Information Handling Panel Meeting,
3-6 August 1987
Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory

Executive Summary

The main focus of this meeting of the IHP was to evaluate the impact of budget reductions on the Science Services Department operations at TAMU,and to determine how these reductions might be best effected. In doing this we have been guided by two sets of principles. First, the EXCOM and PCOM have indicated that these reductions should be made in such a way as to reduce production costs of the ODP volumes by shifting some of the associated expenses more toward the science. Second we wished to adhere to a set of established priorities for maintaining the quality and prestige of the ODP publications (IHP Minutes of their 6-8 June 1984) as well as for developing and preserving ODP data bases.

Several models for revision of the publication process were presented to the IHP by ODP/TAMU and by one publication office of a scientific society. In the end we rejected all of these models, but retained some of their specific ideas. In addition we took into account the stated desires expressed by members of the international scientific community to members of the IHP.

Recommendations concerning the publications

1. We recommend against having part B of ODP volumes published by the publications office of a scientific society. This recommendation is made because a) such a move would significantly delay the onset of publication of the part B series; b) it would reduce the cost effectiveness and integrity of the ODP publication process; and c) it would transfer a substantial cost of the volumes to the end users. We are also concerned about uncertainties in contracting for this service - uncertainties such as copywrite ownership, quality and size of the publications, control over long-term cost increases, continuity of the series, and legal difficulties with the contracting process.

2. We recommend that we maintain two ODP volumes (parts A and B) as originally planned. This will clearly separate the basic data presentations (unreviewed) in part A and the peer-reviewed papers (plus a possibility of some additional data papers) in part B. We feel that the only way to achieve the stated goals of budget reduction and to adhere to the established priorities of publication quality is to shift some of the costs of manuscript production to the authors and to reduce the production costs of the volumes themselves, particularly part A. We accepted the budget reductions recommended by EXCOM and PCOM for the Science Services Department at TAMU. These reductions removed type setting and editorial and artwork assistance from the ODP budget. We then searched for ways to reapportion the remaining monies to achieve the highest quality product in both publications and data base development (Table 1). The recommended additions to the budget (offset by additional savings) are aimed at a)assuring a well edited, quality publication of scientific results and b)enhancing the development and

accessibility of the ODP data bases.

Table 1

Additional Savings	$ x 1000	Extra Expenses	$ x 1000
Reduce part A from 1000 to 800 pp.	70.0	Type setting (part B)	60.0
Reduce "Other Publications" costs.	4.3	Editors (2)	66.0
Reduce number of volumes printed to 1600 (each) printed on uncoated paper except for paleo. plates	25.0	Data base assistant	35.0
Sell offprints at costs	9.0	Contract programmers	20.3
Delete color frontice piece (parts A+B)	30.0		182.3
Reduce scope of Indices	20.0		
Allow only one backpocket insert	24.0		
	182.3		

3. We recommend that the review process for part B manuscripts be directed by an editorial board. For each leg, this board would consist of the two co-chief scientists, the ODP staff scientist, an ODP editor and one other scientist to be selected by the TAMU science manager in consultation with the co-chief scientists. This board will be responsible for the peer review process in obtaining adequate reviews and in making decisions concerning the acceptance or rejection of papers. Members of this board should be listed on the fronticepiece of each volume.

4. We recommend that English be retained as the required language for all manuscripts.

5. We recommend that all volumes be hard bound.

6. We recommend that all volumes be microfilmed.

7. We recommend that authors be responsible for providing 'camera-ready' illustrations for their papers.

8. We recommend that ODP strongly encourage all authors to provide manuscript copy in a form that is electronically capturable. This form consists of a wide range of typewriter-style fonts. ODP/TAMU will be responsible for establishing and publicizing these preferred formats. ODP should be authorized to establish a schedule of charges for those authors who do not provide their copy in one of the preferred formats.

9. We recommend that ODP/TAMU immediately inform shipboard participants of the status of the part B volumes now in production and of changes in publication policy and format.

10. We recommend that, once these suggested changes in the publication process have been approved and put into effect, the publication office at ODP be allowed to experience an extended interval of relative budgetary stability.

11. We recommend that ODP/TAMU report annually to IHP on the status of their budget for the past year and their budgetary plans for the next year.

Recommendations concerning data acquisition and data base development

12. We recommend that the first priority of the computer services group should be efficient data base capture in machine readable form.

13. We recommend that the second priority of the computer services and data base groups (jointly) should be data base development (including bringing on line the DSDP data base).

14. We recommend that monies saved in publication costs (in excess of that required to hire two editors) be applied to the two top priorities noted above (Table 1).

15. We recommend that ODP/TAMU rapidly eliminate the use of DEC PRO350's. In particular, we recommend that the ODP/TAMU word processor be upgraded to an IBM-compatible system in order to promote increased compatibility with systems most widely used in the international community.

16. We recommend that computer and programming support to people outside the Science Services Division be strongly curtailed.

17. We agree that the USSAC plan to put the DSDP data base on a CD-ROM is a good idea.

Recommendations concerning the paleontologic reference centers.

18. We recommend that a decision on where to locate an eighth paleontologic reference center be delayed until other countries and institutions have had an opportunity to apply.

19. Noting that now the paleontologic reference centers are being successfully and productively used, even with incomplete collections, we recommend that the work of sample preparation be completed. We further recommend that funds be provided for this purpose by JOI at a level of about $60,000 per year for two years.

Meeting of the Information Handling Panel of JOIDES
Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Palisades, N.Y.
3-6 August 1987

Members present: Ted Moore, Jan Hertogen, Judit Novak, Michael Loughridge, Eric Moussat, Ian Gibson, and Raymond Ingersol. Others present inclu de Russell Merrill, Jack Foster, Bill Rose, Audrey Meyer, John Saunders, Tom Pyle, Nick Pisias, and Christina Broglia.

Brief introductions were made and the Action items from the February meeting were reviewed.

The Panel noted with great sorrow the death of Lillian Musich. During her tenure with DSDP, she was the driving force behind the development of the micropaleontological data base. This was a daunting task at a time of rapidly changing taxonomies and stratigraphies. The ultimate utility of this data base is a tribute to her efforts.

PCOM Report

Pisias presented the schedule for the balance of the Indian Ocean program. For the Leg 118, SWIR program, a hard rock guide base will be deployed. Leg 119 is composed of sites on the North Kerguelen Plateau and Prydz Bay, and requires an ice breaker (cost ~ $800,000). Leg 120 will drill central and southern Kerguelen Plateau sites and contains both sediment and basement objectives. Leg 121 focuses on the Broken dge, and Legs 122-123 will drill the Exmouth Plateau and Argo Abyssal ain.

The outline of the WPAC Program was also presented. There are four parts to the "core" WPAC Program: Banda-Sulu-South China Sea Basin, Nanki convergent margin, Japan Sea, and Bonin Arc. They add up to about a years worth of drilling. Other programs being considered for WPAC include Sunda backthrusting, Great Barrier Reef, Vanuatu collision, Lau Basin and Bonin-Marianas.

The "dis-invitation" of the USSR to join ODP has caused significant budgeting problems. The Budget Committee (BCOM) recommendations for budget reductions were based on two factors: retain enough engineering development dollars to satisfy the requirements of COSODI and II, and retain enough dollars to deal with the "extra" expenses associated with FY 88 drilling. BCOM, EXCOM and PCOM all participated in the budget cutting process. The issue of publications needs to be addressed once again at this meeting.

Pyle commented that IHP should recognize that there is not much flexibility at this point; the budget is set and the time for action is short.

Curitorial Report

rrill presented Chris Mato's written report (Appendix 1). He noted that the demand for samples and the visits to the repositories continue to increase. Budget constraints have forced a reduction in student help at the repository. There is now a permanent staff of two at both the ECR and WCR. Because of reduced staff and increasing demand, Merrill warned that the waiting time for samples will probably increase.

There is a major upgrade in the works at the WCR. The former woodshop at SIO is now being converted to a workroom, which should be an asset for visitors. Heat pumps are also being installed so the rooms can be closed off , effectively cutting off further pollen contamination of the cores.

A list of people who have not produced manuscripts based on the samples they have received has been compiled. This list may serve as a reminder for further inquiry if more samples are requested or if these scientists are considered for shipboard or shore-based participation in ODP.

Borehole Research Group Report

Broglia presented the Borehole Research Group Report (Appendix 2). She made it clear that SOHP's recommendation that the logging data be presented at the same scale as the barrel sheets is not feasible. The IHP approved the revised presentation format of the log data (Appendix 2). Logs at a scale smaller than proposed would be difficult to read. At larger scales (e.g. at the scale of the barrel sheets) they are proaching the sampling interval for some of the tools. Detailed mparison of well logs and cores should be encouraged; however, some corrections to these logs and the exact correlation of cores and logs are not part of the standard processing of the logs carried out by this group. Such detailed correlation and comparison constitutes a research effort and should be treated in the research papers of part B volumes.

An inventory of well log data is included in Appendix 2.

Publications Group Report

Rose presented the report for this group (Appendix 3a). It contains the suggested reductions in staff and budget which have the effect of eliminating typesetting and drafting assistance for part B and reducing severely the editorial assistance. In addition the printing runs of the ODP volumes were proposed to be reduced to 1000 for each leg. This number would more than satisfy the contractural agreements with ODP partners. The reduction of the number of staff scientists from 10 to 7 will also preclude their acting as editorial coordinators for part B volumes.

Three models for a revised editorial review and publication process were presented to us as examples designed to promote creative discussions. In addition Pyle presented an offer from AGU to publish part B papers as a leg-coherent series (Appendix 3b).

Merrill presented some approximate budgetary figures for the two volumes ich were of aid to the Panel in making decisions on how best to hieve high quality, leg coherent, timely, well edited, peer-reviewed part B volumes. The Panel discussed the necessity to downgrade the quality of publication because of the financial constraints, while maintaining high scientific and editorial quality. The Panel favors a reduced quality of part A, keeping parts A and B seperate and maintaining their present schedule for publication (or if possible a quicker publication of part B).

In the area of content reduction, the Panel felt that savings could be realized by reducing seismic data plates and moving all numerical tables to the jacket as fische.

It was decided to ask ODP/TAMU to present a model for part A at a 10% reduction and also at a 20% reduction in cost. This would have to be accomplished with no change in schedule, no reduction in data extraction, and no shifts in personnel within the Science Services Division.

In discussing the various models of the publication process we kept in mind two sets of guidelines. First, that it appeared to be the intent of EXCOM and PCOM in reducing publication monies to shift some of the cost of producing the ODP volumes more toward the science and to require the authors to do more of the work in the production effort. Second we wished to adhere to the set of priorities already established for maintaining the quality and prestige of ODP volumes (IHP minutes of 8 June 1984).

After much discussion we rejected all of the models presented to us, but we kept in mind many of the innovative ideas contained in these models. We also took note of the opinions expressed to the Panel by members of the scientific community. We made the following recommendations.

1. We recommend against having part B of ODP volumes published by the publications office of a scientific society. This recommendation is made because a) such a move would significantly delay the onset of publication of the part B series; b) it would reduce the cost effectiveness and integrety of the ODP publication process; and c) it would transfer a substantial cost of the volumes to the end users. We are also concerned about uncertainties in contracting for this service - uncertainties such as copywrite ownership, quality and size of the publications, control over long-term cost increases, continuity of the series, and legal difficulties with the contracting process.

2. We recommend that we maintain two ODP volumes (parts A and B) as originally planned. This will clearly separate the the basic data presentations (unreviewed) in part A and the peer-reviewed papers (plus a possibility of some additional data papers) in part B. We recommend that part A be published with uncoated paper and that part B use coated paper only for the micropaleontological plates.

efore making further recommendations, we considered the publications

produced at ODP/TAMU as a whole. Given the budget reductions recommended PCOM and EXCOM for the Science Services Division, we searched for ys to reapportion the remaining monies in a way to achieve the highest quality product in both publications and data base development.

To reach this goal, we recommend that the additional savings listed in Table 1 be approved and carried out, and that these savings be applied to the type setting of manuscripts for part B volumes, the hiring of at least two editors to aid the chief scientists in the review and editorial process, and the addition of personnel in the data base and computer services groups to aid the rapid development of the ODP data bases.

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10. We recommend that, once these suggested changes in the publication process have been approved and put into effect, the publication office at ODP be allowed to experience an extended interval of relative budgetary stability.

11. We recommend that ODP/TAMU report annually to IHP on the status of their budget for the past year and their budgetary plans for the next year.

Data Base Group Report

Merrill presented the written report for this group (Appendix 4) and the anouncements of new data bases that have been made available to the public. These releases are to be anounced in the JOIDES Journals. The Panel noted that good progress has been made toward getting data into the data bases; however, there are still a large number of data sources on the ship (Table 1 in Appendix 4) which were still recorded on paper and later entered into the computer. If we are ever to catch up with the data gathering process we must quickly move toward direct computer entry of data.

Moussat reported that he had successfully accessed the ODP data bank from his lab in France. The next trial will be done in consort with other scientists and will involve more complicated searches of the data bases.

Loughridge noted that his group had determined that some of the paleontologic codes listed in the DSDP data base could not be identified. He will contact some DSDP personnel to see if this problem can be tracked down.

›mputer Services Group Report

The written report from this group was presented by Jack Foster (Appendix 5). It appeared from this report and from the discussions which followed that the workload of this group and the multiple tasks which it is addressing exceed the manpower capabilities of the group. The Panel noted that this group of the Science Services Division is diluting its efforts toward providing services to ODP science by also providing services to administration, logistics, engineering, and by the maintenance of hardware and the training of novice users. Although all these extra efforts are praiseworthy and useful, we feel that they diminish their ability to achieve what we feel should be their top priority goals. This is particularly true with the recent reductions in staffing levels. Because of these concerns we make the following recommendations.

12. We recommend that the first priority of the computer services group should be efficient data base capture in machine readable form.

13. We recommend that the second priority of the computer services and data base groups (jointly) should be data base development (including bringing on line the DSDP data base).

14. We recommend that monies saved in publication costs (in excess of that required to hire two editors) be applied to the two top priorities noted above (Table 1).

15. We recommend that ODP/TAMU rapidly eliminate the use of DEC PRO350's. In particular, we recommend that the ODP/TAMU word processor be upgraded to an IBM-compatible system in order to promote increased compatibility with systems most widely used in the international community.

16. We recommend that computer and programming support to people outside the Science Services Division be strongly curtailed. To aid in this difficult task, ODP TAMU might consider reducing the number of terminals ported to their VAX system.

17. We agree that the USSAC plan to put the DSDP data base on a CD-ROM is a good idea.

NGCD Report

Mike Loughridge reported on the status of the DSDP data at NGCD (Appendix 6). He presented the panel members with a CD-ROM containing the NGCD copy of the solar and terrestrial magnetism data bases and made a presentation describing its contents, means of accessing, hardware necessary for reading, and overall character of the data base. He noted that all of the DSDP data base wil easily fit on one CD-ROM. The panel was impressed by the capacity of one such disc and felt that it was likely that the ODP data base, or parts thereof, might eventually be

made available to the scientific community using this means of storage.

Paleontologic Reference Centers

John Saunders discussed continued development of these centers. John has completed distributing samples through the first 40 legs and is training new personnel before undertaing the final group of samples. Additional funds will be needed before completion of the project.

John has completed the text for a brochure on the reference centers (Appendix 7a). Illustrations or this brochure will be added prior to printing and distribution. The text will also be submitted to the JOIDES Journal.

Bill Riedel has submitted a research proposal to NSF (in the U.S.), a small part of which contains monies for the completion of radiolarian samples for the reference centers.

The panel received a request (via PCOM) from Matt Salisbury, University of Dalhousie, that they be named as an eighth paleontologic reference center. The panel discussed the main considerations in selecting the eighth reference center (see Appendix 7b). Because there is only one set of samples left for distribution we did not want to move with great haste to name this "final" reference center,

18. We recommend that a decision on where to locate an eighth paleontologic reference center be delayed until other countries and institutions have had an opportunity to apply.

19. Noting that now the paleontologic reference centers are being successfully and productively used, even with incomplete collections, we recommend that the work of sample preparation be completed. We further recommend that funds be provided for this purpose by JOI at a level of about $60,000 per year for two years.

Wire line re-entry

Eric Moussat gave a brief report on the wireline re-entry system being developed by the French. It consists of a logging winch and tool which is delivered to a re-entry cone on the sea floor by a deep-diving submarine. The submarine places the system in the cone, actuates the winch and monitors the tool's performance.

ODP Site Survey Data Bank

Carl Brenner presented a review of the history and function of this LDGO office. The panel considred that, inspite of its official name, this was not a data bank in the sense of providing long-term archival of data. Rather, it is a collection center which provides the service of collating up-to-date data sets for the purpose of the detailed planning and execution of a drilling program. The cooperation of the international scientific community, critical to accompliahment of this task, and the effectiveness with which the service is provided by the

site survey data bank are both worthy of praise.

ODP Logging Capabilities

The panel would like to thank Dr. Roger Anderson and his associates for their presentations on the ODP logging program. We will we have a much better grasp of the types of logs available and their utility, as well as the complexity of their interpretaion. Our impression is that use of logs and of the logging data base will continue to grow.

tion Items

* Christina Broglia - Let Mike Loughridge know if there are any bad tapes in collection of log tapes.

* Mike Loughridge - Inform panel members once quality control checks have been made on DSDP data tapes.

- Check on errors in paleontologic codes; if unable to resolve, contact Ted Moore or Al Loeblich.

* Russ Merrill - Write P. Cepek concerning his plans regarding the Mesozoic micropaleontologic data base.

-In making color photos of cores check to see if 35 mm rolls cheaper than individual slides.

›pendix 7b

Desirable attributes of the 8th Micropaleontological Reference Center

1. The existing centers have been chosen to provide reasonable geographic coverage for biostratigraphers around the world. The last center should be so placed as to enhance this network.

2. It should have the necessary secure storage space and curational ability to maintain such a collection on a permanent basis.

3. It needs adequate resources to house and display the samples in a way most suited for their use.

4. It should have adequate equipment and working space for visiting scientists.

5. It should have adequate resources and manpower to assist in the next phase of sample selection beginning at Leg 101 and be able to undertake the preparation of at least one of the fossil groups.

APPENDIX 1

30 July 1987

TO: Members of the Information Handling Panel

FROM: Christine Y. Mato,
Supervisor Curation and Repositories, ODP

Accomplishments FY87

A. Sample Investigations Database

The Sample Investigations database was put online in April 1987. The system is a catalogue of DSDP/ODP sample usage. The database is used to track the names and addresses of investigators who received samples, the holes, the purpose, dates which thin sections should be returned, and the status of investigator obligations to ODP. Requestors who have not completed their obligations will be dunned about every two months.

Unlike the DSDP databank which was maintained as a historical reference file, this database was designed to input sample requests during the review phase. Reports can be generated from the Sample Investigations Database to determine:

- the current processing status of each sample request

- the kinds of studies which were conducted on each hole

- relative popularity of each hole

About 1000 sample requests were processed during the first 30 months of operation before the database was put on-line. These requests still must be entered into the database. The loss of a student worker from Curation in FY88 will delay updating of the Sample Investigations Database by about 2 years. Attachment A shows the present status of the computerized sample related data.

B. Sample Distribution

During the years 1969-1983 of DSDP operation, the core repositories were staffed with three full-time museum scientists. During these twelve years the ECR averaged 761 samples per month and the WCR averaged 731 samples per month. One member from the permanent staff sailed each leg as the curatorial rep.

illing Program
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(409) 845-9324
Telex Number: 792779 ODP TAMU
or Easylink Number: 62760290

Under the management of ODP, the Repository staff consists of two full-time museum scientists at the ECR and WCR. The GCR supports two sea-going and one shorebased museum scientist. In FY88 each Repository will lose their student worker who assisted with sample preparation and on-going core maintenance work.

During the first 2.5 years of ODP operations the East Coast Repository distributed an average of 1,968 samples per month and the West Coast Repository distributed an average of 1,016 samples per month. This is an increase in sample distribution from DSDP of 258% at the ECR and 138% at the WCR. These significant increases in the number of samples distributed, coupled with the reduction in force of one full-time position at each Repository during FY86 and the loss of the student worker in FY88 will result in a general deterioration of the services which we can provide to the scientific community. Attachment B shows the DSDP and ODP yearly sample distribution.

C. Effects of FY88 budget re-aligment

The proposed realignment of FY88 funds results in Curation and Repositories losing four student workers at a cost savings of $20,000 to ODP. The loss of the Curation student worker will result in a 2 year delay of the updating of the Sample Investigations Database. The loss of the Repository students will mean that the permanent staff in each Repository must now assume the responsibility for maintenance work critical to core preservation. Based on early estimates of core maintenance needs, the ECR and GCR will need to maintain their cores on a three year cycle, while the WCR will assume a two year cycle. The different cycles are due to the varying local humidities encountered in each Repository region.

Time for the routine maintenance work has been allocated as follows:

- 34hr/mo core maintenance; ECR and GCR
- 49 hr/mo core maintenance; WCR
- 248 hrs/leg for cruise related inventory and racking

Overall changes in the Repositories due to realignment of FY88 funding are:

- increasing the sample request response time to an 8-10 week turn-around.

- show and tells will be cut to 6 hours per month (a net reduction of 50%).

- non routine core maintenance will not be completed see Attachment C

If the number of requests and samples continue to steadily increase as in the past, we may need to re-evaluated our priorities during FY88. This may require expanding the sample request response time to 10-12 weeks turn-around. Attachment C shows the new tasks which the full-time Repository personnel must assume as a direct result of losing the students workers.

D. The report you requested during the February 1987 meeting is included as Attachment D. Investigators who received cruise related samples but who have not submitted a manuscript for publication in the ODP Proceedings are included in the lists. In light of their failure to honor their publication obligation, please advise me whether these investigators should continue to receive samples from ODP.

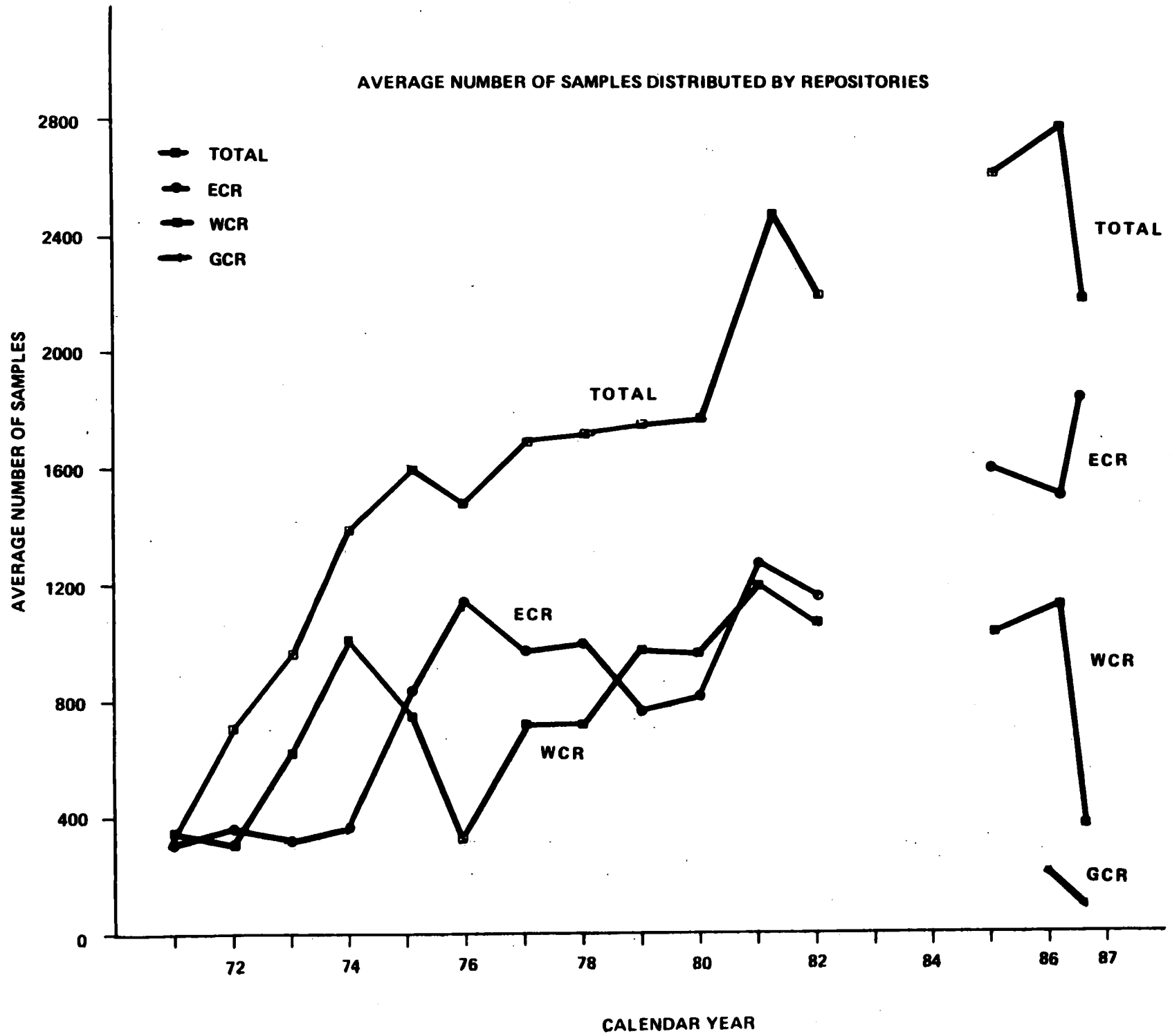
ATTACHMENT A

ATTACHMENT A

Status of sample related databases

ODP Shipboard Sample Records (data entered)	101-113 cleaned available 1 October 1987
(data must be keyed)	100
Repository Sample Records	database in design, no data available
ODP Sample Investigations (data entered)	ODP Legs 101, 115-117 about 200 incoming subsequent requests
(data must be keyed)	about 1000 requests
Bibliographic	database now in use
DSDP Sample Investigations (data integrated w/ODP data	[illegible]
DSDP Shipboard Sample Records (on tape, not in database	
Legs 1-10	not keyed, raw data
Legs 20-71	clear, checked, cleaned
Legs 72-96	clear
ISEI subsequent Sample Records (on tape unchecked, raw data)	10,000 records

ATTACHMENT B



ATTACHMENT C

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Routine Scheduled Core Maintenance Program

Core maintenance	EOR hrs/	SCR hrs/	WIP hrs/
rewet sponges	10/mo	-	15/mo
reconstruct heavily sampled cores	-	-	10/mo
Inventories			
residues	24/mo	24/mo	24/mo
cores	160/leg	160/leg	-
thin sections	8/leg	8/leg	
smear slides	80/leg	80/leg	-

Other Maintenance Work, non-routine

reprotograph cores	completed by 1 October 1987 Legs 1-96
change out illegible labels	completed by 1 October 1987 Legs 1-96
curate archive halves	Legs 66-70, 83-90, 145, ... remains
inventory existing smear slides	on inventory work planned
Interstitial Water inventory	Legs 1-96, some work remains
Organic Geochemistry inventory	Legs 1-96, some work remains

Appendix 2

Date: July 31, 1987

To: Members of the Information Handling Panel
Xenia Golovchenko, BRG Operation Manager

From: Cristina Broglia

Subject: Well Log Database, Data distribution, Publication of Well Log data in ODP Proceedings.

Well Log Database. At the present time the database consists of over 600 tapes, organized in three groups as follows:

a. ODP tapes (333 tapes), including original field tapes, field edit tapes and backup tapes. All of the data are recorded in LIS (Log Information Standard) format. According to the distribution policy these data are available to scientists other than the shipboard party starting one year after the end of the leg. Therefore data from leg 109 can now be released.
b. DSDP tapes (225), including original Schlumberger tapes sent to us from Tom Birtley when the DSDP database at Scripps was dismantled. Most of these tapes are in LIS format. Only few of them are in Gearhart-Owen format and at present we do not have the capability of reading them.
c. Miscellaneous tapes (118). They include tapes of offshore exploratory wells, land wells and of the Cajon Pass well recently drilled as part of the DOSECC program.

Enclosed is the inventory of the ODP wells logged so far (Leg 101 thru Leg 115).

Data distribution. So far the distribution of the logging data has followed the rules defined in the distribution policy. Whenever data is requested by members of the scientific community before the one year clearance it is up to the co-chief scientists to decide if the data can be released. In any case approval is given only if the request does not conflict with the study carried on by the logging scientist/s. Such requests are addressed immediately to the co-chiefs. No decision is made by members of BRG.

Here is a summary of the requests received in the first semester of 1987:

ODP data (tapes + hardcopies): 14 requests
DSDP data (tapes): 9 requests
1 request is still waiting for approval by the co-chiefs.

A second shipment of ODP tapes (leg 109) to NGDC was done in June. Next shipment (legs 107,108, 110) will be at the end of September.

Data Publication in ODP Proceedings. The original logging data, as recorded on the JOIDES Resolution, are now routinely included in the Site Chapter

according to the standard presentation here enclosed which was approved at the IHP meeting in La Jolla last year. This certainly represents an improvement compared to the past, when in most of cases logs were shown at a very small scale and were hardly readable. This solution has been adopted so far for legs 104, 105, 107, 110, 112. In certain cases, however, when the logged interval is very long, upon request of the co-chiefs (legs 109 and 111) backpocket figures have been used instead. In fact they are more convenient for future use, since they permit an easy handling for correlations, without omitting any of the original logging data.

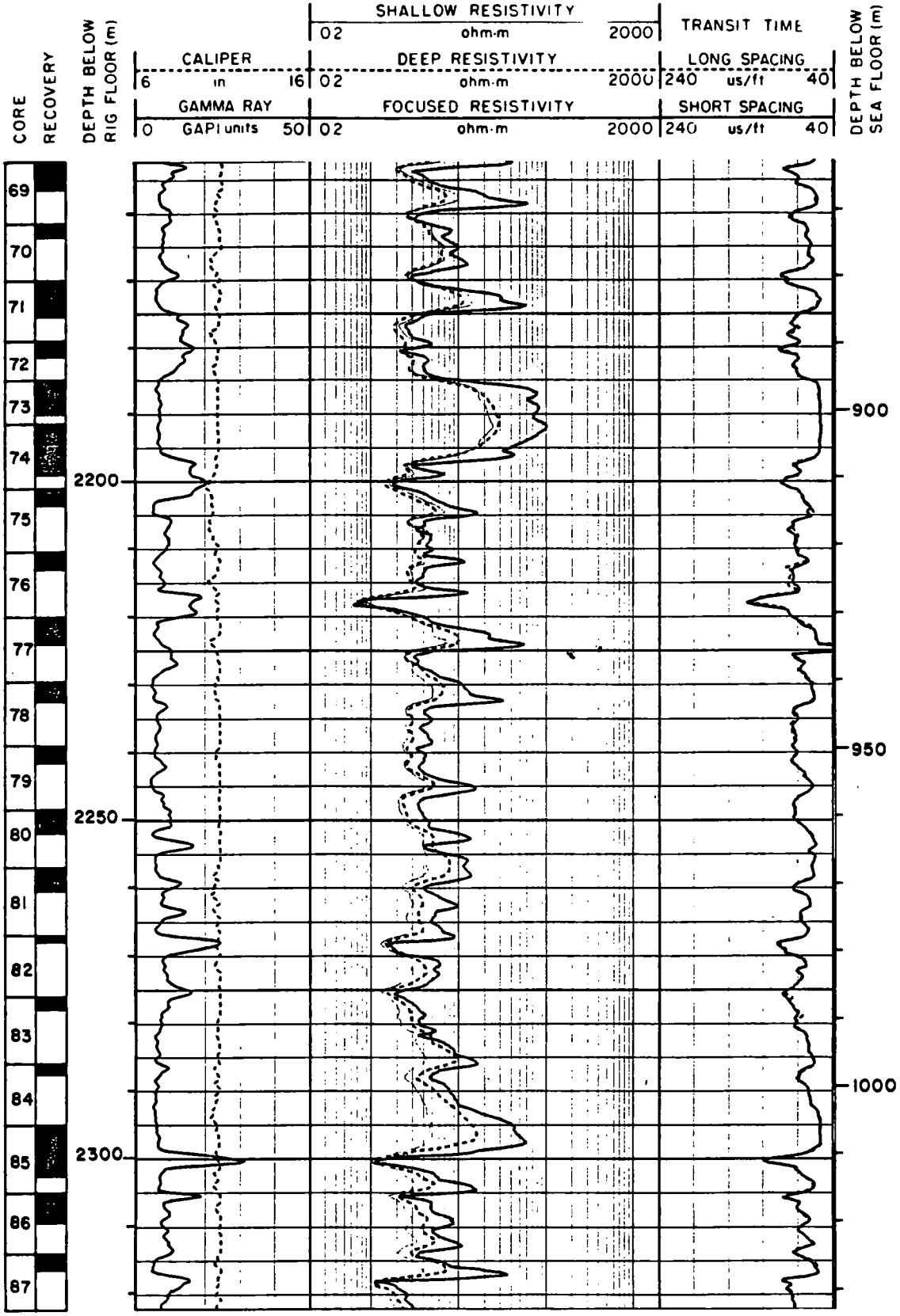
OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM - INVENTORY OF WELL LOG DATA

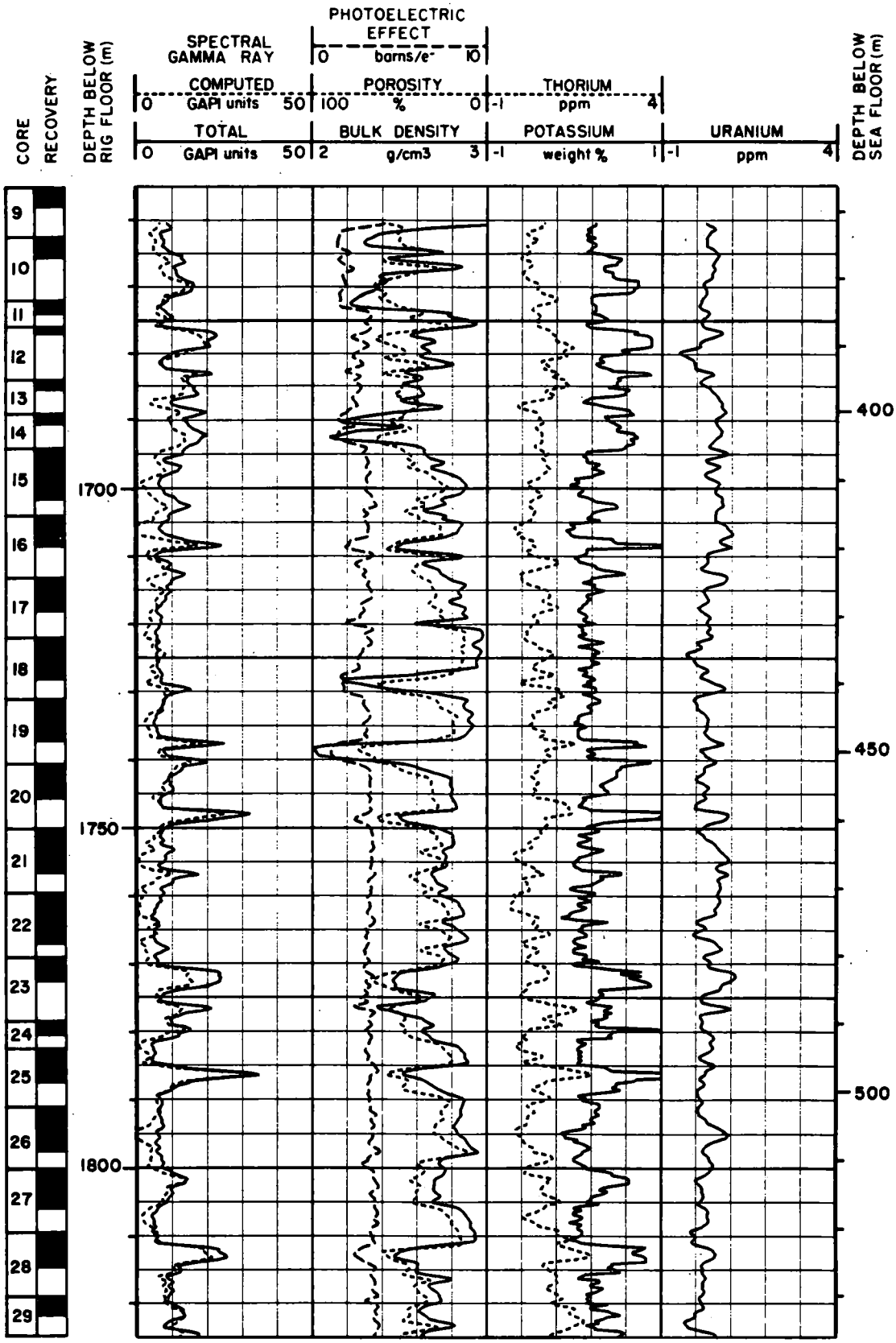
LEG	WELL NO.	WELL LOG DATA
100	no logs recorded	
101	626D	CNT/GR
	627B	LDT/CNT/NGT
	634A	GST/CNT/NGT - GST QUICKLOOK
102	418A	DIL/LSS/GR
		NGT/LDT/CNT
		DLL/GR
		MCS
103	637A	DIL/LSS/GR
		LDT/CNT/NGT
		MCS
	638B	DIL/LSS/GR
		MCS
	638C	DIL/LSS/GR
		LDT/CNT/NGT
		MCS
	639D	DIL/LSS/GR
		LDT/CNT/NGT
	641-C	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

LEGEND

ACT - activation aluminum clay tool
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


CORE
RECOVERY
DEPTH BELOW RIG FLOOR (m)
CALIPER
6 in 16
GAMMA RAY
0 GAPI units 50
SHALLOW RESISTIVITY
0.2 ohm-m 2000
DEEP RESISTIVITY
0.2 ohm-m 2000
FOCUSED RESISTIVITY
0.2 ohm-m 2000
TRANSIT TIME
LONG SPACING
240 us/ft 40
SHORT SPACING
240 us/ft 40
DEPTH BELOW SEA FLOOR (m)
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
2200
2250
2300
900
950
1000


CORE
RECOVERY
DEPTH BELOW RIG FLOOR (m)
SPECTRAL GAMMA RAY
COMPUTED
0 GAPI units 50
TOTAL
0 GAPI units 50
PHOTOELECTRIC EFFECT
0 barns/e⁻ 10
POROSITY
100 % 0
BULK DENSITY
2 g/cm3 3
THORIUM
-1 ppm 4
POTASSIUM
-1 weight % 1
URANIUM
-1 ppm 4
DEPTH BELOW SEA FLOOR (m)
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
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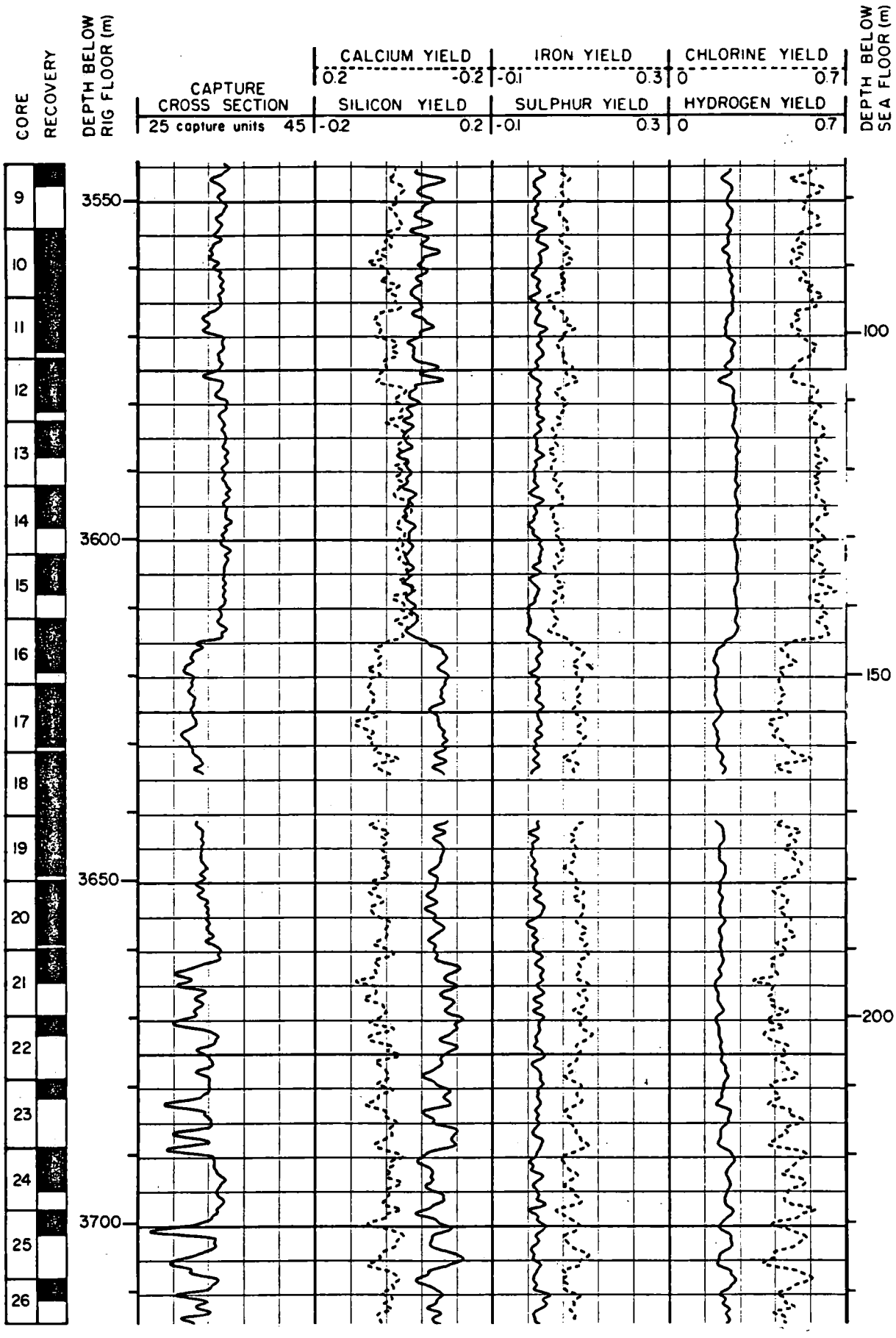
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
1700
1750
1800
400
450
500


CORE
RECOVERY
DEPTH BELOW RIG FLOOR (m)
CAPTURE CROSS SECTION
25 capture units 45
CALCIUM YIELD
0.2 -0.2
SILICON YIELD
-0.2 0.2
IRON YIELD
-0.1 0.3
SULPHUR YIELD
-0.1 0.3
CHLORINE YIELD
0 0.7
HYDROGEN YIELD
0 0.7
DEPTH BELOW SEA FLOOR (m)
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
3550
3600
3650
3700
100
150
200

Appendix 3a

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of Information Handling Panel

FROM: William D. Rose WDR
Supervisor of Publications

SUBJECT: Report of Publications Group

DATE: 15 July 1987

Introduction

Following meetings of the JOIDES Planning Committee and Executive Committee in April, a decision was made to cut $171,000 from the Publications Group's proposed budget for the 1988 fiscal year by eliminating copy editing, typesetting, and assistance to authors in preparing artwork for Part B volumes of the ODP Proceedings. Also as a result of these meetings, an additional cut of $27,000 was made by deciding to print only 1,000 copies of each volume of the Proceedings (Parts A and B) in the traditional manner, with the remaining 1000 copies in microform. The cuts thus identified amount to a total of $198,000 for our FY88 budget.

The impacts of these budget cutbacks are described in an attached document entitled "Impact of FY88 Budget Reductions on ODP Publications." Also described are 3 proposed models for publication of Part B volumes of the ODP Proceedings.

Current Status of Part A Volumes

Vols. 101A, 102A, and 103A of the ODP Proceedings are now in print. Vol. 104A is at the printer, and we expect distribution by the end of this month. Vol. 105A is also at the printer and will be distributed in August. Vols. 106A through 111A are now in press. We have decided to bind Vols. 106A, 109A, and 111A together in the same book for two principal reasons: they are all hard-rock legs (the first two describe rocks at the same site), and the timing of completion of editing and artwork is just right to produce them all at once without delaying production.

After noticing that the chrome-finish cover material we used for Vols. 101A/102A was becoming scuffed and

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or Easylink Number: 62760290

discolored, we worked with our printer to identify a more durable and scuff-resistant cloth-based cover material, which we used on Vol. 103A and will use on subsequent volumes.

Status of Part B Manuscripts Accepted for Publication

Meanwhile, manuscripts accepted so far for publication in Part B volumes, with percentages of total submissions indicated, are as follows: 101B, 16 (30%); 102B, 3 (20%); and 103B, 7 (11%). In order to honor our commitment to authors as nearly as possible, we are still planning to edit, typeset, and publish those Part B volumes in the traditional manner for which we receive all the manuscripts by 15 August of this year. This will cover, in addition to the first three mentioned, possibly Vols. 104B and 105B. In order to do this, we plan to use freelance editors and illustrators because of our personnel cutbacks.

Status of Informal Publications

As of this date, we have issued the following informal ODP serial reports, which we have printed and produced in-house:

Scientific Prospectus:	18
Hole Summary:	15
Preliminary Report:	15
Technical Note:	7

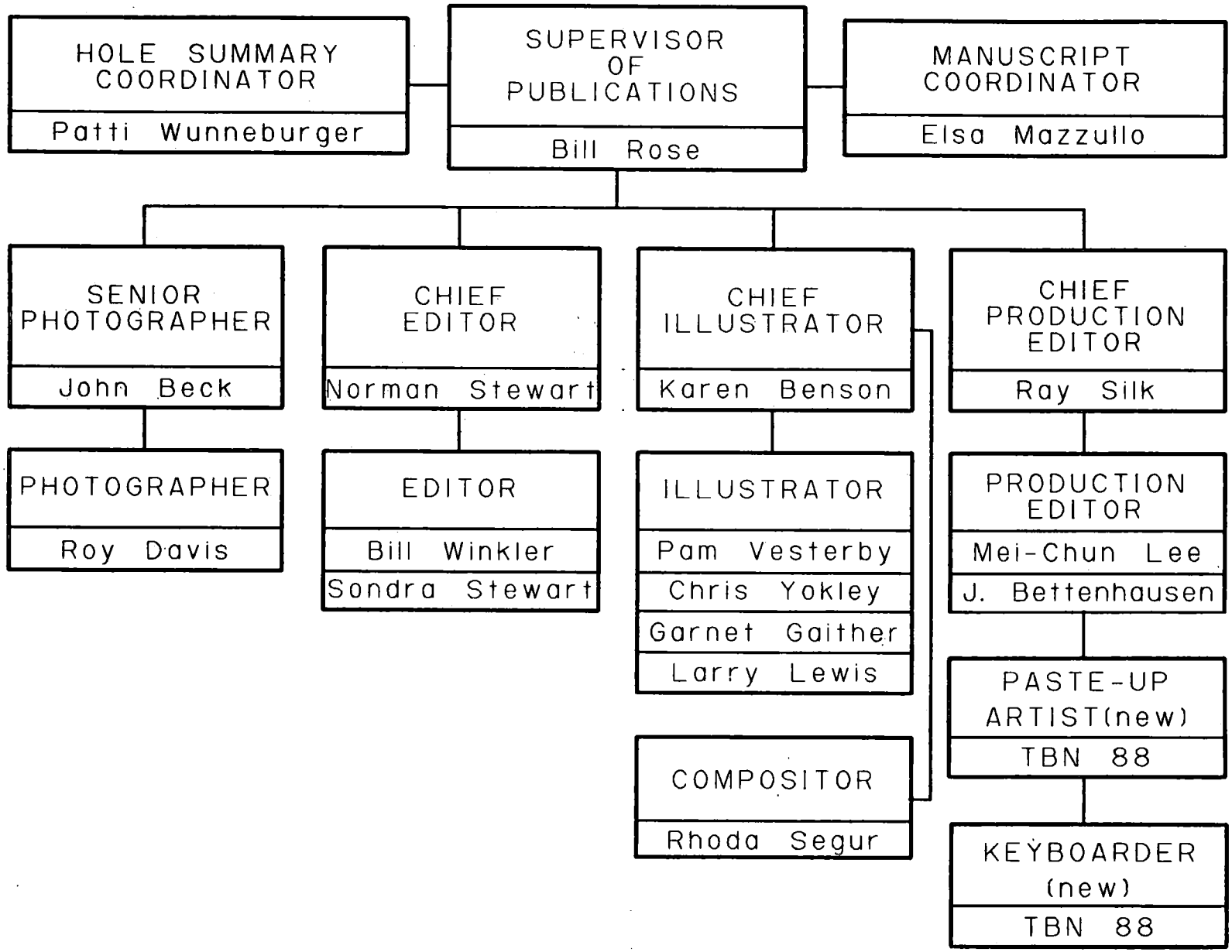
Other Activities

Richardson Associates is winding up work on the cumulative index of the 96 volumes giving the results of the Deep Sea Drilling Project. We are in the process of editing and reorganizing Peter Supko's introduction to the index. When we receive the completed index from Richardson Associates, we will review the index, make any necessary corrections, complete the front matter, and coordinate publication with the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Meanwhile, we are evaluating the 3 proposals we have received for preparing indexes of the ODP Proceedings volumes on a volume-by-volume basis. Because the final format of Part B volumes has not been decided, the proposers have been asked to consider only Part A volumes for indexing at this time.

Attachment

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
ODP PUBLICATIONS GROUP



IMPACT OF FY88 BUDGET REDUCTIONS ON ODP PUBLICATIONS

Prepared by ODP Publications Group and Science Operations Department

15 July 1987

During meetings of the JOIDES Planning Committee and Executive Committee in April of this year, a decision was made to reduce the ODP FY88 operating budget in part by revising the ODP publication format. Revisions include (1) going to an author-prepared, camera-ready format, thereby eliminating copy editing, typesetting, and assistance to authors in preparing artwork for Part B volumes of the ODP Proceedings; (2) printing only 1000 copies of each Part A and Part B volume of the Proceedings in the traditional hardbound manner, with the remaining 1000 copies to be published in microform; and (3) eliminating 3 Staff Scientist positions in the Science Operations Department, thereby curtailing staff scientist responsibilities for Part B of the Proceedings.

The impacts of such redirection in ODP publications are as follows.

ODP Proceedings

Half of each edition, or 1000 copies, of both Parts A and B of the ODP Proceedings will be issued in microform, thus reducing the overall number of hardbound copies available for use and possibly reducing the interest in publishing in the volumes. Manuscripts published in Part B of the Proceedings will be author prepared, using typescript or author-furnished typeset copy, including tables and finished illustrations. Papers submitted in typescript can be expected to run 12% to 25% longer than typeset copy, even with our planned reduction to 80% of original size. In addition, quality and consistency of expression will vary between manuscripts.

Subcontractors

Typesetting requirements will be reduced by about 90% from the amount originally expected for Part B volumes, and printing runs will be reduced from 2000 to 1000. This will require that new cost agreements be established. In addition, a subcontract with a microform manufacturer will have to be executed to produce the volume editions in this form; based on recent information from North America and Europe, microfiche appears to be the most widely used microformat.

Personnel

A total of 7 positions have been eliminated in the Publications Group (3 Editors, 1 Illustrator, 1 Draftsperson, 1 Production Editor, and 1 Research Assistant), and 3 positions have been eliminated in the Science Operations Department (3 Staff Scientists). In order to handle paste-up and production of author-prepared copy, 2 new positions are planned for the Publications Group, a Paste-up Artist and a Keyboarder.

These budget reductions make it necessary to evaluate the general concept of publication of the ODP Proceedings, based on author-prepared manuscripts, to determine the specific format that will best maintain a high degree of quality and consistency within the limited available resources. To assist in this endeavor, the ODP Publications Group and the Science Operations Department have collaborated in analyzing various options and have prepared 3 models which seem best suited for providing a high-quality final product. Model 1 adheres to single-leg volumes, Model 2 comprises a journal format, and Model 3 is characterized by having production and distribution handled by an external publisher.

We ask that you review these options and determine which, if any, best suits the needs of the scientific community for presentation of cruise results.

Proposed Models for Part B Publication

Certain features are common to all 3 of these models.

The volumes could be either hardbound or softbound. Either form of binding could accommodate up to 1000 pages. Otherwise, the general format would be essentially the same as current Part A volumes--that is, 8 1/2- by 11-in. size, 2 columns, the same size type page, etc.

A stringent peer-review system would be maintained in all 3 models. The system we are suggesting differs slightly from model to model and is outlined in the discussions of the models. The ODP Manuscript Coordinator occupies an important position in the peer-review system and is responsible for seeing that manuscript flow is smooth and timely.

After papers are accepted for publication, authors would submit them in camera-ready form as (1) elite typescript or (2) typeset copy, both options in accordance with detailed instructions furnished to them in advance. Typescript text would be reduced to 80% of original size,

similar to the format of the Journal of Geophysical Research. No papers would be copy edited.

Artwork for papers accepted for publication would be submitted in finished, camera-ready form according to previously furnished detailed instructions. For example, line illustrations would be prepared for reduction to 80% of original size and could be submitted either as originals or as excellent glossy photographic prints. Continuous-tone photographs for reproduction as halftones would be submitted as glossy prints.

Publication would be approximately bimonthly. The earliest time any author could publish would be 1 year post-cruise. All shipboard and cruise-related authors would be required to submit their papers for publication. No duplicate publication in outside journals or other publications would be allowed.

The 3 proposed models are described as follows.

Model 1: Part B volumes published in leg-coherent format

This model comprises traditional leg coherence; that is, each volume would contain peer-reviewed specialty papers relating only to a specific leg.

An editorial board would comprise 6 members for each cruise: 2 co-chiefs, 1 staff scientist, and 3 other scientific specialists knowledgeable in the region of the cruise. The scientists making up such a board would have complementary backgrounds and specialties.

Each member of the editorial board, except the ODP staff scientists, could be reimbursed for routine expenses of the peer-review effort to a maximum of $150 a month. Thus the annual expense for this activity could amount to as much as $50,000.

Possible advantages of Model 1:

- Leg coherence would be maintained.

- In format, volumes would constitute an easily identifiable companion set to Part A volumes.

Possible disadvantages of Model 1:

- Problems of late manuscripts for a particular leg would hold up publication of the volume.

- Author-prepared copy possibly is not as well suited to a book format as to a journal format.

Model 2: Part B published in journal format

Papers ordinarily would be published on the basis of earliest acceptance unless a special issue is being prepared. The arrangement of papers in a given issue would be first by leg and then by subject. Each issue could contain a partial list of papers and/or topics for publication in the next issue.

An editorial board would handle peer reviews. This board would be composed of a chairman and 24 members--12 from the U.S.A., including several ODP staff scientists, and 12 from other ODP member nations. Membership on the board would represent the full spectrum of scientific disciplines in the appropriate proportions needed to deal with the expected flow of manuscripts most efficiently. It would be advantageous for co-chiefs to be members of the review board when the bulk of the manuscripts from their respective cruises are scheduled to be submitted.

Each member of the editorial board, except the ODP staff scientists, could be reimbursed for routine expenses of the peer-review effort to a maximum of $150 a month. Thus the annual expense for this activity could amount to as much as $40,000.

Any data papers accepted for publication could go in a special section in back and would not have to be peer reviewed. Special data editions could be issued when necessary.

The latest for any paper to be accepted for publication would be 24 months post-cruise. After 24 months, page charges could be imposed (USSAC might want to stipulate this in the post-cruise funding agreement).

The journal would have at least the same circulation as Part A, and a subscription fee might be considered for other interested parties.

An annual index is proposed for this option.

Possible advantages of Model 2:

- Publication would not be held up waiting for all the manuscripts to come in for a given leg.

- More time would be available for authors to make further manuscript revisions when required.

- A journal format possibly would be viewed by readers and authors as a more suitable mode of publication than a book format for a collection of author-prepared manuscripts that have not been copy edited.

- Thematic issues could be planned to utilize material covering several legs when considered desirable.

- Papers from authors "at large," not pegged to a particular leg, could be considered for publication. Papers based on research stemming from DSDP cruises likewise could be considered.

Possible disadvantages of Model 2:

- Leg coherence would be lost.

- Publication on a first-come, first-published basis might increase shipboard/shore-based competitiveness and decrease cooperation among authors.

- Without a deadline for manuscript submission, a given manuscript might never get written.

- Coordination of research results owing to different times of publication of related data might be difficult to achieve in departing from a leg-coherent format.

Model 3: Part B publication handled by an external publisher

This model is most similar to Model 2, except that production and distribution would be subcontracted to an external publisher. Editorial control would remain with ODP, however, including manuscript coordination and manuscript flow through the peer-review system. A particular editor for each volume could be designated by the editorial board, if that is considered desirable.

Strict leg coherence would not be contemplated, but thematic volumes would be planned as desired.

Following acceptance of their papers, authors would prepare their text copy, together with tables and artwork, and would send this copy directly to the publisher, not to ODP, for paste-up and pagination.

ODP would pay the publisher for all the books sent to recipients on our regular distribution list. We would encourage the publisher to develop a marketing program over and above our distribution needs to achieve the widest distribution possible; this would increase the printing run and thereby lower the unit cost of the volumes.

The possible advantages and disadvantages of Model 3 would be essentially the same as for Model 2.

Other Publication Options

We have examined several additional publication options.

Firstly, we are especially interested in identifying ways in which the savings instituted by printing 1000 copies of Part A and Part B volumes of the ODP Proceedings in print form and 1000 copies in microform can be offset so that the entire editions of both Part A and Part B volumes can be printed and bound in the traditional manner, if that is considered desirable.

One cost-saving option we are exploring is going to acid-free, uncoated paper for both Part A and Part B volumes. This paper stock would permit good reproduction of text and line art and would not affect halftone reproduction of photographs badly. Another option that would reduce costs would be to bind Part A volumes with soft covers. We are obtaining firm cost figures for these options, and we will share them with you at the IHP meeting next month.

Secondly, another possibility that has been suggested for Part B publication would be to allow authors to submit their manuscripts in French or German as well as in English, with translations of abstracts and figure and plate captions furnished in English. As no copy editing can be provided to authors of accepted papers whose native language is not English, this option might prove desirable for scientists from some of the ODP member countries.

Finally, we are considering offering authors the option of providing typesetting for them at cost by our typesetting subcontractor. Authors would prepare their accepted papers for Part B volumes, according to our instructions, and send them to us. Our production section would handle the technical aspects of this option, with the main focus being to capture "hard-copy" manuscripts electronically by means of our Kurzweil 4000 optical character reader for routine

transmission to the typesetter. Using this method, the cost for setting one 2-column page of type would be approximately $29.25. If type is set from hard copy, the cost would be $36.75 per printed page. Tables would average about $25.00 per printed page if typeset from hard copy, and $20.00 per printed page if typeset from electronic copy. The cost for setting range charts from hard copy would vary considerably, depending on size and complexity, and would range from approximately $42.50 to $73.75 per printed page.

Appendix 4

July 13, 1987

TO: Members of the Information Handling Panel

FROM: Patricia Brown
Data Base Supervisor

SUBJECT: Data Base Group Status Report and Upcoming Activities

The following report reviews the status of the Data Base Group since the last IHP meeting and outlines the projected activities for the next 6 months and 12 months.

DATA BASE PROGRESS TO DATE

I. Personnel

In March, 1987, a geography graduate student began working half time with the Data Base Group (DBG). He is working on the clean up and processing of the Thermal Conductivity, Down Hole Tool, and G.R.A.P.E. files.

II. Present Status of ODP Data Bases

Table 1 is a listing of the data bases archived by the DBG and their current status. The DBG has continued to process and microfilm all data received from the ship on paper forms, and make both paper and microfilmed data available to the public. As of this writing, data has been received, and is being processed and microfilmed up to Leg 114. (No data were collected by ODP on Leg 102, except Underway Geophysical data and Down Hole Heatflow data.)

The DBG, with the help of the Computer Services Group (CSG), has focused on completing the following activities outlined in our last report to IHP (Memo to IHP, Feb. 17, 1987).

Data Base Design--The data bases and computerized shore data entry screens for the Sediment/Sediment Rock Visual Core Descriptions were completed and implemented. The design of the data bases for the Down Hole Heatflow and G.R.A.P.E. data were outlined.

Shipboard Computerization of Data Collection--The Physical Properties Shear Strength computerized data entry screens and data bases have been completed by the CSG and are expected to be installed on the ship for Leg 117. The Leg, Site and Hole Summary data entry screens, data bases, and reports have been completed by the CSG and are expected to be installed on the ship for Leg 117. The DBG, with help from the CSG, has completed the Chemistry CaCO3 and Carbon (Total, Organic, and Inorganic) data entry screens, data base, and reports. They are also expected to be installed on Leg 117.

Data Base Cleanup--The transfer of the Paleomagnetic data files into the S1032 data base system has been completed for Legs 101-113 except for Legs 101, 103, and 107. The G.R.A.P.E., Down Hole Tool, and Thermal Conductivity data files collected on the computer for Legs 101-113 have been renamed to a standardized format and processed. Several user friendly programs to facilitate searching and retrieving data in the Corelog data base and the Sediment/Sedimentary Rock Smearslide/Thin Section data base were completed. A program to easily report CaCO3 and Carbon data was completed.

The editing and keyboarding onshore of data recorded on

paper forms continues to progress well. Please refer to Table 1 for the current status of data in S1032 data bases.

III. DSDP Data

The DBG has received all the finalized digital data bases from DSDP. The XRD data base has been converted into its permanent S1032 data base. The following DSDP data bases have been temporarily converted into S1032 data bases for inhouse use:

Site Summary Report
Core Depth
Sediment Visual Core Description
Index Properties
Carbon Carbonate
Age Code.

IV. Data Requests

To date the Data Librarian has responded to 139 requests outside of those from ODP staff members.

Request Type	Number of Requests
Photos	93
Sediment Description	11
Leg, Site, Hole Summary	7
Underway Geophysical	6
Paleomagnetics	4
Physical Properties	4
Sample Record	4
Corelog	2
Chemistry	2
Sample Request	2
Sediment Smearslide	2
Igneous & Metamorphic Rock Description	1

V. Miscellaneous

The DBG has begun writing the documents intended to accompany requested data from each data base. The document provides information such as the instruments used to collect the data, data formats, and explanations of each of the data items to aid requestors. Attachment A is an example of the documents being designed for the Paleomagnetics Measurements data.

The DBG, with help from the CSG, has completed the physical organization of the tape storage library which will archive data stored on computer tapes. We have begun creating the computerized tape retrieval system needed to quickly identify

where the data are located on each tape.

PROJECTED ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT 6 AND 12 MONTHS

I. 6 Months

The following activities are scheduled to be completed by the end of January, 1988.

1. Data Base Design

a. Completion and implementation of the data bases and computerized shore data entry screens for the Igneous/Metamorphic Visual Core Descriptions and Thin Sections.

b. Completion and implementation of the data bases for G.R.A.P.E., Down Hole Heatflow, and Thermal Conductivity data.

2. Shipboard Computerization of Data Collection

a. The completion and implementation on the ship by the CSG of the computerized data entry screens and data bases for the Physical Properties data bases (Index Properties, Compressional/Shear Wave Velocity, and G.R.A.P.E Special 2 Minute Count).

b. Completion of a preliminary design for the computer entry screens for the Sediment/Sedimentary Rock Smearslide/Thin Section Descriptions.

3. Data Base Cleanup

a. Reach "steady state" for the transfer of the Paleomagnetic data files into the S1032 data base.

b. Complete the transfer of the XRF data into the S1032 data base.

c. Complete the merging of the CaCO3 data and Carbon data into one dataset.

d. Complete the design of a scheme for the cleanup of the Downhole Tools data files.

4. Editing and keyboarding onshore the data for the following data bases and Legs:

Data Base	Legs
Sediment Smearslide	110-112
Chemistry	114-118
Leg, Site, Hole Summary	114-118

Sediment Visual Core Description	101, 103
Igneous/Metamorphic Visual Core Description	103-106
Igneous/Metamorphic Thin Section Description	103-106
Physical Properties	
Compressional/Shear Wave Velocity	101
Index Properties	101
Shear Strength	108-112

5. Processing of Underway Geophysical data by Stu Smith for Leg 112-118.

II. 12 Months

The following activities should be completed by the end of next July, 1988.

1. Data Base Design

a. Completion of a design for the programs and data bases needed to generate ODP's input to the Core Curators' file for the National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC).

b. A preliminary design of the data base for Paleontology data.

2. Shipboard Computerization of Data Collection

a. Completion and implementation of the computerized data entry screens and data bases for the Chemistry data base including Rock Evaluation, Gas Chromatography, and Interstitial Water.

b. Continue work on the computerized data entry screens and data bases for the Sediment/Sedimentary Rock Smearslide/Thin Section Descriptions.

3. Data Base Cleanup

a. Implementation of the scheme for the cleanup of the Downhole Tools data files.

4. Editing and keyboarding onshore the data for the following data bases and Legs:

Data Base	Legs
Sediment Smearslide	113-117
Chemistry	119-121
Sediment Visual Core Description	104-107
Igneous/Metamorphic Visual Core Description	109, 111-118
Igneous/Metamorphic Thin	109, 111-118

Section Description	
Physical Properties	
Compressional/Shear Wave Velocity	103-108
Index Properties	103-108
Shear Strength	112-116

5. Processing of Underway Geophysical data by Stu Smith for Leg 119-121.

6. Incorporation of all the DSDP data bases into the ODP S1032 data base system.

III. General Activities

Over the next year, as time permits, we will continue to proceed with the following activities:

a. Completion of documentation explaining the contents and format of each data base as it is readied for public access. This will aid requestors in the use of the ODP data bases.

b. Turning over to NGDC our completed data bases. Our first priorities for NGDC will be the Site Summary Report and the Core Curators' file.

c. Although at present several data bases can be searched and reports generated, the final edit checks have not been made. We are awaiting the completion of the batch edit checks designed by CSG.

d. Work on the brochure describing the Paleo Reference Centers. Attachment B is a copy of the information sent by John Saunders about the Paleo Reference Centers to be used in the brochure.

TAB

DATABASE	LEGS ON PAPER/ MICROFILM	LEGS IN COMPUTER	IN S1032 FORMAT	SHIPBOARD COLLECTION METHOD •
Corelog	101–114	101–114	yes	M
Leg, Site, Hole Summary	101–114	101–114	yes	P
Sediment/Sedimentary Rock				
Visual Core Descriptions	101–114	—		P
Smearslide/Thin Section	101–114	101–108	yes	P
Igneous/Metamorphic Rock				
Visual Core Descriptions	103–106, 109, 111, 113–114	—		P
Thin Section Descriptions	103–106, 109, 111, 113–114	—		P
XRF	109, 111, 113–114	—		P
Physical Properties				
G.R.A.P.E.	—	101–114	no	D
Thermal Conductivity	101–114	101–114	no	P & D
Compressional/Shear Wave Velocity	101–114	—		P
Index Properties (Bulk density, Porosity, Water Content, Grain Density)	101–114	—		P
G.R.A.P.E. Spec. 2 Min. Count	101–114	—		P
Shear Strength	101–114	101–107	yes	P
Atterberg Limits	-no data-			
Consolidation/Triaxial Log	-no data-			
Down Hole Tool Data				
Heatflow from HPC Coring Shoe	—	102, 104–109, 111–112, 114	no	P & D
Pressure and Temperature from the Barnes Tool	—	110–112	no	D
Chemistry				
Rock Evaluation	101–114	101–113	yes	P
Carbon	101–114	101–113	yes	P
CaCO3	101–114	101–113	yes	P
IW	101–114	101–113	yes	P
Gas Chromatography	101–114	—		P
Paleomagnetics				
Discrete Samples	101–107	101–114	yes	D
Whole Core Samples	—	103–114	yes (except 103 and 107)	D
Susceptibility	101–107 (Discrete Only)	101–114 (no data for 109)	yes	D
Paleontology	101–114	—		P

Underway Geophysical—Legs 101–111 processed by Stu Smith, Legs 101–114 computerized and on paper forms and roll records.

• P = Paper
M = Manually entered onto a computerized screen form
D = Direct capture of computer generated data by the VAX

RESULTS OF FY88 BUDGET CUTS

The DBG has been steadily moving towards its goals of computerizing data collected by ODP, merging the DSDP data into the ODP data collection and creating a computerized data collection scheme for the ship. We have concerned ourselves with quality control and providing service to the scientific community in a timely and thorough manner. However, the planned FY88 budget cuts will certainly reduce our ability to continue our services in the same manner as in the past.

For the DBG, the FY88 budget cuts mean the loss of over half of our non-payroll budget and 1 1/2 to-be-named positions. Some of the results of these losses will be the following:

The computerization of the Sediment/Sedimentary Rock Visual Core Description data and the Paleontology data will be greatly delayed because we will not have the personnel to edit and process the data. This in turn means a delay in the ODP contribution to the NGDC Core Curator's file.

The complete integration of the DSDP electronic data bases into the ODP system will be delayed.

We will eventually not be able to microfilm and process the Underway Geophysical data.

Correspondences to clarify requests will have to be predominately by mail, which will significantly delay the completion of the request.

All services will not be free to the requestor any more. The requestor will have to pay for shipping, magnetic tapes, etc. if over a given amount.

The building of a user friendly, online data base that could be accessed from the user's own terminal will be significantly delayed, if not abandoned.

The budget cuts to the CSG will also affect the DBG. We will have to do more programming on our own without the help of the CSG. This will result in delays in computerizing collection, storage and retrieval of the data.

Ultimately, the results of the FY88 budget cuts mean reduced services to the scientific community, through delays in the completion of the ODP data base and the lack of funds to provide prompt and thorough service.

ATTACHMENT A

PALEOMAGNETICS MEASUREMENTS

INTENSITY AND DIRECTION

I. INTRODUCTION

The Paleomagnetics Intensity and Direction data file contains measurements taken onboard the JOIDES/Resolution. Two magnetometers are available on the ship for measuring the magnetization of samples:

1. A three-axis, pass through cryogenic (superconducting) magnetometer used primarily for whole core section continuous NRM or demagnetized measurements on the archive half of the core. This instrument can also be used for measurements on discrete samples.

2. A Molspin minispin spinner magnetometer used to measure both rock and sediment discrete samples up to 1 inch in diameter.

Two other pieces of equipment are used to demagnetize discrete samples:

1. The Schonstedt GSD-1 Alternating Field Demagnetizer used for AF demagnetization of rock or sediment samples.

2. The Schonstedt TSD-1 Thermal Demagnetizer, available as of Leg 114, used for the thermal demagnetization of dry rock samples with a temperature range of 0 to 800 degrees C.

The data are collected directly from the magnetometers onto the shipboard VAX computer and brought back to shore on magnetic tape. (Legs 101-107 discrete sample results were collected on paper forms and encoded on shore.)

The data file contains measurements made on discrete samples and continuous whole core sections of the archive half, on hard rocks and sediments. Magnetic properties recorded in the data file include natural remanent magnetization (NRM) intensity, declination and inclination along with all intensity, declination and inclination values after demagnetization.

II. LEGS IN THE DATA FILE

The data file contains data from Legs 101, 103-present Leg.

III. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Shipboard Scientific Party, 1987. Explanatory Notes. in

Srivastava, S. P., Arthur, M. A., Clement, B. M., et al., Proc., Init. Repts. (Pt A), ODP, 105.

IV. DATA ITEM FORMATS

PALEOMAGNETIC DATA ITEMS	FORMAT
SAMPLE_CODE	TEXT 4
LEG	INTEGER 3
SUBLEG	TEXT 1
SITE	INTEGER 4
HOLE	TEXT 1
CORE	INTEGER 3
CORETYPE	TEXT 1
SECTION	TEXT 2
TOP_INTERVAL	INTEGER 3
BOTTOM_INTERVAL	INTEGER 3
PIECE	INTEGER 3
SUB_PIECE	TEXT 1
VOLUME	DECIMAL F5.1
A_OR_W	TEXT 1
WC_OR_DS	TEXT 2
METHOD	TEXT 1
TREATMENT.TYPE	TEXT 2
TREATMENT.LEVEL	INTEGER 4
DECLINATION	DECIMAL F6.2
INCLINATION	DECIMAL F6.2
INTENSITY	DECIMAL F7.3
CSD	DECIMAL F5.2

V. EXPLANATION OF THE PALEOMAGNETIC DATA ITEMS

SAMPLE_CODE - An alpha code identifying the investigator or test for which the sample was taken.

LEG - Number identifying the cruise. The Ocean Drilling Program started numbering the cruises of the JOIDES Resolution at Leg 101.

SUBLEG - Letter identifying a subleg or transit. A subleg is the continuation of a Leg in the same area with the same objectives after a port call and crew change.

SITE - Number identifying the site. A site is the position of a beacon around which holes are drilled.

HOLE - Letter identifying the hole.

CORE - Number identifying the core. Cores are numbered serially from the top of the hole downward.

CORETYPE - A letter code identifying the drill bit/coring method used to retrieve the core. The coretype codes are:
B - Drill Bit
C - Center Bit
D - Positive Displacement
H - Hydraulic Piston Core
M - Miscellaneous
N - Downhole Mud Motor (Navidrill)
P - Pressure Core Barrel
R - Rotary
S - Side Wall Core
W - Wash Core
X - Extended Core Barrel

SECTION - A core is cut into 1.5 meter long sections that are numbered serially from the top of the core. A core with full recovery will have 7 sections and a core catcher and be approximately 9.8 meters long.

TOP_INTERVAL - The location of the top of a sample within a section in centimeters.

BOTTOM_INTERVAL - The location of the bottom of a sample within a section in centimeters.

PIECE - Number identifying a rock piece within a section. A piece is one or a group of rock fragments that can be fitted together.

SUB_PIECE - Letter identifying the individual rock fragments within a piece.

VOLUME - The volume of the sample in cubic centimeters. For whole core cryogenic measurements volume is left blank. When whole cores are fed through the cryogenic it takes readings at predetermined intervals along the core. Since these readings are at "points", there is no volume.

A_OR_W - Indicates whether the sample or reading was taken from the archive (A) or working (W) half of the core.

WC_OR_DS - Indicates whether the reading was done on a discrete sample (DS) or the whole core (WC).

METHOD - Method used to obtain the reading.
S = Molspin Spinner Magnetometer
C = Cryogenic Magnetometer

TREATMENT.TYPE - AF = Alternating-field Demagnetization
TH = Thermal Demagnetization
NR = Natural Remnant Magnetization

TREATMENT.LEVEL - The treatment level used for the measurement.
AF is in Oe
TH in degrees C
NRM is always 0.

DECLINATION - Recorded in degrees from 0.00 - 359.99.

INCLINATION - Recorded in degrees from -90.00 - 90.00.

INTENSITY - The method used determines the units for the intensity value.
Molspin Spinner Magnetometer is in mA/m
Cryogenic Magnetometer is in csg x10 -6

CSD - Circular Standard Deviation (Fisher, 1953) of three vectors measured during six spin measurements. Value indicates an internal consistency of the measurement. A value above 30 represents a random measurement. No CSD values for Cryogenic measurements.

PALEOMAGNETICS MEASUREMENTS

SUSCEPTIBILITY

I. INTRODUCTION

The Susceptibility data file contains the susceptibility measurements taken onboard the JOIDES/Resolution. A Bartington M.S.1 Magnetic Susceptibility meter on the ship can measure discrete samples or whole core sections passed through the instrument's sensor loop.

The data are collected directly from the susceptibility meter onto the shipboard VAX computer and brought back to shore on magnetic tape. (Legs 101-107 discrete sample results were collected on paper forms and encoded on shore.)

The data file contains measurements made on discrete samples and continuous whole core sections.

II. LEGS IN THE DATA FILE

The data file contains data from Legs 101, 103-108, 110-present Leg.

III. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Shipboard Scientific Party, 1987. Explanatory Notes. in Srivastava, S. P., Arthur, M. A., Clement, B. M., et al., Proc., Init. Repts. (Pt A), ODP, 105.

IV. DATA ITEM FORMATS

SUSCEPTIBILITY DATA ITEMS	FORMAT
SAMPLE_CODE	TEXT 4
LEG	INTEGER 3
SUBLEG	TEXT 1
SITE	INTEGER 4
HOLE	TEXT 1
CORE	INTEGER 3
CORETYPE	TEXT 1
SECTION	TEXT 2
TOP_INTERVAL	INTEGER 3
BOTTOM_INTERVAL	INTEGER 3
PIECE	INTEGER 3
SUB_PIECE	TEXT 1
VOLUME	DECIMAL F5.1
SUSCEPTIBILITY	DECIMAL F6.1

V. EXPLANATION OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY DATA ITEMS

SAMPLE_CODE - An alpha code identifying the investigator or test for which the sample was taken.

LEG - Number identifying the cruise. The Ocean Drilling Program started numbering the cruises of the JOIDES Resolution at Leg 101.

SUBLEG - Letter identifying a subleg or transit. A subleg is the continuation of a Leg in the same area with the same objectives after a port call and crew change.

SITE - Number identifying the site. A site is the position of a beacon around which holes are drilled.

HOLE - Letter identifying the hole.

CORE - Number identifying the core. Cores are numbered serially from the top of the hole downward.

CORETYPE - A letter code identifying the drill bit/coring method used to retrieve the core. The coretype codes are:

B - Drill Bit
C - Center Bit
D - Positive Displacement
H - Hydraulic Piston Core
M - Miscellaneous
N - Downhole Mud Motor (Navidrill)
P - Pressure Core Barrel
R - Rotary
S - Side Wall Core
W - Wash Core
X - Extended Core Barrel

SECTION - A core is cut into 1.5 meter long sections that are numbered serially from the top of the core. A core with full recovery will have 7 sections and a core catcher and be approximately 9.8 meters long.

TOP_INTERVAL - The location of the top of a sample within a section in centimeters.

BOTTOM_INTERVAL - The location of the bottom of a sample within a section in centimeters.

PIECE - Number identifying a rock piece within a section. A piece is one or a group of rock fragments that can be fitted together.

SUB_PIECE - Letter identifying the individual rock fragments within a piece.

VOLUME - The volume of the sample in cubic centimeters.

SUSCEPTIBILITY - The value is in x10-6 cgs units and is volume corrected.

WC_OR_DS - Indicates whether the reading was done on a discrete sample (DS) or a whole core (WC).

ATTACHMENT B

D.S.D.P. MICROPALEONTOLOGICAL REFERENCE CENTRES

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 new species descriptions.

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 therefore, perhaps, to plan their own sample requests in the most advantageous way;

3. allow people to compare actual, prepared faunas and floras (equivalent to type material) with published figures and descriptions 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 Location of the Centres is as follows with the name of the present curator if known:

U.S. Gulf Coast
Dr. Stef Gartner
Department of Oceanography
Texas A & M University
College Station, Texas 77843 U.S.A

U.S. West Coast
Dr. W.R. Riedel
Scripps Institution of Oceanography
La Jolla
California 92093 U.S.A.

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

Western Europe
Mr. J.B. Saunders
Natural History Museum
CH-4001 Basel, Switzerland

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

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

Japan
Dr. Y. Tanimura
Department of Earth Sciences
National Science Museum
3 - 23 - 1 Hyakunin-cho
Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo, 160 Japan

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.

   Continuation of the project in the new O.D.P. structure has not been decided upon to date. The interest shown by visitors to the centre in Basel makes us recommend strongly that the project should continue, but on a properly funded basis.

2. The fossil groups to be included 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 is being provided for visitors who 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 selected and giving information as to whether they have been split for the 8 reference centres.

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 (June 1987)

1. Samples have been selected from legs 1 through 84.

2. Foraminifera: Samples have been processed in Basel for legs 1 though 39 and splits of 1472 of these are in the hands of the 8 repositories in the form of carefully washed complete residues of size fractions above 0.0625 mm.

   A fiche has been provided by the Data Manager DSDP, listing samples available at this time. A copy of such a fiche should be requested from the curator to allow proper planning of a visit.

   Additional samples are being prepared and will be added to the collections as this becomes possible.

3. Calcareous nannofossils: slides have been prepared by Scripps Institution and, to date, the following legs have been despatched to the other repositories: 1, 7, 8, 9, 12 through 23. These are available together with a reference lithological smear slide. Also, a fiche is available listing these samples.

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

5. Diatoms: the preparation of these samples is now being undertaken in Japan. The work is still at an early stage.

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 the curator 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, where a number of European workers have decided to deposit their material at the Basel Centre when their studies are complete.

John.B. Saunders
Basel, 14 April 1987
revised 25 May 1987

Appendix 5

August 3, 1987

MEMORANDUM:

To: Information Handling Panel Members

From: Jack Foster
Supervisor, Computer Services

Subject: Computer Services Group Status Report

Since the last IHP meeting, there have been changes that directly affect the Computer Services Group(CSG) for FY88. This status report is intended to inform you of the changes which have occurred since your last meeting in February, and how these changes will affect the CSG and ODP during the next fiscal year. The information provided is to be used as a supplement to the report which was provided to you by Mr. Noble Fortson at your last meeting.

The attachments to this memo are intended to provide a summary of the current and anticipated status for the next 6 to 12 months. **Attachment A** outlines the anticipated effects of the budgetary changes for FY88. **Attachment B** provides an updated status of the work completed, tasks currently underway, and planned tasks for CSG. **Attachment C** shows the current configuration for the shorebased computer system. Due to the work load on the ODP VAXCluster, a third CPU was added in order to provide more responsive support. This configuration conforms to the planned FY87 shorebased configuration as approved by JOI.

Even though there have been changes which will affect our level of support in some areas, it is recognized that one of the most important goals is to compile and maintain a data base containing the collected information. In order to accomplish this goal, Mr. Noble Fortson will be devoting a full-time effort in defining and establishing the integrated data base which can be publicly accessed by interested parties via telephone lines or network services. His job will also involve working very closely with the Data Base Group in preparing informational material which can be provided to outline what data is in the data base and how it can be accessed.

I would like to encourage you, both individually and as a group, to provide guidelines and directions which you feel will help us to attain the goal of the on-line, publicly accessable data base.

cc: Dr. Russ Merrill
Manager, Science Services

N DRILLING
OGRAM

Ocean Drilling Program
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843-3469
(409) 845-2673

Attachment A

Anticipated Effects of FY88 Budgetary Changes

The realignment of the FY88 funds has resulted in approximately $250,000 being removed from the Computer Services Group(CSG) requested budget. This affects the areas of personnel, contract programming and consulting, off-the-shelf software acquisition, and maintenance on the computing equipment.

Personnel and Contract Programming

The reduction in the amount for personnel and contract programming essentially reduces the manpower available to CSG for catching up on the backlog of work and undertaking new projects. A programmer position which was approved, but unfilled at the time, was eliminated as well as all of the funds which could be used for contract programming.

Budgetary constraints have also resulted in the elimination of one additional programmer position when a programmer departs. The net result of all this means that tasks which we had planned to start or complete in 1987 or early 1988 will be delayed due to lack of manpower.

As the ODP computer system user community has grown in number, and as more applications have been brought on-line, there is more user support required from CSG personnel and less time available for program design, development, and implementation.

Ed Garrett, as mentioned in the previous status report, was hired to provide contract programming services. Ed's contract expired on June 30 and his contract was not extended. He had been working primarily with the Materials Management System (MATMAN) during his contract period. Except for the bar-code support, the MATMAN system was completed in June and is currently in daily use. Had we been able to extend Ed's contract into FY88, he would have been working on the bar-code support for MATMAN and the near real-time navigation plotting system.

Floyd Lightsey was hired last year to provide support to ODP administration's computing needs, and was to begin working with the scientific applications in August of this year. However, due to the TAMU Research Foundation acquiring its own computing system and software to support the administrative functions of various projects, Floyd will be spending full time with ODP administration for at least two (2) additional months. Floyd had been expected to begin work on the publications tracking system in August, however, this will have to be delayed.

With funds from the FY87 CSG budget, Steve Bearman will be retained as a consultant for approximately 6 more months in order to develop software for a multi-sensor track system which will permit multiple sensors to be attached. This will facilitate multiple measurements for each pass of the core in order to reduce time and manpower required to take the desired measurements. This will also involve converting the GRAPE, p-wave logger, and magnetic susceptibility software to utilize this system. This system will be designed, both from the hardware and software standpoint, to permit additional sensors to be mounted and used

at minimal cost. This has been identified as a high priority item by Logistics and Science Operations due to a reduction in technical support manpower aboard the Resolution.

The shipboard system managers who alternate going to sea cannot be effectively used in the design and development of new applications due to their short time on shore before leaving on another leg. When they are on shore, they are helping to load data files related to the leg from which they have just returned and preparing for the next leg they are to go on.

Dan Bontempo, who was a shipboard system manager at the last IHP meeting, is now working in the Logistics area, and Larry Bernstein, who was previously working in the Logistics area, is now working as a shipboard system manager. Larry's first leg as a system manager was 115, and he did an outstanding job.

Two graduate assistants, Mark Benson and James Wade, are still being employed on a half-time basis to assist with software maintenance and development. James Wade will be leaving in September, and Mark Benson will be utilized as long as funds permit.

Two undergraduate students are still being employed on a half-time basis to assist with the routine daily computer operations. It is planned to keep these students employed during FY88 to the extent that funds are available.

During the summer, only one part-time student has been hired to assist with hardware repair, fabrication, and trouble-shooting on shore. It is expected that only one part-time student will be used for this task during FY88 rather than two students which have been used in the past.

In addition to the delays in the publication tracking system and near real-time navigation plotting system, there are several other projects which will be delayed due to insufficient manpower. Some of the projects which fall into this category are; a) programs necessary to provide the program controlled linkage via DECNET from the PRO350s to the data base on the VAX for validation and quality control of the data as it is being collected on the PRO systems. This is denoted as 'Linkage with VAX central data base' in the status presented in attachment B, b) programs to permit tracking of sample material on shore, and c) the remainder of the chemistry data collection programs consisting of interstitial water, gas chromatography, and rock evaluation.

Although the amount of manpower available to the CSG will be somewhat less than had been expected for the remainder of FY87 and throughout FY88, the members of the CSG will continue to provide the best possible support to all areas of the Program with the resources available.

Off-the-shelf Software Acquisition

Due to the reallocation of the FY88 funds, no money is available in the CSG budget for the acquisition of off-the-shelf software. If there

is a sufficient need identified for a specific software product to be purchased during FY88, then the funds will have to be provided from another source.

If such a need is identified and justified, and funds made available, then CSG will be glad to acquire, install, and provide the user assistance necessary in support of the software.

Maintenance

The CSG has always budgeted for maintenance funds to cover the maintenance costs for all of the ODP shorebased computing equipment. The reason for this is relieve the various departments from the burden of having to worry about maintenance coverage on the many pieces of computer related equipment which they have. The CSG keeps an inventory of all equipment located in the various departments and makes sure that maintenance coverage is renewed or acquired when necessary.

The reduction in funds for maintenance has resulted in the situation where we cannot place some of the equipment on monthly or yearly contracts, but instead we must opt for per-call service, try to purchase spares and do the repair work ourselves, and use depot maintenance services.

In the case of the shorebased VAXCuster system and associated peripherals, and the DEC PRO350 microcomputers, we are maintaining our yearly contracts for maintenance coverage. In order to reduce the costs associated with maintaining this equipment, we are changing coverage on many items to be carry-in service; on other items, we are reducing coverage from same day service to next day service. The high priority items such as the CPUs and disk drives are remaining at the level of 4-hour or less response time for on-site service.

The Kurzweil optical character reader will be kept on an annual maintenance contract because of its high usage in the publications area. The service we receive on this unit is normally next-day service.

Other items such as the the Lexidata color graphics terminals used on the automated art stations, IBM PC/XTs and associated printers, Versatec plotter, Calcomp plotters, MicroTerm terminals, and the data communications equipment consisting of multiplexors and modems will be maintained from spare parts which are stocked by CSG and/or depot maintenance. The depot type maintenance requires that the defective part or unit be sent to an authorized repair facility where it is repaired and then returned to the customer. A maintenance fund will be set up to cover the costs associated with this mode of operation.

If a piece of equipment breaks and there are no spare parts which can be used for repairing it, and if the maintenance fund has been depleted, then the equipment will not be fixed until funds and/or parts are available.

Attachment B

Status of CSG Tasks

Attachment B.

The following table shows the major tasks undertaken by the Computer Services Group as well as the date completed or the expected completion date.

A similar Status Report was submitted to IHP for the February 1987 meeting. Since that meeting the status of various tasks has been updated. The changes which have occurred are shown in ***bold italics***.

A fourth column shows completion dates which would be desirable and feasible if additional CSG personnel were available.

Application	Tasks	Date	Desired date
Core Log	Various enhancements	Unscheduled	Sep 1987
Core Sample Inventory	Requirements determination	Completed	
	Linkage with VAX central data base	***To Be Determined***	***Jan 1988***
	Tracking of sample material on shore	***To Be Determined***	***Jan 1988***
Core Test Results			
- GRAPE	Motor control, two minute GRAPE	Completed	
	Link with VAX central data base	***To be Determined***	***Jan 1988***
	Algorithms for rescanning,	To be determined	
- ***Multi-Sensor Track (MST)*** (name change from Multi-Purpose Scanner)	P-wave logger, mag. susceptibility, GRAPE and hooks for unspecified devices	***March 1988***	
- Velocity, index properties, strength	Requirements determination	Completed	
	Data entry and maintenance, - ***Strength*** - ***Index Properties***	 ***Completed*** ***August 1987***	

	- Velocity	*August 1987*	
	Linkage with VAX central data base	*To Be Determined*	*Jan 1988*
- Others	Automated data entry and editing from paper forms for chemistry and paleomagnetics	Completed	
	Chemistry data collection		
	- Calcium Carbonate	*Completed*	
	- Interstitial Water	*To be Determined*	*Jan 1988*
	- Gas Chromatography	*To be Determined*	*Jan 1988*
	- Rock Evaluation	*To be Determined*	*Jan 1988*
Core Material Descriptions	Automated data entry and editing of smear slide/ thin section data and visual core descriptions from paper forms	Completed	
	Implementation of art station functions		
	- barrel sheet drafting	Completed	
	- interface with DI3000	Completed	
	- technical illustrations	Completed	
	- core description station	Unscheduled	*Jan 1988*
Leg, Site, Hole Data Base Maintenance	Automated data entry and editing of Site data from paper forms	Completed	
	Leg and Hole data set maintenance, integration with Site data set	Completed	
	Integration with Core Log	*Completed*	

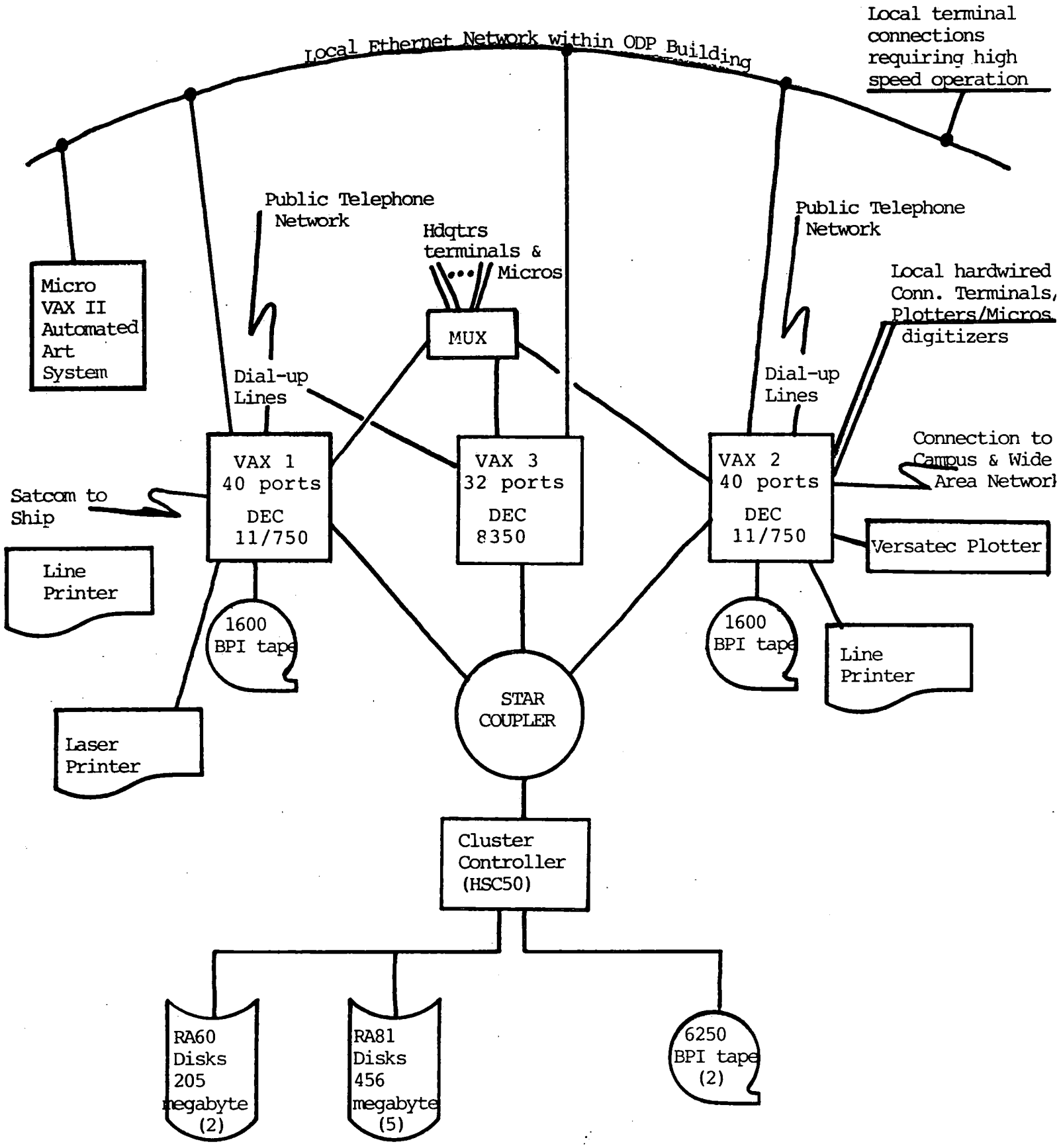
Core Data Analysis			
- Addition of depth data to user data records	Design and implementation	Completed	
- Others	Requirements to be defined by users	Unscheduled - time-available support only	On-going support
Integrated Scientific Data Base	Data loading, reformatting, quality control, indexing, retrieval procedures for ODP data	***Jan 1988***	***Nov 1987***
	Loading and/or reformatting of DSDP data	***Apr 1988 if received by Aug 1987***	***Dec 1987***
	Public on-line read-only access	Mid 1988	***Apr 1988***
NAVLOG	Incorporation of GPS data into seismic headers	Completed	
Underway Data Analysis	Phase I implementation of non-real-time smooth track plotting	Completed	
	GPS data processing, real-time plotting, various options and enhancements	***To Be Determined***	***March 1988***
Materials Management	End-of-leg cross-over processing	Completed	
	Shipment processing		
	- requirements determination	Completed	
	- design and implementation	***Completed***	
	Order processing	***Completed***	
	Bar code support	To be Determined	***Jan 1988***
Publications Tracking	Complete system analysis, design,	***To Be Determined***	***July 1988***

	implementation	
ODP Participant Data Base	Design and implementation	Completed
Sample Request and Bibliography Data Bases	Data entry and maintenance procedures	
	- Sample Request	***Completed***
	- Bibliography	***Sept 1987***
	Loading of DSDP data	***Aug 1987***

Attachment C

Current Configuration for Shorebased Computer System

CURRENT FY87
SHOREBASED CONFIGURATION



Appendix 6

STATUS OF DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT DATA RECEIVED BY NGDC

All digital DSDP data have been duplicated, tape scanned, and accessioned into appropriate NGDC data systems. Analog data are inventoried fully.

Underway geophysical data have been incorporated into the GEODAS data management system with the exception of digital seismic data in the SEG-Y format which are maintained as magnetic tape copies only. Data merged into GEODAS were run through routine quality control routines.

Digital well log data have been scanned, and copies sent to Dr. Christina Broglia at LDGO. Reformatted (LIS) versions of non-standard (Gearhart-Owen) tapes are expected from Dr. Richard VonHerzen of WHOI late in 1987.

Digital geology data files are being individually quality controlled to check for out-of-range values, characters in numeric fields, or other deviations from the data formats as outlined in the documentation received from DSDP with the tapes. A summary of file sizes and processing status is given in Table 1. Some files have been made searchable by placing them into dbase III+ as indicated on the table. Station information is available through the geology inventory, GEOLIN. A full set of lithologic/age information in the Marine Core Curators' format is also searchable.

Analog DSDP data have all been inventoried in appropriate NGDC systems. Copies of microfilm data are being made in stages due to the large volume of reels. As copies are made, duplicates will automatically be sent to the ODP. 167 reels are ready for transmission out of 287 total reels. All microfilm data will be forwarded to the ODP by September 30.

Table 1. - DSDP MAR[illegible]GEOLOGY FILES AT NGDC
file sizes and [illegible]ocessing status

DSDP Data Base Name	documentation file size	data base file size	total size(bytes)	search avail.	QC?	Problems?
age codes	*80,000	16,240	96,240	Y	Y	N
age profile	*80,000	412,080	492,080	Y	Y	N
carbon-carbonate	68,640	2,732,960	2,801,600			
core curators	*80,000	9,487,392	9,567,392	Y	Y	Y/fixed
core depth recovery	*80,000	1,626,880	1,706,880	Y	Y	minor/ok
core sample inventory	*80,000	68,586,480	68,666,480	-	N/A	-
density-porosity	58,080	2,101,440	2,159,520			
g.r.a.p.e.	*80,000	26,682,840	26,762,840			
grain size	47,520	1,046,320	1,093,840			
hard rock major element	112,860	2,983,948	3,096,808			
hard rock minor element	106,920	5,666,360	5,773,280			
hard rock thin section	100,980	4,511,940	4,612,920			
hard rock visual	124,740	7,810,260	7,935,000			
paleomagnetism-AFD	77,220	522,000	599,220			
paleomagnetism-discrete sediment	89,100	3,535,860	3,624,960			
paleomagnetism-hard rock	100,980	1,291,920	1,392,900			
paleomagnetism-long core spinner	83,160	1,148,520	1,231,680			
paleontology	95,040	24,818,880	24,913,920	in prog	Y	minor/checking
paleontology-fossil codes	*80,000	1,085,600	1,165,600	in prog	Y	checking
penetrometer	*80,000	366,800	446,800	(these are unusable per DSDP staff)		
pore water chemistry	53,920	1,412,928	1,466,848			
screen	*80,000	22,610,400	22,690,400	in prog.		
sediment chemistry	9,280	292,644	301,924			
site summary	*80,000	326,928	406,928	Y	Y	minor/ok
smear slide description	*80,000	4,694,424	4,774,424			
sonic velocity	58,080	4,236,560	4,294,640			
vane shear	89,760	1,562,760	1,652,520			
visual core description	*80,000	4,905,992	4,985,992			
x-ray mineralogy	*80,000	1,831,200	1,911,200			
TOTAL SIZE IN MEGABYTES:	2.3	208.3	210.6			

* documentation presently in paper form - size estimated as average of other documentation files.

Appendix 7a

D.S.D.P. MICROPALEONTOLOGICAL REFERENCE CENTRES

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 new species descriptions.

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 therefore, perhaps, to plan their own sample requests in the most advantageous way;

3. allow people to compare actual, prepared faunas and floras (equivalent to type material) with published figures and descriptions 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 Location of the Centres is as follows with the name of the present curator if known:

U.S. Gulf Coast
Dr. Stef Gartner
Department of Oceanography
Texas A & M University
College Station, Texas 77843 U.S.A

U.S. West Coast
Dr. W.R. Riedel
Scripps Institution of Oceanography
La Jolla
California 92093 U.S.A.

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

Western Europe
Mr. J.B. Saunders
Natural History Museum
CH-4001 Basel, Switzerland

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

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

Japan
Dr. Y. Tanimura
Department of Earth Sciences
National Science Museum
3 - 23 - 1 Hyakunin-cho
Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo, 160 Japan

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.

   Continuation of the project in the new O.D.P. structure has not been decided upon to date. The interest shown by visitors to the centre in Basel makes us recommend strongly that the project should continue, but on a properly funded basis.

2. The fossil groups to be included 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 is being provided for visitors who 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 selected and giving information as to whether they have been split for the 8 reference centres.

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 (June 1987)

1. Samples have been selected from legs 1 through 84.

2. Foraminifera: Samples have been processed in Basel for legs 1 though 39 and splits of 1472 of these are in the hands of the 8 repositories in the form of carefully washed complete residues of size fractions above 0.0625 mm.

   A fiche has been provided by the Data Manager DSDP, listing samples available at this time. A copy of such a fiche should be requested from the curator to allow proper planning of a visit.

   Additional samples are being prepared and will be added to the collections as this becomes possible.

3. Calcareous nannofossils: slides have been prepared by Scripps Institution and, to date, the following legs have been despatched to the other repositories: 1, 7, 8, 9, 12 through 23. These are available together with a reference lithological smear slide. Also, a fiche is available listing these samples.

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

5. Diatoms: the preparation of these samples is now being undertaken in Japan. The work is still at an early stage.

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 the curator 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, where a number of European workers have decided to deposit their material at the Basel Centre when their studies are complete.

John.B. Saunders
Basel, 14 April 1987
revised 25 May 1987

)pendix 7b

Desirable attributes of the 8th Micropaleontological Reference Center

1. The existing centers have been chosen to provide reasonable geographic coverage for biostratigraphers around the world. The last center should be so placed as to enhance this network.

2. It should have the necessary secure storage space and curational ability to maintain such a collection on a permanent basis.

3. It needs adequate resources to house and display the samples in a way most suited for their use.

4. It should have adequate equipment and working space for visiting scientists.

5. It should have adequate resources and manpower to assist in the next phase of sample selection beginning at Leg 101 and be able to undertake the preparation of at least one of the fossil groups.