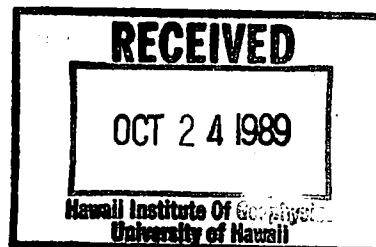


**IHP Meeting
18-20 September 1989**



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**Information Handling Panel Meeting
18-20 September 1989**

Present: Ted Moore (Univ. of Michigan), Ray Ingersoll (UCLA), Kensaku Tamaki (Japan), Chao-Shing Lee (Canada/Australia), Michael Loughridge (NOAA), Andre Schaaf, John Saunders (ESF), Henry Spall (USGS), Will Sager (TAMU), Brian Funnell (U.K.), and Volkhard Spiess (F.R.G.), and William Riedel (UCSD/Scripps)

Liaisons: Darrell Cowan (PCOM), Russ Merrill (TAMU), Mike Hobart (BRG)

Guests: Laurent D'Ozouville (JOIDES Office), Bill Rose (TAMU), Jack Foster (TAMU), Patsy Brown (TAMU), and Fabiola Byrne (TAMU)

Executive Summary

The IHP spent a lot of time discussing means of attaining the 12 month IR volume and 30 month SR volume schedules. To achieve these schedules, the panel felt that the following additions to the budget need to be made.

- In order to have barrel sheets ready at 4 months post cruise for the initial post-cruise meeting, additional drafting assistance is needed. Cost would be about \$24,000.

- In order for post-cruise samples to be made available in a timely fashion, cores should be shipped back to the repository after each leg instead of after every other leg. This represents an additional cost of \$60,000/year.

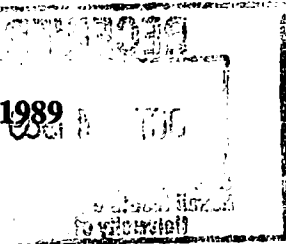
- In order to speed up manuscript processing, prime control of the manuscript review and revision process needs to be returned to ODP at TAMU. Editorial Boards for each volume can still serve in an advisory capacity on matters of acceptance and rejection of manuscripts. Additional personnel for taking the SR volume papers from submission through production would cost about \$180,000 (with overhead).

The panel reviewed the revised publication policy and made additional recommendations:

- The co-chief scientists and leg participants should mutually and formally agree on what paper(s) for the SR volume will fulfill their obligation to the leg.

- It should be the responsibility of the participants who wish to publish outside the SR volume to inform editors of the outside journal that the manuscript is being submitted to ODP as well, or to obtain waivers of copyrights and/or permissions required to reprint articles in the SR volume which have appeared in non-ODP publications (see Attachment IV).

The panel strongly recommends that we move forward with plans to put the ODP data base on CD-ROMS.



Recommendations to PCOM

1) The panel strongly recommends contracting with NGDC for production of an ODP data base in CD-ROM format at a present opportunity cost of \$50,000 to \$100,000. Timing is important! In order to avoid loss of the DSDP CD-ROM personnel already trained at NGDC, and to ensure the lower cost, funds need to be allocated by 1 January 1990, and ultimately will require that "clean" data be provided by ODP to NGDC. Use of experienced personnel who are available now, to develop the new access software and browse files will ensure substantially reduced long-term costs for subsequent ODP CD-ROMs.3) IHP recommends that the new ODP publication policy be amended as indicated in the minutes (Attachment IV).

2) IHP recognizes the 17 years of valuable service that Ray Silk has given to the drilling programs, and recommends that PCOM adopt the enclosed resolution (Attachment V).

4) In order to allow the initial post-cruise meeting to be held 4-5 months post cruise, the IHP recommends that \$24,000 per year be allocated for the drafting assistance necessary to complete barrel sheets for review at this meeting. This is essential to assure publication of the *Initial Reports* by 12 months post-cruise.

5) Sample availability is essential to achieving the 16-month manuscript submission deadline. In order to ensure post-cruise sample availability at the earliest possible date, the Panel recommends that \$60,000 per year be allocated for shipping cores at the end of every leg (instead of every other leg).

6) IHP also recommends that approximately \$180,000 per year be allocated to return control of the review process to the Program. The Panel concluded that it is highly desirable to keep the Editorial Review Board, but to revise its function in order to minimize the delay in manuscript flow and the review process.

7) The Panel recommends that:

a) at the end of each cruise, the co-chiefs define the obligation of each (shipboard or shore-based) participating scientist, indicating exactly which paper(s) would fulfill their obligation to publish their work in the *Scientific Results* volume of ODP. Additionally, it should be made clear that the report should usually be substantial in content, not a data report. This would give JOIDES a measure of exactly when the author has fulfilled this obligation.

b) sample requests for shore-based studies should be accepted only at the time of (or prior to) the initial post-cruise meeting. Later sample requests from scientists other than participants should wait until after the 12-month moratorium.

- 8) The panel recommends to PCOM that they request organizations or investigators intending to re-enter DSDP/ODP drilled holes to forward scientific plans to the JOIDES office and the current science operator. Scientific results and operational successes and failures should be reported in the same manner. This should avoid duplication of scientific effort and make subsequent investigators aware of the history and condition of the hole.
- 9) IHP recommends that ODP publish a cumulative index at the end of every 10th leg.

Meeting Notes

1) Ted Moore opened the meeting. He called attention to the agenda, which was included in his letter to the Panel members dated June 16, 1989. The subject of non-performers was added. Darrell Cowan attended the meeting as a representative from the PCOM.

2) Action items from last meeting:

a) Formation Micro-Scanner logging data to be presented as microfiche in the *Proceedings*.

Personnel at LDGO are processing the FMS data from Leg 126. The Borehole Research group would like to have them ready when the ship docks, but they expect that some processing on shore will always be needed. The shipboard system needs to be upgraded and user interface software needs to be developed. R. Merrill mentioned that LDGO is supposed to provide microfiche to ODP for inclusion in the volumes.

Data acquisition on board the ship seems to be working as scheduled. Data are being collected in real time. Data quality is good, and the Schlumberger engineers are happy with it. However, quality does depend on the condition of the hole. The tool can provide data related to orientation in the hole; shape of the hole (elliptical, for example) is not a problem.

The question arose as to whether the tool is run whenever logging takes place. M. Hobart responded that the tool has proven to be quite reliable, but the decision is made on a leg-by-leg basis. He noted that the logging tools have been combined to run more efficiently.

K. Tamaki pointed out that the caliper tool is very precise. M. Hobart explained that the depth of the hole is measured by the length of string.

C.-S. Lee asked about the possibility of putting data in CD format. M. Hobart responded that Lamont has the facilities. However, M. Loughridge noted that the crucial question becomes, "How many people in the community can/need access to data in CD?" LDGO can distribute data in tapes of most formats, and thus they are accessible to a wide range of people. CD format may not be necessary.

b) M. Loughridge evaluated cost of publishing ODP data in CD-ROM. He prepared his analysis for the PCOM, but no action has been recommended as of this meeting. DSDP CD-ROMs have been produced in quantity. The JOIDES office gave M. Loughridge a list for initial distribution, and that should be done soon. He distributed copies of the discs and manual to members of the panel who wanted to review them. He requested that they review the manual (for content, grammar, etc.) and the discs (if

possible), and submit comments to him within two weeks. M. Loughridge will handle revisions to the manual, and will distribute revised copies. Hardware needed for the evaluation includes an AT/IBM compatible with a hard disc (5 free megabytes), and a CD reader. A color monitor is desirable, but a monochrome monitor will also do the job. The panel should take credit for the development of the programs and manual that are used to read the CD. The DSDP cumulative index is also included in the disc.

M. Loughridge said that users should be aware of the fact that not all DSDP data are on it. J. Saunders asked if this was a small print run, both for the disc and the manual, and if both would be revised after the comments from the Panel members are received. M. Loughridge said that only a few manuals were printed. It will be revised and printed after the revisions are received. M. Loughridge recommended that the subject be brought up again during discussion of databases. NGDC is not being funded to update the CD-ROM.

c) DSDP Mesozoic paleontologic data base - J. Saunders could not get information through Judit Nowak, who referred him to Paul Cepek. He spoke to Peter Woodbury, who was the person in charge of computers at DSDP. That person ran some tapes, but could not find the information. P. Cepek has all the data, but is not working on data from legs after Leg 68. He offered to complete the job if he could have one person half time for about one year. He asked J. Saunders to send a letter to the effect that IHP is still trying to see the project to completion in order to support his application to BRG for funding. J. Saunders proposed that someone in the panel write to P. Cepek and H. Beiersdorf making the request.

V. Spiess will get in touch with P. Cepek and H. Beiersdorf. After he does, Ted feels that the panel could write them a letter making a formal request so that they can use it to justify funding for the additional person needed. R. Merrill suggested that the panel should request a copy of what they already have from legs prior to 68, in order to complete the record at ODP and NGDC. If a formal letter from IHP is sent, J. Saunders should receive a copy to follow it up.

Cepek's file, called "A Guide to the Cretaceous Paleontologic-Biostratigraphic Data of the DSDP with examples for their electronic processing," is authored by P. Cepek, Kühne and Wolfart, and is dated 15/10/78 (archive No. 81252, diary No. 9591/78, Federal Inst. of Geosciences and Natural Resources, Hannover).

R. Merrill mentioned the ostracode database, which is kept by Dick Benson at the Dept. of Paleobiology, Smithsonian Institution. R. Merrill said that the panel may be interested in making sure that a copy of that database is at ODP, so that it is available to the general community. T. Moore agreed to write to Dick Benson. M. Loughridge said that it may be a good idea to keep a record of any DSDP/ODP databases being kept.

3) Data Base Group Report.

P. Brown elaborated on the report that was distributed to the members of the panel in preparation for the meeting. Efforts have been directed at eliminating the backlog. In 1987, the Data Base Group (DBG) and the Computer Services CSG (CSG) of the ODP evaluated the amount of manpower needed to catch up. Right now P. Brown said, we are almost up to date. At the last meeting in College Station she distributed a graph, and she used the same graph with green highlighting added to indicate what data have been worked on for the past six months.

M. Loughridge asked if ODP intended to capture GRAPE data into S1032. P. Brown explained that this may not be necessary because GRAPE data come in a format that is easily accessible, and ODP has no problems fulfilling requests with the data as they are. Age-profile data are extracted from the *Initial Reports* (IRs), so we are up to date. Paleontology data is extracted from the *Scientific Results* (SRs), and we have students working on data from the volumes published up to now. Underway-geophysics data have been entered through Leg 125.

The data set that is most time consuming is the that from visual core descriptions (VCDs). Hard-rock data are now being collected on the ship, via menu-driven programs, and the IHP recommended that the same be done with VCD data. Currently, one leg's worth of VCD data may take anywhere from one to three months to input. The Panel members present expressed concern about getting a workable system for shipboard collection of VCD data without waiting for the "perfect" system. Ted Moore will ask Ian Gibson to convey this concern to the SMP, and to keep IHP abreast of any progress on the development of such system.

Another concern expressed was the length of time needed to input paleontological data. M. Loughridge feels that, if the Panel can foresee a problem with keeping databases up to date, it is the Panel's responsibility to point it out to PCOM and the BCOM right away so it will not come as a surprise in the future. Patsy will send an updated version of the progress chart to Ted Moore before Thanksgiving.

V. Spiess asked why the DBG extracts paleontological data from the *Scientific Results* and age profiles from the *Initial Reports*. R. Merrill explained that the paleontological database was defined as a finished, SR-volume database. P. Brown said that age-profile data are updated as soon as we have the data from the leg. The DBG relies on students to interpret and enter the paleontological data from the SRs. It was suggested that the problems of data capture should be diminished once the Checklist II program is on the ship.

This raised the question of whether enough pressure is being put on having Checklist II ready sometime soon. J. Saunders suggested that data collected using Checklist II on the ship could be compared with those entered by the DBG from the SR volumes. This would

help identify any problems with the data. J. Foster said that the program should be ready at the end of October. Changes in the hardware environment have called for changes in the program, which have delayed completion. R. Merrill explained that ODP was not planning to use Checklist II for data collection on the ship. Checklist II was envisioned as a tool help scientists who needed a way to collect and work with the data on the ship. Once used by the shipboard paleontologist, however, this edited and corrected species lists and range charts can be more easily put in the ODP data base.

V. Spiess suggested that data collected using Checklist II should be put into the database, but it would be subject to revision as soon as the SR volume is published. Once data are in the range chart, prior to the final version, a warning should be given that they are subject to revision by the scientist. T. Moore feels that IHP defined a data item that should always be collected the same way. Rather than having paleontological data entered into the ODP data base prior to publishing the SR volume, scientists who need it before the SR volume is published should access the age-profile database or extract the information from the paleontological reports. It is important to be able to review the raw paleontologic data. T. Moore asked to what extent a scientist can use Checklist II after getting off the ship. R. Merrill answered that scientists need only buy it.

P. Brown distributed copies of data definitions for various databases kept at ODP (see Attachment I). She said that the DBG wants to publish all data definitions as a Technical Note. The Group is working to clean up the data in the databases before they are turned over to NGDC. The Assistant Data Base supervisor position was restructured to a programmer/analyst. This person is working on writing programs that will check the data as they are entered on the ship. This person is also working with NGDC about producing CD-ROMs and other ways of accessing the databases via other computers (e.g. MacIntoshes).

The DBG is also concerned with the problem of integrating subsequent data into the ODP databases. T. Moore explained that this became a concern because there are people using data from the DSDP "blue books" (calcium carbonate, for example), and some of those data do not reside in the databases. V. Spiess commented that data also are collected when scientists go back to their laboratory and work with their samples, collecting data items which do not come in a standard format. M. Loughridge wonders how we make a distinction between data that are to be kept within the ODP. T. Moore says a simple way would be to say that if the data are published in the *Proceedings* they should be in the ODP data base. As it is now, data in the data base are more limited than that.

T. Moore asked the panel to consider what other kinds of data, if any, the panel should request to become a part of the items maintained by the DBG. Suggestions will be studied at the next Panel meeting. T. Moore will forward items to PCOM and will try to get their feedback before the next meeting. R. Merrill asked that a price tag be put on each item requested, so that if ODP is asked to keep any other kinds of data, they should also be provided the manpower to do it so we do not need to turn around and say that this is additional work that cannot be accomplished.

C.-S. Lee asked that digital seismic data be included in the databases kept at ODP. R. Merrill explained that data are being kept at ODP, and people need only request it. ODP may be converting it to WORMs, but it could then be copied to tapes for requestors. M. Loughridge explained that these data are not a part of CD-ROM because they are not used routinely.

It was suggested that a bibliography is needed of what has been published outside the IRs/*Proceedings*. R. Merrill said that a list is being kept by Chris Mato at ODP but that it is only partial. He explained that information on articles published elsewhere was incorporated with the data on papers published in the IRs, so we have as complete a set as we can get. We can also get an electronic list from GeoRef, which contains approximately 4500 entries. B. Rose explained the origin of this search. Last year, R. Merrill and B. Rose asked Sharon Tahirkheli, chief editor of GeoRef, to conduct a search of the GeoRef database for all references published by non-DSDP and non-ODP sources. The key words searched for were "Deep Sea Drilling Project" and "Ocean Drilling Program." The search covered the period from the inception of DSDP (1968) up to early 1989. The search turned up 4,239 bibliographic entries, exclusive of DSDP and ODP publications. The results of this search are in the form of a paper printout, which P. Rabinowitz sent to Tom Pyle at JOI.

Data derived from wireline re-entry of holes are among those that are not kept at ODP. R. Merrill suggested that, if a hole is re-entered, the organization that collected additional data should be in charge of keeping them and making them accessible to others. It may be a good idea to ask that whoever re-enters a hole notify the Program about the operation, the data acquired, and the condition in which the hole was left. M. Loughridge feels that, at this stage, a simple paper file with the history of the hole could be kept. This would allow anyone re-entering the hole at a later date to have reliable information on the condition of the hole. T. Moore agrees with the principle, but wonders who would be in charge of enforcing the rules (add to data-distribution policy?) and what mechanism would be used for enforcement. Compliance would have to be voluntary. Under the scheme, whoever entered the hole would have the responsibility of writing to an authority (ODP director, ODP Council, or the JOIDES office).

After the discussion, the panel decided to forward a recommendation to PCOM to set a requirement that organizations or investigators intending to re-enter DSDP/ODP drilled holes should forward proposals to the JOIDES office and ODP. The results should be reported in the same manner. LDGO would be willing to archive any logging data acquired from re-entries, said M. Hobart.

4) Computer Services Group Report

Jack Foster presented the report (Attachment II). He pointed out changes to the organizational chart. The Computer Services Group (CSG) worked with the Borehole

Research Group to acquire, install and test the equipment necessary to run the FMS to acquire data and to output it in paper form (the equipment was ordered by ODP to take advantage of discounts).

J. Foster distributed a copy of the summary of shipboard cruise evaluation forms through Leg 127. He said that most of the concerns expressed in these forms will be addressed by the changes that will be made during drydock. To the question of why so many more responses are received from some legs, J. Foster responded that it is not mandatory to turn the forms in, so that could account for the variation.

W. Sager asked about the status of the PRO 350s. J. Foster replied that ODP is trying to phase them out, because maintenance is no longer being provided by DEC. However, there are dedicated stations for which software was developed using the PROs. Time will be needed to translate these packages to work on other computers before the remaining PROs can be phased out.

W. Sager asked how ODP envisions interaction with the IBMs, MacIntoshes, and VAX. J. Foster explained that there is a central VAX system, and all the microcomputers are connected to it as terminals. A network is being set up for the new systems. All PCs and MacIntoshes and the LaserWriter will be attached to this network, which will be bridged to the VAX. The VAX has a piece of software, AlisaShare, which will help manage transfer of files. Two additional segments will be set up, and PCs, MacIntoshes and printers will be located conveniently throughout the ship. Files can be transported using diskettes or via AlisaShare on the VAX. Further, a network will be set up that will allow sharing files that reside on a PC. This is currently being developed for the Manuscript Tracking System (MTS), a data base that was developed for a single user on a PC and to which we now need to give access to the editors. We are also considering putting the bibliographic database in this server for the editors to facilitate bibliographic searches.

Based on input from the Scientists (cruise evaluations, comments transmitted via the JOIDES panels, etc.), the CSG is evaluating additional software to be put on the microcomputers. W. Sager asked about graphics programs, and T. Moore wanted to know what graphics software is available for the Macs on the ship. J. Foster said that software includes Adobe Illustrator, MacDraw and MacPaint. However, he said that ODP still requires that graphics for the *Scientific Results* be in a format that can be accessed by the Publications Group at ODP, to be used in the *Proceedings*. Word-processing files can easily be transported between PCs and Macs, and currently we can use and give to scientists files in several formats other than WordPerfect.

Regarding data-bases, J. Foster said that he and two others at ODP are also evaluating new software packages. Oracle is one that appears to be promising because it can work on PCs, Macs and the VAX, and there is software that permits communication between them. R. Merrill clarified that ODP is not planning to move away from S1032 at this time. These evaluations will allow ODP to keep abreast of new developments, and be prepared to make

suggestions should a change become necessary. ODP cannot discontinue the license for S1032 because custom programs that use S1032 have been developed over a period of time, and it would take a great amount of resources to adapt those to another database package. The only problem with S1032 is that development of an SQL interface is proceeding slowly.

C.-S. Lee said that the number of hours used on the shipboard computer system seems small relative to the number of hours on the leg. This is in contrast to the concern that has been expressed in the past regarding use of CPU time on the ship and the slow response from the system. R. Merrill pointed out that now the VAX is being used to hold the data, and that most computing is done on the PCs. Only a few programs use the data that reside on the VAX. He also said that CPU usage peaks twice a day, and this only at very specific points during the leg.

In response to a question from W. Sager, J. Foster said that one of the VAX 750 systems on the ship had been replaced by a 3500 system, and that the old 750 is being used as backup. Since the 3500 was installed, ODP has not received many complaints regarding slow response from the VAXes.

T. Moore congratulated the CSG and the DBG for their constant level of achievement to date.

T. Moore wanted to know about the status of the digital imaging system. R. Merrill explained that ODP is evaluating how it compares to the photograph collection. T. Moore asked if the SMP knows about this system. R. Merrill said that they do know, and that it was decided that the system should be a very useful scientific tool. The only decision to be made is whether it should be implemented on the ship. A question to be answered is whether digital images will replace the photo collection, or would both be kept. The new optical WORMs or optical discs make it possible to collect these data without using unreasonable quantities of tapes. The advantage is that color data collected are more accurate and images can be manipulated. As M. Hobart said, the amount of data that can be collected is great. However, some problems have been found, and R. Merrill is working with the software companies to solve them. M. Loughridge mentioned a system that is being used to read Gloria data with a mouse. The cost of implementing the digital imaging system on the ship might be on the order of \$150,000 to \$200,000, R. Merrill estimated.

Someone expressed a concern about whether decisions on the digital imaging system described above would conflict with the function of the SMP. T. Moore said that I. Gibson is serving as the liaison between SMP and IHP. L. D'Ozouville explained that the liaison can be present at any meeting at the chairman's request. R. Merrill said that SMP knows about and has expressed support for the idea of a color processing and imaging system.

5) Publications Group Report

B. Rose had submitted his report (Attachment III) and proposed models for speeding publication of the *Proceedings* before the meeting. R. Merrill pointed out that most scenarios that ODP could foresee are presented in the models, and each is compared to what would happen to the schedule if no changes were made. B. Rose explained that the main cause of delays is the backlog that has been built. Once ODP is allowed to catch up, and if the two-phase post-cruise meeting scheme is put into operation, ODP should not have a problem keeping up.

R. Merrill notes that the distinction that must be made is how many books we will have at the end of FY91 under each of the models. He called to the attention of the Panel the comparison chart which shows what books will be published at the end of FY91. Analysis of the models indicates that, in the present mode, it will take four years to get rid of the backlog and start working on the "ideal" schedule. However, to be able to overcome the backlog, additional funds would be needed, the amount of which would depend on the model/amount of acceleration chosen. For example, undertaking the 18-month acceleration schedule at a cost of \$448,575 would result in three more books on the shelf at the end of FY91 as compared to the current publication schedule.

The updated publications policy from PCOM is specific on many points, and PCOM asked for more detailed guidelines from IHP. With this in mind, consideration of ODP publications was divided into the following segments.

- a) Publication schedule for Initial Reports.
- b) Publication schedule for *Scientific Results*.
- c) Editorial Review Board.
- d) Inclusion of preprints/offprints from other journals as part of an SR volume.

T. Moore suggested that the panel review the length of time needed at each point in the production of the books to be able to make a decision regarding the 12- and 30-month deadlines.

a) *Initial Reports* schedule

From cruise end it would take:

- 4-5 months for post-cruise meeting; meanwhile barrel sheets are being prepared;
- 3-4 months for editing and production of art work;
- 1 month for typesetting (some is going on concurrently with editing);
(Co-chief review takes place when typeset text is ready)
- 1 month for paste up and corrections;
- 1.5 months for printing;

Given the figures above, production of *Initial Reports* within one year is feasible. However, T. Moore points out that the weak point is production of barrel sheets. He inspected the drafting system being used by ODP, and considers it a great improvement over that used at DSDP. He asked if there is a similar improvement planned for the near future. R. Merrill answered that a system possibly could be developed whereby drafting of barrel sheets could be done by scientists on board the ship. Doing so, though, would require resources and time for development. One concern is whether or not the scientists want to do that kind of work or whether they would ask for a technician instead. It is also likely that the SMP could provide assistance in finding ways of producing barrel sheets more efficiently.

R. Merrill also pointed out that the time frame above assumes that the initial post-cruise meeting will take place 4-5 months post-cruise, and it was requested by PCOM that this meeting be held 3-4 months post-cruise. A meeting at such an early date would not allow sufficient time for preparation of the barrel sheets. ODP has only one illustrator working on barrel sheets, and that person must accommodate both the drafting of new barrel sheets and corrections to old. Furthermore, the idea of an initial postcruise mini-meetings" was proposed by IHP as a two-leg experiment, but the policy that came from PCOM, and that appeared in the JOIDES Journal, seems more like a permanent policy change.

M. Loughridge wanted the panel to view the problem from two angles: 1) what can be done (adding personnel) to facilitate production of the IRs within a year, and how much that would cost; and 2) is there a different way that additional funds could be spent that would facilitate speeding up IR production but at the same time be more profitable over the long run? He proposed that the latter would be the best.

The Panel decided that an automated system for barrel-sheet drafting on board the ship needs to be developed. At the same time, it is important to bring the publications up to date, and this cannot be accomplished without the additional help. Therefore, IHP recommends adding another draftsperson (at a cost of \$24,000 per year) to speed up production of the barrel sheets so that the initial post-cruise meeting can be held 3-4 months postcruise.

b) *Scientific Results* schedule

B. Rose noted that the production schedule for the SRs has slipped further behind from our March projections. The delay is due to the indexing work, and we now know that we should expect to have, approximately, a 6-week delay for each volume because of the index. J. Saunders asked if, with all the pressure to publish in a timely manner, ODP can afford to wait until the index is available to publish each book. This consideration has to be weighed against the value of having the index in each book. B. Rose also indicated that Volumes 104/105 are particularly large, and indexing them took a longer time than usual.

It was the consensus of the panel that ODP should continue to publish an index in each book.

ODP is planning to publish a cumulative index to the SRs, and a decision needs to be made on the frequency of such an index. The minimum number of pages for a volume should be about 200, but ODP could also publish the index in the back of a regular volume. W. Sager feels that the cumulative index can be published separately for ease of use, and J. Saunders agrees, saying that it doesn't have to be hard bound. After considering several intervals briefly, IHP recommended that cumulative indexes should be published at the end of every 10th leg; each index would cover the 10 most recently completed volumes only.

The different stages of production were considered, and an ideal time frame for each was considered. This resulted in the following schedule:

4-5 mos.	Initial post cruise meeting - materials for IR
10-12 mos.	Science post-cruise meeting - science meeting/workshop to present and discuss papers.
16-18 mos.	Initial submission (preliminary editorial review checklist, or PERC)
17-21 mos.	Reviews
18-24 mos.	Author revision
19-25 mos.	Re-submission - re-review
20-26 mos.	Pre-production (OCR scanning, editorial markup)
21-27 mos.	Typesetting
21.5-27.5	Galley review
22.5-28.5 mos.	Corrections and paste-up
24-30	Indexing
26-32	Printing

The schedule above should be considered a target but cannot always be adhered to because of unpredictable variables. M. Loughridge pressed to find out where delays happen.

W. Sager said that, in his experience, delays occur at two points: initial submission and submission of revised manuscripts. He said that deadlines are perceived as being very flexible, and that may be a cause for delays in submission. R. Merrill said that the problem has been one of the transition between the previous review system and the current review system, which is handled by Editorial Review Boards. Deadlines for legs that were caught

in that transition have been adjusted so that those caught in the middle are not penalized. He pointed out that galley reviews can also cause delays.

L. D'Ozouville reminded the Panel that the 12-month science meeting was proposed to speed up production of the SR. T. Moore points out that most manuscripts would not be submitted by the time of that meeting but that drafts, abstracts and presentations need to be ready for the meeting in order for it to be effective in keeping production to a 30-month schedule. During the science meeting, an initial-submission deadline would be set for 16 to 18 months. M. Hobart feels, however, that papers essential to synthesis chapters should be processed fastest.

It is possible that, in preparation for the science (second) meeting, the chief scientists will want to put together abstracts from the papers that will be presented/discussed. If that is the case, IHP believes that the work should be done independent of the Publications group at ODP.

R. Ingersoll also raised the question of investigators who receive samples too close to the science post-cruise meeting, and who do not have enough time to prepare their papers. R. Merrill explained that, when requests are received close to the end of the moratorium, C. Mato makes sure that the investigator is aware of the time constraints. She routinely asks investigators who fall into that category whether they would prefer to wait until the moratorium elapses.

B. Funnell felt that another factor to be considered is the greater amount of information coming out of the ODP legs.

M. Loughridge asked if receiving reviews in electronic form would speed manuscript flow. It would to a point, said R. Merrill, but a lot of the comments ODP gets from reviewers are handwritten around the text. J. Saunders pointed out the possibility of sending reviews by fax.

R. Merrill pointed out that another cost-saving measure taken in 1987 resulted in shipping cores to the repositories only after every other leg. This means that cores get at the repositories about 4 months after the end of the first cruise in each pair, and after being unloaded, samples are shipped to investigators 6-8 months after the end of the first cruise. This presents a real problem to the early submission of papers. The estimated cost for reinstating shipping after every leg is approximately \$60,000 annually. If the additional \$60,000 for shipping core every leg, and the additional three staff scientists are replaced (to perform review functions), then the initial submission deadline at 16 months would give investigators enough time and could lead to production of SRs within 32 months after the cruise. However, under the present scheme of shipping core back at the end of every other leg, the initial submission would have to be at 18 months, and the 30-month schedule could not be achieved.

T. Moore asked how the "Present Publishing Schedule" in the models presented by B. Rose can be achieved without additional personnel. R. Merrill explained that much of the delay came from the impact on the system that resulted from budget cuts in 1987. Additional funding would help to speed things up, and perhaps what would help the most would be to refrain from making major changes to the system in the future. Also, he said, part of the time savings comes from the engineering legs, which will not produce SRs.

B. Rose added that ODP has streamlined the production process. The text is received electronically or in capturable form. It then is put in WordPerfect format and sent to the typesetter; ODP normally does not do much processing beyond that. Delays are at the preparation stage, as stated above.

B. Funnell noted that scientists are under pressure to publish their results soon, and ODP publications are taking very long. R. Merrill brought to the Panel's attention the fact that ODP schedules place receipt of manuscript at 18 months under the current schedule. This point would be 0 months for an outside journal. If ODP calculated likewise, ODP's time to publish would actually be 10-14 months (considering that the initial submission would happen at 16-18 months and publication at 26-32 months). Delays could still be incurred, but ODP anticipates that they would most likely not be greater than 2-4 months.

T. Moore concluded that a 30-36 month publication schedule should be acceptable. For this purpose, IHP recommends that \$60,000 a year be allocated for shipping cores following every leg (instead of every other leg).

c) Editorial Review Board (ERB)

At PCOM's and EXCOM's request, the panel needs to evaluate the need for an ERB in view of the delays that ERBs have caused in the production of the SR volumes. B. Funnell feels that it is urgent to be able to present the refereed product to funding agencies at a reasonable time post-cruise to justify membership renewal. M. Loughridge points out that this becomes a real problem when people have to convince their constituencies to support continued funding for the Program.

T. Moore explained briefly the reasons for establishing an ERB for the benefit of the new members of the Panel. He noted that there is now a writeup (included with the Publications report) that streamlines the way the ERB was working. He said this plan is an improvement over his experience with the Leg 114 ERB.

R. Merrill reminded the Panel that another major reason for establishing the ERB was to save funds. By eliminating the ERB, the amount of time needed to process each manuscript is reduced, but you would then need to reestablish the three staff scientist positions that were cut in 1987. The ERB, T. Moore said, was also established to increase the scope of the review process and to increase its quality.

T. Moore asked about the assistant manuscript coordinator. (The position was slated as temporary through the end of September, 1989.) If three additional staff scientists are added to return control of reviews to ODP, eliminating the need for ERBs, that employee would no longer be needed. It was recognized that centralizing this activity at ODP would speed publication.

W. Sager felt that the ERB diffuses the responsibility for completing the editorial and review function and is damaging for various reasons. In his experience, he seldom hears from the other members of his ERB and has had to work hard at contacting them. He wondered if this means that the ERB does not have much support from the ODP staff. ERB members are supposed to read each paper and give their comments to the one member responsible for it. However, this is not happening. W. Sager further argued that establishing the boards was tantamount to taking a job that was originally given to a few people to do (staff scientists) for a salary, and then putting that job in the hands of others to do on a voluntary basis.

T. Moore feels that being part of an ERB does entail a great amount of work. He explained that it is true that each member is supposed to assure good, critical review of the papers for which he/she is responsible. R. Merrill said he is concerned about the possibility of mediocre papers being accepted for the volume for the sake of keeping the data in the book, because the ERB is reluctant to reject them outright, but the deadline allows no more time for revision.

J. Saunders would like to have an appraisal of the boards that have acted to this point. M. Loughridge pointed out that, for boards that have worked, there may be a common denominator that determines how they work. However, variations cannot be avoided. The delays will be incurred, and they can be avoided only by providing funds (for regular meetings, for example) to keep communications going.

J. Saunders agreed that, while the ERBs may slow things down, they help eliminate the perception that the SRs are in the "gray" literature. Saunders feels that it is important to maintain a good image for the SRs to encourage potential contributors. R. Merrill pointed out that the problem of perception may be exacerbated by the fact that PCOM and EXCOM members only hear the complaints. He believes that most of the involved scientists have a positive view of the ODP publications but do not convey it to the panel members.

Another question that came up was whether it is important to keep one external Board member. The original plan called for outside representation on the ERB from the general community to aid in eliminating the negative-perception problem. However, co-chiefs are also outside ODP, and all reviewers are now listed in the front part of the book. Nevertheless, R. Merrill said that the outside member has become a safeguard against the potential problem of co-chiefs who do not perform. For that reason, it would be a good idea to keep the outside member of the Board if ERBs are to be kept. Also, in that case,

the external member of the ERB should attend the science meeting. The external member may also be free of shipboard politics and can sometimes provide independent judgement where conflicts of interest might arise.

Keeping the ERB concept and letting each Board take as long it needs to complete the volume was also suggested. R. Merrill asked how ODP could do that in view of PCOM's request to publish SR volumes 30 months post-cruise.

The Panel agreed that ERBs do help control the quality of the SRs, but that they also slow production. Retention of the ERBs is worthwhile, but their function needs to be revised. Strong control of the review process has to reside at ODP if an accelerated production schedule (possibly as presented above) is to be achieved. Possible ways to give control back to ODP include, but are not limited to a) increasing the current number of staff scientists to handle review of each volume, b) establishing science editor positions for the same purpose, and c) keeping the assistant manuscript coordinators. The decision on the avenue to pursue should be left to ODP management. However, the Panel recommends that approximately \$180,000 per year in additional monies be allocated for this purpose.

d) Inclusion of Reprints/Preprints in SR Volumes.

IHP has discussed this subject in the past. The problem, as presented at that time, was that the outside journals would be the copyright owners. This would put ODP in the position of having to ask permission to reprint papers published elsewhere. On the other hand, if we were to print the paper first, then the outside journal may not want to publish it.

A. Schaaf wanted to clarify that the Panel is seeking: a) to keep the SRs as the archival form with all the leg-related papers included, and b) to publicize the results of the Program in the open literature and thereby achieve a wider distribution.

Manuscripts submitted within 12 months post-cruise:

H. Spall talked with representatives from various journals (*Science*, *Nature*, and others) who were excited about the possibility of publishing early results from ODP cruises. If a manuscript is submitted to an outside journal within 12 months post-cruise, it probably would be published in the other journal before it needs to be submitted for inclusion in the SR volume. In that case, H. Spall found out that most journal editors would not object to SR publication soon after their journal was issued, and that they may even try to publish the paper quickly in order to have it in the open literature before the SR comes out. T. Moore indicated that, talking with other co-chiefs, he found out that only a few papers from each leg would be submitted to other journals first. H. Spall also stated that in quite a few cases, authors would revise what appeared in the journal, in which case ODP may want to typeset and print the revised manuscript. Otherwise the manuscript could just be reprinted.

B. Funnell felt that after a manuscript was published in another journal, the paper should not be revised for publication in the SR. Instead, notations could be added (as a footnote?) to the reprint.

The panel decided that this type of manuscript presents no problem. The author would have plenty of time to review and expand such a manuscript for the SR if he/she considered it necessary.

Manuscripts submitted after the science post-cruise meeting:

This situation would cover a paper whose authorship and theme are presented at the science meeting held 12 months post-cruise, but the paper itself is not yet ready for submission. R. Merrill pointed out that manuscripts for SRs are due at 16 months post-cruise if the volume is to be published at 30 months post-cruise. This means that someone trying to submit a paper elsewhere would have to produce the paper within four months of the science post-cruise meeting. A manuscript in this category would have to be submitted to the outside journal and to the SR at the same time, because most likely the outside journal could not complete the review and publish the paper in time for a reprint to appear in the SR volume.

The panel asked what would happen if a manuscript is submitted only to another journal and is rejected. R. Merrill said that the author would be covered only by submitting the manuscript to ODP as well as to the other journal. The burden would then be on the author to notify the outside journal that the manuscript is being submitted to ODP as well.

In both of these cases, the simple solution would be to make sure that the journal editor understands that the manuscript a) will be reprinted by ODP, or b) that the same (or a similar or a longer) version is being submitted for publication in the SR volume. The author(s) would be required to notify the journal of that situation.

It was noted that the ODP Publication Policy that was published in the June 1989 issue of the JOIDES Journal has already been adopted by EXCOM. However, the Panel, following the request from PCOM to comment on the policy, wanted to expand on it to clarify some points. The changes requested by IHP were incorporated into the policy by R. Merrill. The new policy document was carefully examined by the Panel and, after modifying it, the Panel decided to recommend that the policy be amended (see Attachment IV).

As a closing item on ODP Publications, R. Merrill pointed out that Ray Silk retired after 17 years of service to DSDP/ODP. The panel unanimously agreed to recognize the service that Ray Silk gave to the Program during that time. For that purpose, a resolution was adopted, and IHP will forward it to PCOM with a request that the Committee endorse it (see Attachment V).

6) Borehole Research Group report

The report was presented by M. Hobart (see Attachment VI). A copy of the well-log distribution policy will also be distributed.

D. Cowan said that the Downhole Measurements Panel (DMP) unanimously approved processing Formation Micro-Scanner (FMS) data on board the ship. M. Hobart said that the first goal is to produce the data on board the ship so they can be used by the scientists. However, because the BRG does not have a system manager on the ship, this goal has become very difficult to achieve. Hardware problems also have come up, but they are being solved. These two factors combined have made it necessary to bring the data back to the lab on shore for processing. M. Loughridge wondered if the problem is one that could be resolved, given appropriate resources. M. Hobart responded that he does not know. The system was working on shore before they put it on the ship, and the problems were unexpected.

The BRG is receiving a large number of data requests, particularly from U.K. A new logging data distribution center was established in England. English scientists now can request data from Mike Lovell. Internet is now available, making it easy to give data in a useful format to MacIntosh users. The Group is encouraging electronic submission of requests. They hired a few people to help fulfill requests. Data are provided in ASCII format for the most part. However, the output sometimes is not really ASCII, and additional processing is needed (manipulation using the UNIX system solves the problem most of the time).

Another problem with data distribution is that Teralog, the log analysis system being used by the BRG, is expensive. The BRG received it as an educational gift. Most programs available commercially are geared for the oil industry. However, most questions from users are for packages capable of reading the Schlumberger data, which can be accessed by most packages. Schlumberger and other major oil companies are working to establish LIS2 as a public-domain standard.

All the geophysical logs are routinely processed within a month of the end of the cruise. Geochemical logs present a problem in that custom-designed techniques have to be used, but usually the data are processed before the initial post-cruise meeting. Geochemical-log formats are changing, though, and the Group doesn't know how the changes will affect data processing.

Schlumberger updated their logging system on the ship, so that data are now recorded straight to disk. This system is more reliable. The BRG is routinely recording standard density, velocity, and gamma ray surveys (phys-props logs); FMS logs are included if there is a third run. The heat-flow-measurement data obtained supplement downhole measurements. Temperature logging is an additional useful survey.

The question of non-performers as related to recipients of logging data within the one-year moratorium was brought up. Mike Hobart will draft a modification of the JOIDES/MSF sample and the data-distribution policy to cover logging for the next IHP meeting.

7) Curatorial report

The report was distributed before the meeting (see Attachment VII).

J. Saunders asked how help from the technical staff is working. R. Merrill explained that marine technicians that are not at sea help the Gulf Coast Repository staff, which consists of one FTE. However, the East Coast Repository does not get this kind of help, and they cannot count on getting graduate students from Lamont, as we get at TAMU. The reductions in personnel at each repository have caused difficulties in handling requests for samples promptly, but the situation is particularly difficult for ECR personnel.

R. Merrill also reported that the facilities at each of the repositories are being upgraded, and that a new system for labeling hard rocks needs to be worked out.

The geriatric study of cores made a leap forward with the materials recovered during Leg 124E, R. Merrill said. A progress report was included with the curatorial report. Results should not be expected until about four years from now.

8) Non-performers

T. Moore gave a brief background of this activity. He explained that non-performers are being identified at PCOM's request. Non-performers are participants who received samples and/or data and agreed to produce some report for the SR volumes but failed to do so. An effort is made to identify them and to allow them to explain why they were unable to fulfill their obligation. Their response is kept on file. Future participation in the Program by those who do not respond with a satisfactory explanation may be affected.

The purpose of this effort is twofold: to give scientists who are perceived to be non-performers an opportunity to clear their records, and to forward the information to the secretariats of the international funding partners. Contributing ODP members are allotted limited space on the ship, and they want to offer it to those who will produce results after their participation on the cruise.

The panel asked if scientists are informed about what a non-performer is and what the consequences are for those who might fall into that category. R. Merrill said that all sample recipients receive information regarding the obligations they will incur by receiving

samples and/or data from ODP before the moratorium on that data expires. Also, since Leg 118-120, an explanation is made at post-cruise meetings, and in a letter to those who have not submitted papers a month before the deadline. This had not been done for earlier legs, but it is being done routinely now.

R. Merrill pointed out that names forwarded from ODP to IHP may include people who have valid excuses for not contributing to the *Proceedings*. T. Moore emphasized that IHP wants to be very careful about incriminating people who may have valid reasons for not having fulfilled their obligations. For that reason, a fair chance to respond will be given everyone.

While reviewing the names brought from ODP, a problem with the system was identified: those receiving samples after the end of the cruise were not being reminded of publishing deadlines. They were thereby not given the same chance to respond that others were afforded. F. Byrne will get the date of sampling and date of the end of the moratorium for each of the cases reviewed during this meeting. She will send the information to T. Moore for use when composing the letters to those identified as potential non-performers. Also, the countries that the participants represented should be included. This information will also be included in all future reports.

T. Moore suggested that the co-chiefs define the obligation of each (ship or shore) participating scientist before the end of the cruise (by mutually agreeing on the paper(s) that would fulfill their obligation to the *Scientific Results* volume), and will insure that the scientist understand that his/her obligation is to write a substantive paper on a topic needed by the shipboard party. This would give ODP a measure of what the scientist's obligation is. It should be pointed out that this obligation needn't be more than one paper. He also suggested that, unless a request is received and filled soon after the cores are received at the repository, it should not be filled except as a subsequent request. The Panel agreed, and decided to forward to PCOM a recommendation to suggest that ODP instruct each set of co-chiefs to provide this information by the end of each cruise.

9) Micropaleontological Reference Centers

The report on those centers was distributed by John Saunders (see Attachment VIII). He said that the information on foraminifers needs to be reviewed to verify the age of the samples, and to add information regarding richness and number of specimens. A file could be created that could be used as a checklist for the reference centers and to aid scientists in choosing the area from which they want their samples. Such a file would also allow the centers to identify gaps, and could work toward filling them.

T. Moore asked if a meeting of the curators for the centers should be planned. J. Saunders welcomed the idea because he believes that a meeting of the curators would enable them to share ideas on what can be and what is being done.

T. Moore asked whether the centers are being used, and he said that it would be helpful to have statistics in that regard. J. Saunders explained that statistics at this point may not be fair because the centers are not being advertised. The center in Basel has advertised to a limited extent, but not with promotional materials. This is changing, after production of the brochures.

J. Saunders said that he has not received any response from some of the centers acknowledging receipt of the samples that he has distributed. At this point, he is prepared to stop sending samples to those centers that do not acknowledge safe receipt of the last shipment. This is the case for the center at TAMU. M. Loughridge suggested finding another home for the collection, where it can be advertised and its use fostered. The possibility of transferring it to ODP was brought up, but R. Merrill mentioned that if it is given to ODP, it is likely that the collection will be moved whenever another institution is assigned as the Science Operator. In that case, one institution would likely end up with two collections, whereas there would not be one near the Gulf Coast. He suggested that it might be better to keep it separate from ODP. W. Sager will check into the status and accessibility of that collection. R. Merrill pointed out that problems of this sort are not exclusive to the center at TAMU.

The IHP should continue to support the centers with the understanding that more effort will be made to advertise their existence. It was suggested that this task might be better done by ODP. P. Brown said that the DBG is distributing the booklets at meetings. Another possible avenue would be to include them in distribution of one of the issues of the *JOIDES Journal*, or to give the information to scientific journals as a news item. B. Riedel pointed out that the centers must be accessible before we allow any announcements. R. Merrill said he believes that having people making inquiries may stimulate action to get the centers set up. A news release to *Geotimes* and *EOS* may well be called for. J. Saunders will prepare some material for such a release.

K. Tamaki asked about the possibility of having one of the centers in Australia. J. Saunders explained that, because of the way samples are split, only eight centers could be set up. The decision on distribution of the centers was on a geographic basis and independent of membership. That decision was made 12 to 15 years ago.

B. Riedel said that the DSDP sample database included information on origin, abundance and preservation of the species. That was also the requirement for publication at DSDP. He wanted to know whether that is the case with ODP. P. Brown answered that the same information is being collected routinely at ODP, but the data are not standard. Variations cannot be avoided even within a single leg's scientific party.

10) NGDC report

M. Loughridge brought a copy of the CD-ROM that contains DSDP data and the accompanying manual that were produced by NGDC. He asked for volunteers to review the manual and, if possible, the disc. Those who agreed to review them were to return their comments to Mike within two weeks of the end of the meeting. The initial distribution will be done from NGDC, based on a list received from JOI, Inc. M. Loughridge said that this is an achievement of the Panel, which backed the project. USSAC funded it, and he is not sure whether distribution will include the foreign partners.

M. Loughridge evaluated ODP data and concluded that they are very different from DSDP's. Accession software for a CD-ROM containing ODP data would need to be developed. He said that the people who developed the software for accessing DSDP data are still at NGDC, and using their expertise would save the time and expense of training new personnel. Production of accession software would include creation of browse files that would be part of the CD-ROM. The cost of updates in CD-ROMs would be significantly less than that of the initial development. The task, he estimated, would take approximately eight months. The situation would be different if he has to let the personnel go and start over from the beginning. M. Loughridge said he hopes the project will be started, but that anyone charged with accomplishing this task will need funds to proceed.

There are already approximately 20 legs of ODP data, and they could constitute the first issue (Volume I) of a CD-ROM with ODP data. Updates of that volume could be done at regular intervals until it is full, at which point the second issue (Volume II) could start. C.-S. Lee asked if another CD containing seismic data would be published. M. Loughridge replied that that had not been planned, and may not, be unless the community asks for it.

After evaluation of this report, IHP recommended to move forward to try to contract production of an ODP database CD-ROM at a cost of between \$50,000 and \$100,000. Timing is important because of the availability of the personnel that are already trained at NGDC. The lower cost would apply only if funds are allocated within the next couple of months. After that, costs will increase significantly because of the need to train new personnel for the task.

11) Closing

The Panel agreed to meet next at ODP, March 7-9. A request will be submitted to the JOI office to have the Fall 1990 meeting in Basel. J. Saunders agreed to host that meeting, and will confirm the dates. The Panel's first choice is October 8-10; the second is September 24-26.

ACTION ITEMS

People who do receive the CD-ROM containing DSDP data should review the manual for content, grammar, etc. They also need to exercise the data, and all should submit comments to Mike Loughridge within two weeks.

P. Cepek and H. Beiersdorf need approximately 6 months' manpower to complete the Mesozoic paleontological database. V. Spiess will get in touch with them and will contact T. Moore. T. Moore feels that the Panel could write them a letter making a formal request so that they can use it to justify funding for the additional person needed. He will write the letter when he hears from V. Spiess, and J. Saunders will receive a copy of it to follow up.

Patsy will send an updated version of the database progress chart to Ted Moore before Thanksgiving.

IHP is concerned about getting a workable system for shipboard collection of VCD data, without waiting for the "perfect" system. Ted Moore will ask Ian Gibson to convey this concern to the SMP. Ted Moore will ask I. Gibson to keep IHP abreast of any progress on developing such a system.

T. Moore requested that Panel members get a feeling for additional (subsequent) data that people may want incorporated into the ODP databases, and those will be studied at the next meeting. W. Sager suggested that the assignments be given according to specialty. Oxygen and carbon isotopes, calcium carbonate, and data derived from re-entry of holes are examples.

Nick Piasias has pointed out that additional databases have resulted from work on DSDP/ODP materials. Should those be kept at ODP? What about others of the same kind? Ted Moore will include this subject in the agenda for the next meeting. Panel members will come prepared with ideas on the subject. W. Sager will draw up a questionnaire on this matter to be reviewed at the next IHP meeting.

Mike Hobart will draft a modification of the JOIDES/NSF sample and data-distribution policy to cover logging data. This will be reviewed at the next IHP meeting.

F. Byrne will check into the date of sampling vs. the date of the moratorium for assessing non-performers (how long they had for study). Countries that participants represented are not on that list but should be included in the future.

W. Sager will check on duties and obligations of participants with Audrey Meyer, Manager of Science Operations for ODP, and will draft an appropriate checklist. The checklist could include references to manuals and other documents that expand on that obligation.

J. Saunders will check on dates for the next fall meeting. The first choice is October 8-10, the second choice is September 24-26.

W. Sager will check into the status and accessibility of the TAMU Paleontological Reference Center.

J. Saunders said that he will continue to advertise the availability of the collection at the Paleontological Reference Center in Basel. A news release to *Geotimes* and EOS may be called for, and he will prepare material for such a release.

T. Moore will write to Dick Benson regarding the Ostracode database.

The Panel (T. Moore) will forward a recommendation to PCOM to set a requirement that organizations or investigators intending to re-enter DSDP/ODP drilled holes should forward proposals to the JOIDES office and ODP.

DATA BASE GROUP REPORT TO IHP

August 15, 1989

I. PERSONNEL

C. Segade resigned as Assist. Data Base Supervisor in Feb. The Assist. Supervisor position was changed to Systems Analyst/Programmer. Personnel since Feb include:

	[Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July	Aug.]
Supervisor	[-----Patricia Brown-----]						
Assis. Supervisor	[C.Segade]						
Analyst/Programmer	[-----Larry Bernstein-----]						
Data Librarian	[-----Kathe Lighty-----]						
Data Analyst	[-----Hugh Smith-----]						
Sed. VCD Leader	[-----Karen Conner-----]						

Currently, 8 graduate students are working with the DBG, 4 of whom are entering Sediment Visual Core Description data.

II. DATA REQUESTS

To date the Data Librarian has responded to 435 requests outside of ODP. Since October 1988, 66 inhouse requests have been answered.

<u>Data Base Accessed</u>	<u>Requests from Outside ODP</u>	<u>Inhouse Requests</u>
Photos	233	7
Sediment Description	36	3
Leg, Site, Hole Summary	43	17
Underway Geophysical	29	3
Paleomagnetism	22	
Physical Properties	27	11
Sample Record	12	6
Sample Request	7	
Chemistry	21	7
Paleontology	17	1
Sediment Smearslide	16	6
Igneous/Metamorphic Rock Description	9	1
Corelog	9	8
Bibliography	4	1
Igneous/Metamorphic Thin Section Descr.	4	
XRF	9	
Others (including Tech. Note #9)	33	5

III. DATA BASE GROUP ACTIVITIES

1. The DBG has concentrated on eliminating the backlog of data to be computerized. We plan to reach "Steady State" (no backlog through Leg 126) by the end of Sept. for all datasets except Paleontology and Sediment Visual Core Descriptions (VCD). The VCD's will be less than 1 year behind (which is within the 1 year moratorium). Paleontology cannot be keypunched until the Checklist II program is completed (hopefully in the fall). Currently we are only 2 Legs behind since these data are taken from the Scientific Results. Age Profile data are taken from the Initial Reports, so that dataset is current through Leg 118.
2. The following Data File Documents will be distributed at the meeting: Hard Rock Visual Core Description; Hard Rock Thin Section Description; Index Properties; Compressional/Shear Wave Velocity; Shear Strength; Gas Chromatography; Age Profile.
3. The comparison of the DSDP datasets with the ODP datasets for the ODP CD-Rom development by NGDC was sent to NGDC in April.
4. The Micropaleo Reference Center Brochures were distributed to the Reference Centers, Ted Moore, and the various ODP offices.
5. The size of the ODP database as of 8/15/89 is approximately 368 megabytes.
6. See Attachment A for recent presentations and papers by the DBG.

TABLE 1. STATUS OF THE ODP DATABASES

8/15/89

DATABASE	COMPLETED DATABASE DESIGN	COMPLETED SHORE - SHIP ENTRY SCREENS	COMPLETED DATA FILE DOCUMENT	LEGS IN THE COMPUTER	IN S1032 FORMAT	EXPECTED DATE FOR "STEADY STATE"
Corelog	*	* - *	*	101-126	yes	*
Leg. Site, Hole Summary	*	* - *	*	101-126	yes	*
Sediment/Sedimentary Rock Smear/Thin Section Visual Core Descriptions	*	* - *	*	101-126	yes	*
	*	* - undet.	*	101-115, 117-121	yes	undet.
Igneous/Metamorphic Rock Visual Core Descriptions Thin Section Descriptions XRF	*	* - *	9/89	101-125	yes	*
	*	* - *	9/89	101-125	yes	*
	*	* - undet.	*	101-125	yes	*
Physical Properties G.R.A.P.E. Thermal Conductivity P-Wave Logger	*	(not applicable)	*	101-126	no	*
	*	* - undet.	*	101-125	yes	*
Compressional/Shear Wave Velocity Index Properties (Bulk density, Porosity, Water Content, Grain Density)	undet.	(not applicable)	undet.	113-126	no	undet.
	*	* - *	*	101-126	yes	*
	*	* - *	9/89	101-113, 118-126	yes	9/89
G.R.A.P.E. Spec. 2 Min. Count Shear Strength Atterberg Limits Consolidation/Triaxial Log	*	* - *	*	101-126	yes	*
	*	* - *	9/89	101-126	yes	*
		-no data-				
		-no data-				
Down Hole Tool Data Heatflow from HPC Coring Shoe Pressure and Temperature from the Barnes Tool	1/90 1/90	(not applicable) (not applicable)	1/90 1/90	102, 104-117, 122 110-112, 116-117	no no	undet. undet.
Chemistry Rock Evaluation Carbon/Carbonate Interstitial Water Gas Chromatography	*	* - *	*	101-126	yes	*
	*	* - *	*	101-126	yes	*
	*	* - *	*	101-126	yes	*
	*	* - *	9/89	101-108	yes	9/89
Paleomagnetism Intensity and Direction Susceptibility	*	* - *	*	101-126	yes	*
	*	* - *	*	101-126	yes	*
Paleontology Age Profile	*	9/89 - (nt appl)	3/90			3/90
	*	* - (nt appl)	*	101-118	yes	*

* = indicates that the task has been completed

"Steady State" = having no backlog of data to computerize

No data was collected on Leg 102, except Downhole Tool Data and Underway Geophysical Data

(nt appl) = not applicable
undet. = undetermined

ATTACHMENT A: DATA BASE GROUP PUBLICATIONS SINCE MARCH 1989

Emeis, K.C., and Brown, P., 1989. A note on the geochemistry procedures and the geochemical data base of the Ocean Drilling Program. *Marine Geology*, vol. 87, pp. 329-337.

Brown, P., Segade, C., Lighty, K., Smith, H., Merrill, R., Meyer, A., and Rabinowitz, P., 1989. Design and management of the Ocean Drilling Program database. *Proceedings mds '89 (Conference and exposition on marine data systems)*, pp. 61-66.

The Data Base Group also participated in a booth with the rest of Science Operations at the International Geological Congress in Washington, D.C. on July 10-14. Information about the ODP Database (contents, how to obtain data, etc.) were presented and distributed.

Status of the ODP Computerized Database

CORELOG	LEG. SITE HOLE	SEDIMENTED ROCK		IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC ROCK			PHYSICAL PROPERTIES								CHEMISTRY				PALEOMAGNETICS		AGE PROFILE	PALE-ONTOLOGY	DOWN HOLE TOOLS	UNDERWAY GEO-PHYSICS					
		Visual Core Description	Sampler/This Section	Visual Core Description	This Section Description	ISF	G.R.A.P.E.	Thermal Conductivity	P-Wave Logger	Compression of Shear Wave Velocity	Index Properties	3 Minute GRAPE	Shear Strength	Rock Evaluation	Carbonate	Identified Water	Gas Chromatography	Intensity and Direction	Remanence										
101				NO	NO	NO	NO		NO																		Processed	101	
102	NO			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		NO	NO		NO											102
103																													103
104																													104
105																													105
106																													106
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122																													122
123																													123
124																													124
124E																													124E
125																													125
126																													126
127																													127

Data entered onshore into S1032
 Data entered on the ship into S1032
 Direct capture, but not in S1032
 No data collected

09/01/89

**Computer Services Group
Summary of Projects Completed
Since Last IHP Meeting**

- Leg, Site, Hole Data Base and Reports Phase 2 which provided enhanced reporting capabilities.
- Core Sample Inventory Phase 2 to add support for Repository Sampling.
- Multi-Sensor Track implementation completed for GRAPE, PWave, and Magnetic Susceptibility data collection on a single pass of a core.
- Physical Properties Phase 3 to provide additional calculations for index properties, editing and correction of calibration data, and other enhancements base on user feedback.
- Chemistry (gas chromatography) Phase 1 for data collection with minimal retrieval capabilities.
- Publications Tracking Phase 2 for adding enhancements to manuscript, author, and scheduling data base maintenance, queries, and reports.
- LDGO VaxStation 3200 installation on ship and connection to Ethernet network for data transfers.
- Hard Rocks Visual Core Description Phase 1 and Phase 2 for data collection, and enhanced plotting and reporting capabilities.
- Hard Rocks Thin Section Description Phase 1 and Phase 2 for data collection, and enhanced plotting and reporting capabilities.
- Isolation of problem in art station output conversion program for Versatec plotter. Result was that the problem was in the vendor supplied software and could not be corrected by ODP CSG personnel, but a workaround was found. Vendor was notified of the problem.

Computer Services Group
Applications Completion Report
09/01/89

* - Completed since last IHP meeting

Application Name	Ship/Shore Usage	Status	Comments
Core Log	Ship	Complete	
Core Log Enhancements - Paleo. age update pgm - Data set def. - Modifications	Ship	Complete Complete Complete	Rewritten to simplify forms interface, replace PRO by PC. Changed to remove unused attributes, remove leg from DSN. Implementation of forms interface with full editing.
Art Stations	Shore	Complete	
Sedimentary Smear Slide/ Thin Section	Both		
- Phase 1		Complete	Basic data collection with limited retrieval.
- Phase 2		Complete	Phase 2 is for enhancements to plotting & printing capabilities in the programs based on user feedback using Phase 1 programs.
Leg. Site, Hole Data Base & Reports	Both		
- Phase 1		Complete	Basic data collection with limited retrieval.
- Phase 2		Complete *	Phase 2 is for enhancements to reporting capabilities and minor enhancements based on user feedback.
NAVLOG (GPS data to seismic headers)	Ship	Complete	
Navigation Plotting (SMOOTH)	Both	Complete	
Materials Management (MATMAN) enhancements - additional report/ retrieval procedures - task/user security implemented	Both	Complete Complete Complete	
ODP Participant Data Base	Shore	Complete	
Underway Data Analysis	Both	Complete	
Core Sample Inventory	Both		
- Phase 1		Complete	Shipboard data collection.
- Phase 2		Complete *	Repository sampling support.
SATCOM Communication Msg. Distribution and Billing	Shore	Complete	Software to distribute messages received via daily satellite communication with the ship to the shorebased electronic mail system and to provide billing information so that each cost center pays for messages sent.
Multi-Sensor Track (MST)	Ship	Complete * (contract)	Integrate support for PWave Logger, Mag. Susceptibility, GRAPE, and sensors to be added later on the same computer controlled scanning track.
GRAPE (Standalone vers.)	Ship	Complete	
GRAPE (MST version)	Ship	Complete * (contract)	Conversion for use on MST.
Pwave Logger (Standalone)	Ship	Complete	
Pwave Logger (MST vers.)	Ship	Complete * (contract)	Conversion for use on MST.
Sample Request and Bibliographic Data Base	Shore		
- Phase 1		Complete	Original system.
- Phase 2		Complete	Enhancements and conversion of word processing interface from CTOS to Word Perfect

Load DSDP Data Bases to System 1032 Data Sets	Shore	Complete	25 DSDP data sets are available for System 1032 access via System 1032 DBMS.
Physical Props (strength, index props, discrete sample GRAPE, velocity)	Both		
hase 1		Complete	Phase 1 permits data to be collected in machine-readable form with minimal reporting and plotting capability provided in the programs.
- Phase 2		Complete	Phase 2 is for enhancements to reporting capabilities and enhancements based on user feedback.
- Phase 3		Complete *	Additional calculations for index props; other enhancements based on user feedback; editing and correction of calibration data entered via old shipboard programs
Chemistry (calc. carb., inter. water, rock eval.)	Both		
- Phase 1		Complete	Data collection with minimal retrieval.
- Phase 2		Complete	Phase 2 is for enhancements to plotting & printing capabilities in the programs based on user feedback using Phase 1 programs. More analysis required than planned because users wanted to use spreadsheet.
Chemistry (gas chrom.)	Both		
- Phase 1		Complete *	Data collection with minimal retrieval.
Shipboard Performance Optimization	Ship		
- Phase 1		Complete	Maintenance of logical name table in shared memory to minimize accessing Core Log data set when editing sample IDs and calculating depth values.
Modify WordPerfect Word Processing Software to conform to ODP Standards	Both	Complete	Establish default parameters, printer definitions, and special character support to ODP standards.
Install IBM PC compat. Systems on Resolution	Ship	Complete	Installation of IBM PC compatible word processing stations on ship.
Install PC and Macintosh systems on shore	Shore	Complete	
Install Macintosh systems & printer on ship	Ship	Complete	Installation of donated Macintosh computers and Apple Laserwriters
Publications Tracking	Shore		
- Phase 1		Complete	Manuscript, author, and scheduling data base maintenance, queries, and reports implemented on IBM PC.
- Phase 2		Complete * (contract)	Enhancements to manuscript, author, and scheduling data base maintenance, queries, and reports.
Upgrade shipboard VAX systems with MicroVAX 3500 and local area VAXcluster	Ship	Complete	
Installation of additional Ethernet cable	Ship	Complete	Connection of Downhole Measurements Lab, Schlumberger Logging Van, and Underway Geophysics Lab to VAX system Ethernet.
Duplication of shipboard system ashore for testing	Shore		
- Phase 1		Complete	Emulation on shore hardware (Phase 2 is actual replication of shipboard system on shore).
Linking VAXstation 3200 to FMS processing (LDGO)	Ship	Complete *	
Interfacing of MASSCOMP Logging computer to VAX	Ship	Complete *	Connection of Lamont Logging computer to VAX for data transfer

Hard Rocks Visual Core Description	Both	Complete *	Data collection with minimal retrieval capabilities
- Phase 1		(DBG)	
- Phase 2		Complete *	Enhanced plotting and reporting; enhancements based on user feedback; documentation and structuring to standards
Hard Rocks Thin Section Description	Both	Complete *	Data collection with minimal retrieval capabilities
- Phase 1		(DBG)	
- Phase 2		Complete *	Enhanced plotting and reporting; enhancements based on user feedback; documentation and structuring to standards
Isolate problem in art station output conversion software	Shore	Complete *	Find problem in conversion and output of Art Station graphics for Versatec plotter. Problem was found to in vendor supplied software. Vendor was notified of the problem for correction.

09/01/89

**Computer Services Group
Summary of New Projects Added
Since Last IEP Meeting**

- Core Sample Inventory Phase 3 for conversion of shipboard and repository sampling programs from DEC PRO350 computers to IBM PC/AT compatible units with additional enhancements. Previous Phase 3 was lower priority and changed to Phase 4.
- Physical Properties Phase 4 for conversion of data collection method to a spreadsheet using Lotus 1-2-3.
- Hard Rocks Visual Core Description Phase 3 for advanced data analysis capabilities requested by users.
- Hard Rocks Thin Section Description Phase 3 for advanced data analysis capabilities requested by users.
- Materials Management System (MATMAN) for improved audit trail and container list reports as well as archival procedures.
- Evaluation of alternate data base management systems to determine if another DBMS would be more user friendly and efficient than System 1032, and provide faster and easier application development tools as well as using SQL as an interface language.
- File upload from PCs to Vax under program control to automate the transfer of data from the various PCs used for data collection.
- Acquisition and installation of additional Apple equipment on the Resolution in response to requests. This includes expansion of the Appletalk network on the ship and providing bridging units to provide access via the Ethernet network. The addition of the bridges will permit the Apple computers to have access to the Alisashare file server on the the Vax and provide capability for file exchange between the micro-computers and the Vax.
- Connection of the shipboard IBM PC compatible units to the Appletalk network to permit the PCs to have use of the Apple laserwriter printers and the Alisashare file server on the Vax. Access to the file server will provide the PCs with file exchange capability between the various PCs and Apple computers as well as the Vax.
- Evaluation of digital imaging as a core analysis tool. Hardware and software was acquired for the GCR to experiment and try to develop a PC-based automated core analysis tool.

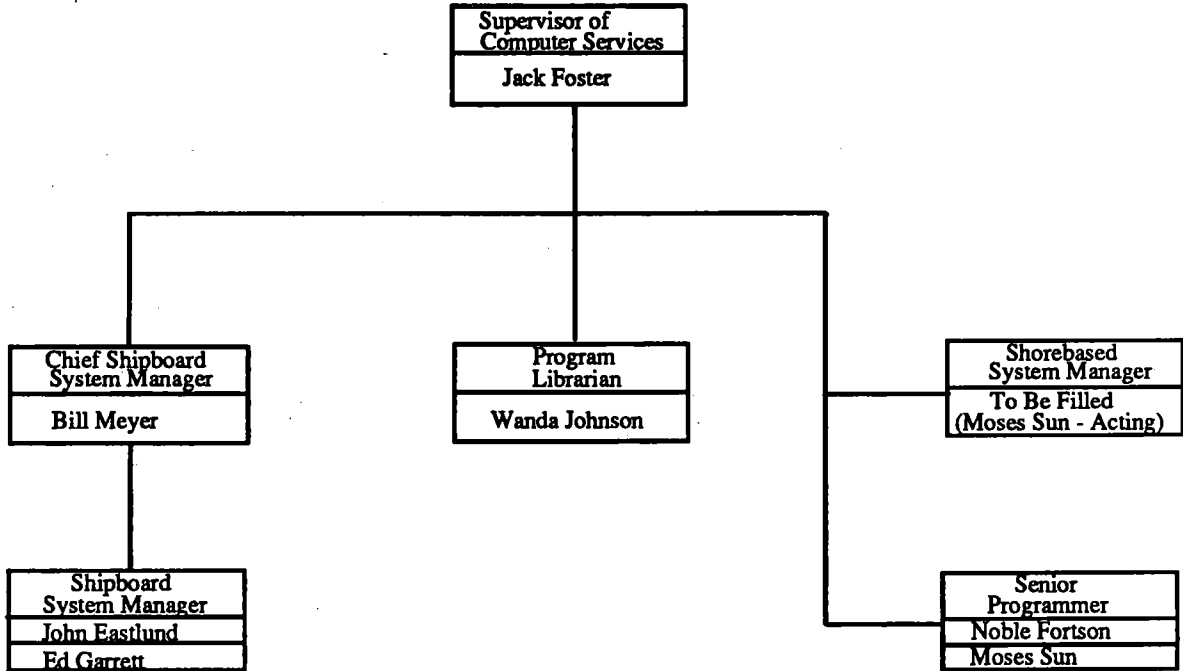
Computer Services Group
Applications Status Report
09/01/89

Application Name	Ship/Shore Usage	Status	Expected Compl. Date	Comments
Core Log Enhancements	Ship			
- Several enhancements requested by curatorial staff, including more sections, subsections, expansion of fields, exclusion of non-core events from SBD calc.		Analysis	To be determined	
- Inclusion of more engineering data, enhancement of video displays.		Pending	To be determined	
Core Sample Inventory	Both			
- Phase 3		Programming	October 1989	Conversion of shipboard and repository programs to PCs; enhancements including templates, updates on PCs, instant label printing
- Phase 4		Analysis	To be determined	Linkage with VAX central data base; further automation of residue and inventory tracking
Physical Props (strength, index props, discrete sample GRAPE, velocity)	Both			
- Phase 4		Design	To be determined	Spreadsheet for data collection
Sedimentary Smear Slides/Thin Sections (Phase 3)	Ship	Analysis	To be determined	Advanced data analysis capabilities requested by users.
Hard Rocks Visual Core Description (Phase 3)	Ship	Analysis	To be determined	Advanced data analysis capabilities requested by users.
Hard Rocks Thin Section Description (Phase 3)	Ship	Analysis	To be determined	Advanced data analysis capabilities requested by users.
CHECKLIST II (stratigraphic data entry and retrieval)	Both			
- Phase 1		Programming (contract)	October 1989	Enhancement of commercial package and customization for ODP by author as consultant subject to ODP specifications and oversight: Import/export of ASCII interchange file, depth sort, extra output options, custom editing and camera ready output
- Phase 2		Pending	To be determined	Loading into S1032 data sets and post-processing
Materials Management (MATMAN)	Both			
- Usage Audit Trail and Container List reports		Design	To be determined	
- Integration of some cmd files into menu structure		Design	To be determined	
- Archival procedures		Pending	To be determined	
- Bar code support		Pending	To be determined	
Duplication of shipboard system ashore for testing	Shore			
- Phase 2		Pending	To be determined	Phase 1 (emulation on shore hardware) completed January 1989 Replication of shipboard system on shore
Shipboard performance optimization (Phase 2)	Ship	Anal./Design	To be determined	Phase 1 (optimizing sample ID edits & depths look-ups) completed Sept 1988
Implementation of on-line DSDP Cumulative Index	Shore	Analysis	To be determined	DSDP data loaded, software being tested, currently trying to determine the user interfaces
Core Description Stations	Ship	Analysis	To be determined	Automation of core descriptions. Study Group formed in July 89.

Real Time Navigation Plotting System	Ship	Bid eval.	To be determined	Bids for turn-key system under evaluation.
Magnetometry	Ship	Pending	To be determined	Rewrite and enhancement of software.
Thermal Conductivity	Ship	Programming (Logistics)	November 1989	Rewrite and enhancement of software.
X (X-ray Diffraction)	Ship	Pending	To be determined	Transfer software from PDP11 to VAX.
Develop and Improve User Interface to Computers	Both	In Progress	To be determined	On-going project
Data Analysis Software	Both	Pending	To be determined	Additional data analysis software as requested by scientists.
Computer Utilities and Tools	Both	Pending	To be determined	Make CSG utility libraries available to users with appropriate documentation, supply other utilities as requested.
Heat Flow (Bowmar/White)	Ship	In Progress	To be determined	Software has been completed and tested with prototype as much as possible. Hardware problems and delivery delays prevent final delivery to ship.
Evaluating Macintosh PCs as workstations	Both	In Progress	December 1989	
Evaluation of alternate data base management systems	Both	In progress	March 1990	Information collection and evaluation to determine if consideration should be given to replacing System 1032 in the future.
File upload from PCs to VAX under program control	Ship	Anal./Design	To be determined	One program currently in use for MST system.
Acquisition & installation of additional Apple equip. on ship.	Ship	In Progress	November 1989	Additional Apple microcomputers and printers for ship as well as additional networking capability using Appletalk and Alisashare file server on the Vax.
Connection of shipboard IBM PC compatible units to network	Ship	In Progress	November 1989	Attachment of IBM PC compatibles to Appletalk network for use of Apple laserwriters and AlisaShare file server on the Vax system.
Evaluation of digital imaging as a core analysis tool	Both	In Progress	To be determined	Hardware and software are being acquired for use at GCR on an experimental basis.

Organizational Chart Computer Services Group

09/01/89



Summary of ODP Publications Activities, March-August 1989

(Prepared by W. D. Rose August 1989 for Information Handling Panel meeting)

1. Continued preparation and publication of ODP Proceedings volumes.
 - a. Initial Reports: Vols. 116, 117, and 118 were printed and distributed. Vols. 119, 120, and 121 are at the printer.
 - b. Scientific Results: Vols. 104 and 105 are at the printer. Vols. 108 and 111 should arrive at the printer by the time of the IHP meeting; all will be printed and distributed by autumn.

2. Prepared a set of four models as suggested approaches toward speeding publication of Scientific Results volumes in accord with the JOIDES Planning Committee's newly formulated ODP publications policy (see separate booklet). As noted in the introduction to the models, Initial Reports volumes are on track for publication at 12 months post-cruise by the middle of the 1991 fiscal year, so we are already progressively shortening their publication time in line with this policy.

3. Hired an Assistant Publications Coordinator on a temporary basis to help with manuscript tracking and communicating with authors, Editorial Review Board members, and reviewers. If IHP supports the continued function of the Boards, we will request that this position be approved on a permanent basis.

4. Reviewed the constructive letter of 23 May 1989 to Ellen Kappel of JOI from David Scholl and Thomas Davies, Chairman and Co-Chairman, respectively, of USSAC. With the thought that it might be helpful to IHP members, I have listed their enumerated points together with my comments:

ODP publications differ from those of the earlier DSDP in several important ways: they are larger, involve many more contributors, and are increasingly international in authorship. We also note that:

- (1) The separation of the Initial Reports and the Scientific Results into two volumes has had the effect of de-emphasizing the importance of the Scientific Results volume in the eyes of many shipboard participants.

Comment: We feel that the Scientific Results volumes are of paramount importance and recognize the need to publish them as quickly and as well as possible; when publication of the volumes has returned to schedule, we hope this perception will be allayed.

- (2) The creation of the editorial boards to oversee the Scientific Results volumes, while having the laudable goal of strengthening the review process and thereby improving the quality of the publications, has had the effect of diffusing editorial responsibility and lessening effective, overall control.

- (3) The present procedures place an added, and perhaps inappropriate, burden on the U.S. Co-chief Scientists, as evidenced by requests to USSAC for substantial (i.e. over \$30K) amounts of additional funds for editorial assistance.

Comment: We agree.

USSAC is concerned that the present situation is detrimental to the goal of timely and effective publication, and we offer for consideration the following suggestions, which may help alleviate the problems:

- (1) A basic consideration is that manuscript deadlines be enforced. ODP/TAMU is to be commended for its recent actions in this regard, since this alone will strengthen efforts to achieve the goal of timely publication.

Comment: We can be more effective in doing this.

- (2) The Initial Reports should be published as a shipboard report, with only essential post-cruise corrections or additions. The manuscript should be finalized, under the direction of the Co-chief Scientists and the ODP/TAMU Staff Scientist, within a few months of the end of the cruise and published within a year. The publication should continue to be a high quality hard cover. This arrangement will allow the scientific party to focus its efforts on the Scientific Results volume, without downgrading the importance of the Initial Reports as a data source.

Comment: We are already moving in this direction, in accord with PCOM's new policy.

- (3) Increased staff support at ODP/TAMU for the leg co-chief scientists, in the form of additional scientific/managing editors or technical staff, is required. The details would have to be worked out with ODP/TAMU, but continuity and consistency in handling manuscripts, coupled with the identification of a single responsible individual within ODP/TAMU for each volume, should be important considerations. In this regard, we are pleased to note that ODP has recently hired an additional publications coordinator.

Comment: We agree and have, in fact, addressed these concerns in some of our proposed models (see separate booklet).

- (4) The post cruise science meeting should be held about one year post-cruise and closer to the manuscript deadline for the Scientific Results. A meeting scheduled at this time would better serve the purpose of providing an opportunity for exchange of scientific ideas and beginning preparation of synthesis papers. If earlier calibration meetings, or pre-postcruise meetings of subgroups of the scientific party, are necessary USSAC would be willing to consider supporting U.S. participation in these.

Comment: This is fine; the new PCOM publications policy takes care of this.

- (5) JOIDES should encourage prompt publication in the open literature, with the approval of the co-chief scientists, of scientifically important results. Such publications could be incorporated into the Scientific Results volume as "collected reprints", thus assuring the integrity of the Scientific Results volume as a major source document. We note that JOIDES PCOM has recently addressed this issue and endorse the amended policy which is under discussion.

Comment: Fine; IHP will work out details.

Finally, we enthusiastically agree with the statement in the last paragraph of this letter, which says, "We consider it essential to the health of ODP and the credibility of its publications that the policies be consistent and frequent changes avoided."

5. Editorial Review Boards: In case it might be helpful to new IHP members as well as to continuing Panel members, we have attached a memorandum prepared by Lona Dearthmont, ODP Publications Coordinator, together with other documents, explaining the organization and operation of Editorial Review Boards. This and other material are sent to each incoming Board member. A fairly smooth routine now has been established for Board operations, and we feel that current and future Boards will find it easier to get their work done effectively.

6. Microfilming: Our microfilming subcontractor has completed microfilming all published ODP Proceedings volumes, and the microfilm versions are on file with the ODP/TAMU Data Base Group. They are available for distribution to requestors.

7. Indexing: Our indexing subcontractor, Richardson Associates, recently completed indexes covering both parts of Vol. 104 and 105, and shortly will begin working on Vols. 108 and 111. This work, which is under the direction of Jan Blakeslee, has been uniformly satisfactory. All entries have been entered into the master ODP index data base.

8. DSDP index: Jan Blakeslee reports that the printed version of the comprehensive DSDP index should be ready for delivery to ODP by October 1989 in camera-ready form, already paginated. We will complete the copy by adding an introduction and necessary front matter before shipping it to the U.S. Government Printing Office for printing and distribution. The index already has been prepared in electronic, machine-readable form.

Attachments

26 July 1989

TO: Members of the Editorial Review Board
FROM: Lona Dearmont, Publications Coordinator *Lona Dearmont*
SUBJECT: Information about the Editorial Review Board,
Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program

Although you won't be thinking about manuscripts for the Scientific Results volume for awhile, I have prepared this packet to acquaint you with the workings of the Editorial Review Board. The enclosed information should clarify your role as Board Member, and describe the manuscript tracking system and review process at ODP.

For your reference, I have enclosed a document explaining in some detail just how the Editorial Review Board works and how members interact among themselves and with authors, reviewers, and ODP personnel. Included with this is a flow chart providing an overview of the procedures of the Editorial Review Board and ODP's manuscript tracking system. This packet also contains a booklet detailing useful guidelines for reviewing geological manuscripts and sample review forms.

I've summarized the Editorial Review Board procedure in the following seven steps:

Step 1. Dividing the Table of Contents

The Editorial Review Board (ERB) elects a chairman from one of the Co-Chiefs. The chairman receives first authorship for the volume. The ERB then divides the manuscripts in the Table of Contents among themselves for primary responsibility in monitoring the manuscripts' progress. The chairman should send me a copy of Table of Contents showing how the manuscripts have been divided.

Step 2. Identifying Reviewers

Once the Table of Contents is divided, I send each ERB member copies of the Preliminary Manuscript Descriptions ("pink forms" filled out at the post-cruise meeting) of those manuscripts for which he/she is Assigned Board Member (ABM). Several months prior to the initial submission deadline, Board Members are encouraged to "pre-select" reviewers for their assigned manuscripts. You should identify FOUR individuals qualified to review each expected manuscript and forward their names and addresses to me well before the initial manuscript submission deadline.

I ask you to identify four potential reviewers so that if a particular individual declines to do the review, or has already performed three reviews for ODP in the past year, I have an alternate whom I can query.

Ocean Drilling Program
Publications
Texas A&M University Research Park
1000 Discovery Drive
College Station, Texas 77840 USA
(512) 845-8483
Telex Number: 62760290 ODP TAMU

Step 3. Querying Prospective Reviewers

I write a query letter to TWO of the nominated reviewers asking their consent to review the ODP manuscript when it is submitted. When a reviewer agrees, I keep that information on file so that when the manuscript arrives, it can be sent for external review at the same time it is distributed to the Editorial Review Board.

Step 4. Editor's PERC of Submitted Manuscript

When the manuscript arrives in my office, I turn it over immediately to an ODP editor, who checks it thoroughly to make sure that all the elements are present and in the proper format. This procedure is called a "PERC" (Preliminary Editorial Review Check). If the manuscript fails to meet specific criteria, it is returned to the author for resubmission. The procedure differs for unsolicited manuscripts, i.e., those not listed in the Table of Contents. Before the PERC, an unsolicited manuscript is first sent to the Co-Chiefs for approval to add to the Table of Contents. The Co-Chiefs appoint the ABM for the manuscript, who then identifies reviewers.

Step 5. Distributing the Initial Submission

Once a manuscript passes the editor's PERC, I send a copy to each ERB member and to the two pre-selected reviewers. If a manuscript is submitted for which two reviewers have NOT been selected in advance, it is the ABM's responsibility to contact reviewers for their consent and forward their names and addresses to me.

I send a packet to each reviewer, instructing him/her in my cover letter to complete the review within three weeks. If for some reason a reviewer declines to do the review, or does not return his/her comments in a reasonable time, I will notify the ABM, who should locate an alternate reviewer.

Step 6. Forwarding Reviews to ABM and Author

When both reviewers have returned their comments to me, I send them on to the ABM. In this mailing, I include a packet that the ABM must forward to the author within ONE WEEK of receipt. The author's revision packet contains his/her copies of the reviews and the PERC, the booklet entitled "Instructions for Contributors," and any other pertinent information on ODP's requirements for authors.

Step 7. Distributing the Revised Manuscript to ERB

Three weeks from receipt of the reviews, the author submits two copies of the revised manuscript (one clean copy for scanning by our Optical Character Reader and one call-out copy marked with the author's notations). The author is also encouraged to send a diskette of the revised manuscript, which allows us to bypass the scanning operation. I send out a copy of the marked revision to the ABM and to each ERB member, along with copies of the reviews to help in the evaluation. The ERB should then communicate among themselves about the manuscript. The ABM must make a decision in about two weeks whether to accept, reject or

Editorial Review Board
26 July 1989
Page 3

return the manuscript to the author for further revision. In any case, I notify the author of the ERB's decision. The ABM is responsible for communicating the final decision of the ERB on the status of the manuscript. For example, when an ABM informs me that a manuscript is acceptable, I assume that this is the decision of the entire ERB and I notify the author that his/her paper is officially accepted.

I need to call your special attention to Step 7. It is important that the ABM thoroughly evaluate the author's incorporation of review comments, including the editor's PERC comments, because this is the ERB's last chance for input on the manuscript. Further, the ABM should evaluate the author's artwork at this point to make certain it is complete and correct.

When the work of the Editorial Review Board is complete, i.e., the disposition of all manuscripts for the volume has been decided, I will notify the co-chiefs and external scientist on the Board that they may claim up to \$500.00 in reimbursement for costs associated with their review activities. You will receive a claim form for this purpose; however, an itemization of expenses or record of receipts, etc., is not required.

The members of the Publications Staff at ODP look forward to working with you to ensure that manuscripts for the Scientific Results volume are handled in an efficient and timely manner. All submissions and revisions for the volume must be routed through the Publications Coordinator's office first so that we can reproduce, distribute, and track contributions in a systematic manner. Your assistance in following the steps outlined in this letter and in the enclosed flow chart will ensure the smooth flow of materials among the members of the Editorial Review Board, the authors, and the Publications office at ODP. If you have any suggestions for improving the manuscript tracking system, or if I can be of assistance in any way, please feel free to contact me (phone 409-845-8483; fax 409-845-4857 or BITNET address=PUBCRD@TAMODP).

Enclosures

Editorial Review Board

An Editorial Review Board will be established for every Scientific Results volume of the Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program. The primary purpose of this Board is to maintain an independent and effective peer-review system comparable to those of leading journals in the geological sciences.

Each Board is composed of five persons: the two Co-chief Scientists for that particular leg, the ODP Staff Scientist for that leg, an external scientist-specialist who is chosen by the Manager of Science Operations in consultation with the Co-chief Scientists, and an ODP Editor.

Other persons who interact closely with each Board include the ODP Publications Coordinator, the external reviewers, and the authors.

The ultimate responsibility for the integrity of the peer-review system rests with the Manager of Science Services. This is beneficial primarily for two reasons: maintenance of uniform standards of acceptance/rejection from Board to Board, and having a court of last appeal in the event of irresolvable conflict among members of the Board.

The overall roles of the various individuals and groups involved in the review process are described briefly as follows.

Co-chief Scientists, ODP Staff Scientist, external scientist, and external reviewers: Working cooperatively, the four science members of the Board divide the submitted manuscripts into four groups. Each of these members is responsible for obtaining honest, thorough peer reviews from qualified external specialists for his or her group of manuscripts. For each manuscript at least two such external reviews are obtained. The ODP Publications Coordinator provides a list of prospective reviewers from a data base maintained at ODP headquarters. The Board is responsible for conducting a brief preliminary review of each manuscript submitted. It is also responsible for evaluating reviews and for communicating with authors as necessary. Once they have accepted, reviewers fulfill their professional obligation by furnishing thorough and candid reviews and by completing their reviews in a timely manner. Reviewers should return their reviewed manuscripts to the Publications Coordinator, who assists the Board in sending manuscripts for revision and conducting necessary correspondence with authors and reviewers.

An important role of the Board scientists, in conjunction with the reviewers, is identifying manuscripts that need partial or total rewriting, either because of English-language problems or other problems, such as poor organization. The ODP Editor is available to assist in this task under the direction of the responsible science member of the Board.

Another important function of the Board is to identify manuscripts that consist mainly of data sets and little or no scientific interpretation. These are to be considered for inclusion in a separate section of the volume called "Data Reports" and do not go through the regular peer-review process. However, each such paper should be read by at least one specialist to make sure that description of methods and data presentation are accurate and complete. Note that manuscripts that have been reviewed may not be reclassified later as "Data Reports".

ODP Editor: The Editor normally is responsible for two or more volumes at a time and so cannot perform routine copy editing on every accepted manuscript. However, the Editor conducts a preliminary editorial review check (PERC) for each manuscript that is submitted. At that time the Editor notes any discrepancies, such as missing copy (tables, artwork, etc.), or other deficiencies, such as a manuscript format that is not electronically capturable. The Editor also notes weaknesses in English-language expression, such as lapses in grammar and syntax, that might signal the need for a rewriting of the manuscript. If a rewriting is deemed necessary, it is done under the supervision of one of the scientists on the Board with the assistance of the Editor. All rewritten manuscripts that are accepted, following peer review, are copy-edited by the Editor before going to the typesetter. (Manuscripts that require only normal revision by their authors will be copy-edited only as the Editor's time is available for this purpose.) The Editor also provides assistance to the Board in handling other manuscripts that may have special problems. Finally, the Editor marks the "hard-copy" version of the manuscript with special instructions, which is then transmitted to the typesetter along with the electronic version.

ODP Publications Coordinator: The Publications Coordinator logs in all manuscripts received and is responsible for managing and tracking the manuscripts through the initial peer-review process, author revision, and acceptance. This includes handling correspondence and routing manuscripts through members of the Board, reviewers, and authors. The Publications Coordinator also has access to author and reviewer data bases and work cooperatively with the Board in providing a list of prospective peer reviewers as well as making sure that manuscript flow is smooth and timely.

Authors: Last, but certainly not least, authors are involved at several points in the review and production processes. Authors can expect to be asked to rewrite their submitted manuscripts as well as to revise their reviewed manuscripts. They should plan ahead in order to meet all deadlines. Now that routine copy editing is not performed except in unusual cases, authors are responsible for careful proofreading of their manuscripts and especially their galley proofs, which is their last chance to catch typographical or substantive errors. Included with authors' galley packages are forms for ordering offprints of their papers.

To make the publications process most effective, a spirit of cooperation should pervade the interaction of authors, Board members, and ODP personnel.

The following paragraphs describe some of the steps involved at various stages of manuscript flow through the initial stages of the publication process.

Conducting the Peer Review

The peer-review process actually begins at the post-cruise meeting, when an external scientist is selected by the ODP Manager of Science Operations and the Co-chiefs. The science members of the Board plan how they want to assign primary responsibility among themselves for handling the manuscripts.

Each manuscript undergoes three stages of review. The first is the preliminary editorial review check (PERC) by the ODP Editor when the manuscript is first submitted; at this stage, deficiencies in grammar and syntax, whether or not copy is submitted in an acceptable format, and similar problems are

pointed out. Next, the four scientists on the Board conduct cursory evaluations of the submitted manuscripts, checking scientific content and organization. Finally, thorough peer reviews are conducted by external qualified specialists-- at least two per manuscript. At all three stages, artwork, tables, and plates are checked in conjunction with text.

Although each scientist on the Board is responsible for obtaining reviews for his or her assigned manuscripts, all four scientists receive copies of all submitted manuscripts and all revised manuscripts together with reviewers' comments. Working closely with the reviewers, all four Board scientists are responsible for determining the fate of each manuscript. Two negative votes by the science members are sufficient to reject a manuscript.

Rewriting. Any of the Board members can and should flag a problem manuscript that needs rewriting. The rewriting itself may be done by the author or by a cruise participant, all with the ODP Editor's help. A Board member may assist in the rewriting. Such a manuscript will be copy-edited by the ODP Editor.

Identifying "Data Reports." Data Reports consist of basic data presentations of the type that are found in the Initial Reports portions of Proceeding volumes and that go in a special section so designated at the back of a Scientific Results volume. These reports are not appropriate for regular peer review, although each such paper is read by at least one specialist to ensure that the methods section and overall presentation of data are accurate and complete. Any manuscript that has been reviewed and rejected by the Editorial Review Board is not eligible for consideration as a Data Report. The subject of a Data Report should be an important aspect of the cruise, such as a set of interstitial-water analyses that is not accompanied by scientific interpretation. If an author does not explicitly tag such a manuscript for this category upon initial submittal, the Board members are responsible for doing so in advance of (inadvertently) sending it out for peer review.

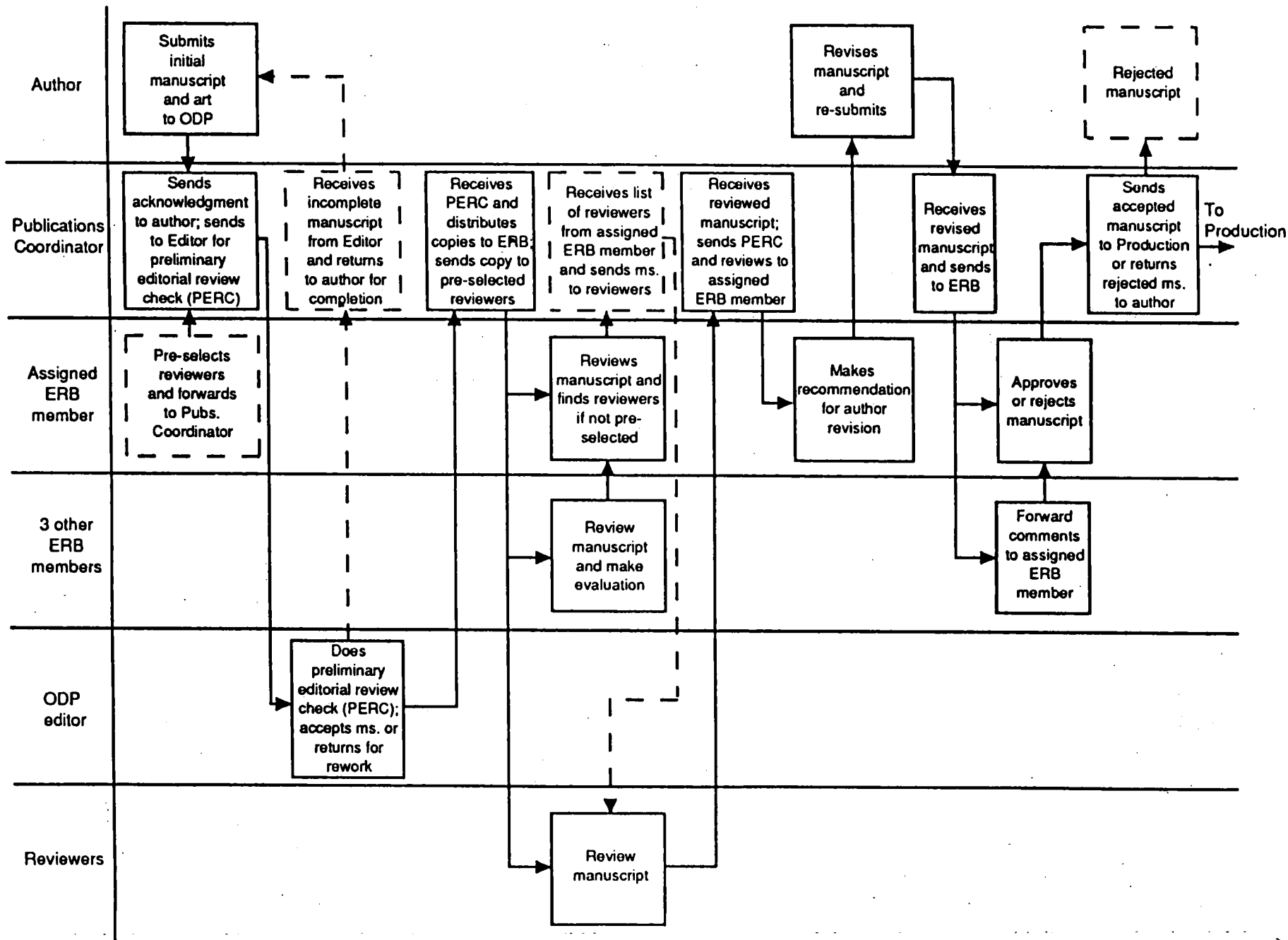
Meeting of the Board. The Board will meet about 20 months post-cruise at ODP headquarters to conduct an overall review of the submitted manuscripts and especially to plan a course of action for handling problem manuscripts. The ODP Publications staff will be available for assistance and consultation at this meeting. The meeting will take place of the traditional Co-chiefs' review meeting that was held at DSDP headquarters about 30 months post-cruise to review a volume's page proofs.

Reimbursement of Expenses. Each non-ODP member of the Board will be reimbursed for up to \$500 apiece for expenses directly related to his or her Board activities for a particular volume. Travel expenses will be covered by USSAC or analogous national funding organizations, as appropriate.

Recognition of Service. Each member of the Board is given full recognition and credit on the title page of the volume for such service. Each Board member who has handled a manuscript is recognized in the Acknowledgements of that paper as well. All Board members receive a complimentary copy of the volume.

All reviewers for a particular volume are listed by name in the front matter of that volume, without attribution to a particular manuscript.

MANUSCRIPT FLOW FOR SCIENTIFIC RESULTS VOLUMES THROUGH EDITORIAL REVIEW BOARD



ODP OFFPRINT POLICY
(7 June 1989)

Current ODP policy calls for 50 offprints of every paper published in the Scientific Results volumes of the Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program to be made available without charge to the authors of these papers. If a paper has more than one author, the 50 offprints will be sent to the first author unless an alternative distribution is requested.

Likewise, 50 offprints will be furnished for every peer-reviewed paper published in Initial Reports volumes. No offprints are provided for site chapters and other routine chapters in these volumes, however.

By prior arrangement with the ODP Chief Production Editor in advance of publication, up to several hundred additional offprints of a chapter can be made available at cost through standing provisions in our printing subcontract.

Any questions about this policy should be addressed to Russell B. Merrill, Manager of Science Services, or William D. Rose, Supervisor of Publications.

OCEAN DRILLING
PROGRAM

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

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM

Ocean Drilling Program
Texas A&M University
P.O. Drawer GK
College Station, Texas 77841 U.S.A.

Manuscript Coordinator, (409) 845-2673

INSTRUCTIONS TO REVIEWERS

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

ODP Staff Representative:

Upon completion of your review, **PLEASE RETURN ONE UNSIGNED AND ONE SIGNED COPY TO THE ODP STAFF REPRESENTATIVE LISTED ABOVE.**

Papers submitted to the *PROCEEDINGS* should be reports of samples and data from the cruise, of relevant pre- or post-cruise surveys, of in-depth scientific investigations, or of other samples or data from the general area of the cruise. These papers often are preliminary documents, in the sense that they report results of incomplete or continuing investigations, but they should be high-quality scientific reports. Please examine the enclosed manuscript and comment on its scientific quality, its originality, its clarity of expression, and the appropriateness of its being published in the *PROCEEDINGS*.

ODP is an international scientific program. Although the official language of that program and of the *PROCEEDINGS* is English, not all participants are well versed in English. In addition to your criticisms of and comments on scientific aspects of the work, suggestions for improvement of the report language, organization, and presentation will be welcome.

Please address each topic listed in this questionnaire. More detailed comments may be placed on the attached sheet. Suggestions, minor corrections, and comments may be made, in pencil, on the manuscript.

1. Originality of work

2. Accuracy of technical (scientific) content

3. Identification of assumptions

4. Clarity of interpretations

5. Validity of conclusions

6. Adequacy of credit given to related studies

7. Manner of presentation (organization, expository coherence, clarity, etc.)

8. Adequacy of abstract

9. If you feel that the article can be improved by condensing text (or expanding certain sections) or by altering tables or figures, please list suggested changes explicitly.

10. Would additional illustrations or tables help to clarify the text? Please make specific recommendations.

11. Which of the following courses of action do you recommend for this paper?

- Publish
- Without change With minor revision With moderate revision
- Publish only after thorough revision.
- With major technical (scientific) revisions
- With major editorial revisions (rewriting and reorganization)
- Reject, because
- Paper is inappropriate for *PROCEEDINGS*. Suggested journals:
- Content is not worthy of publication.

12. It is our custom to acknowledge reviewers at the end of each paper. Would you like to be so acknowledged?

- YES NO If NO, please initial here _____

Signature

Date

13. (Optional) We want to share the fun of reviewing contributions with as many of our colleagues as possible in order to spread the work load. Can you recommend qualified reviewers in this or related subject areas? Please list their names, addresses (telephone numbers if known), and fields of specialty at the end of this form. Your help will be appreciated.

REVIEWER'S COMMENTS

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

Please expand your discussions in this area. For legibility, please have your comments typewritten. Use blank sheets as necessary.

Please sign one copy

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM

Ocean Drilling Program
1000 Discovery Drive
Room A234
College Station, Texas 77840
U.S.A.

Access No.

Publications Coordinator, (409)845-2673

INSTRUCTIONS TO REVIEWERS OF DATA REPORTS

TITLE:

AUTHOR(S):

Assigned Editorial Review Board Member:

Upon completion of your review, **PLEASE RETURN THIS SIGNED COPY TO THE ODP PUBLICATIONS COORDINATOR** (at the address listed above).

Data Reports submitted for publication in the *Proceedings* are not considered appropriate for usual peer review and thus should contain data analyses and the like, but **NO INTERPRETATION**. Thus they are normally reviewed by one specialist only. Please note that a manuscript that has undergone peer review and has been rejected for publication in the *Proceedings* **IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PUBLICATION AS A DATA REPORT**.

A Data Report ordinarily should include a section on methods or a comparable section that indicates such things as analytical or descriptive procedures followed. This section **SHOULD BE THE MAIN FOCUS OF YOUR REVIEW**, especially in making sure that it is complete and relevant.

Please address each topic listed below. Additional comments may be made at the bottom of this page or on an attached sheet. Minor notations may be made, in pencil, on the manuscript copy itself.

1. Organization

2. Completeness and accuracy of methods or procedures section

3. Suitability for publication

Your signature

Date

IHP Recommended ODP Publication Policy

In order to provide a framework for more timely publication, both in the ODP literature and in the open literature, while maintaining the integrity of the "*Scientific Results*" volumes, PCOM recommends the following policies for publications.

- A. The "*Initial Reports*" volumes will be scheduled to appear within one year of the end of a drilling leg. A small meeting of the Co-Chief scientists and key personnel, about 4 to 5 months post-cruise (the initial post-cruise meeting), will refine, edit, and complete the "*Initial Reports*" volume.
- B. The "*Scientific Results*" volume will be scheduled to appear 30 months from the end of a drilling leg. All shipboard and shore-based cruise participants who receive samples and/or data prior to 12 months post-cruise are required to submit a substantive formal report to this volume. The precise nature of this report will be negotiated between the participant and the co-chiefs prior to the initial post-cruise meeting. Acceptance of this report to the SR volume by the deadline will fulfill the participant's obligation to the ODP, although additional papers are welcome. The SR volume may consist of direct contributions, as well as reprints of papers submitted to non-ODP publications under the following guidelines:
 1. Prior to the science post-cruise meeting:

Any submission to a non-ODP publication prior to the science post-cruise meeting (10-12 months post-cruise) must have had its authorship and theme agreed to by a consensus of the scientific party before the end of the cruise. The co-chief scientists will examine the manuscript to ensure that the agreement about theme and authorship has been fulfilled. Authors are responsible for: a) alerting the editor(s) of the non-ODP publication of the fact that the paper also may be reprinted in the SR volume, b) obtaining waivers of copyrights and/or permissions required, and c) submitting camera-ready copy of the paper published by the non-ODP publication to the SR volume. Authors may, alternatively, expand and/or rewrite such papers for submission to the SR volume in the normal fashion.
 2. Between the science post-cruise meeting and fulfillment of obligation:

Any submission to a non-ODP publication between the time of the science post-cruise meeting and the fulfillment of the author's obligation for publication in the SR volume must have had its theme and authorship agreed to by the co-chief scientists and a consensus of the scientific party. The co-chief scientists will examine the manuscript to ensure that the agreement about theme and authorship has been fulfilled. The same paper or an expanded version must be submitted simultaneously to the SR volume. It will be subjected to the ODP peer-review process independently of the review conducted by the non-ODP publication. It is the author's responsibility to inform the editor(s) of the non-ODP publication of the submission, and that the paper may be accepted or rejected by the ODP independently of the non-ODP publication's decision.
 3. After fulfillment of obligation:

After the participant's promised contribution to the SR volume has been accepted by the ODP, authors may publish at will in the open literature. Authors who fail to contribute an acceptable manuscript to the *Proceedings* may not publish in any other medium until the SR volume has been published.

Resolution regarding Ray Silk's retirement

Whereas, Raymond F. Silk contributed significantly to the publications program of the Deep Sea Drilling Project; and

Whereas, he was instrumental in getting the publications of the Ocean Drilling Program off to a successful start; and

Whereas, he has consistently exhibited the highest degree of professional standards and quality in his signal service toward publishing the results of scientific research in the field of geological oceanography;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the JOIDES Information Handling Panel (Planning Committee) hereby acknowledges Raymond F. Silk and his indispensable role in the overall successes of the Deep Sea Drilling Project and the Ocean Drilling Program, and his key contributions to the historical success of scientific ocean drilling over the last 17 years.

DATA REQUESTS AS OF SEPT. 15, 1989. [FOR IHP MEETING]

ODP WELL LOG DATA DISTRIBUTION: requests per site (leg 101 thru 127)

<u>SITE</u>	<u>LEG</u>	<u>ANALOG</u>	<u>DIGITAL</u>	<u>BOTH</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
626B	101	1			1
627B	101	1			1
634A	101	2			2
418A	102		10	2	12
637A	103	3		1	4
638B	103	2		1	3
638C	103	2		1	3
639D	103	2		1	3
641C	103	2		1	3
642D	104	2	4	1	7
642E	104	2	7	2	11
645E	105	1			1
646B	105	1			1
647A	105	1			1
651A	107	4	1		5
652A	107	4	1		5
655B	107	3	1		4
661A	109				
395A	109	1	7	1	9
671C	110				
672A	110				
676A	110				
504B	111		15	2	17
679E	112	1	1		2
685A	112	1			1
693A	113				
696B	113				
700B	114		2	1	3
703B	114		2	1	3
704B	114		2	1	3
707C	115				
715A	115				
718C	116		1		1
718E	116		1		1
719B	116		1		1
720A	117			1	1
722B	117			1	1
723B	117			1	1
728A	117			1	1
731C	117			1	1
735B	118	1	5	1	7
737B	119				
738B	119				
739B	119				
742A	119				

747C	120	6	3	4	13
750B	120	3	2	4	9
752B	121	1		3	4
754B	121			2	2
758A	121	3		4	7
759B	122		3		3
760B	122		2		2
761C	122		3		3
762C	122		3		3
763B	122		3		3
763C	122		3		3
764B	122		3		3
765C	123		2		2
765D	123		2		2
766A	123		1		1
767B	124				
768C	124				
770C	124				
776A	124E	1			1
782B	125				
786B	125				
791B	126				
792E	126				
793B	126				
794B	127				
795B	127				
796B	127				
797C	127				

TOTAL:		51	91	39	181
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Sept. 15, 1989

ODP WELL LOG DATA DISTRIBUTION: requests per ODP member country

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>ANALOG</u>	<u>DIGITAL</u>	<u>BOTH</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
USA	14	60	20	94
UK	1	11	3	15
Canada	2	10	6	18
France	22	4	2	28
Germany	3	2		5
Japan		2	1	3
Italy	6			6
Spain	2	1	5	8
Norway		1		1
Australia			2	2
Belgium	1			1

total:	51	91	39	181

Sept. 15, 1989

ODP WELL LOG DATA DISTRIBUTION: USA requests (1985- SEPT. 1989)

INSTITUTION	Site/# requests	Total
Brown University	758A (2)	2
Colgate University, NY	637A (1)	1
Dept. of Earth and Atmospheric Science	752B (1)	1
Exxon Production Research, TX	626B (1)	
	627D (1)	
	634A (1)	3
Florida State University	750B (1)	
	747C (2)	3
Geophysical Inst. Univ. Austin	504B (3)	
	642D (1)	
	642E (3)	7
Hawaii Institute of Geophysics	759B (1)	
	761C (1)	
	762C (1)	
	763B (1)	
	763C (1)	
	764B (1)	6
Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory	395A (1)	
	418A (1)	
	504B (1)	
	735B (1)	4
Los Alamos National Laboratories	642E (1)	1
MIT	651A (1)	
	652A (1)	
	655B (1)	
	759B (1)	
	760B (1)	
	761C (1)	
	762C (1)	
	763B (1)	
	763C (1)	
	764B (1)	
	418A (2)	12
Ocean Drilling Program	776A (1)	
	720A (1)	
	642D (1)	
	642E (1)	4
School of Oceanography OR	504B (1)	1

School of Oceanography WA	504B (2)	
	752B (1)	
	754A (1)	
	758B (1)	5
Scripps Inst. of Oceanography	418A (1)	1
Stanford University	395A (1)	
	703B (2)	
	704B (2)	
	418A (1)	
	642E (2)	
	765C (1)	
	765D (1)	
	766A (1)	
	642D (1)	12
Texas A&M	395A (1)	
	418A (1)	
	504B (1)	3
University of Miami	395A (1)	
	418A (1)	2
University of Michigan	747C (1)	
	750B (1)	2
University of Nebraska	747C (1)	
	750B (1)	2
University of New Orleans	720A (1)	
	722B (1)	
	723B (1)	
	728A (1)	
	731C (1)	5
University of Tulsa	799E (1)	
	685A (1)	2
USGS (Denver)	504B (1)	
	418A (1)	2
USGS (Menlo Park)	735B (1)	
	737B (1)	
	738B (1)	
	739B (1)	
	742A (1)	5
Woods Hole Oceanographic Inst.	395A (1)	
	504B (1)	
	735B (3)	
	418A (2)	
	747C (1)	8

	total:	94

OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM - INVENTORY OF WELL LOG DATA
September 15, 1989

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

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

118	735-B	DIT/GR/LSS DLL/NGT LDT/NGT/CNT/GPIT/AMS ACT/GST/NGT/GPIT/AMS BHTV MCS
119	737-B	DIL/LSS/GR LDT/CNT/NGT
	738-C	DIL/LSS/GR LDT/NGT/CNT/AMS/GPIT
	739-C	DIL/LSS/GR
	742-A	DIL/LSS/GR LDT/CNT/NGT/GPIT/AMS ACT/GST/NGT/GPIT/AMS
120	747-C	DIT/SDT/NGT
	750-B	DIT/SDT/NGT
121	752-B	DIT/LSS/NGT LDT/CNT/NGT/GPIT ACT/GST/NGT
	754-B	DIT/LSS/NGT ACT/GST/NGT
	758-A	DIT/BHC/GR ACT/GST/NGT/GPIT/AMS
122	759-B	DIT/SDT/NGT
	760-B	DIT/SDT/NGT/CNT
	761-C	DIT/SDT/NGT ACT/GST/NGT
	762-C	DIT/SDT/NGT LDT/CNT/NGT ACT/GST/NGT
	763-B	DIT/SDT/NGT
	763-C	DIT/SDT/NGT
	764-B	ACT/GST/NGT LDT/CNT/NGT
123	765-C	DIT/SDT/NGT LDT/CNT/NGT
	765-D	DIT/LSS/NGT LDT/CNT/NGT ACT/GST/NGT
	766-A	DIT/SDT/NGT LDT/CNT/NGT ACT/GST/NGT
124	767-B	DIT/LSS/NGT ACT/GST/NGT
	768-C	DIT/LSS/NGT LDT/CNT/NGT/GPIT
	770-C	DIT/LSS/NGT

		LDT/CNT/NGT ACT/GST/NGT/GPIT
125	782-B	DIT/LSS/HLDT/CNT/NGT ACT/GST/NGT/GPIT
	786-B	DIT/LSS/HLDT/CNT/NGT ACT/GST/NGT
126	791-B	ACT/GST/NGT
	792-E	DIT/LSS/NGT HLDT/LSS/NGT ACT/GST/NGT
	793-B	DIT/LSS/NGT ACT/GST/NGT
127	794-B	DIT/SDT/HLDT/CNT/NGT ACT/GST/NGT
	795-B	DIT/SDT/HLDT/CNT/NGT
	796-B	DIT/SDT/NGT HLDT/CNT/NGT ACT/GST/NGT
	797-B	DIT/SDT/HLDT/CNT/NGT ACT/GST/NGT

LEGEND

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

WELL LOG DATA DISTRIBUTION POLICY

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Cristina Broglia or Robin Reynolds
- Borehole Research Group
- Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory
- Route 9W
- Palisades NY 10964
- tel.(914)-359-2900 ext.671
- telex: 710-576-2653
- fax: 914-365-3182

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

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

Multichannel Sonic tapes are available in BRG or binary format (1600 bpi); a guide to reading the former will be provided along with the data.

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

ALL OF THE ABOVE SERVICES ARE FREE OF CHARGE.

Any request, however, not conforming the standards listed in the request form (ex. particular graphic presentation, data depth shifted to the sea floor, etc.) will be subject to charge.

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

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

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

After october 1, 1989, the new location of the British log repository will be at:

Dept. of Geology
Leicester University
LEI 7RH
Great Britain
att. Dr. Mike Lovell

ACRONYMS USED FOR THE SCHLUMBERGER TOOLS

ACT	ALUMINUM CLAY TOOL
BHC	BOREHOLE COMPENSATED SONIC TOOL
CNT	COMPENSATED NEUTRON TOOL
DIT	DUAL INDUCTION TOOL
DLL	DUAL LATEROLOG
FMS	FORMATION MICROSCANNER
GPIT	GENERAL PURPOSE INCLINOMETER TOOL
GR	NATURAL GAMMA RAY
GST	INDUCED GAMMA RAY SPECTROMETRY TOOL
HLDT	HIGH TEMPERATURE LITHODENSITY TOOL
LSS	LONG SPACING SONIC TOOL
MCD	MECHANICAL CALIPER TOOL
NGT	NATURAL SPECTROMETRY TOOL
SDT	DIGITAL SONIC TOOL
SP	SPONTANEOUS POTENTIAL

ACRONYMS USED FOR THE BRG SPECIALTY TOOLS

BHTV	BOREHOLE TELEVIEWER
MCS	MULTICHANNEL SONIC TOOL
TLT	TEMPERATURE LOGGING TOOL

FORM FOR REQUEST OF SCHLUMBERGER WELL LOGGING DATA

ODP LEG.....

HOLE

Please check off the selected logs

TOOL ¹	PLAYBACK SCALE		TAPE FORMAT		TAPE DENSITY	
	1:200	1:500	LIS	ASCII ²	800	1600
DIT /DLL (resistivity)	—	—	—	—	—	—
LDT (bulk density)	—	—	—	—	—	—
CNT (porosity)	—	—	—	—	—	—
NGT (GR, Th, U, K)	—	—	—	—	—	—
GPIT (magnetometer)	—	—	—	—	—	—
LSS, BHC, SDT (sonic)	—	—	—	—	—	—
ACT (aluminum)	—	—	—	—	—	—
GST (geochemistry) ³	—	—	—	—	—	—
SWF (sonic waveforms)	—	—	—	—	—	—
GR, CALI (gamma ray, caliper)	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

² ASCII data also available on Macintosh diskette

³ original data (elemental yields) available after the end of the leg, oxides and mineralogy available after post cruise meeting

NAME (please type).....

INSTITUTION

ADDRESS.....

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

PHONE DATE.....

SIGNATURE

FORM FOR REQUEST OF BRG SPECIALTY LOGS

ODP LEG.....

HOLE

Please check off the selected logs

TOOL ¹	PLAYBACK SCALE		TAPE FORMAT			TAPE DENSITY
	1:200	1:500	LIS	ASCII	BRG	1600
MCS (multichannel sonic)	—	—		— ¹	—	—
TLT (temperature)	—	—	—	— ²	—	—
BHTV (borehole televiwer)	only analog data (photographs) available					—

¹ binary format

² also available on Macintosh diskette

NAME (please type).....

INSTITUTION

ADDRESS.....

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

PHONE DATE.....

SIGNATURE.....

18 August 1989

TO: The Members of the Information Handling Panel

FROM: Christine Y. Mato *CYM*
Supervisor of Curation and Repositories

REF: Curation and Repositories from January-July 1989

I have attached a report of the activities and developments in Curation and Repositories during the period 1 January through 31 July 1989. Some highlights include:

- *increase in samples distributed on shore of 30% ODP vs DSDP
- *ODP Core Curation Program is at a standstill pending availability of technical services or funds to hire temporary workers
- *Geriatrics of cores study timelines have been set through 6 months
- *seeking alternatives for the remote Repositories to access sampling databases, interactive datalinks are too noisy and slow
- *Sample Investigations/Bibliographic data entry backlog completed
- *Thin Section Database completed
- *Core Inventory Database completed
- *ECR improved computerized connections to sampling stations and microscopy stations were set up
- *GCR completed setting up racks in newly expanded refrigerated storage area
- *WCR completed expansion of new sampling area for visitors
- *test of quicker methods to label hard-rocks, so far have not found a faster method but will continue to explore other options

I hope this report includes key items which concerns the IHP. Should you have questions please do not hesitate to call me.

Ocean Drilling Program
Dr. Russell B. Merrill, Curator
and Manager of Science Services
Texas A&M University Research Park
Discovery Drive
College Station, Texas 77840 USA
(409) 845-9324
Telex Number: 792779 ODP TAMU
or Easylink Number: 62760290

Curation and Repositories
1 August 1989

Curation and Repositories Operations

I. Sampling Statistics (see Fig. 1)

A. Average number of samples distributed per year

1. DSDP 1976-1984 (23,230 samples/yr)
2. ODP 1985 through July 1989 (32,860 samples/yr)
3. ODP averages vs DSDP averages net increase of 30%

B. Number of samples distributed January through July 1989 (15,841 samples)

1. East Coast Repository (ECR) = 7,317 samples 9wks request turn-around
2. Gulf Coast Repository (GCR) = 4,853 samples 5wks request turn-around
3. West Coast Repository (WCR) = 3,671 samples 4wks request turn-around

C. Number of samples distributed per Leg in 1989 (32,369 samples)

1. Leg 124 = 9,262
2. Leg 124E = 201
3. Leg 125 = 14,020
4. Leg 126 = 8,886

II. Status of Curation Project

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

This Project was initiated in order to split and curate some basalt cores, and to rephotograph the Legs 1-64 archive halves in order to achieve one uniform photographic format (color 4 x 5). The cut surface of each sedimentary archive section was scraped clean of bacterial and mineral growth before the photo was taken. The rephotography program was completed in January 1989, a video disc of all core photos (Legs 1-121) is now available through the ODP Librarian. A complete set of the DSDP and ODP core photos (35mm format) will be housed in each repository. Both the video disc and 35mm color slides are available for viewing at each of the Repositories.

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

The ODP Core Curation Program is intended to complete the recuration of the remaining archive halves (Legs 65-96), and the working halves (Legs 1-96). The cores (Legs 1-126) are routinely maintained by rewetting the sponges. A continued Core Curation Program under ODP is necessary because the cores are old, some show the ravages of heavy sampling, core expansion, and desiccation. These damaging effects can be corrected by comparing the archive and working halves to the core photo. Core pieces which have been misplaced in the liner are moved back to their original intervals, the piece is stabilized in the liner and records are maintained for each core section.

At present we are trying to begin the ODP Core Curation Program by requesting help from the ODP technical staff. Should the response be unfavorable, we

will prepare a proposal for temporary help be hired to complete the curation.

The sponges are refreshed routinely each month. The working halves are restructured when they are opened for sampling, while the archive halves are presently curated on a time available basis.

	ECR mmw	ECR done	GCR mmw	GCR done	WCR mmw	WCR done
mmw = #man months of work						
done = #man months completed						
1. rewet sponges	21		2	.07	36	1
2. recurate archive 1/2s	24				15	
3. recurate working 1/2s	24				15	
4. inventory thin sections	.12					
5. inventory residues						
6. curate frozen OGs			2	1		
7. curate frozen dedicated cores			.5	.5		

III. Geriatric Core Study (GER)

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

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

Status of Geriatrics Core Sampling

	GER1 24hr	GER2 3mon	GER3 6mon			
Leg 119						
	GER1 24hrs	GER2 24hrs	GER3 7days	GER4 1mon	GER5 3mon	
772A-1H	x	x	x	x	x	
772A-2H	x	x	x	x	x	
772A-11X		x	x	x		x
777A-1H	x	x			x	
777B-1H	x	x			x	
777B-2H	x	x			x	

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

Samples were requested to analyze and to compare with the original shipboard data. Samples were selected from several oceanic regions, environments and lithologies. Care was taken to request samples only from duplicate holes which showed little sampling activity since they were recovered. Requested

interstitial water (IW) samples are from cores which have at least 20 cc of water remaining (GER will consume 5 cc). We hope to use these data to gain insight into what types of change we may expect to find, so that if necessary we can add more analyses to our study.

A. Types of samples for the Historical GER study

1. Squeezed Interstitial Water
2. Paleontology core catcher samples
3. Hard rock thin sections
4. Boyce physical properties samples from DSDP

V. Computer Status

A. Communications

1. Data links
 - a. discontinued implementing SPAN (ECR)
2. Networks for mail and file transfer
 - a. TELNET/INTERNET now available (ECR)
 - b. TELNET available but unable to transfer binary files (WCR)
 - c. SPAN, slow but able to transfer all file formats (WCR)

B. Sample Investigations Database (SID)

Requests from 1988 are presently under subcontract and are being coded, these will be entered when the present coding effort is completed. When the keywords are entered into SID, Curation will have the ability to search the Sample Request files by topics and oceanic regions.

1. Sample Requests (January-July 1989)
 - a. Requests processed = 272 requests
 - b. Requests coded and entered in SID = 2,824 requests
 - c. Backlog of requests to code (1987-1988) = 1,810 requests
2. Bibliographic reprints
 - a. Reprints entered into SID = 265 reprints
 - b. Backlog of reprints to code = 265 reprints

C. Sample Records Data

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

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

D. Thin Section Database (TSD)

The Thin Section Database is an inventory of all the thin sections which were manufactured onboard the ship. Scientists describe the cores on the ship with the aid of the thin sections, after the cruise they are returned to the Repository reference collections. Scientists may request to borrow the thin sections, however they must be returned at the completion of the study. Much of the thin sections which were manufactured aboard the JOIDES Resolution have not been returned to ODP. With the new database now on-line efforts will begin to remind scientists that they must return the thin sections.

1. Modify and implement data entry programs
2. Upload DSDP thin sections inventory (mmw = 6)
Legs 64-96
3. Upload ODP thin sections Legs 100-126

E. Repository Sampling Database (REPSAM)

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

1. Testing the new REPSAM programs (mmw = 7)
 - a. Must hire new computer consultant
2. Data entry backlog of 2159 ODP requests (mmw = 12)
3. The Residue Tracking System is contained in REPSAM

F. Core Inventory Database (CI)

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

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

Curation and Repository Improvements

VI. Repository Modifications

A. East Coast Repository (ECR)

Modifications were made to the ECR sample preparation area to provide a better work environment for visitors.

1. Improve the sample preparation area
 - a. New sampling table tops ordered to replace asbestos containing older table tops
 - b. Electricity installed to sampling tables
 - c. Connection to SUN computer installed at sampling tables
 - d. Microscope stations completed. Visitors now have a quiet and dust free environment in which to work.
 - e. Received the Glomar Challenger whole core photo table. It is available for use by visiting scientists and for the recreation program.

B. Gulf Coast Repository

The expansion of the refrigerated storage area at the GCR was completed in early 1989, providing an additional 2,500 sq feet of storage area. Members of the GCR staff spent much of last few months assembling core racks, moving supplies from an off-site warehouse into the new refrigerator, and racking the cores.

1. Electrical and computer cables run under the floor to the sampling tables so that carts and visitors would have unobstructed access while sampling
2. Core racks installed in new refrigerated area

C. West Coast Repository

The WCR has only one sampling area, consequently to accommodate visitors it was necessary to stop all non-visitor sampling so that visitors would have space to work. Plans to expand the WCR shop area were initiated in June 1987 and have been approved by UCSD, the modifications are progressing. The additional space will provide sufficient work area for several persons to sample at the same time. We expect that the new WCR sampling area will be fully operational by the end of September 1989.

1. A new whole core photo table was installed.
2. A unique collection of core photos which are filed in binders have been reshelfed for ready access to the new sampling area
3. DSDP and ODP Initial Reports shelved and available in new sampling area

VII. Computer Improvements for Scientists

A. New Report Writers

1. Thin section checkout reports

VIII. Miscellaneous Improvements

A. Standard ODP Sampling and Packaging Techniques

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

B. A guide to sampling problems and lithologies

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

C. Faster way to label hard rocks

At the 1988 co-Chiefs review, ODP was asked to find a faster way to label the hardrocks. One suggestion was to print the sample identifiers on self-adhesive labels. It was hoped that this would eliminate the two step process of first glueing the labels to the rock, then applying a second coating over the label thus saving time.

During Leg 127, a test was run using computer generated labels printed on self-adhesive labels. Overall opinion of Leg 127 participants were that there was little time saved by using the self adhesive labels.

	Completed database design	Completed date entry screens	Legs in the compu- ter (1032)	Coded with keywords	Expected date for steady state
DATABASES					
Sample Records					
DSDP Samples		NA		NA	12/89
ODP Shipboard Samples	*	*	100-126	NA	*
ODP Repository Samples	*		NA	NA	10/90
Thin section					
DSDP	*	*		NA	12/89
ODP	*	*	100-126	NA	*
Sample Investigations					
Sample Requests					
received by:					
DSDP	*	*	NA	*	*
ODP	*	*	NA	*	*
Bibliographic reprints					
received by:					
DSDP	*	*	NA	*	*
ODP	*	*	NA		12/90
Core Inventory	*	*	NA	NA	*

* = task completed

NA = not applicable for this database

To: Information Handling Paanel members
From: J.B. Saunders
For: IHP meeting in Seattle, September 1989
Subject:

RS 15/9/89

ATTACHMENT VIII

MICROPALEONTOLOGICAL REFERENCE CENTRES

The state of the collections as of September, 1989 is as follows:

- Samples have been selected for the whole of DSDP/IPOD (legs 1 through 96) and for ODP legs 101 through 115.

- Fossil groups:

Foraminifera

1. 2524 samples for legs 1 through 82 have been washed, split and despatched from the Natural History Museum, Basel to the other 7 centres.

2. During July and August of this year, Basel has received samples between legs 82 and 96. From these legs, foraminiferal samples were chosen from 89, 90, 93, 94 & 95.

From 89 & 90, all 256 samples have been washed and are now ready for splitting.

It is hoped to wash the 287 samples remaining up to the end of Leg 95 in the next 2 months.

3. The above will complete foraminiferal work through the DSDP/IPOD phase and result in the availability in the 8 centres of approximately 3067 foraminiferal samples.

4. 618 foraminiferal samples were selected from legs 101 through 115 of ODP during March of 1989. These have not yet been received from the Core Repositories.

5. The first 6 legs of DSDP were sampled with the expectation of a 4 way split. The later increase to 8 centres meant that a few of the samples were too small to be split. About 65 of these levels were resampled and sent to the centre at Lower Hutt in New Zealand. A report from Tony Edwards states that most of these samples are, in his opinion, not adequate for splitting. Therefore, at present I have suggested to him that none of the samples washed in NZ be included in the MRC lists but that they be kept alongside the official New Zealand set.

6. In Basel we are doing additional work on the material resulting in a checklist of attributes of each sample that includes amongst other items:

- age, including authority for this (site chapter, specialty chapter, shorelab, MRC)
- what fossil group the age determination is based on
- magnetic polarity if known
- state of material (richness, preservation, size distribution, etc.).

From this list we shall generate a datafile that will finally be integrated with the ODP files in whatever way is decided after consultation with the Data Handling Group at the Project.

There has been no change since my report of February this year. Samples up to the end of Leg 23 have been supplied by Scripps Institution and are in place in the centres.

Bill Riedel reports that work is recommencing on making nannofossil and smear slide preparations following on the engagement of a new technician in the Scripps Core Repository.

Diatoms

1. A first batch of 340 samples (with 2 slides prepared from each) has been supplied by the National Science Museum of Tokyo and is in place at the centres.

2. A letter from Yoshihiro Tanimura dated 1 August, 1989, says that the remaining 300 samples in Japan are being prepared.

As the total of samples chosen for diatoms up to Leg 96 is in the order of 1256, additional shipments can still be expected in Japan for processing.

3. 1304 levels have been chosen for diatoms from legs 101 to 115.

Radiolaria

Attempts to find funding for the preparation of the 4255 radiolarian samples that have been taken from legs 1 through 115 are continuing.

News from the Centres

National Science Museum, Tokyo

In a letter dated August 1st this year Yoshihiro Tanimura gives an up-date on the status of diatom preparation work. He also sends photographs showing the cabinets and microscopes that they have installed in the Japanese MRC.

Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory

In a letter received at the beginning of September, Rusty Lotti explains that they have set aside an area with DSDP/ODP volumes and with slides and a microscope available.

Smithsonian Institution

The appointment early this year of Brian Huber as a Curator in the Department of Paleobiology at the Smithsonian has meant that the MRC now has someone who has taken responsibility for the running of the collection. In a letter dated 5 April, Huber explains what he is doing to put the collection in a usable form and this has now been done. We are in touch on matters of procedure and it is apparent that the position of the collection in Washington is now assured.

Adequate facilities for examination of the collection have been provided alongside the Cushman Collection.

Natural History Museum Basel

Photographs of the facility in Basel are given in the brochure

produced by the Project. Graham Jenkins from the U.K. was, on that occasion, studying Neogene material from the North Atlantic.

In addition to the work going on as described above, we are getting more material being donated to be held alongside the official MRC. Hans Bolli intends to deposit several additional cabinets of worked material before the end of the year. Hans Peter Luterbacher from Tübingen recently told me that he intends to put the considerable collections of Mesozoic material that has accumulated in his institution in the Basel Museum when work on it has been completed.

All this additional material is still being sorted and curated. It will be some time yet before we are in a position to give to Russ Merrill a listing of what we hold, but this will be done.

Institute of the Lithosphere, Moscow

New Zealand Geological Survey, Lower Hutt

Both Ivan Basov in Moscow and Tony Edwards in Lower Hutt have maintained a lively interest in the concept of the MRCs since the early days of the concept. I have not had replies to my most recent requests for an update, but I have no qualms about either of these centres. Acknowledgment of receipt of batches of samples is always prompt.

Scripps Institution of Oceanography

We can expect an update on the status of this MRC from Bill Riedel

Texas A&M University

I have had very little contact with Stef Gartner and, in fact, have had no acknowledgment of safe receipt of the more recent batches of foraminiferal samples despatched to TAMU.

Patsy Brown
Ocean Drilling Program
1000 Discovery Drive
College Station, Texas 77840

Ph: 409-845-1927

Laurent D'Ozouville
JOIDES Office

Ph: 808-948-7939

Jack Foster
Ocean Drilling Program
1000 Discovery Drive
College Station, TX 77840

Ph: 409-845-9323

Brian M. Funnell
School of Environmental Sciences
University of East Anglia
Norwich, NR4 7TJ
United Kingdom

Ph: 44-603-592841
Home: 44-603-55034
Fax: 44-603-507719

Mike Hobart
Borehole Research Group
Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory
Route 9W
Palisades, Ny 10964

Ph: 914-359-2900 x 504
Telex: LAMONTGEO
Fax: 914-865-3182
Internet:
hobart@brg0.ldgo.columbia.edu
Telemail: [borehole/omnet]

Raymond Ingersoll
Dept. of Earth and Space Sciences
University of California
Los Angeles, California 90024-1567

Ph: 213-825-8634
Home: 213-206-1178

Chao-Shing Lee
Bureau of Mineral Resources
G.P.O. Box 378
Canberra, ACT 2601
Australia

Ph: 61-62-499-439
Home: 61-62-901-495
Fax: 61-62-488-178

Mike Loughridge
National Geophysical Data Center
Mail Cpde MPAA/E GC3
325 Broadway
Boulder, CO 80303

Ph: 303-497-6487
Telex: 740170 WDCA
Fax: 303-497-6513
Internet: msl@ngdcl.colorado.edu
Telemail:
[MLOUGHRIDGE/NESDIS] TELEMAIL/USA
[M.LOUGHRIDGE/OMNET] MAIL/USA

Russell B. Merrill (ODP liaison)
Ocean Drilling Program
1000 Discovery Drive
College Station, Texas 77840

Ph: 409-845-9324
Internet: MERRILL@NELSON.TAMU.EDU
Bitnet: MERRILL@TAMODP

Ted Moore Jr.
Center for Great Lakes and Aquat. Sci.
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

Ph: 313-747-2742 (CGLAS)
313-763-0202 (Dept. of Geol.)

William D. Rose
Ocean Drilling Program
1000 Discovery Drive
Ocean Drilling Program

Ph: 409-845-1191

Will Sager
Department of Oceanography
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843

Ph: 409-845-9828
Bitnet: SAGER@TAMVXOCN

John B. Saunders
Naturhistorisches Museum
CH-4001 Basel
Switzerland

Ph: 061-29-55-64
Home: 061-22-58-86

André Schaaf
UCB - Lyon 1
Centre des Sciences de la Terre
Batiment 402
27-43 Bd. du 11 novembre
69622 Villeurbanne Cedex
France

33-78898124 p.3810
After Dec 1: 33-72448416
Home: 78 584237

Henry Spall
USGS
904 National Center
Reston, Virginia 22092

Ph: 703-648-6078
Fax: 703-648-6138
Home: 703-860-1356

Volkhard Spiess
Fachbereich Geowissenschaften
Universitaet Bremen
P.O. Box 330440
D-2800 Bremen 33
Federal Republic of Germany

Ph: 49-421-218-3387
Home: 49-421-382751

Kensaku Tamaki
Ocean Research Institute
University of Tokyo
1-15-1 Minamidai, Nakano-ku
Tokyo 164, Japan

Ph: 81-3-376-1251 Ext. 364
Fax: 81-3-375-6716
Telex: 25607 ORIUT
Telemail: ORI.TOKYO
Bitnet: C32456%TANSEI.CC.U-
TOKYO.JUNET@RELAY.CS.NET

William Riedel
A-020 Scripps Inst. of Oceanography
University of California, San Diego
La Jolla, California 92093

Ph: 619-534-4386
Fax: