

# INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SEDIMENTOLOGISTS

**Feb.**  
**1973**  
**No. 13**

## NEWS LETTER

This Newsletter is the first of a new series. In future, Newsletters will appear at least twice a year, sent to members with their copy of Sedimentology. If there is a large volume of material, Newsletters may appear more frequently. They will contain (1) Association News, written largely by the General Secretary or occasionally by other officers of the Association, (2) World News from National Correspondents, (3) Future Meetings, information on which is sent in by National Correspondents or meeting organizers, (4) Publications where we welcome information on books, journals or other publications of special interest to sedimentologists. We are particularly concerned to advertise those which have been published by national or regional geological societies which do not have the advertising media of the large publishing houses available. The latter are welcome to make commercial arrangements with Blackwell.

It is hoped also that the Newsletter will contain comments or letters from members. It should be the forum for the exchange of views between members and a means of eliciting information, advice or opinions from other sedimentologists.

Sedimentology will be sent out in mid-February, mid-May, mid-August, and mid-November. Material for each Newsletter must arrive at least a month before for it to be incorporated.

# ASSOCIATION NEWS

It was with some temerity that I accepted the President's invitation to act as General Secretary until the next General Assembly. It will not be easy to follow the examples of Professor D.J. Doeglas who managed the Association through its developing years and of Professor Allen who unfortunately has had to resign because of a combination of ill health, fortunately temporary, and an overburden of outside committee work.

On the other hand the prospect of assisting in the future development of the Association is an exciting one. There are several international organizations in the Geological Sciences, but most of them either concern themselves with the legalistic aspects of geology such as Stratigraphic Commissions, or they devote themselves solely to the running of International Congresses, which, in practice, are largely organized by a local committee. There are also many societies with an international membership which produce a journal and sponsor a wide range of activities, such as the S.E.P.M. and the Palaeontological Association. But although they boast rightly of a world wide membership, these societies are organized from a single nation. The I.A.S. is different. It not only sponsors meetings; it publishes a Journal and a Newsletter. In fact it attempts to do all that a national society does. Yet it is run internationally.

This can lead to difficulties, particularly for the executive officers. Communications are more difficult between countries than within them. Individuals meet less frequently and discussion has to be largely by post. The costs are higher. Differences of language can create problems and barriers. For these reasons the Association cannot be run as smoothly and as tightly as a national association. It has to be more flexible, with a lot of initiative allowed to the officers who frequently have to make decisions without consulting others. In addition, the needs of members from all over the world are more varied than the needs of those within a country. They may even be opposed to each other.

None of these problems need prevent an association which is run internationally and yet functions like a national society from succeeding. It may even produce a better result than a group with no internal differences of view. Progress frequently results from conflict and dialogue has to precede consensus. What we have to see is that differences are argued openly, with mutual respect and sympathy and without personal or national animosity. Compromises may often have to be reached; minority views subordinated to the desires of the majority; majority views modified by the feelings of the minority.

In such an association a lot depends on individual members or groups of members having the enterprise to initiate ideas, to suggest meetings or special publications or ways in which the Association may further its aims of helping sedimentology and sedimentologists throughout the world.

The Policy Announcement in Sedimentology Vol. 20/1 explains the principal developments of the Association. There are a few points that need expanding and adding.

### ABANDONMENT OF NON-SUBSCRIBING MEMBERSHIP

The dropping of the non-subscribing membership was agreed by the Assembly at the Heidelberg Congress although some members expressed unhappiness. But many members were not at Heidelberg to hear the discussion and unfortunately only a brief summary of the results of the Assembly decisions was sent to members. The reasons for having only the subscribing membership in future were partly financial and partly administrative efficiency and costs. In 1971 the membership dues were less than the costs of the Secretary, Treasurer, postage and bank charges. The Association's profit was entirely the result of receiving a share of Elsevier's profits. The existing dues would not pay for a Membership List or a Newsletter. With expenses rising and to provide the services to members that we would like would have meant doubling the membership dues by now. In addition, having two types of members required more work on the part of the Treasurer and necessitated the expense of having a special mailing firm to despatch the Newsletter. By transferring to Blackwell, we have reduced the administration and mailing costs considerably, but the new system will only work economically if all members subscribe, because Blackwell in future will despatch all literature, including the Newsletter, for a nominal sum in the same envelope as they despatch Sedimentology. We feel that to have reduced the subscription cost so substantially from that of five years ago and to have introduced the Junior Membership, and at the same time to increase services to members has been worth while. Nevertheless we do apologise to those who really cannot afford even the new subscription for the journal.

### COUNTRIES WITH EXCHANGE DIFFICULTIES

For those in countries with exchange difficulties, we have tried to find a way for members to transfer funds. We enquired, with the help of Blackwell, to see if it would be possible for Blackwell to transmit copies of the journal to a bookseller in India and for members in that country to pay their subscription to the bookseller. However, there would have been considerable technical difficulties in collecting funds and transmitting them to the Treasurer and in sending the correct number of copies of the journal. In addition the local bookseller would have had to be paid a commission to act as agent which would have been very expensive. Instead we have arranged for Indian members to pay their subscriptions by UNESCO coupons. It should be possible for similar arrangements to be made in other countries with exchange difficulties. Agreement has to be reached with the local UNESCO office for the I.A.S. subscription to be allowed to be paid for by these funds. Members or National Correspondents who have difficulties in transmitting foreign exchange should therefore get in touch with their local UNESCO office and inform the Treasurer when arrangements for payment that way have been made.

So far it has not been possible to find a means of helping those sedimentologists in eastern countries who cannot get permission to transfer payment of their subscriptions abroad. For the present we shall have to wait and hope that in the near future some line opens up.

### I.A.S./SEPM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

Since the Policy Announcement was written a joint committee has been

set up to "act as a communication channel between the Societies and to serve as a co-ordination group for all activities of mutual interest to the two Societies. Membership of the Committee will consist of two appointees from the Councils of each Society to be appointed by the respective Presidents".

Dr. Gerry Friedman and myself have been appointed for the I.A.S. and Drs. Joe Curray and Don Gorsline for S.E.P.M. Both of the S.E.P.M. representatives are well known to members who were present at the recent Congresses. The two societies have the same aims and most of us are members of both. We have much to learn from each other and we can also help each other. In the past year we have already had much assistance from S.E.P.M. In one sense we are rivals, but friendly ones. At certain international occasions, we should speak with one voice and, for example at International Geological Congresses we should sponsor or organize, through the local sedimentologists, joint symposia and special meetings. This is one of the things we are already planning to do for the 25th International Congress in Australia in 1976.

#### REGIONAL MEETINGS AND GROUPS

As pointed out in the Policy Announcement, we do not think that at the moment we should set up formal regional sections of the I.A.S. The main reason is that we do not want to erect an organizational structure that is too rigid. There is the danger, in setting up Regional Sections, of erecting barriers between nations rather than breaking them down. It is very difficult to define a region. Should Europe be divided? Should North African countries be incorporated in a Mediterranean section? If one forms a Western European section, the present political divisions might be exaggerated rather than diminished.

But we do want to encourage regional meetings, particularly across frontiers which are political divides or where geographical separation makes frequent communication difficult. The proposed meeting in Zürich is a start. At Bochum next year there will be a meeting, which will be held in German. This might be the forerunner of meetings held in a language other than English. Other possible meetings that come to mind are of Spanish speaking countries in South or Central America, of France and French speaking North Africa. Regionally one might have a meeting of countries around the North Sea, of the Mediterranean, including parts of southern Europe and of North Africa, of southern Africa, with countries both sides of the Zambesi, of south east Asia as suggested by the Correspondent from Indonesia who points out the success of recent regional geological conferences in that area, of the Pacific or Gondwana countries, or the Caribbean.

One would hope that these regional meetings would be attended by a few sedimentologists from outside the region, but these attenders would be specialists in the theme of the meeting.

#### SUB-COMMISSION ON SYSTEMATICS OF SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

A member of the I.A.S. has been asked by Prof. Streckeisen, Chairman of the IUGS Commission on Systematics in Petrology to chair a

Sub-commission on Systematics of Sedimentary Rocks. Its purpose is to examine the possibilities of unifying and simplifying rock nomenclature and terminology. The Chairman is given a free hand in organizing the work and choosing collaborators.

The prospective chairman writes to say that he wonders "whether this kind of activity is appropriate in the current climate of sedimentological thinking". In the mid-1960's the I.A.S. had a Commission of Sedimentary Nomenclature, but nothing came from this Commission and at the 1967 Congress at Reading, "The Secretary General announced that no report had been received from the Chairman of the Commission on Sedimentary Structures; after some discussion it was agreed that the Commission should be wound up, thanks were returned to the members of the Commission and it was agreed not to appoint any further Commissions for the time being". My memory of the discussion is that it was thought that while such a commission might have served a purpose in the early 1960's, with the publication of many sedimentological text books during recent years, it was felt that there was no need to have such a commission and time could be better spent discussing processes rather than terminology.

However the potential chairman of this newly proposed Commission would very much like to know how enthusiastic sedimentologists are for such a Commission. Anybody with views for or against please write to me and I shall pass on your views.

#### GEO ABSTRACTS LIMITED

Geo Abstracts Limited have offered members of I.A.S. an introductory reduction for Part E-Sedimentology and also for Part A-Landforms and the Quaternary and Part B-Biogeography and Climatology. The price will be £2.50 instead of £3.65 for 1973 and may be taken for 1973 only or for both 1972 (the first volume of Part E) and for 1973. Members wishing to take advantage of the offer should write to Geo Abstracts Limited, University of East Anglia, Norwich NOR 88C, U.K., stating that they are members of the I.A.S. and enclosing payment.

#### PUBLICATIONS POLICY COMMITTEE

I have had to resign from the position of Chairman of the Publications Policy Committee. I am delighted to be able to say that Professor Hans Fùchtbauer has accepted the President's invitation to take over as Chairman of this committee. For the sake of convenience we have agreed that I should continue to be responsible for relationships with the new publishers, Blackwell, and that the main task of Professor Fùchtbauer and his committee would be the initiation and development of Special Publications.

# WORLD NEWS

BELGIUM (from Claude Monty)

## Meetings in 1972

On May 16th 1972 a colloquium was organized in Liege by the Centre for Palaeoecological and Sedimentological Analysis on the theme: "Recent and Ancient Carbonates". Communications were presented by J.P. LOREAU (Paris): "Relations entre structure, ultrastructure et milieu de formation des oolithes actuelles. Processus de l'oolithisation". Ph. PLAYFORD (Australia): (1) "Devonian reef complexes of the Canning Basin, N.W. Australia": (2) "Recent stromatolites from Shark Bay, Western Australia": (3) "Devonian deep water stromatolites from the Canning Basin reef complex". B. PURSER (Paris) "Marine travertines and pseudo stromatolites of Abu Dhabi, Persian Gulf: chemical versus algal origin". C.G. VAN DER MEER MOHR (Netherlands): "Recent carbonates from the Netherlands Antilles: hypersalines to open marine environments". Extensive summaries of the lectures will appear in the Ann.Soc.Geol. de Belgique, v.96, p.393-412, 1972.

On November 22nd 1972, the Soc. Belge de Geologie et d'Hydrologie organized a symposium of Estuarine sedimentation. Communications were presented on "Model studies" by F. VERBIST: "Wiskundig model van het Schelde estuarium". P. ROOVERS: "Model studies Westerschelde": J. RONDET: "Les modeles mathematiques". Sedimentology by F. GULLENTOPS: "Recente sedimenten van het Scheldebekken". R. WOLLAST: "Geochemie des sediments recents de l'estuaire de l'Escaut". J.J. PETERS: "Les transports de sediments dans l'estuaire de l'Escaut". F. LAURENT: "Mineralogie des sediments recents de l'estuaire de l'Escaut". A.G. DE GROOT: "Geochemisch onderzoek in deltagebieden": P. OVERLAU: "Quelques observations sur les tidal flats de Saaftinge". Various other communications were presented on miscellaneous topics (hydrodynamics, ecology etc.).

## Research

Three major programmes are:-

(1) A national programme, motivated by pollution studies and involving the different universities and various institutions, is devoted to The Definition of a Mathematical Model of the North Sea and its Estuaries. Director of the programme: Prof. J. NIHOUL (Liege). Sedimentological studies are based on about 1000 sample stations distributed off France, Belgium, Netherlands and Germany. Besides all classical oceanographic measurements on sea water properties (physico, bio, chemical) sediments are studied with respect to their granulometry, mineralogy and chemistry, and interstitial waters of the cores are analysed to follow the mobilization of nutrients.

As far as the Escaut estuary is concerned, a distribution map of the pollutants within the sediments has been established and research is mostly concerned with sediment transport and accumulation.

(2) In Louvain, Dr. A. LEES conducts a study of Cold Water Carbonates from Ireland, with emphasis on origin, diagenesis and recognition in the geological column.

(3) In Liege, Dr. Cl. MONTY and collaborators have started a project on Carbonate Sediment from the Great Barrier Reef of Australia, its origin, composition, facies distribution and diagenesis. Another programme concerns Recent stromatolites from the Bahamas and fresh water blue green algal crusts.

Details of other programmes will appear in future Newsletters.

#### BRAZIL (from J.M. Mabesoone)

The Technical-Scientific Commission of Sedimentology of the Brazilian Geological Society has its annual meetings during the Brazilian Geological Congresses, in accordance with the Statutes of the Brazilian Geological Society. In 1972, the meeting was held at Belem (Para State) from October 28th to November 2nd. During the meeting 27 papers on Sedimentology and Sedimentary Petrography were presented. Some 10 more papers on marine sediments were included in a special symposium on Marine Geology.

Due to the premature disappearance of Prof. A. Campos e Silva from the Geology Department of Rio Grande do Norte Federal University, the 2nd number of volume 1 (2nd semester 1971), due to appear in February 1972 suffered a long delay. The number will not come out till January 1973. Therefore volume 2 (1972) will be a double number, due to appear in June 1973. See also under Books and Journals.

#### INDIA (from Supriya Sengupta)

A seminar on Geomorphology, Geohydrology and Geotechnics of the Lower Ganga Basin was held at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, West Bengal, India (27-29 May, 1972). The seminar was jointly sponsored by the Geological Survey of India, the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the Indian Association of Geohydrologists and the Indian Society of Engineering Geology. Altogether 37 papers were presented.

A seminar on Fluvial Processes and Geomorphology of the Brahmaputra Basin was organized by the Geological Survey of India at Calcutta (5-6 October 1972). The technical sessions were divided into: (1) Geomorphology and geology; (2) Fluvial processes and sedimentation; (3) Evolution and Neotectonics; (4) Geohydrology. 23 papers were presented.

#### ITALY (from Emiliano Mutti)

Activities have been primarily directed to the following fields:

(1) Coastal Studies; (2) Carbonate Facies; (3) Turbidite Facies.

(1) Coastal Studies, which were promoted by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche who have provided financial support since 1969 now involve many Italian sedimentologists in a special interdisciplinary programme. The results of an introductory seminar on coastal processes, which was held in 1970 under the guidance of J.W. Pierce, Smithsonian Institute, have been published (Brambati et al., 1972). Preliminary results of sedimentological

studies on selected examples of both recent (Jonian, Tyrrhenian and Adriatic Coasts) and ancient (Upper Cretaceous Aren Sandstone, southern Pyrenees) beaches have been submitted for publication as short abstracts to the "Ricerca Scientifica". See also under Future Meetings.

(2) Carbonate Facies have been extensively investigated in the Mesozoic sequences of the southern Alps, particularly the Veneto area, and the Apennine. Results of part of these investigations have been published or presented orally by several workers (R. Assereto, A. Bosellini, A. Castellarin, B. D'Argenio, G. Pialli, C. Sturani, etc.). Most of these investigations were directed to the study of depositional cycles in shallow-water sequences (e.g., "Calcari grigi" and "Calcare massiccio"), and of the paleogeographic and structural relationships between carbonate platforms and adjacent deep-water sequences (e.g., "Piattaforma veneta" vs. "Bacino Lombardo" in the Alps, and platforms and flysch basins in the southern Apennines). During 1972, A. Angelucci and A. Praturlon began the regional sedimentological analysis of Miocene carbonates in the central Apennines ("Calcari a Briozoi e Litotami"). See also under Meetings.

(3) Turbidite Facies studies include the following:

(a) Definition and paleoenvironmental interpretation of turbidite facies associations and sub-associations in the Tertiary and Cretaceous sequences of the Apennines. General criteria of practical use in the field have been proposed for recognizing slope, deep-sea fan, and basin plain turbidites. These and other criteria are now being tested in the paleogeographic analysis of several turbidite basins of this geosynclinal chain. Preliminary results of these studies should be published during 1973.

(b) Lateral transition from turbidites to their shelf and continental equivalents. This type of transition is only rarely preserved in turbidite basins and, in the Apennines, has been recognized so far only in the Messinian "periadriatic basin". In a vertical sequence, the transition from Miocene platform carbonates into overlying marl and finally into terrigenous turbidites has been investigated in the central Apennines. Excellent outcrop conditions have allowed the recognition of both lateral and vertical stratigraphic relationships between turbidites and enclosing slope shales and fluvial and deltaic sequences in the Paleogene of the southern Pyrenees, Spain. Results of these investigations have already been published or submitted for publication.

People interested in turbidites should write to the National Correspondent in Italy.

#### NETHERLANDS (from Richard Boersma)

For some years the Geological Institutes in the Netherlands have been the subject of a drastic reorganization, imposed by the Ministry of Education. The first initiatives date back to 1965 and many hardly successful steps have been taken since.

According to the present plans, to which the universities concerned have agreed, University Geology is to be concentrated at two major centres - Utrecht and Amsterdam, and two minor ones - Leiden and Groningen. The

future Utrecht Institute, to be built anew in the University campus, will be by far the biggest, with some 90 members of scientific staff. The Amsterdam centre of Geology will consist of the present two Institutes, the Free University and the University of Amsterdam. In the agreed set-up the Leiden Geological Institute will lose most of its staff to the main Institute in Utrecht. Overlap and duplication in research and specialised teaching at postgraduate and Ph.D., level will be restricted as much as possible.

There will be only one department of Sedimentology left, which will be formed by merging together the present Leiden and Utrecht sections. Pending the spatial concentration in the new Institute in Utrecht, the Sedimentological Department has made a request for preliminary concentration in Utrecht to further the close cooperation between these sections which has existed for the past five years. The united department will comprise one full professor (vacant), ten members of scientific staff and an equal number of technical staff.

One of the implications of the above rearrangement of University Geology is that primary subject studies on sedimentology (postgraduate level) and scientific specialization (Ph.D. etc.) will be restricted to Utrecht. However, although the many problems are all but solved, the possibility still exists that the whole plan may be wrecked on the cliffs of incompatibility of personnel and material. (Provisional address: Sedimentological Department, Geological Institute, State University, Utrecht).

Meanwhile a farewell performance is scheduled in the spring of 1973 to celebrate the retirement of Prof. Dr. J.F.M. de Raaf, one of our most esteemed sedimentologists and a dear friend of many.

#### NETHERLANDS (from Dick Nota)

The Sedimentological Group is affiliated with the Royal Geological and Mining Society of the Netherlands. The group was established in 1971 and its aim is to bring together sedimentologists and thus stimulate the study of sedimentology in its widest sense. The group organizes lectures and excursions in the Netherlands and adjacent areas.

There are two meetings per year. Last October there was an excursion to study Miocene deposits in sand quarries in the south-eastern Netherlands and the adjacent German and Belgian areas. In the coming spring a meeting is scheduled in Utrecht to learn about the research programme and results of the sedimentological section of the Geological Department at the Utrecht State University.

The Secretary of the Group is Dr. A.M. WINKELMOLEN, Geological Institute, Melkweg 1, Groningen, tel. 050-115415.

#### SOUTH AFRICA (from Dave Hobday)

A symposium on Deltaic and Fluvial Sedimentation with special reference to Karoo facies in northern Natal, was held at SOEKOR headquarters in Johannesburg (21-23 November 1972). The meeting was sponsored by SOEKOR and was followed a week later by a three day field trip to the Middle Ecca

exposures in the Tugela Valley area of Natal.

A report was prepared for the symposium and field trip by members of the Geology Department at Pietermaritzburg, and this will form a framework for more detailed departmental research on projects such as trace fossil studies, possible beach facies, subsurface investigations on coal-bearing formations (in cooperation with SOEKOR), and Dwyka deglaciation.

UNITED KINGDOM (from Harold Reading)

The British Sedimentological Research Group held its 11th annual meeting at OXFORD (15-18 December 1972). The Group is very informal comprising a list of names which is passed from convener to convener each year. The committee consists of the present and past conveners. Meetings are advertised in the Geological Society Newsletter, but no abstracts are published. The meetings are open to all interested in sedimentology and visitors to Britain and those working in industry are particularly welcomed.

As usual, at the Oxford meeting, which was attended by 180 members, there was no theme and accounts of research in progress were presented in 42 short talks and 25 exhibits. The papers were presented unselected and talks were grouped so far as possible into sessions of related papers.

The meeting was followed immediately by a meeting of the Palaeontological Association with a day of common field excursions. There were about 100 participants in the two excursions. One was to examine the palaeoenvironments of the Great Oolite near Oxford. The other was to the Lower Greensand (Lower Cretaceous) of the Leighton Buzzard district where problems of shallow marine environments were examined and the relative importance of tidal, wave and storm processes were discussed.

At the business meeting the Group agreed on the constitution and affiliation to the Geological Society of London. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Aberystwyth in December, 15-17, 1973. The committee for 1973 will be H.G. Reading (Oxford, Chairman), M. Dobson (Aberystwyth, Secretary) and J.D. Collinson (Keele).

U.S.A. (from Gerry Friedman)

Research in Sedimentology in the United States is at a high level, both in academic institutions and in industrial and government research centres. The highlights each year are Research Symposia of the Society of Economic Palaeontologists and Mineralogists (SEPM) and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG). The research topics for the last few years included:

SEPM RESEARCH SYMPOSIA, 1968-1973:

1968	"Environmental Aspects of Clay Minerals"
1969	"Recognition of Ancient Sedimentary Environments"
1970	"Reef Complexes in Time and Space - Their Physical, Chemical, and Biological Parameters"
1971	"Geologic History of Oceans"
1972	"Palaeogeographic Provinces and Provinciality"
1973	"Tectonics and Sedimentation"

## AAPG RESEARCH SYMPOSIA, 1968-1973:

1968	"Evaporites and Their Role in Petroleum Exploration"
1969	"Geology and Structure of the World's Continental Margins"
1970	"Deltaic Sedimentation and Petroleum Occurrences"
1971	"The New Global Tectonics"
1972	"Geological Results of Deep Ocean Drilling"
1973	"Accumulation and Diagenesis of Organic Matter in sediments"

Papers presented at research symposia are published in Special Publications of the Societies or in the Societies' journals, the Journal of Sedimentary Petrology (SEPM), and the Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geology.

Special Publications of the SEPM, 1969-72, include:

- Spec. Publ. No. 14: Depositional Environments in Carbonate Rocks  
 No. 15: Deltaic Sedimentation, Modern and Ancient  
 No. 16: Recognition of Ancient Sedimentary Environments  
 No. 17: Sedimentation in the World Ocean.

The SEPM has research committees which hold colloquia once a year. The following research committees held colloquia in 1972:

Clay Sediments  
 Coastal Sedimentation  
 Computer Technology  
 Environmental Geology  
 Geochemistry of Sediments  
 Lacustrine Sediments  
 Oceanic Plankton  
 Trace Fossils  
 Turbidites and Deep Marine Sedimentation

Symposia of the Carbonate Rock Subcommittee of the AAPG in 1969 and 1973 included:

1969	Subsurface Models of Carbonate Reservoir Rocks
1973	Deep-water Carbonate Sedimentation.

Sessions on Sedimentology are held at national and regional meetings of the Geological Society of America, the AAPG, and the SEPM. These three societies together have about twenty regional sections. Hence between national and regional meetings literally dozens of sessions on Sedimentology are held each year with several hundred papers presented at these sessions. In addition some forty regional geological societies are concerned with sedimentary geology and hold meetings and field trips. One of the major contributions of these societies is the publication of guidebooks of which hundreds are available.

In addition there are conferences and field trips not connected with societies which are usually informal and may or may not be held at regular intervals. Among these may be mentioned the "Friends of the Microscope", "Friends of the Pleistocene", Conference on "Carbonate Cements", Conference on "Tidal Deposits", and Conference on "Sediment Transport".

Taken collectively the activities in Sedimentology in the United States are numerous and exciting, and the subject shows strength and vigour.

# FUTURE MEETINGS

27-31 March 1973

Jebel Akdbar, Libya

Field Trip to North East Libya

Cretaceous and Quaternary rocks and ruins of ancient Cirene.  
Details from P.E.S.L., P.O. Box 820, Tripoli, Libyan Arab Republic.

Spring 1973

Utrecht, Netherlands

Farewell to Professor J.F.M. de Raaf

Meeting of the Netherlands Sedimentologists.  
Details from Dr A.M. Winkelmolén, Geol. Inst. Melweg 1, Groningen.

May 1973

Saskatoon, Canada

Geology of the Canadian Arctic and Cretaceous system in the  
Western Interior of North America

Sponsored by Geological Society of Canada and Alberta Society of  
Petroleum Geologists.  
Details from Dr W.G.E. Caldwell, University of Saskatchewan.

May 1973

Edmonton, Canada

Fluvial Processes and Sedimentation (1)  
Canadian Hydraulics Conference (2)

Details of (1) from C.R. Neill, Alberta Research Council, Edmonton,  
and (2) from R. Kellerhals, Dept of Civil Engineering, University  
of Alberta, Edmonton.

ca 18 May 1973

Liège, Belgium

What we can drain from the Present to understand the Past and  
what can we sift from the Present in order not to misunderstand  
the Past.

Proposed speakers : J. Hubbard - the coral problem; H. Zankl -  
the reef problem; J. Schroeder - the cement problem; B. Garrison -  
Cementation of the Sea floor.  
Details from Cl. Monty, C.A.P.S., Dept of Geology, Université de  
Liège, 7 place du XX Août, B 4000 Liège, Belgium.

9-14 July 1973

Bordeaux, France

Interrelationships of Estuarine and Continental Shelf Sedimentation

Conveners : G.P. Allen, D.J. Swift and H.D. Howard

Details from Dr G.P. Allen, Laboratoire de Géologie et Océanographie, Institut de Géologie du Bassin d'Aquitaine, Université de Bordeaux, I 33 405 France.

5-9 September 1973

Calgary, Canada

Oil Sands, Fuel of the Future - Geology, Occurrence, Exploitation

Symposium organized by the Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists

Late September 1973

Central Italy

Field Trip to Central Italy

Details from Petroleum Exploration Society of Libya, P.O. Box 820 Trippli, Libyan Arab Republic. An extensive reference book in English summarizing much of the geology of Italy will be published in connection with this trip.

25-28 September 1973

Zürich, Switzerland

Oceanic Sediments

For details see separate announcement.

5 October 1973

Perugia, Italy

Carbonate Sedimentology

Special Meeting sponsored by the Societa Geologica Italiana.

Details from Prof. Dr Roberto Colacicchi, Istituto di Geologia, Università di Perugia, Perugia.

Autumn 1973

Venice, Italy

Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Coastal Processes

Details from Dr L. Versino (Programme Manager), Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, via G.B. Morgani 36, Rome, or Prof. Dr P. Gazzi, Istituto di Mineralogia, Piazza di Porta San Donato I, Bologna.

1973

Aracajú, Brazil

Annual meeting of the Technical-Scientific Commission of Sedimentology of the Brazilian Geological Society

Details from J.M. Mabesoone, Escola de Geologia, Caixa postal 2492, 50000 Recife (Pe).

15-17 December 1973

Aberystwyth, U.K.

British Sedimentological Research Group Annual Meeting

Details from Dr M. Dobson, Dept of Geology, University College,  
Aberystwyth, U.K.

February 1974

Bochum, Germany

Terrestrische Sedimente-ihre Entstehung und Diagenese  
Origin and Diagenesis of Continental Deposits

General Assembly of the Geologische Vereinigung. Papers and discussion  
will be mainly in German. Papers to be published in Geologische  
Rundschau.

Details from Prof. Dr H. Flüchtbauer, Geol. Inst., Ruhr Universität,  
Postfach 2148, 463 Bochum, Germany.

6-12 July 1975

Nice, France

Sedim Nice '75

IXth International Sedimentological Congress

See enclosed Circular and Questionnaire, which please complete as  
soon as possible.

Details from Prof. J.Ph. Mangin, 48 avenue Jean-Lorain, 06300 Nice,  
France.

OCEANIC SEDIMENTSZürich, Switzerland, September 25-28 1973

The I.A.S. is acting as co-sponsor for a meeting with the European Geophysical Society, European Seismological Commission and IUGG Geodynamics Project. The purpose of the meeting is to provide a forum for earth scientists and research students of Europe to exchange information, discuss ideas, and plan cooperative research among the disciplines and on a European basis. Although primarily designed for Europeans, the Meeting is open to scientists from other continents.

PLACE AND TIME

The scientific sessions will be held at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zürich, Switzerland, from Tuesday September 25 to Friday September 28, 1973. There will be short field trips after the Meeting.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAMME

The Meeting will be divided into three parts :

- (i) Special Symposia, with invited speakers.
  - A. Deep structure of Europe :
    - Conveners : S. Müller (Switzerland)
    - H.I.S. Thirlaway (U.K.)
  - B. Alpine and Mediterranean Geodynamics :
    - Conveners : F. Vine (U.K.)
    - A. Smith (U.K.)
  - C. Oceanic Sediments :
    - Conveners : K. Hsü (Switzerland)
    - H. Jenkyns (U.K.)
- (ii) General Sessions for voluntary oral presentations.
- (iii) Field Trips to the Swiss Alps to examine ophiolites, ancient oceanic sediments and older deep structures.

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation has been reserved in hotels by the Zürich Verkehrsverein, at a cost for single rooms between 25 and 60 francs per night. In addition less expensive lodging has been reserved for research students.

PUBLICATIONS

The I.A.S. plan to publish after the Meeting a Special Publication entitled "Pelagic Sediments : On Land and Under the Sea", edited by K. Hsü and H. Jenkyns.

REGISTRATION AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Registration Fee will probably be Swiss Francs 50,00. Members of I.A.S. will be entitled to a 20 per cent reduction.

Copies of the First Circular and Preliminary Registration Form may be obtained from Prof. K.J. Hsü : Geologisches Institut/ETH, Sonneggstrasse 5, 8006 Zürich.

A second circular containing more detailed information and a tentative scientific programme will be sent in April 1973 to all who have returned a completed Preliminary Registration Form.

# BOOKS AND JOURNALS

## Geological Association of Canada Special Papers

- No. 7 Flysch Sedimentology of North America. Ed., J. Lajoie  
No. 10 New Developments in Sudbury Geology.  
No. 11 Variations in Tectonic Styles in Canada.  
No. 12 Huronian Stratigraphy and Sedimentation. Ed., Grant Young (published soon).

All contain material of interest to sedimentologists. May be obtained from Business and Economic Services Ltd., 111 Peter St., Toronto 1, Ontario.

## Technical-Scientific Commission of Sedimentology of the Brazilian Geological Society

Reviews are published which can be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission at a price of U.S.\$ 1.50. See World News.

## Petroleum Exploration Society of Libya

"Stratigraphic Nomenclature of the Sirte Basin". May be obtained from P.E.S.L. Box 820, Tripoli, Libyan Arab Republic.

Harold Reading  
(Acting General Secretary)  
Department of Geology  
Parks Road  
Oxford OX1 3PR, U.K.

I.A.S. - BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1966

	f	f		f	f
<u>Stock</u>			<u>Foundation capital</u>		
Printed matter (envelopes, etc.)	1,00		31 December 1965	9,215,25	
Sedimentology (vol. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)	1,00		Addition 1966	<u>100,78</u>	9,316,03
Special publications	<u>1,00</u>		<u>Student Fund</u>		
<u>Sundry debtors</u>		3,00	31 December 1965	5,009,08	
Membership dues 1966	278,26		Disbursement to 11 Congress students	<u>1,946,86</u>	3,062,22
Royalties Elsevier Publ. Co.	500,00		<u>Publication Fund</u>		
Bank interest (current account)	366,13		31 December 1965	1,004,71	
Other receipts	<u>100,80</u>		Received in 1966	<u>248,87</u>	1,253,58
<u>Bank balances</u>		1,245,19	<u>Donation AGIP</u>		1,802,81
Cash at hand	27,20		<u>Items received in advance</u>		
AMRO Bank N.V. (current account)	14,908,36		Membership dues 1967	930,19	
AMRO Bank N.V. (savings account)	<u>7,228,08</u>		Membership dues 1968	21,60	
		22,163,64	Subscr. Journal 1967	4,580,06	
			Other receipts	<u>100,81</u>	5,632,66
			<u>Sundry Creditors</u>		
			Bank charges	45,25	
			Elsevier Publ. Co.:		
			Journal	1,339,20	
			Back vol. Journals		
			Special publications	401,63	
			Circular no.7	183,00	
			General Secretary	133,30	
			Treasurer	95,25	
			Other expenditures	<u>146,90</u>	
					2,344,53
	f	23,411,83		f	23,411,83

I.A.S. - BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1971

	f	f		f	f
<u>Stock</u>			<u>Foundation capital</u>		
Printed matter (envelopes, etc.)	1,00		31 December 1970	36,084,51	
Sedimentology (vol. 1 up to 17)	1,00		In addition:		
Special publications	<u>1,00</u>		Student Fund	2,465,13	
<u>Prepaid expenses</u>		3,00	Publication Fund	1,253,58	
Editorial costs	1,000,00		Donation AGIP	<u>1,802,81</u>	
Office expenses	386,75		Profit 1971	41,606,03	
Postage	<u>258,35</u>			6,442,22	48,048,25
<u>Sundry debtors</u>		1,645,10	<u>Items received in advance</u>		
Membership dues 1968	50,40		Membership dues 1972	757,00	
Membership dues 1969	57,60		Membership dues 1973	14,40	
Membership dues 1970	345,60		Membership dues 1974	14,40	
Membership dues 1971	784,80		Membership dues 1975	7,20	
Royalties Elsevier Publ. Co.:			Subscr. Sedimentology 1972	3,942,00	
Sedimentology vol. 15, 16, 17 (est.)	12,000,00		Miscellaneous	<u>139,00</u>	4,874,80
Special publications	5,00		<u>Sundry creditors</u>		
Contribution Elsevier to edit.costs	750,00		Elsevier Publ. Co.:		
Bank interest	1,118,13		Sedimentology 1971	331,19	
Value added tax	<u>1,018,95</u>		Back vol. Sedimentology		
		16,130,48	Postage, packing etc.	72,00	
<u>Bank balances</u>			General Secretary	381,34	
AMRO Bank N.V., Leiden (current account)	2,865,84		(postage, secretarial help)		
AMRO Bank N.V., Wageningen (current account)	10,433,28		Office expenses	706,10	
AMRO Bank N.V., Wageningen (savings account)	<u>25,191,35</u>		Bank charges	17,64	
		38,440,47	Postage	375,73	
			Membership list 1971	<u>1,462,00</u>	3,346,00
	f	56,269,05		f	56,269,05

I.A.S. - Statement of Profit and Loss Accounts for the years 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>Income:</b>					
Membership dues	f 4,644.93	f 4,717.53	f 4,924.80	f. 4,903.20	f 5,054.40
Subscr. Sedimentology	21,504.50	21,866.41	20,622.76	20,966.23	20,790.00
Back volumes Sedimentology	1,844.31	716.50	863.86	1,247.88	669.60
Subscr. Sedimentary Geology	1,145.29	653.80	643.06	50.50	---
Special Publications	116.43	---	123.54	578.06	---
Special Offer 1967	4,044.22	---	---	---	---
Contribution Elsevier to editorial costs	---	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Royalties Elsevier Publ. Co.:					
Sedimentology	2,024.00	2,484.00	5,000.00	10,916.56	7,976.92 (est)
Special Publications	410.00	457.50	322.50	125.00	5.00
Bank Interest	440.97	648.67	803.21	1,252.68	1,489.59
Miscellaneous	439.23	286.63	337.28	242.07	---
<b>Total income</b>	<b>36,613.86</b>	<b>32,581.04</b>	<b>34,391.01</b>	<b>41,032.18</b>	<b>36,735.51</b>

x) inclusive balance of 2,916.56 for 1969

Expenses

Elsevier Publ. Co.:					
Sedimentology	18,554.40	20,466.00	19,360.85	19,630.60	18,018.00
Back volumes Sedimentology	1,816.45	669.60	843.54	1,188.00	540.00
Sedimentary Geology	1,035.00	585.00	599.50	45.00	---
Special Publications	116.25	---	86.25	570.00	---
Special Offer 1967	3,373.15	---	---	---	---
Postage, packing, etc.	2,112.14	1,394.50	1,336.81	1,344.28	3,497.87
Editorial costs (1961, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66)	1,477.85	---	---	---	---
Editorial costs	312.45	272.35	91.19	665.21	519.64
Membership list	742.20	---	730.00	---	1,462.00
Office expenses	1,544.04	513.00	780.38	856.85	1,188.65
Meeting Publication Comm. (Amsterdam)	524.43	---	---	---	---
Circular no. 8	449.75	---	---	---	---
Secretary General (postage, cler. help)	---	---	1,038.75 x)	938.19	904.71
Treasurer:					
Clerical help	f 1,726.47	f 1,414.00	f 1,980.00	f 1,980.00	f 2,020.00
Postage	672.87	371.78	483.98	384.29	732.93
Bank charges	692.47	266.12	326.64	348.87	520.57
Bad debts	---	---	---	---	---
Membership dues	---	259.20	36.30	625.40	480.90
Subscr. Sedimentology	---	---	7.20	14.40	---
Heidelberg Congress (hire students' information desk)	---	---	---	---	83.66
Miscellaneous	153.86	40.80	---	---	324.36
<b>Profit</b>	<b>1,310.08</b>	<b>6,328.69</b>	<b>6,689.62</b>	<b>12,440.09</b>	<b>6,442.22</b>
<b>f 36,613.86</b>	<b>f 32,581.04</b>	<b>f 34,391.01</b>	<b>f 41,032.18</b>	<b>f 36,735.51</b>	

x) Period Sept. 1st, 1967 - Dec. 31st, 1969  
See also balance sheets 1966 and 1971

J.W.A. Bodenhausen - Treasurer

January 1973

