCOM's approval is necessary to undertake this project. M. Loughridge will evaluate the cost of modifying the accession software developed for the DSDP data that is being transferred to CD-ROM, so that it can be used with ODP data. He will try to have the estimate in time to be presented by Nick Pisias at the May PCOM meeting. P. Brown and R. Reynolds will assist M. Loughridge in obtaining these estimates. They will send him copies of the new data base structures and description files, highlighting any differences. They will also send an ASCII file containing samples of the data to be exercised, and give him an approximate number of tapes that are to be processed. M. Loughridge will send N. Pisias the estimate and a sample of the DSDP discs to be presented at PCOM.

Action Items

1. The idea of presenting the FMS logging data in microfiche form in the Initial Reports volumes will be pursued. The Borehole Research Group will begin production of the microfiches; ODP will assist if necessary.

2. M. Loughridge will evaluate the cost of modifying the accession software developed for the DSDP data that is being transferred to CD-ROM, so that it can be used with ODP data. Will try to have the estimate in time to be presented by Nick Pisias at the May PCOM meeting. He will be assisted by ODP and the Borehole Research Group in obtaining these estimates.

3. Patsy Brown and John Saunders will check tape files to see if Mesozoic paleontologic data base can be found.

NATURE "NEWS AND VIEWS" ARTICLES ON THE OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM

LEG NUMBER	CRUISE END DATE	ARTICLE TO NATURE	PUBLICATION DATE
118	12/14/87	1/5/88	5/12/88
119	2/21/88	4/8/88	5/26/88
120	4/30/88	5/23/88	8/4/88
121	6/28/88	7/28/88	10/13/88
122	8/28/88	10/6/88	1/19/89
123	11/1/88	12/7/88	*
124	1/4/89	1/24/89	*

ATTACHMENT 2

4 March 1989

RESULTS OF IHP PUBLICATIONS QUESTIONAIRE

1. What type of data requires significant (> 1 month) post-cruise work before finalizing it for publication in the Initial Reports Volume(A) ? (161 resp.)

	no.	(%)
chronostrat./biostrat.	77	48
petrol./lithol.	26	16
downhole data/logs	21	13
organ. & inorgan. chem	20	12
seismics/ navig.	11	7
physical prop.	8	5

2. Should the publication of the Initial Reports Volume (A) be speeded up, with all data finalized - (161 resp.)

	no.	(%)
a) < 1 month post-cruise?	20	12
b) < 2 months post-cruise?	20	12
c) < 3 months post-cruise?	32	20
d) < 4 months post-cruise?	37	23
e) (not speeded up)?	48	30

3. Do you feel that a comprehensive volume describing the scientific results of each ODP Leg is an indispensable part of the Ocean Drilling Program? (circle one) (161 resp.)

	no.	(%)
yes	137	85
maybe	3	2
no	18	13

4. How long after the end of a cruise should the scientific results from each leg be published? (142 resp.)

	no.	(%)
a) < 24 months post-cruise	38	27
b) < 30 months post-cruise	47.5	33
c) < 36 months post-cruise	49.5	35
d) < 42 months post-cruise	4	3
e) < 48 months post-cruise	3	2

best way to speed up publication of the scientific
its of ODP legs (without seriously affecting the quality of
the Scientific Results Volume) is to: (188 resp.)

a) reduce the deadlines for the Scientific Results Volumes.
no. 21 (11%)

b) stick strictly to the manuscript deadlines that have already been set up.
no. 70 (37%)

c) allow (and encourage) participants to submit their manuscripts to scientific journals with the approval of the co-chief scientists (but without the full ODP review procedure), and require that all papers submitted outside ODP be in print before the Scientific Results Volume for a particular leg could be put together (i.e. with such outside papers included in the volume as reprints).
no. 14 (7%)

d) allow (and encourage) participants to submit their manuscripts to scientific journals with the approval of the co-chief scientists (but without the full ODP review procedure), and leave it up to the Editorial Board wether or not to include such outside papers as reprints in the Scientific Results Volume.
no. 51 (27%)

e) allow (and encourage) participants to submit their manuscripts to scientific journals with the approval of the co-chief scientists (but without the full ODP review procedure), but require that a more complete manuscript on the same general subject be first submitted for ODP review and inclusion in the Scientific Results Volume (similar to the present policy).
no. 32 (17%)

6. How best can "thematically-based" or synthesis volumes based on ODP results be encouraged. (145 resp.)

a) ODP/ JOIDES/ USSAC etc. sponsored Conferences with resulting volumes to be published with other organizations (e.g. AGU).
no. 94 (65%)

b) Thematic Panels organize volumes containing collected reprints and/or synthesis papers on partcular themes of the ODP.
no. 41 (28%)

TCM's Comments on responses to IHP Publications Questionaire

There were about 650 questionaires sent out to ODP participants and JOIDES panel Members. To date I have received 161 replies. I am told that this percentage of response is reasonably good for such a survey. Not all people who responded answered every question; in addition, some people provided more than one answer to a single question. Where it seemed appropriate (e.g., questions 5, 6) I let them vote twice.

1. What type of data requires significant (> 1 month) post-cruise work before finalizing it for publication in the Initial Reports Volume(A) ?

From the results of this question I conclude that a significant number of people feel that more than one month of post-cruise work is needed on one sort of data or another. I do not think the ranking has a lot of meaning. More people depend on good stratigraphy than any other single data type perhaps; but from what we have heard from the logging group, more than 1 month is commonly needed to get log data in shape for the Initial Reports.

2. Should the publication of the Initial Reports Volume (A) be speeded up, with all data finalized -

Many of the respondents felt that the present policy of 4 - 6 months was about right. There were other general comments, however, that I think we need to consider in light of the fact that two thirds of the respondents thought that the IR could be speeded up somewhat.

a) Some people thought that the post cruise meeting as conducted now was really just an editorial and biostratigraphic gathering and that everyone need not attend.

b) It was also thought by some that what was really needed was a mini-workshop where shipboard and shore-based investigators sat down and discussed the results of the leg before they finalized their papers for the SR volume.

c) Still others noted this need for post-cruise communication and recommended continued close contact between the participants via newsletters, telephone calls, etc.

d) Finally, some people pointed out that the quicker you had your post-cruise meeting, the quicker people would start on their SR papers.

Throughout this publication discussion we have to balance timelyness versus completeness. I think all of these suggestions

are good ones; but I don't think we can satisfy everyone. The best compromise that I can see is an early, pre post-cruise working meeting of the paleontologists, co-chiefs and science rep. to sort out the stratigraphy, followed directly by a more general meeting of participants where scientific results and SR volume contents are discussed. The median time for such a meeting as suggested by these responses is on the low side of the present policy- about 4 months.

3. Do you feel that a comprehensive volume describing the scientific results of each ODP Leg is an indispensable part of the Ocean Drilling Program?

Well, this is about as close to a consensus as I ever expect to get from any group of scientists. But let us not disregard the minority opinion. Those that felt that the SR volume was not necessary could be divided into two groups: those that preferred a non-leg specific ODP journal format and those that felt that the data was the important thing and that the "science" would better be published in the outside literature. Both of these groups felt that a publication delay of 36 months or more made the SR volume useless for the distribution "hot, new science" These general feelings were echoed by many of those who voted "yes" on the question above, so we should not take these points lightly. They are in fact at the heart of what is seen by many as the main problem of the ODP publications - they take too long.

4. How long after the end of a cruise should the scientific results from each leg be published?

Most people feel that the SR volume should come out 30 to 36 months post-cruise. Several U.S. scientists pointed to what they considered a bare minimum schedule: 6 mo. to get USSAC funding (they wanted this speeded up); 12 mo. to do the research; 6 mo. to write and submit the paper; and 6 mo. to publish. Frankly, I think they are right. There is no way to turn out a scientific results volume in less than 30 months, if you expect any post-cruise research to be done. Thirty six months is probably a more realistic expectation.

5. The best way to speed up publication of the scientific results of ODP legs (without seriously affecting the quality of the Scientific Results Volume) is to:

a) reduce the deadlines for the Scientific Results Volumes.

This seems to indicate that no matter what they want in terms of publication time not many of them really want to turn things in any sooner than already prescribed by the publication guidelines

b) stick strictly to the manuscript deadlines that have already been set up.

This suggests to me that many of the respondents are frustrated with deadlines that keep getting pushed further and further back - especially after they have already finished their manuscript on time. It would seem to call for the co-chiefs to be much harder on those that do not get the work done on time and that the participants be made to realize the full extent of their time commitment before they are allowed to join the scientific party.

Several people felt that the review process took too long and that if an author did not get his ODP article back from review in less than 6 months he should be freed to publish it elsewhere. This seems to be a valid complaint.

c) allow (and encourage) participants to submit their manuscripts to scientific journals with the approval of the co-chief scientists (but without the full ODP review procedure), and require that all papers submitted outside ODP be in print before the Scientific Results Volume for a particular leg could be put together (i.e. with such outside papers included in the volume as reprints).

Most people thought this would cause even greater delays.

d) allow (and encourage) participants to submit their manuscripts to scientific journals with the approval of the co-chief scientists (but without the full ODP review procedure), and leave it up to the Editorial Board wether or not to include such outside papers as reprints in the Scientific Results Volume.

e) allow (and encourage) participants to submit their manuscripts to scientific journals with the approval of the co-chief scientists (but without the full ODP review procedure), but require that a more complete manuscript on the same general subject be first submitted for ODP review and inclusion in the Scientific Results Volume (similar to the present policy).

This question stirred a lot of discussion. Many people felt that a slight relaxation of the present publication constraints might help; but others worried that it might diminish the spirit of cooperation and team work that is so necessary for a successful cruise. I think both points are valid, but if we wish to get ODP-based science out into the scientific literature as fast as possible we will have to rely on the co-chiefs to make sure that the the participants are treated fairly.

One point that was made by several people was that the SR volumes do not have to be absolutely complete - they never will be anyway, so why delay and delay just to get those one or two extra papers? Why not pare it down instead? Their suggestion was to limit each participant to one first-author paper and one (or

two) co-authored papers per volume. Everything else they would be free to publish outside once they had turned in their required (promised) papers for the SR volume. This suggestion makes a lot of sense to me and does not deviate greatly from the present publication policy; however I find it difficult to evaluate how much this would really speed up the publication process.

Several people thought the the inclusion of reprints in the SR volume was a waste of money and not worth the effort, others thought it was a good idea and still others thought the whole volume should just be collected reprints. It was real hard to find a consensus on this point.

Finally, I think that if we are to speed up production of the SR volume to a 30 to 36 month post-cruise date and get the "hot, new results" from ODP into the open literature quickly its going to take a different attitude of the scientific party more than it will require new rules and guidelines. As an example, look at the synthesis chapter done for each leg by the co-chief scientists. The way most cruises are planned today they are multi-thematic. Inorder to synthesize the results of such a cruise in one paper it almost has to be a hodge-podge; no journal would accept it. The synthesis should be done around each theme seperately and related to other legs, just as if each chapter was going to be a journal article. Similarly, every article in the SR volume should be written as if for a journal, with the one exception that they must put in the data, the tables, the illustrations that might be cut from a normal scientific journal. One respondent noted that that DSDP and ODP volumes would probably long outlive the usefulness of most journal articles. The difference lies in the completeness of the data presentation - not in the verbosity of the text.

Each scientist should look at his/her work on board with two things in mind: a) this part of my work has to go in the SR volume because it is critical to answering the questions addressed by the shipboard party, this particular leg, or that particular theme; and b) this new idea I had is a very interesting sidelight and with a little help from one or two of my colleagues it would make a wonderful little Nature paper. But before the Nature paper can be submitted, I have to finish off this ODP paper, so let's get on with it! If everyone went onboard with the idea that they had the possibilty of getting both an SR volume chapter and a journal article out of their efforts on board, they might be a little more eager to finish off their ODP chapter. There is the aforementioned fear of hurting the team spirit with this sort of attitude, but I personnaly feel that the danger of this happening is small compared to the benefit derived from the overt encouragement of publications in addition to those produced for the ODP volume.

6. How best can "thematically-based" or synthesis volumes based on ODP results be encouraged.

a) ODP/ JOIDES/ USSAC etc. sponsored Conferences with resulting volumes to be published with other organizations (e.g. AGU).

b) Thematic Panels organize volumes containing collected reprints and/or synthesis papers on partcular themes of the ODP.

Most people thought that conferences or special sessions at national meetings were the best way to get such syntheses done and published. Others felt that this was best handled in a laissez-faire manner - if a synthesis needed doing, someone would do it. Others pointed out that in the U.S. our National Science Foundation is loath to fund synthesis studies and that perhaps USSAC might provide such monies.

Some people pointed out that the SR volume itself was a valuable synthesis. Another respondent suggested that the co-chiefs write synthesis papers before they went to sea, revise them upon their return and publish them in the SR volume. I liked that idea.

Another suggestion was for ODP to provide thematic bibliographies of DSDP and ODP-based papers as a tool to aid syntheses. I don't know quite how this would be done but it does seem to have some merit.

Reading all these questionaires has been an enlightening experience for me. We had a fairly broad representation of expertise, experience and national affiliation among the resopondents and I feel the results are representative of the ODP community as a whole.

Yours truly,

T. C. Moore, Jr.
IHP Chairman

Logging Update

Borehole Research Group
Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory
March, 1989

FMS/VAXstation

On Leg 125, Mike Hobart has installed a VAXstation 3200 (8 Mb memory) with console terminal and an array processor (5 Mb memory) on the ship for Formation Microscanner processing. He has also installed an Ethernet board on the shipboard Masscomp system and an Ethernet cable to link the VAXstation and the Masscomp. This step provides access to the Masscomp tape drive to read the FMS field tapes. Schlumberger has provided the FMS processing software and Mike will use it to process an existing data set on this leg. Beginning with Leg 126, FMS logging and processing will be done routinely on the ship.

TOOL STRINGS

The three standard tool strings have been merged into two strings. The seismic stratigraphic combination of the long spacing sonic, dual induction, gamma ray, and caliper tools has been merged with the litho-porosity combination of natural gamma spectrometry, lithodensity and compensated neutron tools. The geochemical combination remains the same.

HLDT

The High Resolution Lithodensity Tool was implemented on the ship on Leg 124E and will be recorded routinely from now on. The HLDT has higher resolution than the older LDT (31 cm vs. 46 cm), is fully eccentralized, and contains a more reliable caliper tool. We can expect more precise density measurements, less tool sticking, and more accurate borehole corrections.

TLT

The Lamont Temperature Logging Tool (TLT) was implemented on Leg 123 and will be added to the tool strings on a routine basis. Currently, there are two temperature tools on the ship and a third is being assembled for use as a backup tool and also for training Lamont logging scientists.

Magnetometer

The magnetometer/susceptibility tool used on Leg 118 has been rebuilt and taken back to the ship. Current plans are to run it on one out of three legs in the Western Pacific.

ATTACHMENT 5

DATABASE REPORT

Borehole Research Group
Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory
March, 1989

WELL LOG DATA DISTRIBUTION POLICY

DATA DISTRIBUTION ONBOARD. All of the logging data acquired on each ODP leg are available onboard to each member of the scientific party. Logging data (analog and digital) are available about 2-3 days after completion of logging operations, because some time is required to check and display the data in a form suitable to preliminary interpretation. A form to request analog-digital data is distributed onboard or mailed to each scientist after the end of the leg.

Only copies of tapes that do not require any reformatting are available on the ship (which means that the data are available in LIS format only).

As far as playbacks are concerned Schlumberger contractually supplies 6 copies of each logging run. These are distributed to:

co-chief scientist
co-chief scientist
JOIDES staff scientist
LDGO-BRG logging scientist
JOIDES staff scientist
LDGO-BRG permanent archive

These copies are made on a simple-to-use ozalid machine. Schlumberger has agreed to teach interested scientists how to make their own copies. This copying procedure is coordinated through the LDGO-BRG logging scientist.

DATA DISTRIBUTION ONSHORE. Playbacks, and field and edit tapes are available about 1 month after they are delivered to the LDGO-BRG well log data repository. Any data request must be addressed to:

Cristina Broglia or Robin Reynolds
Borehole Research Group
Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory
Route 9W
Palisades NY 10964

using the appropriate form (see next pages) and specifying log type and format.

Schlumberger standard logging data are available in either LIS (Log Information Standard) or ASCII format, with density of 800 or 1600 bpi. Schlumberger sonic waveforms tapes are available in LIS format only.

Multichannel Sonic data are available in LDGO format only (1600 bpi); guidelines to reading will be provided as well.

Borehole Televiewer data are available in analog form only (photographs).

ALL OF THE ABOVE SERVICES ARE FREE OF CHARGE. Any request, however, not conforming to the standards listed in the request form (ex. particular graphic presentation, data depth shifted to the sea floor, etc.) will be subject to charge.

The scientific community at large has access to the logging data a year after the end of each leg. Data can be requested at the address indicated above. Interested scientists are requested to provide the tapes necessary for duplication. Instead, any request of data from commercial firms (ex. oil companies) should be addressed to the National Geophysical Data Center, Boulder, Colorado.

After a year the well log data are sent to the well log database of the National Geophysical Data Center, as well as to Dr. Mike Lovell, who has established a second well log data repository at the University of Nottingham. U.K. British and European scientists are therefore encouraged to send their requests to:

Dr. Mike Lovell
Dept. of Geology
University Park
Nottingham
NG7 2RD
Great Britain

OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM - INVENTORY OF WELL LOG DATA

LEG	WELL NO.	WELL LOG DATA
100	no logs recorded	
101	626D	CNT/GR
	627B	LDT/CNT/NGT
	634A	GST/CNT/NGT - GST QUICKLOOK
102	418A	DIL/LSS/GR
		NGT/LDT/CNT
		DLL/GR
		MCS
103	637A	DIL/LSS/GR
		LDT/CNT/NGT
		MCS
	638B	DIL/LSS/GR
		MCS
	638C	DIL/LSS/GR
		LDT/CNT/NGT
		MCS
	639D	DIL/LSS/GR
		LDT/CNT/NGT
	641-C	LDT/CNT/NGT
104	642-D	DIL/LSS/GR
		LDT/CNT/NGT
104	642-E	DIL/LSS/GR
		LDT/CNT/NGT
105	645-E	DIL/LSS/GR
	646-B	DIL/LSS/GR
		GST/NGT/CNT
	647-A	DIL/LSS/GR
106	no logs recorded	
107	651-A	DIL/LSS/GR
		LDT/CNT/NGT
	652-A	DIL/LSS/GR
		GST/NGT/CNT
	655-B	DIL/LSS/GR
108	661-A	DIL/LSS/GR
109	395-A	DIL/LSS/GR
		GST/NGT/CNT
		LDT/CNT/NGT/GPIT
		MCS

110	671-C	DIL/LSS/GR
	672-A	DIL/LSS/GR
		MCS
	676-A	DIL/LSS/GR
111	504-B	DLL/GR
		ACT/GST/NGT
		LDT/CNT/NGT/GPIT
		MCS
		BHTV
112	679-E	DIL/LSS/GR
		GST/NGT/ACT
		LDT/CNT/NGT/GPIT
	685-A	DIL/LSS/GR
		GST/NGT/ACT
		LDT/CNT/NGT/GPIT
113	693-A	DIL/LSS/GR
	696-B	DIL/LSS/GR
114	700-B	DIT/NGT
		GST/ACT/NGT
	703-A	DIT/BHC/GR
	704-B	DIT/BHC/GR
		GST/ACT/NGT
		LDT/CNT/NGT/GPIT
115	707-C	DIT/LSS/GR
	715-A	DIT/LSS/GR
		LDT/CNT/NGT/GPIT
		GST/ACT/NGT
116	718-C	DIT/NGT/SDT
		LDT/CNT/NGT
		ACT/GST/NGT
	718-E	DIT/NGT/SDT
	719-B	DIT/NGT/SDT
		LDT/NGT/CNT
		ACT/GST/NGT
117	720-A	DIT/LSS/NGT
	722-B	DIT/BHC/GR
		LDT/CNT/NGT/GPIT
	723-B	DIT/BHC/GR
		ACT/GST/NGT/GPIT
		LDT/CNT/NGT
	728-A	DIT/BHC/GR
		ACT/GST/NGT/GPIT
	731-C	DIT/BHC/GR
		ACT/GST/NGT/GPIT
118	735-B	DIT/GR/LSS

		DLL/NGT
		LDT/NGT/CNT/GPIT/AMS
		ACT/GST/NGT/GPIT/AMS
		BHTV
		MCS
119	737-B	DIL/LSS/GR
		LDT/CNT/NGT
	738-C	DIL/LSS/GR
		LDT/NGT/CNT/AMS/GPIT
	739-C	DIL/LSS/GR
	742-A	DIL/LSS/GR
		LDT/CNT/NGT/GPIT/AMS
		ACT/GST/NGT/GPIT/AMS
120	747-C	DIT/SDT/NGT
	750-B	DIT/SDT/NGT
121	752-B	DIT/LSS/NGT
		LDT/CNT/NGT/GPIT
		ACT/GST/NGT
	754-B	DIT/LSS/NGT
		ACT/GST/NGT
	758-A	DIT/BHC/GR
		ACT/GST/NGT/GPIT/AMS
122	759-B	DIT/SDT/NGT
	760-B	DIT/SDT/NGT/CNT
	761-C	DIT/SDT/NGT
		ACT/GST/NGT
	762-C	DIT/SDT/NGT
		LDT/CNT/NGT
		ACT/GST/NGT
	763-B	DIT/SDT/NGT
	763-C	DIT/SDT/NGT
	764-B	ACT/GST/NGT
		LDT/CNT/NGT
123	765-C	DIT/SDT/NGT
		LDT/CNT/NGT
	765-D	DIT/LSS/NGT
		LDT/CNT/NGT
		ACT/GST/NGT
	766-A	DIT/SDT/NGT
		LDT/CNT/NGT
		ACT/GST/NGT
124	767-B	DIT/LSS/NGT
		ACT/GST/NGT
	768-C	DIT/LSS/NGT
		LDT/CNT/NGT/GPIT
	770-C	DIT/LSS/NGT
		LDT/CNT/NGT
		ACT/GST/NGT/GPIT

LEGEND

ACT = activation aluminum clay tool
AMS = auxiliary measurement sonde
BHC = borehole compensated sonic tool
BHTV = borehole televiewer
CNT = conpensated neutron tool
DIT = digital dual induction log
DIL = dual induction log
DLL = dual laterolog
GR = natural gamma ray tool
GPIT = general purpose inclinometer tool
GST = induced gamma ray spectroscopy tool
NGT = spectral gamma ray tool
LDT = lithodensity tool
LSS = long spacing sonic tool
MCS = multichannel sonic tool
SDT = digital sonic tool

ODP WELL LOG DATA DISTRIBUTION: requests per site (leg 101 thru 122)

SITE	LEG	ANALOG	DIGITAL	BOTH	TOTAL
626B	101	1			1
627B	101	1			1
634A	101	2			2
418A	102		7	2	9
637A	103	3		1	4
638B	103	2		1	3
638C	103	2		1	3
639D	103	2		1	3
641C	103	2		1	3
642D	104	2	4	1	7
642E	104	2	7	2	11
645E	105	1			1
646B	105	1			1
647A	105	1			1
651A	107	4	1		5
652A	107	4	1		5
655B	107	3	1		4
661A	109				
395A	109	1	5	1	7
671C	110				
672A	110				
676A	110				
504B	111		12	2	14
679E	112	1	1		2
685A	112	1			1
693A	113				
696B	113				
700B	114		2	1	3
703B	114		2	1	3
704B	114		2	1	3
707C	115				
715A	115				
718C	116		1		1
718E	116		1		1
719B	116		1		1
720A	117			1	1
722B	117			1	1
723B	117			1	1
728A	117			1	1
731C	117			1	1
735B	118		3	1	4
737B	119				
738B	119				
739B	119				
742A	119				

747C	120	3	3	1	7
750B	120	1	2	1	4
752B	121	1		2	3
754B	121			1	1
758A	121	3		3	6
759B	122		1		1
760B	122				
761C	122		1		1
762C	122		1		1
763B	122		1		1
763C	122		1		1
764B	122		1		1
765C	123				
765D	123				
766A	123				
767B	124				
768C	124				
770C	124				
TOTAL:		44	62	30	136

march 1, 1989

ODP WELL LOG DATA DISTRIBUTION: requests per ODP member country

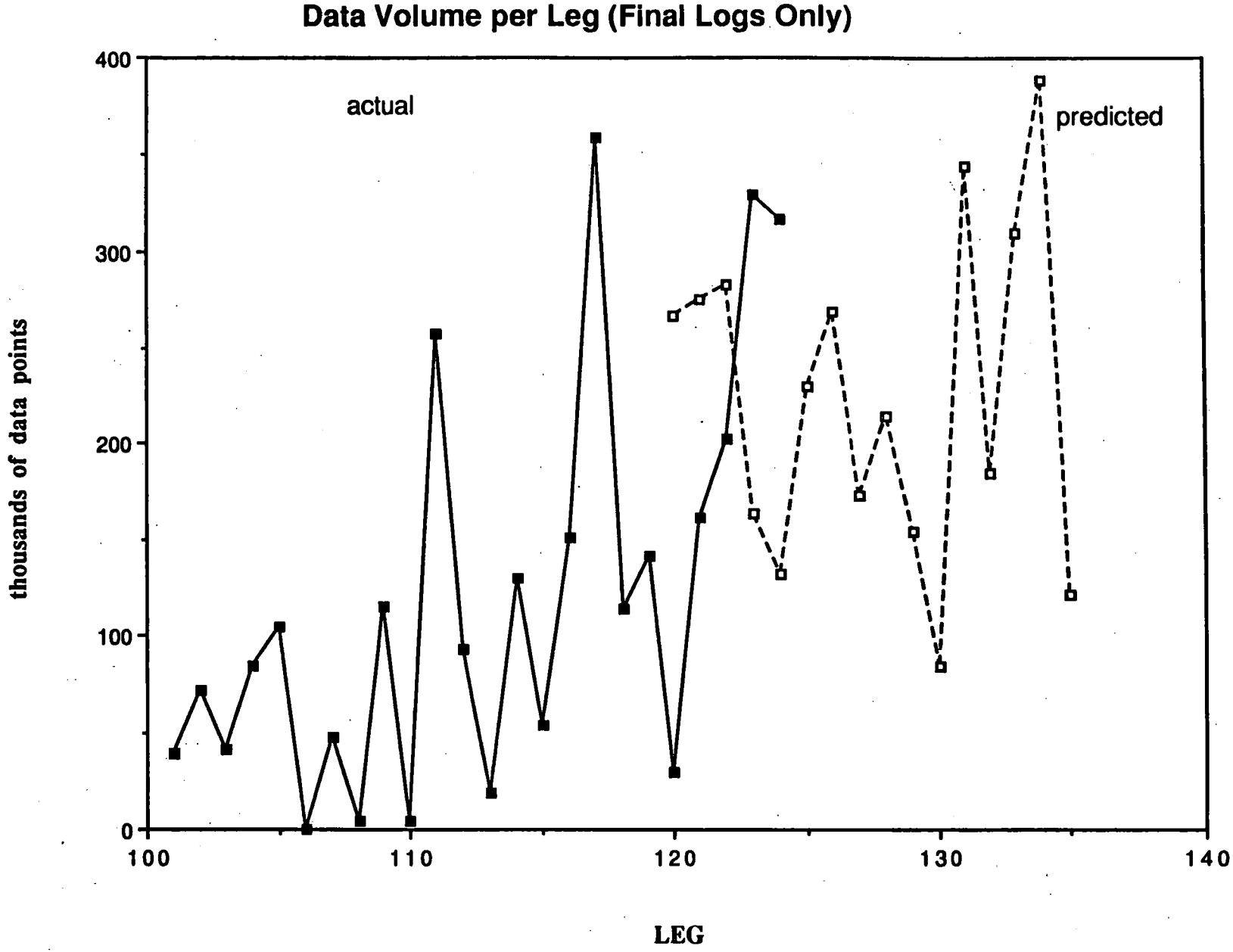
COUNTRY	ANALOG	DIGITAL	BOTH	TOTAL
USA	9	40	18	67
UK	1	9	1	11
Canada	2	3	3	8
France	22	4		26
Germany	1	2		3
Japan		2	1	3
Italy	6			6
Spain	2	1	5	8
Norway		1		1
Australia			2	2
Belgium	1			1
total:	44	62	30	136

march 1, 1989

ODP WELL LOG DATA DISTRIBUTION: USA requests (1985-1988)

INSTITUTION	Site/# requests	Total
Brown University	758A (2)	2
Colgate University, NY	637A (1)	1
Dept. of Earth and Atmospheric Science	752B (1)	1
Exxon Production Research, TX	626B (1)	
	627D (1)	
	634A (1)	3
Florida State University	750B (1)	
	747C (1)	2
Geophysical Inst. Univ. Austin	504B (3)	
	642D (1)	
	642E (3)	7
Hawaii Institute of Geophysics	759B (1)	
	761C (1)	
	762C (1)	
	763B (1)	
	763C (1)	
	764B (1)	6
Los Alamos National Laboratories	642E (1)	1
MIT	651A (1)	
	652A (1)	
	655B (1)	
	418A (1)	4
Ocean Drilling Program	720A (1)	
	642D (1)	
	642E (1)	3
School of Oceanography OR	504B (1)	1
School of Oceanography WA	504B (1)	
	752B (1)	
	754A (1)	
	758B (1)	4
Scripps Inst. of Oceanography	418A (1)	1
Stanford University	395A (1)	
	703B (2)	
	704B (2)	
	418A (1)	
	642E (2)	
	642D (1)	9
Texas A&M	395A (1)	
	418A (1)	
	504B (1)	3

University of Miami	395A (1)	
	418A (1)	2
University of New Orleans	720A (1)	
	722B (1)	
	723B (1)	
	728A (1)	
	731C (1)	5
University of Tulsa	799E (1)	
	685A (1)	2
USGS (Denver)	504B (1)	
	418A (1)	2
USGS (Menlo Park)	737B (1)	
	738B (1)	
	739B (1)	
	742A (1)	4
Woods Hole Oceanographic Inst.	735B (2)	
	418A (1)	
	747C (1)	4
	total:	67



ATTACHMENT 6

FORM FOR REQUEST OF SCHLUMBERGER WELL LOGGING DATA

ODP LEG.....

HOLE ..... Please check off the selected logs

TOOL [1]	PLAYBACK SCALE 1:200	1:500	TAPE FORMAT LIS	ASCII [2]	TAPE DENSITY 800	1600
DIT /DLL (resistivity)	—	—	—	—	—	—
LDT (bulk density)	—	—	—	—	—	—
CNT (porosity)	—	—	—	—	—	—
NGT (GR, Th, U, K)	—	—	—	—	—	—
GPIT (magnetometer)	—	—	—	—	—	—
LSS, BHC, SDT (sonic)	—	—	—	—	—	—
ACT (aluminum)	—	—	—	—	—	—
GST (geochemistry)	—	—	—	—	—	—
SWF (sonic waveforms)	—	—	—	—	—	—
GR, CALI (gamma ray, caliper)	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] the full suite of logs is not available for each site
[2] **ASCII data also available on Macintosh diskette**

NAME (please type).....

INSTITUTION .....

ADDRESS.....

CITY ..... STATE..... ZIP CODE.....

PHONE..... DATE.....

SIGNATURE.....

FORM FOR REQUEST OF LDGO-BRG SPECIALTY LOGS

ODP LEG.....

HOLE ..... Please check off the selected logs

TOOL [1]	PLAYBACK SCALE 1:200	1:500	TAPE FORMAT LIS	ASCII	LDGO	TAPE DENSITY 800	1600
MCS (multichannel sonic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BHTV (borehole televiewer) only analog data (photographs) available ___

[1] the full suite of logs is not available for each site

NAME (please type).....

INSTITUTION .....

ADDRESS.....

CITY ..... STATE ..... ZIP CODE .....

PHONE ..... DATE.....

SIGNATURE.....

ATTACHMENT 8

DATA BASE GROUP REPORT TO IHP January 31, 1989

I. PERSONNEL

The Data Base Group (DBG) was moved from Science Services to Science Operations in Oct. 1988. Personnel since the last IHP meeting include:

	[Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.]
Supervisor	[----------	----------	Patricia Brown	----------	----------	----------]
Assis. Supervisor			[-------	Christian Segade	-------	]
Data Librarian	[----------	----------	Kathe Lighty	----------	----------	----------]
Data Analyst		[----------	----------	Hugh Smith	----------	----------]
Sed. VCD Leader	[----------	----------	Karen Conner	----------	----------	----------]

Currently, 5 gradute students are working with the DBG, 4 of which are entering Sediment Visual Core Description data. Funds were made available to continue Karen Conner's position through Sept. 1989.

II. DATA REQUESTS

To date the Data Librarian has responded to 315 requests outside of ODP. Since October 1988, 19 inhouse requests have been answered.

Data Base Accessed	Requests from Outside ODP	Inhouse Requests
Photos	188	2
Sediment Description	21	2
Leg, Site, Hole Summary	26	2
Underway Geophysical	20	1
Paleomagnetics	13	
Physical Properties	18	4
Sample Record	11	1
Sample Request	6	
Chemistry	12	2
Paleontology	6	
Sediment Smearslide	6	2
Igneous/Metamorphic Rock Description	6	1
Corelog	3	2
Bibliography	3	
Igneous/Metamorphic Thin Section Descr.	2	
XRF	3	
Others (including Tech. Note #9)	17	2

III. DATA BASE GROUP ACTIVITIES

1. The bibliographic data for the DSDP IR volumes were completely entered into the Bibliography datasets and a copy sent to NGDC in early Dec.
2. A copy of the Igneous/Metamorphic rock description procedures used on the ship was sent to Ted Moore in early Nov. as requested.
3. The hard rock visual core description and thin section description dataset designs were given to Ian Gibson for review. He also reviewed the data entry forms while attending the Leg 121 post-cruise meeting at ODP.
4. The solutions proposed by ODP to the DSDP paleo codes problems were implemented into the ODP copy of the DSDP Paleontology datasets.
5. The size of the ODP database as of Jan. 3, 1989 is approximately 156 megabytes (See Attachment A).
6. The Micropaleo Ref. Center brochure will be distributed at the meeting.
7. The I. W., Gas Chromatography, and Rock Eval. datasets were reviewed by Keith Kvenvolden. His input was reviewed and incorporated as appropriate.
8. The DBG began working on a dataset containing information about the databases in all the departments of ODP. The ODP Database Advisory committee charged the DBG to build this "umbrella" dataset.
9. See Attachment B for recent presentations and papers by the DBG.
10. The GRAPE 2-Minute Data File Document will be distributed at the March meeting, along with the revised Interstitial Water and Rock Evaluation Data File Documents.

1/30/89

TABLE 1. STATUS OF THE ODP DATABASES

DATABASE	COMPLETED DATABASE DESIGN	COMPLETED SHORE - SHIP ENTRY SCREENS	COMPLETED DATA FILE DOCUMENT	LEGS IN THE COMPUTER	IN S1032 FORMAT	EXPECTED DATE FOR "STEADY STATE"
Corelog	*	* - *	*	101-123	yes	*
Leg, Site, Hole Summary	*	* - *	*	101-123	yes	*
Sediment/Sedimentary Rock						
Smearslide/Thin Section	*	* - *	*	101-123	yes	*
Visual Core Descriptions	*	* - undet.	*	101-105,108-115, 117-118	yes	undet.
Igneous/Metamorphic Rock						
Visual Core Descriptions	*	* - 2/89	4/89	120-121	yes	7/89
Thin Section Descriptions	*	* - 2/89	4/89	106	yes	9/89
XRF	*	* - undet.	*	106,109,111,113-123	yes	*
Physical Properties						
G.R.A.P.E.	*	(not applicable)	*	101-123	no	*
Thermal Conductivity	*	* - undet.	*	101-123	yes	*
P-Wave Logger	undet.	(not applicable)	undet.	113-123	no	undet.
Compressional/Shear Wave Velocity	*	* - *	6/89	103-107,109-112	yes	6/89
Index Properties (Bulk density, Porosity, Water Content, Grain Density)	*	* - *	undet.	110	yes	6/89
G.R.A.P.E. Spec. 2 Min. Count	*	* - *	2/89	101-123	yes	*
Shear Strength	*	* - *	undet.	101-112,119	yes	4/89
Atterberg Limits	-no data-					
Consolidation/Triaxial Log	-no data-					
Down Hole Tool Data						
Heatflow from HPC Coring Shoe	7/89	(not applicable)	8/89	102,104-117,122	no	undet.
Pressure and Temperature from the Barnes Tool	7/89	(not applicable)	8/89	110-112,116-117	no	undet.
Chemistry						
Rock Evaluation	*	* - *	*	101-123	yes	*
Carbon/Carbonate	*	* - *	*	101-123	yes	*
Interstitial Water	*	* - *	*	101-123	yes	*
Gas Chromatography	*	4/89 - 4/89	7/89			undet.
Paleomagnetics						
Intensity and Direction	*	* - *	*	101-123	yes	*
Susceptibility	*	* - *	*	101-123	yes	*
Paleontology	*	4/89 - (nt appl)	8/89			12/89
Age Profile	*	* - (nt appl)	4/89			12/89

Underway Geophysical—Legs 101-121 processed by Stu Smith

* = indicates that the task has been completed
"Steady State" = having no backlog of data to computerize
No data was collected on Leg 102, except Downhole Tool Data and Underway Geophysical Data

(nt appl) = not applicable
undet. = undetermined

ATTACHMENT A: SIZE OF THE ODP DATABASE AS OF JANUARY 3, 1989

The following is a listing of the computerized datasets containing data generated by ODP and the current (as of Jan. 3) sizes, in blocks, of the datasets. Note that the datasets are growing daily.

DATASET	BLOCK SIZE
Chemistry	6,321
Corelog	10,407
Downhole Tools	12,371
GRAPE	40,000
Igneous/Met. Rocks	
Visual Core Descriptions	384
Leg, Site, Hole Summaries	1,212
Paleomagnetics	42,909
Physical Properties	4,600
Pwave Velocity	50,646
Sediment/Sed. Rocks	
Visual Core Descriptions	107,007
Smear Slides	25,935
Thermal Conductivity	1,893
X-Ray Fluorescence	663
	304,348

304,348 blocks x 512 bytes/block = 155,826,176 bytes

ATTACHMENT B. DATA BASE GROUP PUBLICATIONS SINCE JULY 1988

Brown, P., Meyer, W.M., Lighty, K., Merrill, R., and Rabinowitz, P., 1988. The Ocean Drilling Program marine geological data base. GIS Symposium: Integrating Technology and Geoscience Applications, pp. 115-118. (Abstract, presented by Patricia Brown)

Meyer, W.M., Brown, P., Merrill, R., Rabinowitz, P.D., 1988. The practical management of a shipboard data collection system. GIS Symposium: Integrating Technology and Geoscience Applications, pp. 160-161. (Abstract, presented by Patricia Brown)

Brown, P., Lighty, K., Merrill, R., and Rabinowitz, P.D., 1988. Collection and quality control of marine geological data by the Ocean Drilling Program. Oceans '88 Proceedings, vol. 3, pp. 1012-1017. (Presented by Patricia Brown)

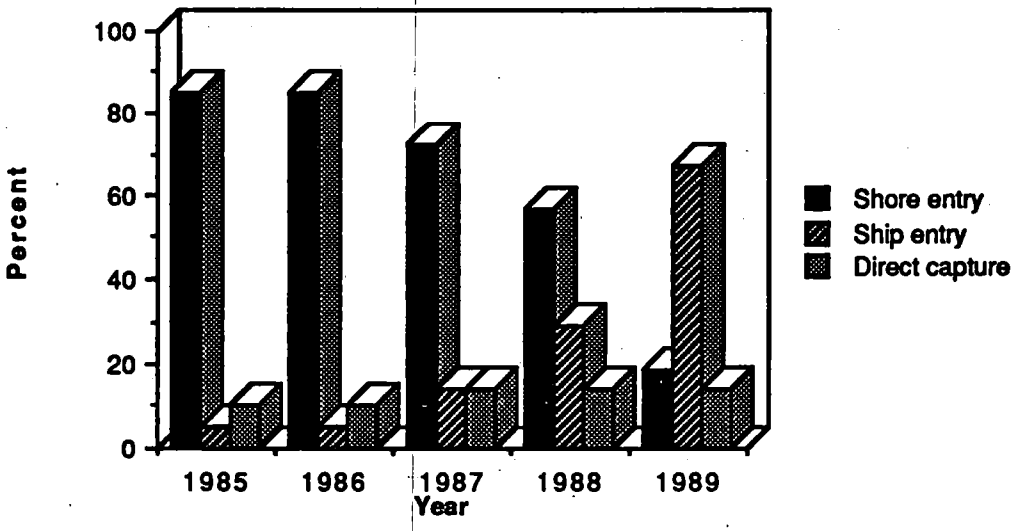
Emeis, K.C., and Brown, P., in press. A note on the geochemistry procedures and the geochemical data base of the Ocean Drilling Program. Marine Geology.

DATASET	Blocks as of: 1/3/89	3/3/89
Chemistry	6,321	6,636
Corelog	10,407	11,064
Downhole Tools	12,371	12,800
GRAPE	40,000	48,000
Igneous/Met. Rocks		
Visual Core Descriptions	384	5,384
Leg, Site, Hole Summaries	1,212	1,503
Paleomagnetics	42,909	44,727
Physical Properties	4,600	7,701
Pwave Velocity	50,646	56,853
Sediment/Sed. Rocks		
Visual Core Descriptions	107,007	109,000
Smear Slides	25,935	29,712
Thermal Conductivity	1,893	2,010
X-Ray Fluorescence	663	730
	304,348	336,120
megabytes	156	172

The Database is growing at about 16 megabytes per Leg.

→ not all this growth is from the leg; it also represents what growth comes from entering backlog.

COMPARISON OF DATA ENTRY METHODS 1985-1989



Status of the ODP Computed Database

3/7/89

	CORELOG	LEG, SITE, HOLE	SEDIMENT/SED ROCK		IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC ROCK			PHYSICAL PROPERTIES								CHEMISTRY					PALEOMAGNETICS		AGE PROFILE	PALE-ONTOLOGY	DOWN HOLE TOOLS		UNDERWAY GEO-PHYSICS	
			Visual Core Description	Smear slide/ Thin Section	Visual Core Description	Thin Section Description	XRF	G.R.A.P.E.	Thermal Conductivity	P-Wave Logger	Compressional Shear Wave Velocity	Index Properties	2 Minute GRAPE	Shear Strength		Rock Evaluation	Carbon/ Carbonate	Interstitial Water	Gas Chromatography		Intensity and Direction	Susceptibility						
101					ND	ND	ND	ND		ND												ND			ND		Processed	101
102	ND		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		ND	ND		ND			ND		ND				102
103							ND	ND		ND												ND			ND			103
104							ND			ND																		104
105						ND	ND			ND																		105
106			ND	ND				ND	ND	ND				ND		ND	ND	ND	ND					ND	ND			106
107						ND	ND			ND			ND			ND												107
108					ND	ND	ND			ND			ND									ND						108
109			ND	ND				ND		ND				ND		ND	ND		ND			ND		ND				109
110					ND	ND	ND			ND			ND									ND						110
111										ND									ND									111
112					ND		ND			ND			ND									ND						112
113																						ND						113
114													ND			ND												114
115																ND												115
116					ND	ND							ND															116
117					ND	ND																						117
118								ND		ND			ND	ND		ND	ND	ND							ND			118
119																									ND			119
120													ND												ND			120
121													ND			ND									ND			121
122					ND	ND	ND						ND															122
123													ND												ND			123
124													ND												ND			124
124E																												124E
125																												125
126																												126
127																												127

Data entered onshore into S1032

Data entered on the ship into S1032

Direct capture, but not in S1032

ND No data collected

ATTACHMENT 11

COMPUTER SERVICES GROUP
STATUS REPORT
02/01/89

On Leg 124E the following upgrades were made in the shipboard computer systems:

- Two Macintosh SEs, two Macintosh IIs, an Apple LaserWriter II printer, and a variety of Macintosh software packages were installed.

- Two VAX 3500 minicomputers were added to the central computer system, quadrupling its computing capacity. One of the new 3500s will serve as a backup for the other.

- Optical disk drives were installed to enhance data archive procedures and reduce the physical storage volume of archived data. The expected lifetime of an optical disk is 50 years, compared with six years for magnetic tape. One 5.25-inch optical disk holds the equivalent of about 48,000 feet of magnetic tape.

- DecServers were installed to connect terminals to the Ethernet network.

- The Local Area Vax Cluster (LAVC) software package was installed to link all the VAX systems in a cluster configuration, which further enhances system performance.

- An additional cable was installed to link the Downhole Measurements Lab, Schlumberger Logging Van, and Underway Geophysics Lab with the VAX system via Ethernet.

35 Macintoshes and 4 Apple Laser Writers have been installed on shore during Legs 124 and 124E, along with network hardware/software to link them together as well as with selected PCs and the VAX cluster. A series of Macintosh training courses has been planned, and the first courses have been taught.

While the new shipboard computer hardware was being tested on shore, the Computer Services Group reproduced the shipboard VAX software environment and tested production systems in a near duplicate of the shipboard hardware environment. At the same time logical names, symbols, device names, and queue names were coordinated and redefined for both ship and shore envronments to permit better emulation of the shipboard system on shore, once the new hardware was sent to the ship.

				the user interfaces
Core Description Stations	Ship	Pending	To be detrmnd	Automation of core descriptions.
Real-Time Navigation Plotting System	Ship	Pending	To be detrmnd	Plotting of ship position in near real-time from multiple positioning sources.
Magnetometry	Ship	Pending	To be detrmnd	Rewrite and enhancement of software.
hermal Conductivity	Ship	Pending	To be detrmnd	Rewrite and enhancement of software.
XRD (X-ray Defraction)	Ship	Pending	To be detrmnd	Transfer software from PDP11 to VAX.
Engineering Drawings Data Base	Both	Pending	To be detrmnd	Eng. Drawing data base with link to MATMAN system for component inventory.
Develop and Improve User Interface to Computers	Both	In Progress	To be detrmnd	On-going project
Data Analysis Software	Both	Pending	To be detrmnd	Additonal data analysis software as identified and specified by scientists.
Interfacing of MASSCOMP Logging Computer to VAX	Ship	Pending	To be detrmnd	Connection of Lamont Logging computer to VAX for data transfer. Completed
Computer Utilities and Tools	Both	Pending	To be detrmnd	Make CSG utility libraries available to users with appropriate documentation, supply other utilities as requested.
Heat Flow (Bowmar/White)	Ship	In Progress	To be detrmnd	Software has been completed and tested with prototype as much as possible. Hardware problems and delivery delays prevent final delivery of production model to ship.
Evaluating MacIntosh PCs as workstations	Both	In Progress	To be detrmnd	
Publications Tracking	Shore	Design/ Programming (contract)	March 1989	Enhancements to manuscript, author, and scheduling data base maintenance, queries, and reports

Computer Services Group
Applications Completion Report
02/01/89

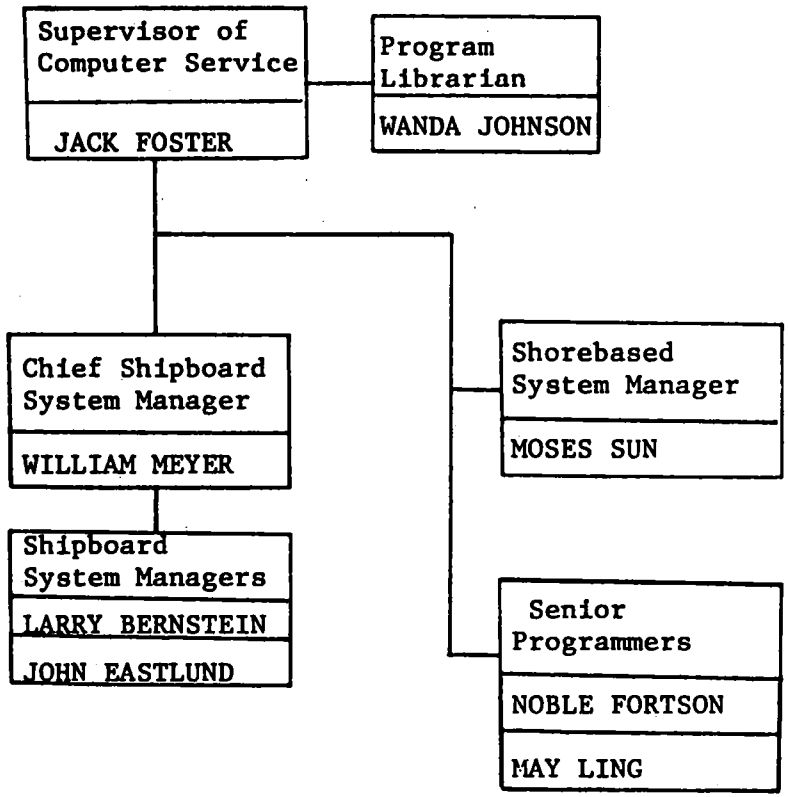
• – Completed since last IHP meeting

Application Name	Ship/Shore Usage	Status	Comments
›re Log	Ship	Complete	
Core Log Enhancements	Ship		
– Paleo. age update pgm		Complete	Rewritten to simplify forms interface, replace PRO by PC.
– Data set def.		Complete	Changed to remove unused attributes, remove leg from DSN.
– Modifications		Complete	Implementation of forms interface with full editing.
Art Stations	Shore	Complete	
Sedimentary Smear Slide/ Thin Section (Phase 1)	Both	Complete	
Sedimentary Smear Slides/ Thin Sections (Phase 2)	Ship	Complete •	Phase 2 is for enhancements to plotting & printing capabilities in the programs based on user feedback using Phase 1 programs.
Leg, Site, Hole Data Base & Reports	Both	Complete	
NAVLOG (GPS data to seismic headers)	Ship	Complete	
Navigation Plotting (SMOOTH)	Both	Complete	
Materials Management (MATMAN) enhancements	Both	Complete	Bar-code support to be added when time permits. (see Applications Status Report)
– additional report/ retrieval procedures		Complete	
– task/user security implemented		Complete	
ODP Participant Data ⁻ase	Shore	Complete	
›nderway Data Analysis	Both	Complete	
Core Sample Inventory (Phase 1)	Both	Complete	
GRAPE (Standalone vers.)	Ship	Complete	
SATCOM Communication Msg. Distribution and Billing	Shore	Complete	Software to distribute messages received via daily satellite communication with the ship to the shorebased electronic mail system and to provide billing information so that each cost center pays for messages sent.
Pwave Logger (Standalone)	Ship	Complete	
Sample Request and Bibliographic Data Base	Shore		
– Original system		Complete	
– Enhancements and conversion of word proc. interface from CTOS to Word Perfect		Complete •	
Load DSDP Data Bases to System 1032 Data Sets	Shore	Complete	25 DSDP data sets are available for System 1032 access via System 1032 DBMS.
Physical Props (strength, index properties, 2-min. GRAPE, velocity)	Ship		
– Phase 1		Complete	Phase 1 permits data to be collected in machine-readable form with minimal reporting and plotting capability provided in the programs.
– Phase 2		Complete •	Phase 2 is for enhancements to plotting & printing capabilities in the programs based on user feedback while using Phase 1 programs.
Chemistry – calc. carb.	Ship	Complete	Phase 1 permits data to be collected in machine-readable
Phase 1 – inter. water	Ship	Complete	form with minimal reporting and plotting capability

– rock eval.	Ship	Complete *	provided in the programs.
Chemistry – calc. carb.	Ship	Complete *	Phase 2 is for enhancements to plotting & printing capa-
Phase 2 – inter. water	Ship	Complete *	bilities in the programs based on user feedback using
– rock eval.	Ship	Complete *	Phase 1 programs. More analysis required than planned because users wanted to use spreadsheet.
Shipboard Performance Optimization (Phase 1)	Ship	Complete	Maintenance of logical name table in shared memory to minimize accessing Core Log data set when editing sample IDs and calculating depth values
Modify WordPerfect Word Processing Software to Conform to ODP Standards	Both	Complete	Establish default parameters, printer definitions, and special character support to ODP standards.
Install IBM PC compat. Systems on Resolution	Ship	Complete	Installation of IBM PC compatible word processing stations on ship.
Install PC and Macintosh systems on shore	Shore	Complete *	
Publications Tracking – As originally specified	Shore	Complete *	Manuscript, author, and scheduling data base maintenance, queries, and reports implemented on IBM PC – enhancements requested and are in progress.
Upgrade shipboard VAX systems with MicroVAX 3500 and local area VAXcluster	Ship	Complete *	
Installation of additional Ethernet cable	Ship	Complete *	Connection of Downhole Measurements Lab, Schlumberger Logging Van, and Underway Geophysics Lab to VAX system Ethernet
Duplication of shipboard system ashore for testing	Shore		Phase 2 is actual replication of shipboard system on shore.
Phase 1 – emulation on shore hardware		Complete *	

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

COMPUTER SERVICES GROUP



Computer Services Group
Applications Status Report
02/01/89

Application Name	Ship/Shore Usage	Status	Expected Compl. Date	Comments
›re Log Enhancements	Ship			
– Several enhancements requested by curatorial staff, including more sections, subsections, expansion of fields, exclusion of non-core events from SBD calc.		Analysis	To be detrmnd	
– Inclusion of more engineering data, enhancement of video displays.		Pending	To be detrmnd	
Core Sample Inventory	Both			
Phase 2 – repository sampling support		Programming/ Documentation	February 1989	
Phase 3 – linkage with VAX central data base; tracking of residues and repository inventory		Pending	To be detrmnd	
Chemistry – Gas Chrom.	Ship	Programming	May 1989	Phase 1 permits data to be collected in machine readable form with minimal reporting and plotting capability provided in the programs.
Sedimentary Smear Slides/ Thin Sections (Phase 3)	Ship	Programming	March 1989	Phase 3 consists of some advanced data analysis capabilities requested by the users.
Multi-Sensor Track (MST)	Ship	Programming/ Documentation (contract)	March 1989	In development to support PWave Logger Mag. Susceptibility, and GRAPE with hooks for additional sensors.
GRAPE (MST version)	Ship	Conversion/ Documentation (contract)	March 1989	Conversion for use on MST.
Pwave Logger (MST vers.)	Ship	Conversion/ Documentation (contract)	March 1989	Conversion for use on MST.
CHECKLIST II (stratigraphic data entry and retrieval)	Both			
– Enhancement of existing software, including import/ export of ASCII interchange file, editing of sample IDs, sort by depth, output of chart to LA100, Postscript file, or ASCII file		Programming (contract)	April 1989	Enhancement of commercial package and customization for ODP – to be done by original author as consultant subject to ODP specifications and oversight
– Loading into S1032 data sets and post-processing		Pending	To be determnd	
Logging VAXstation 3200 for FMS processing (LDGO)	Ship	In progress	March 1989	Purchase approved; awaiting equipment arrival at LDGO
Materials Management (MATMAN) – bar code support	Both	Pending	To be detrmnd	
Duplication of shipboard system ashore for testing	Shore			Phase 1 (emulation on shore hardware) completed January 1989
Phase 2 – replication of shipboard system on shore		Pending	To be detrmnd	
Shipboard performance optimization (Phase 2)	Ship	Design	To be detrmnd	Phase 1 (optimizing sample ID editing & depths look-ups) completed Sept 1988
›ch editing of accumu- .ed data; preparation of public-access data base	Shore	Analysis/ Design	To be detrmnd	
Implementation of on-line DSDP Cumulative Index	Shore	Analysis	To be detrmnd	DSDP data loaded, software being tested, currently trying to determine

Summary of Publications Activities, September 1988--January 1989
(Prepared 1 February 1989 for Information Handling Panel meeting)

1. Continued preparation and publication of ODP Proceedings volumes.

a. Initial Reports: Volume 113 was distributed September 30, Volume 114 was distributed in November, Volume 115 was distributed in December, and Volume 116 will be distributed in February; Volumes 117 and 118 are being sent to the printer in February for distribution in March.

b. Scientific Results: Volumes 101/102 and 103 were distributed in December; Volume 104 is being sent to the printer in February or early March for distribution in late April.

2. Reviewed handling procedures for Scientific Results volumes after a few months' experience with the Editorial Review Board (ERB) concept in place. This review had the benefit of a lengthy critique from Leg 107 as well as considerable analysis by Science Operations and Publications staff in a series of meetings. The manuscript flow has been streamlined, and several changes have been made to existing procedures to enable more timely and efficient review and editing. Some of these changes are mentioned here.

a. The ERB now elects a chair (as suggested in the September IHP meeting); the chair receives first authorship for the volume.

b. A query letter is sent to prospective reviewers asking consent to review the manuscript before it is submitted, thus saving valuable time finding review resources at a later stage.

c. The Preliminary Editorial Review Checklist (PERC) is now the principal ODP editorial tool (this checklist is the same as given as "Author's Checklist" at the end of the Instructions for Contributors). A thorough rapid check is made by the ODP editor, and the author and reviewers have the benefit of these editorial thoughts before final revision; consequently, only marking for typesetter is needed after the report is accepted for publication.

d. A monthly report is now sent to all authors giving the name of the Assigned Board Member (ABM) for each report and the status of every report for that volume. Knowledge of the status and the ABM for other authors will serve as an incentive for all participants and will speed review and communication.

3. Subcontracts: ODP executed a contract with William Byrd Press, Richmond, VA, for typesetting services for the period ending 30 September 1991. (This is in addition to the present contract with Design Service, Anaheim, CA.) Volume 108 Scientific Results is presently being typeset under the Byrd subcontract.

4. The video discs containing color photographs of cores from Legs 1-121 have been manufactured, and the packaging and accompanying brochure are nearing completion.

5. Programming for the electronic version of the Manuscript Tracking System is proceeding.

6. The printing vendor shipped re-covered copies of ODP Proceedings to replace discolored Volumes 101/102, 103, and 105, and ODP has replaced books from those recipients requesting them.

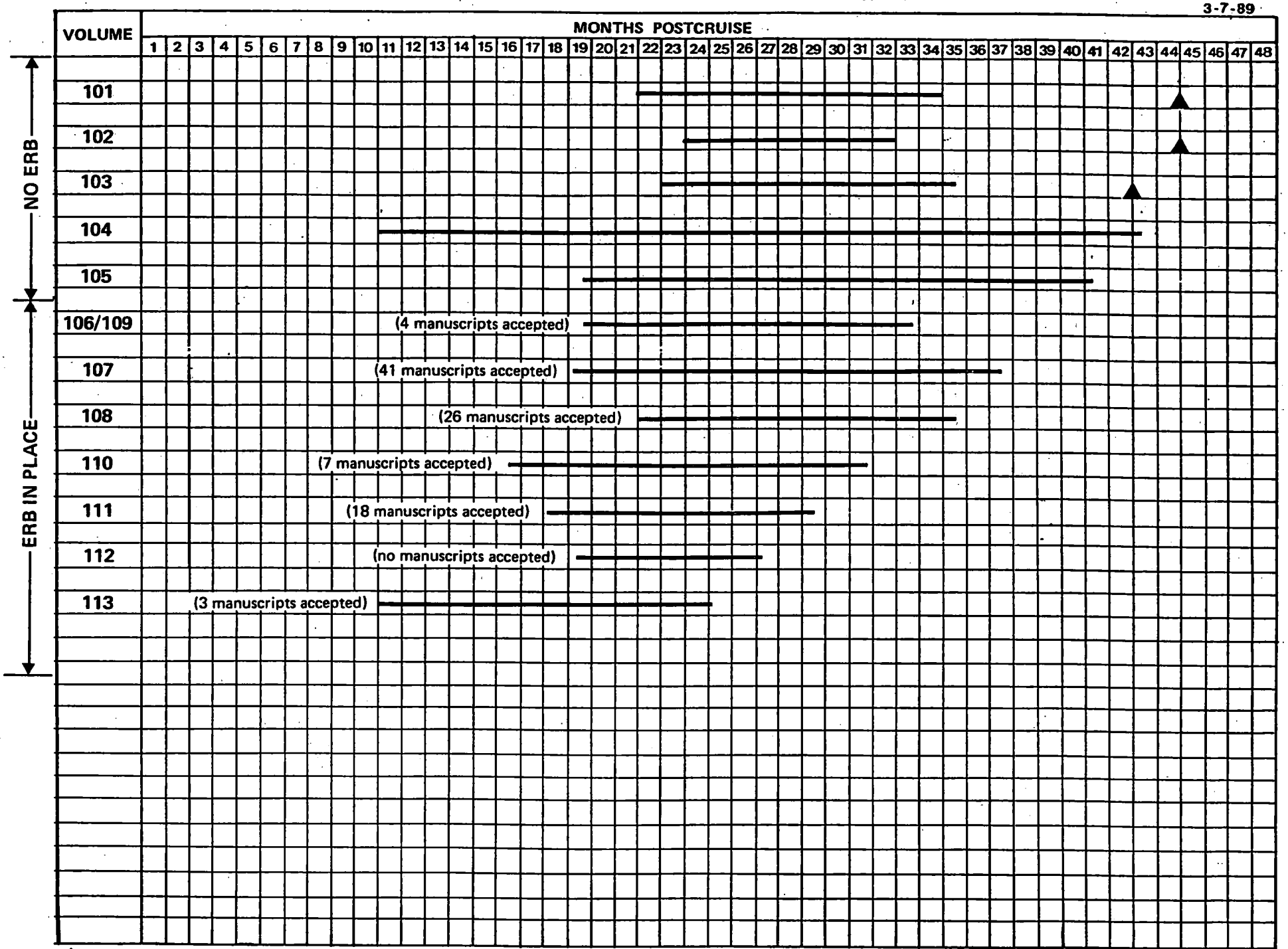
7. Action item from September meeting (Merrill): Timing and costs affected by establishing Editorial Review Board.

Timing.--Establishing the ERB handling has had an impact on the time needed to produce the Scientific Results volumes of the Proceedings. As of this date, 37 manuscripts have been accepted for the seven Volumes 106-113. The average time post-cruise until receipt of the first manuscript for each volume is 26.6 months. A chart illustrating production time of all ODP Scientific Results volumes is shown as Attachment 1. The average time until receipt of the first manuscript for Volumes 101-105 was 24 months. This number of manuscripts (37) represents a very small sample (less than 15% of the promised reports). An important and unpredictable variable in the forecasting of production time is the date of receipt of the last manuscript for any volume. Because of this unknown factor, accurate forecasts are not yet possible. The apparent time added to production by establishing the ERB is 2.6 months per volume.

Costs.--Instituting the ERB has required ODP to generate additional written correspondence and other communications to the board members, reviewers, and authors, and to record the resulting manuscript movements. Overhead costs associated with the additional correspondence and communication have increased. The exact magnitude of this increase is not yet known, but items contributing to the increase include mail and forwarding costs, telex and telephone (including facsimile) expenses, and clerical support.

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESULTS VOLUMES*

3-7-89



▲ Publishing Date

*Showing manuscript submittal record; bar begins with receipt of first manuscript

30 December 1988

Dr. Kim A. Kastens
Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory
Palisades, NY 10964

Dear Kim:

First, on behalf of Russ Merrill and ODP as a whole, I want to thank you for your thoughtful and analytical letter to Russ of 4 December. You raised some pertinent points for us to consider. We circulated your letter to the section heads of the Publications Group, as well as to Audrey Meyer, and held a meeting to consider it, point by point; so my letter actually represents a consensus from all of us. We appreciated your taking the time and trouble to address the various concerns we all share with respect to the operation of the Editorial Review Boards.

We feel it would be a good idea to publish the names, addresses, etc., of all Editorial Review Board (ERB) members in the JOIDES Journal, and update the listing in each issue.

We tend to agree that some mediocre papers have been submitted by first-rate scientists. This is disappointing, and I don't know the answer, except that the review process should bear down on these authors just as heavily as on other, less well-recognized authors.

We certainly want to maintain goodwill among the JOIDES community. This is vital. You have helped us to identify ways in which to handle our procedures more smoothly so as to help achieve that objective.

We are working on ways in which to streamline the process as a whole. More about that later.

We recognize the burden of busywork on the ERB members. A certain amount of it is inevitable, and it would be impracticable to cut it out entirely, but we have profited by the experience of you Leg 107 ERB members and have found ways in which to reduce it.

Now I will address your specific comments, which are arranged roughly in chronological order and which follow the passage of a manuscript through the editorial process:

All EBMs should be linked by electronic mail. Although highly desirable, this suggestion is not practical for us to implement fully at this time. However, we can actively urge ERB members to link by electronic mail and will get a packet of information together to send them.

Ocean Drilling Program
Publications
Texas A&M University Research Park
1000 Discovery Drive
llege Station, Texas 77840 USA
) 845-1909
elex Number: 62760290 ODP TAMU

Select reviewers earlier. This is a really good suggestion, and we have put it into practice, beginning with Leg 115. This procedure calls for (1) writing a letter of explanation to each ERB member and enclosing a copy of the preliminary table of contents and a copy of the Preliminary Manuscript Description form (pink form) for each proposed manuscript; (2) having the ERB science members divide responsibility for the manuscripts among themselves, plus electing one of the co-chiefs to be ERB chair (who will then get first authorship of the volume); (3) having the assigned board member (ABM) send names of potential reviewers to the Publications Coordinator (PC) for manuscripts that he/she is responsible for; and (4) having the PC write to the potential reviewers the ABMs have identified. The letter from the PC to potential reviewers will include notice that the reviewer can expect to receive the manuscript, which is identified by title and author for subject suitability, according to whether it is a regular paper (about 18-22 months post-cruise) or a synthesis chapter (22-24 months post-cruise), so that the reviewer will know in advance when to expect the paper. The PC also will inform the reviewer if the paper is withdrawn or if, in its final form, its emphasis has changed in such a way that identifying a reviewer in another field to handle the paper may be more appropriate. Also in line with your suggestions, we are do require authors to designate an alternate contact person who can be reached with questions in the author's absence.

Actively encourage authors to use "Data Reports". In line with your feeling that the concept of Data Reports is inadequately noted in our instructions, we do note it on the Preliminary Manuscript Description form. In addition, the option of submitting a Data Report will be more strongly emphasized.

Tell the authors who their ABM is. The PC has followed up on this excellent suggestion, and we are now furnishing information on each author's ABM, including electronic mail, telex, fax, etc.

Do not send out premature manuscripts for review. Again, the wisdom of this suggestion is obvious. No flawed or incomplete manuscript should ever be sent out for review. We are making sure that a PERC is done shortly after a manuscript is received and that a deficient manuscript is returned to the author for correction. Thus, when we send the manuscript to the ABM/ERB and the reviewers, it is in good shape.

When possible, use the same editor for Part A and Part B. We agree. It makes sense to do this, and it is already our policy.

Do not automatically send unsolicited manuscripts out for review. Another good point. We have agreed to send such a manuscript through our PERC system first and then, when it is complete, to send it to the co-chiefs for their recommendation.

Retain the requirement for two external reviews. This has been part of our policy all along, and we will be sure that this is done in the future.

Reward good reviewers. We don't feel that we can afford to give a free copy of an SR volume to each reviewer who does a good job, but we agree with you in principle. Beginning with SR Vols. 101/102, we are listing each reviewer's name alphabetically in the front of the book, without attribution to a particular manuscript. Also, Phil Rabinowitz has provided a preface that expresses appreciation to the reviewers for their good work. Perhaps the PC could write a short note of appreciation for each good review.

Encourage submission of reviews by electronic mail. We have no objection to this, but we don't feel inclined to encourage it, as most reviewers make notations in the text and on the illustrations as well as furnish summary review forms.

Permit reviewers to suggest that a paper be revised into a Data Report, and permit the Editorial Review Board to require that a manuscript be revised into a Data Report after the reviews are in hand. Although your argument is persuasive, we still want to go with our original concept.

The Editorial Review Board meeting is a great idea. Glad you agree! Actually, we don't feel that such a meeting is a necessity for all legs, but mainly for those with special problems or challenges.

Fax reviews to EBMs and authors. At this time, we don't feel this is practicable.

Send reviews to authors directly. Although we still think that routing reviews through the ABMs is the best way to go, we are prepared to be flexible on this matter when necessary.

Follow up on manuscripts in revision. This a good suggestion, and the PC is looking into ways in which it can be implemented.

Allow time for re-review of manuscripts. Time is already allowed for re-review if the manuscript is submitted on time, and provided the reviews are handled expeditiously. We cannot allow additional time for this process for an already late manuscript.

Publish late manuscripts in subsequent volumes. At the inception of ODP, the Information Handling Panel gave highest priority to leg coherence. We agree. Thus the concept of routinely publishing late manuscripts in subsequent volumes has little or no appeal to us, unless two legs are closely related.

Provide comprehensive information on status of manuscripts throughout the review process. Thank you for this excellent suggestion. We recognize the validity of the points you have raised for this item and have already implemented measures to address most of them.

Kim, again on behalf of Russ and ODP, I want to thank you for a most constructive letter. We in ODP can certainly benefit from your thoughtful suggestions, as well as those in the general JOIDES community.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely,

William D. Rose
Supervisor of Publications

pc: Russell Merrill
Ted Moore
Floyd McCoy
Jean Mascle
Maria Cita
Audrey Meyer
Elsa Mazzullo
Lona Dearmont
Norman Stewart

Curation and Repositories
1 February 1989

Curation and Repositories Operations

I. Sampling Statistics (see Fig. 1)

A. Average number of samples distributed per year
1. DSDP 1976-1984 (23,230 samples/yr)
2. ODP 1985-1988 (33,007 samples/yr)
3. ODP averages vs DSDP averages net increase of 30%

B. Number of samples distributed by ODP in 1988 (28,733 samples)
1. East Coast Repository (ECR) = 17,787 samples
2. Gulf Coast Repository (GCR) = 7,114 samples
3. West Coast Repository (WCR) = 3,832 samples

C. Number of samples distributed per Leg in 1988 = 58,857
1. Leg 119 = 14,291
2. Leg 120 = 11,502
3. Leg 121 = 14,878
4. Leg 122 = 13,481
5. Leg 123 = 4,705

II. Status of Curation Project

A. The Core Curation Project initiated by DSDP (1984-1986)

This Project was initiated in order to split and curate some basalt cores, and to rephotograph the Legs 1-64 archive halves in order to achieve one uniform photographic format (color 4 x 5). The cut surface of each sedimentary archive section was scraped clean of bacterial and mineral growth before the photo was taken. The rephotography program is completed, a video disc of all core photos (Legs 1-121) is now available through the ODP Librarian. A complete set of the DSDP and ODP core photos (35mm format) will be housed in each repository. Both the video disc and 35mm color slides are available for viewing at each of the Repositories.

B. The Core Curation Program initiated by ODP (began in 1985)

The ODP Core Curation Program will complete the recuration of the remaining archive halves (Legs 65-96), the working halves (Legs 1-96) and will routinely maintain cores (Legs 1-124) by rewetting the sponges. The cores are old, some show the ravages of heavy sampling, core expansion, and desiccation. These damaging effects are corrected by comparing the archive and working halves to the core photo. Core pieces which are misplaced in the liner are moved back to their original intervals, the piece is stabilized in the liner and records are maintained for each core section. The sponges are refreshed routinely each month. The working halves are restructured when they are opened for sampling, while the archive halves are presently curated on a time available basis.

mmw = #man months of work
done = #man months completed

	ECR mmw	ECR done	GCR mmw	GCR done	WCR mmw	WCR done
1. rewet sponges	21		.12	.12		

2. recurate archive 1/2s	24	15
3. recurate working 1/2s	24	15
4. inventory thin sections	.12	
5. inventory residues		

III. Geriatric Core Study (GER)

In January 1988 IHP and PCOM endorsed a request to collect cores of convenience to monitor the changes (if any) which occur in cores while they are stored in the DSDP/ODP repositories. As of this writing (Feb 89) we have collected five cores for the GER study.

A. Two GER cores from Leg 119 (Kerguelen Plateau) are stored at ECR
B. Three GER cores from Leg 124E (Luzon Straits) are stored at GCR

IV. Historical GER Study is in progress to test samples which are 1, 5, and 10 yrs old.

Samples were requested to analyze and to compare with the original shipboard data. Samples were selected from several oceanic regions, environments and lithologies. Care was taken to request samples only from duplicate holes which showed little sampling activity since they were recovered. Requested interstitial water (IW) samples are from cores which have at least 20 cc of water remaining (GER will consume 5 cc). We hope to use these data to gain insight into what types of change we may expect to find, so that if necessary we can add more analyses to our study.

A. Types of samples for the Historical GER study
    1. Squeezed Interstitial Water
    2. Paleontology core catcher samples
    3. Hard rock thin sections
    4. Boyce physical properties samples from DSDP

V. Computer Status

A. Communications
    1. Data links
        a. approval to install SPAN end (ECR)
        b. Decserver network installed (GCR)
    2. Networks for mail and file transfer
        a. TELNET now available (ECR)
        b. TELNET available but unreliable (WCR)

B. Sample Investigations Database (SID)

In January 1989 a student was assigned to Curation to help with the data entry of the keywords. About 2000 requests (1984-1986) will be entered. Requests from 1988 are presently under subcontract and are being coded, these will be entered when the present coding effort is completed. When the keywords are entered into SID, Curation will have the ability to search the Sample Request files by topics and regions.

1. Sample Requests
    a. Number of requests processed in 1988 = 438 requests
    b. 3,200 requests coded and entered in SID
    c. Backlog of 1,119 requests to code (1987-1988)
2. Bibliographic reprints
    a. 263 reprints to code and enter into SID
    b. 166 reprints, data entry backlog

C. Sample Records Data

All ODP shipboard sample records are recorded in real-time and are available in a computerized database during the cruise. All of the DSDP Sample records are presently stored on magnetic tape, consequently the data cannot be searched or linked to other databases. Sample records are used to establish how heavily the cores have been sampled across specific intervals in a core, and who received the samples. These records can be linked to SID which contains detailed information about the proposed studies, about the investigator and the resulting papers.

1. Upload DSDP shipboard sample records Legs 64-96 (mmw = 4)
2. Upload DSDP subsequent sample records Legs 1-96 (mmw = 4)
3. Upload ODP shipboard samples records Legs 100-124 (on-line)
4. Upload ODP subsequent sample records Legs 1-96 (mmw = 12)

D. Thin Section Database (TSD)

The Thin Section Database is an inventory of all the thin sections which were manufactured onboard the ship. Scientists describe the cores on the ship with the aid of the thin sections, after the cruise they are returned to the Repository reference collections. Scientists may request to borrow the thin sections, however they must be returned at the completion of the study.

1. Modify and implement data entry programs (mmw = 3)
2. Upload DSDP thin sections inventory (mmw = 8)
Legs 64-96
3. Upload ODP thin sections Legs 100-124 (mmw= 6)

E. Repository Sampling Database (REPSAM)

Sampling in the Repositories can be very different from sampling on the ship and as such it requires computer programs which address its special data entry needs. With the completion of REPSAM (begun in January 1988) scientists will eventually receive their sample inventories complete with calculated sub-bottom depths, and scientists may request ASCII outputs of the records.

1. Testing the new REPSAM programs (mmw = 7)
    a. Must hire new computer consultant
2. Data entry backlog of 2,054 ODP requests (mmw = 12)
3. The Residue Tracking System is contained in REPSAM

F. Core Inventory Database (CI)

This database is being designed to keep a record of the history of each core section. It will include core curation, core maintenance, and anything unusual which the cores may have experienced.

1. Design and develop database (mmw = 12)
2. Implement and test (mmw = 6)

Curation and Repository Improvements

I. Repository Modifications

A. East Coast Repository (ECR)

Modifications were made to the ECR sample preparation area to provide a better work environment for visitors. Other enhancements were initiated to improve the archive methods of the cores.

1. Improve the sample preparation area
   a. microscopy work stations
   b. thin section preparation area
   c. H2O distillery
   d. freeze drier
   e. pH meter
   f. visitor transportation (donated bicycle)
2. Improve archive methods
   a. electronically monitor temperature and humidity of core refrigerators
   b. construct dehumidified locker for salt cores

B. Gulf Coast Repository

1. Expand refrigerated core storage area
   a. additional core storage for 3 years
2. Install computer work stations on sampling tables
3. Provide a better work environment for visitors
   a. freeze drier
   b. pH meter

C. West Coast Repository

The WCR has only one sampling area, consequently to accommodate visitors it was necessary to stop all non-visitor sampling so that visitors would have space to work. Plans to expand the WCR shop area were initiated in June 1987 and have been approved by UCSD, the modifications are progressing. The additional space will provide sufficient work area for several persons to sample at the same time.

1. Visitor work areas expanded
2. New furnishing and sampling equipment installed
   a. water cooled drill and saw
   b. sample tables
   c. computer work stations
3. Heat pumps to filter out modern pollens

II. Computer Improvements for Scientists

A. New Report Writers

1. Sub-bottom depths for each sample
   a. DSDP and ODP samples taken in the Repository
   b. ODP samples taken on the ship
2. Sample Request files
   a. Search and sort by topic and ocean region

III. Miscellaneous Improvements

A. Standard ODP Sampling and Packaging Techniques

A short manual on the methods which describes how sampling and packaging is accomplished on the ship and in the repositories. This is an effort to standardize the methodology in the repositories. (mmw = 1)

B. A guide to sampling problems and lithologies

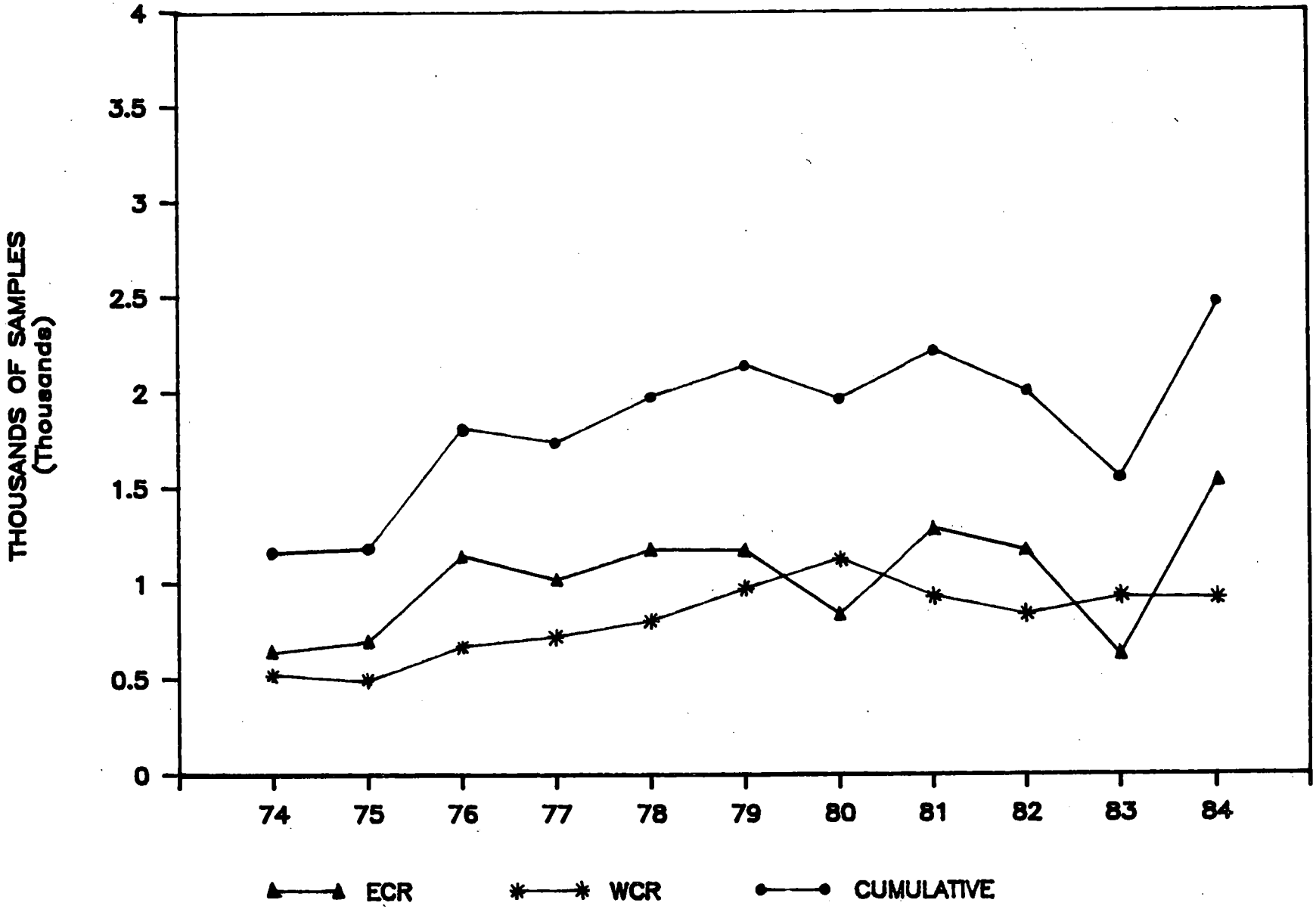
We are compiling a photo album containing examples of the drilling disturbances, unusual lithologies, and common contaminants such as liner shavings. This is intended to assist scientists and curatorial personnel in recognizing the features while on the sampling table.

C. Sample Distribution Policy

A new printing of the JOIDES/ODP Sample Distribution Policy has been issued January 1989. This version contains examples of completed shipboard sample.

DSDP SAMPLES DISTRIBUTED AVERAGE

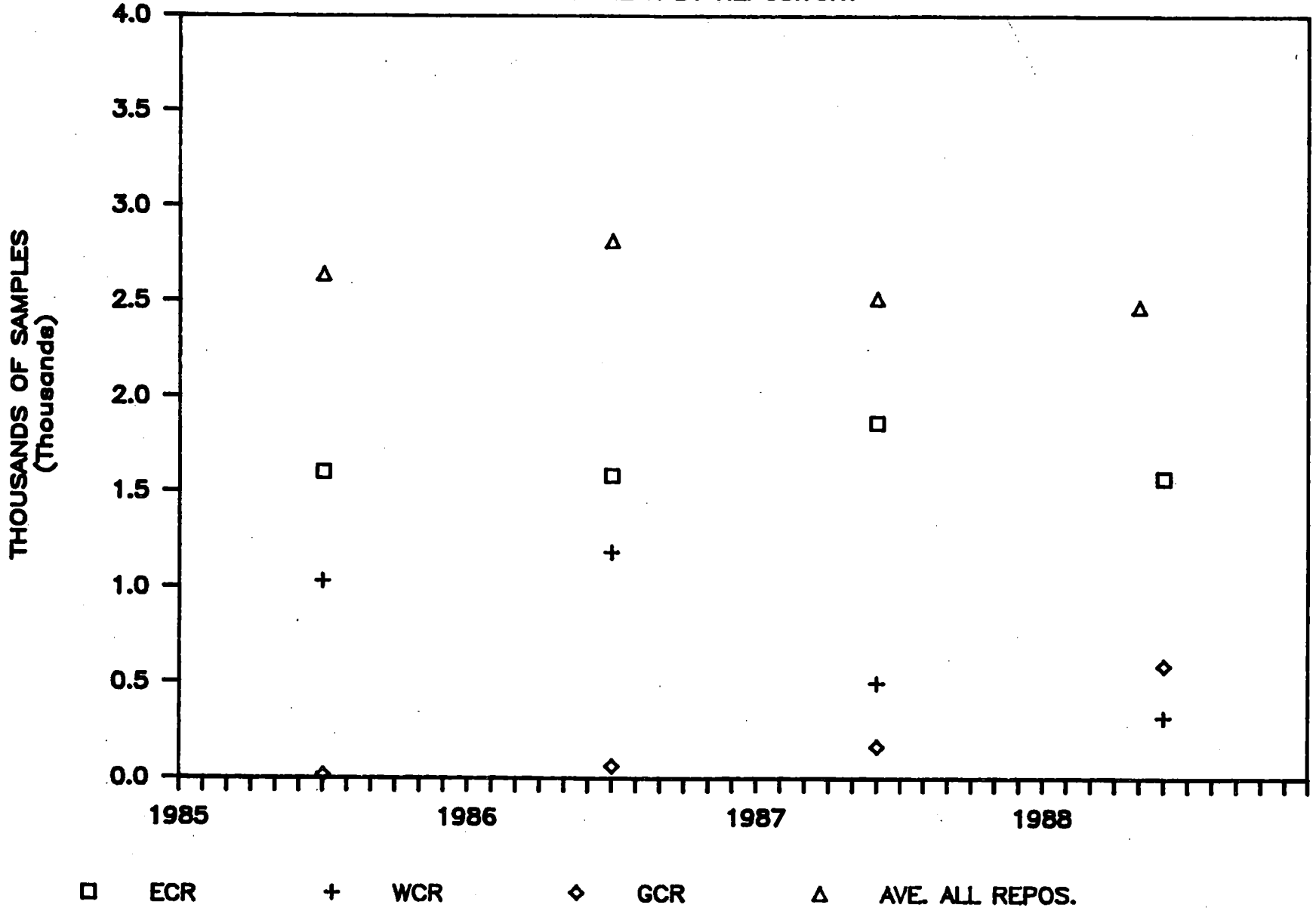
PER MONTH PER YEAR



ATTACHMENT 16

ODP SAMPLES DISTRIBUTED AVERAGE

PER YEAR BY REPOSITORY



ATTACHMENT 17

The Reason for the Centres

The Deep Sea Drilling Project produced an enormous wealth of new biostratigraphic information from its 96 legs. The Initial Volumes ('Blue Books') contain many contributions on the faunas and floras recorded by the shipboard and shorelab parties and these include descriptions of many new species.

Core material is by no means inexhaustible and therefore access to it has to be restricted to requests for research material leading to publication. Even so, important intervals are gradually being sampled out of existence.

For the above reasons it has been decided to set up a number of references centres around the World in order to:

1. preserve material from important levels for all time;

2. make it possible for research workers to see the quality of preservation and the richness of a large number of micro-faunas and floras and thus to plan their own sample requests in the most advantageous way;

3. give workers, particularly in the Petroleum Industry, the chance to compare actual, prepared faunas and floras (equivalent to type material) with published figures and descriptions even though they may not wish to do further research themselves;

4. provide centres spread around the World to cut down on travel costs for individual researchers.

The original proposal was to select samples up to the end of the IPOD phase of drilling (Leg 96). As this effort has begun to prove its usefulness, we are continuing the work in the ODP phase beginning with Leg 101.

The Location of the Centres is as follows with the names of the present curators:

U.S. West Coast
Scripps Institution of Oceanography
La Jolla
California 92093, U.S.A.
Curator: William R. Riedel

U.S. East Coast
Deep-Sea Sample Repository
Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory
Palisades, N.Y.10964, U.S.A.
Curator: Ms. Rusty Lotti

U.S. Gulf Coast
Department of Oceanography
Texas A & M University
College Station, Texas 77843, U.S.A
Curator: Stefan Gartner

U.S. National Museum
Paleobiology Department
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A.
Curator: Marty Buzas

Western Europe
Natural History Museum
CH-4001 Basel, Switzerland
Curator: John B. Saunders

U.S.S.R.
Institute of Lithosphere
Staromonet 22
Moscow 109180, U.S.S.R.
Curator: Ivan A. Basov

New Zealand
New Zealand Geological Survey
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
Post Office Box 30368
Lower Hutt, New Zealand
Curator: Tony Edwards

Japan
Department of Earth Sciences
National Science Museum
3 - 23 - 1 Hyakunin-cho
Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo, 160, Japan
Curator: Yoshihiro Tanimura

The long term intention of the Collections

1. To provide a collection of prepared micro-faunas and floras from as many important sites and intervals as possible from Leg 1 through Leg 96.

1a. Selection of samples from the new Project has started and to date (end of February 1989), we have begun the choosing process from Leg 101 through Leg 115.

2. The fossil groups included in the collections are as follows: Foraminifera, Calcareous nannofossils, Radiolaria and Diatoms.

3 From each sample selected, a lithologic smear slide is being prepared for reference.

4. Working space and a binocular microscope are being provided at each of the centres and visitors are welcome to come by prior arrangement.

5. A reference set of the Initial Volumes is provided and a paper print-out listing the samples is available.

6. Fiches are available listing the samples and giving such information as age, lithology, etc,

7. All Refence Centre material remains the property of the American National Science Foundation and is held by the centres on semi-permanent loan.

The position to date (end of February 1989)

1. Samples have been selected from legs 1 through 96 and and a preliminary selection has been made for foraminifera from legs 101 through 115.

1a. The request submitted by Riedel and Saunders at the end of November 1988 covers legs 85 through 96. The samples total 653 for foraminifera, 625 for radiolaria, 933 for nannofossils and 568 for diatoms. We await the arrival of the foraminiferal samples for processing in Basel.

2. Foraminifera: Samples were processed in Basel for legs 1 though 39 and splits of 1472 of these were the first to be sent out to the other 7 repositories in 1986. They were in the form of carefully washed residues of the size fractions above 0.0625 mm.

2a. At the time of the June, 1988 update of this document a further 287 samples had been split and were about to be distributed. These represented infill samples that had previously been missed in legs up to the end of 39. We were then virtually complete up to the beginning of Leg 40 for all those samples that had proved to have enough washed residue to enable splitting into 8 sets.

2b. At the time of the latest update (February, 1989) a further 545 foraminiferal samples have been processed in Basel. These were airfreighted to the other 7 reference centres on 30 November 1988. This consignment covers legs 40 through 74.

2c. As of February 1989 a total of 2304 foraminiferal samples have been distributed to the various centres.

2d. At the time of writing (end of February) we are about to split a further 220 samples for distribution in early March. This will bring the collection to the end of Leg 82 and means that a total of 2524 foraminiferal samples will have been distributed. A number of infill samples will be added to what has already been sent out after some difficult samples have been re-treated.

3. Fiches have been provided by the Data Manager DSDP, listing samples through Leg 57. A copy of the appropriate fiche for a particular fossil group should be requested from the curator to allow proper planning of a visit.

3a. However, use of the computer lists of foraminiferal samples prepared by DSDP has brought to light a number of inaccuracies when compared with what is actually held at the centres. We are at present working to correct these, after which a completely new version of the foraminiferal reference centre data file will be compiled.

In the meantime, the lists and fiches can be used in their present form for general planning of visits to the centres.

4. Calcareous nannofossils: slides are being prepared by Scripps Institution and, to date, samples up to the end of Leg 23 have been despatched to the other repositories. These are available together with a reference lithological smear slide. Also, a fiche is available listing these samples.

5. Radiolaria: it has not been possible as yet to get radiolarian preparations made from the samples selected.

6. Diatoms: the preparation of these samples is now being undertaken in Japan. In September 1987, a first batch of 680 preparations was despatched to the various centres.

Some other aspects of the Basel operations

1. The foraminiferal samples are stored loose in clear plastic containers. The use of such containers with removable lids means that the material can often be satisfactorily studied without further movement. If essential, a portion of the sample can be transferred to a picking tray. All users are required to treat the material with scrupulous care.

2. No specimens may be removed though we do allow single specimens to be isolated and left separated if there is particular advantage in doing so.

3. We keep small unwashed portions of all foraminiferal samples for later reference.

4. A Wild binocular microscope is available but, for nannofossil workers, our petrographic microscope is not very suitable. We encourage nannofossil workers to bring their own microscopes.

5. If particular levels of stratigraphic interest are not yet present in the collections, it is possible for a visitor to list these and we will attempt to obtain them by making a request to the Project.

6. The presence of a reference collection can act as a magnet for the deposition of additional material. In Basel we are encouraging leg participants and other researchers to deposit their material with us when they no longer need to use it actively. We hope this will preserve much material that might otherwise be lost. The idea is meeting with considerable success here, a number of European workers having decided to deposit their material at the Basel Centre when their studies are complete.

7. To date the Basel centre has been used by foraminiferal workers from England, France, Germany and Switzerland. Usage will certainly expand as we begin to advertise the presence of the centres more widely.

John.B. Saunders
Basel, Switzerland
14 April 1987

Latest revision: 28 February 1989