ERRATA

for

Volume 124 of the Initial Reports of the Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program

After Vol. 124 of the *Initial Reports* of the ODP *Proceedings* had been printed, it was discovered that two curves for the summary log for Site 770 had been mislabeled. This summary log appears on pages 394 through 397 of Vol. 124.

In the left column of the log, the curve for the capture cross section should be a *solid* line, and the curve for aluminum should be a *dashed* line. Thus, in the printed version of the log in Vol. 124, the labels are the *reverse* of how they should appear.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM

VOLUME 124 INITIAL REPORTS

CELEBES AND SULU SEAS

Covering Leg 124 of the cruises of the Drilling Vessel *JOIDES Resolution*, Singapore, Republic of Sing., to Manila, Philippines, Sites 767–771, 1 November 1988 – 4 January 1989

Claude Rangin, Eli A. Silver, Marta T. von Breymann,
Ulrich Berner, Philippe Bertrand, Christian Betzler, Garrett W. Brass,
Vindell Hsü, Zehui Huang, Richard D. Jarrard, Stephen Lewis,
Braddock K. Linsley, Dean L. Merrill, Carla Müller, Alexandra Nederbragt,
Gary Nichols, Manuel Pubellier, Fernando G. Sajona, Reed P. Scherer,
David DerDuen Sheu, Hidetoshi Shibuya, Jih-Ping Shyu, Randall B. Smith,
Terence Smith, Renato U. Solidum, Piera Spadea, Dwayne D. Tannant
Shipboard Scientists

Marta T. von Breymann Shipboard Staff Scientist

Prepared by the OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

Eva M. Barbu and William R. Winkler Volume Editors

in cooperation with the
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
and
JOINT OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTIONS, INC.

This publication was prepared by the Ocean Drilling Program, Texas A&M University, as an account of work performed under the international Ocean Drilling Program, which is managed by Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc., under contract with the National Science Foundation. Funding for the program was provided by the following agencies at the time of this cruise:

Canada/Australia Consortium for the Ocean Drilling Program, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (Canada) and Department of Primary Industries and Energy (Australia)

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Federal Republic of Germany)

European Science Foundation Consortium for the Ocean Drilling Program (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey)

Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer (France)

National Science Foundation (United States)

Natural Environment Research Council (United Kingdom)

University of Tokyo, Ocean Research Institute (Japan)

Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation, the participating agencies, Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc., Texas A&M University, or Texas A&M Research Foundation.

It is recommended that reference to the whole or to part of this volume be made in one of the following forms, as appropriate:

Rangin, C., Silver, E., A., von Breymann, M. T., et al., 1990. Proc. ODP, Init. Repts., 124: College Station, TX (Ocean Drilling Program).

Shipboard Scientific Party, 1990. Site 767. In Rangin, C., Silver, E. A., von Breymann, M. T., et al., Proc. ODP, Init. Repts., 124: College Station, TX (Ocean Drilling Program), 121 – 193.

Effective Publication Dates of ODP Proceedings

According to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, the date of publication of a work and of a contained name or statement affecting nomenclature is the date on which the publication was mailed to subscribers, placed on sale, or when the whole edition is distributed free of charge, mailed to institutions and individuals to whom free copies are distributed. The mailing date, not the printed date, is the correct one.

The mailing dates of recent Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program are as follows:

Volume 121 (Initial Reports): November 1989 Volume 122 (Initial Reports): January 1990 Volume 123 (Initial Reports): May 1990 Volume 110 (Scientific Results): May 1990 Volume 111 (Scientific Results): December 1989

Distribution

Copies of this publication may be obtained from Publications Distribution Center, Ocean Drilling Program, 1000 Discovery Drive, College Station, Texas 77845-9547. Orders for copies will require advance payment. See current ODP publication list for price and availability of this publication.

Printed May 1990

ISSN 0884-5883 Library of Congress 87-655-674

Foreword

By the National Science Foundation

The scientists of the Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) have embarked on what could prove to be one of the most important earth science initiatives of the decade—an initiative rivaling in scope and impact the exploration of the frontiers of outer space. The program explores our planet's last frontier—the Earth's structure and history as it is revealed beneath the oceans. The scope of the program's scientific goals excites the imagination, challenges the intellect, and enhances the spirit of cooperation among peoples in countries around the world.

Between 1872 and 1876, HMS Challenger undertook the world's first major oceanographic expedition. That expedition greatly expanded man's knowledge of the world's oceans and revolutionized our ideas about planet Earth. From 1968 to 1983, another ship named Challenger logged more than 375,000 miles on 96 voyages across every ocean for the Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP), operated by Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Among the project's many remarkable discoveries were the confirmation of seafloor spreading and the establishment of the relative youth of the seafloor, thus verifying the dynamic and changing nature of the Earth's crust.

Today, the Ocean Drilling Program, which began in 1983, brings new resources to bear on scientific ocean drilling. A new drillship is in operation—the JOIDES Resolution—one of the world's most modern and best equipped drillships with enhanced capability for drilling and coring in polar areas and rough weather, expanded laboratory space, facilities for more scientists, and a major drill-hole logging program. The name of the ship was derived from the international scientific partnership that directs the program—the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling (JOIDES)—and from the flagship of Captain Cook's second voyage to the Pacific Ocean in the late 18th century. Texas A&M University is responsible for science operations in the program, and Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory is responsible for the logging program.

The Ocean Drilling Program truly has international participation. In 1975, the International Phase of Ocean Drilling began with member nations—the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and France—all providing funds and scientific guidance for the project. Today, ODP partners include the U.S.A., the Canada/Australia Consortium for the Ocean Drilling Program, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the European Science Foundation, which represents Sweden, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands,

Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, and Turkey. The National Science Foundation, with funds contributed by the United States and international partners, supports the scientific operations and planning for the ODP through a contract with Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc. (JOI).

The information gained by the program leads to a better understanding of the Earth and its dynamic processes. Drilled sediment cores and logs reveal clues to past climatic history and tie into parallel studies of paleoclimates from glacial ice cores drilled on the continents. Understanding these sediment cores will enable scientists to complete the map of major geologically active regions of the Earth, and to identify processes that lead to dynamic change such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and mountain and continental growth. We are far from being able to predict such changes accurately now; but with the new tools and understanding, the accuracy of such predictions can be improved. This better understanding of the Earth's system(s) will allow us to identify regions of potential mineral and energy resource development, an issue of worldwide human interest. The Ocean Drilling Program is not in itself aimed at finding resources, but the knowledge of the Earth's processes that is gained through such a basic research program will inevitably provide pieces of information required for such resource discovery and exploitation.

The program is fully under way in its aim to further the understanding of the Earth's dynamic systems. People of our planet will benefit directly and indirectly from this research in both their daily living and work activities. This multinational endeavor will perhaps foster other cooperative efforts in science or among societies. The Ocean Drilling Program has distinguished ancestors in the original *Resolution* and *Challenger* expeditions and the Deep Sea Drilling Project. The National Science Foundation is proud to be playing a leading role in this program, and we are looking forward to significant and innovative science for many years to come.

- lust.

Erich Bloch Director National Science Foundation

Washington, D.C.

Foreword

By Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc.

This volume presents results from the Ocean Drilling Program (ODP), where scientists use a specially equipped ocean drilling ship to sample and measure the properties of the submerged part of the Earth's crust. These data are then synthesized with other information to yield new insights into earth processes.

These results address the scientific goals of the program, which include providing a global description of geological and geophysical structures and materials, studying in detail areas of major geophysical activity such as mid-ocean ridges and the associated hydrothermal circulations, and studying passive and active continental margins. In addition, the ODP data support the study of sea-level and ocean-circulation changes, the effects of the Earth's orbital variations on climate, and the study of processes and mechanisms of evolution from the biological records in the cores which are recovered from drilling.

The Ocean Drilling Program is a partnership of scientists and governments. Overall scientific policy and management guidance is provided by Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling (JOIDES), which consists of committees and panels made up of representatives of the participating institutions and other scientific and engineering experts. The JOIDES Executive Committee (EXCOM) provides general oversight; the JOIDES Planning Committee (PCOM) is the focal point for all scientific planning for the ODP and is key to the scientific success of the program.

The PCOM has a network of panels and working groups which screen drilling proposals, evaluate instrumentation and measurement techniques, and assess geophysical survey data and other safety and siting information. PCOM uses the recommendations of these panels and committees to select drilling targets, to specify the major scientific objectives of each two-month drilling segment or leg, and to provide the science operator with nominations for co-chief scientists. The science operator, Texas A&M University, in turn is responsible for planning the detailed ship's operations, actual drilling schedules, and final scientific rosters, which are developed in close cooperation with PCOM and the cognizant panels.

Many of the scientific goals can be met only with new technology. Thus the program has identified engineering goals, which include the ability to start a hole and to core on bare rock at mid-ocean ridge sites, to drill in high-temperature and corrosive regions typical of hydrothermal areas, and to core in high latitudes with minimum interference from high seas and sea ice. To meet these needs, the program operates a specially equipped drillship, the JOIDES Resolution, which contains laboratories and equipment that are state-of-the-art, and carries a major new logging program.

The ship, registered as SEDCO/BP 471 after her owners and her length in feet (144 meters), is 70 feet (21 meters) wide, and has a displacement of 16,595 long tons. Her derrick towers 200 feet (61 meters) above the waterline, and a computer-controlled dynamic-positioning system stabilizes the ship over a specific location while drilling in water depths up to 27,000 feet (8230 meters). The drilling system collects cores from beneath the seafloor with a derrick and drawworks that can handle 30,000 feet (9144 meters) of drill pipe. More than 12,000 square feet (1115 square meters) of space distributed throughout the ship is devoted to scientific laboratories and equipment. The ship sails

with a scientific and technical crew of 50 and a ship's crew of 65.

Logging is a major part of the overall operation. The program provides a full suite of geochemical and geophysical measurements for every hole deeper than 1300 feet (400 meters). For each such hole, there are lowerings of basic oil-industry tools: nuclear, sonic, and electrical. In addition, a borehole televiewer is available for imaging the well-bore wall, a 12-channel logging tool provides accurate velocity and elastic property measurements as well as sonic waveforms for spectral analysis of energy propagation near the well bore, and a vertical seismic profiler records reflectors from below the total depth of the hole.

Texas A&M University serves as science operator for the Ocean Drilling Program. In this capacity, they operate and staff the drillship to collect cores from JOIDES-designated sites from around the world. The science operator also ensures that adequate scientific analyses are performed on the cores by maintaining the shipboard scientific laboratories and by providing logistical and technical support for shipboard scientific teams. Onshore, Texas A&M manages scientific activities after each leg, is curator for the cores, distributes samples, and coordinates the editing and publication of the scientific results. Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory (LDGO) of Columbia University manages the program's logging operations, which include processing the data and provision of assistance to scientists in data analysis. The ODP Data Bank, a repository for geophysical data, is also managed by LDGO. Core samples from ODP and the previous Deep Sea Drilling Project are stored for future investigation at three sites: ODP Pacific and Indian Ocean cores at Texas A&M University, ODP and DSDP Atlantic and Antarctic cores at Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, and DSDP Pacific and Indian Ocean cores at Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

International oversight and coordination are provided by the ODP Council, a governmental consultative body of partner country representatives, chaired by the United States, which periodically reviews the general progress of the program and discusses financial plans and other management issues. Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc., a nonprofit consortium of U.S. oceanographic institutions, serves as the National Science Foundation's prime contractor and manages the ODP. JOI is responsible for seeing that the scientific objectives and plans are translated into scientific operations consistent with JOIDES recommendations and budgetary constraints.

Scientific achievements of the ODP already include new data on early seafloor spreading and how continents separate and their margins evolve. We have new insight into glacial cycles and the fluctuations of currents throughout geological time. Technical achievements include the first bare-rock coring, and logging data more accurate and complete than ever before. JOI is pleased to have played a facilitating role in the Ocean Drilling Program.

Hams Bokv D. James Baker

President

Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc.

Washington, D.C.

OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE JOINT OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DEEP EARTH SAMPLING (JOIDES):

University of California at San Diego, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

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University of Rhode Island, Graduate School of Oceanography

Texas A&M University, College of Geosciences

University of Texas at Austin, Institute for Geophysics

University of Washington, College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences

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Canada/Australia Consortium for the Ocean Drilling Program, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (Canada) and Department of Primary Industries and Energy (Australia)

European Science Foundation Consortium for Ocean Drilling (ECOD), Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey

Federal Republic of Germany, Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe

France, Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer

Japan, University of Tokyo, Ocean Research Institute United Kingdom, Natural Environment Research Council

PRIME CONTRACTOR

Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc. Washington, D.C.

Thomas E. Pyle Director, Ocean Drilling Programs

OPERATING INSTITUTION

College of Geosciences Texas A&M University College Station, Texas

Melvin Friedman, Principal Investigator

OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM

Philip D. Rabinowitz Director

Louis E. Garrison Deputy Director

Richard G. McPherson Administrator

Audrey W. Meyer, Manager Science Operations

Barry W. Harding, Manager Engineering and Drilling Operations

Russell B. Merrill, Curator and Manager Science Services

Robert E. Olivas, Manager Technical and Logistics Support

LOGGING OPERATOR

Borehole Research Group Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory Columbia University Palisades, New York

Roger N. Anderson, Head

PARTICIPANTS ABOARD JOIDES RESOLUTION FOR LEG 124

Claude Rangin

Co-Chief Scientist/Sedimentologist

Département de Géologie Structurale Université Pierre et Marie Curie 4, Place Jussieu 75252 Paris Cedex 05 France

Eli A. Silver

Co-Chief Scientist

Department of Earth Sciences University of California, Santa Cruz Santa Cruz, California 95064

Marta T. von Breymann

ODP Staff Scientist/Inorganic Geochemist

Ocean Drilling Program
Texas A&M University
1000 Discovery Drive
College Station, Texas 77845-9547

Ulrich Berner

Organic Geochemist

Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe D-3000 Hannover 51 Stilleweg 2 Federal Republic of Germany

Philippe Bertrand

Organic Geochemist

Laboratoire de Géologie de la Matière organique Université d' Orléans 45067 Orléans Cedex 2 France

Christian Betzler

Sedimentologist

Institut und Museum für Geologie und Paläontologie Universität Tübingen Sigwartstrasse 10 D-7400 Tübingen Federal Republic of Germany

Garrett W. Brass

Logging Scientist

Division of Marine Geology and Geophysics Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science University of Miami 4600 Rickenbacker Causeway Miami, Florida 33149-1098

Vindell Hsü

Paleomagnetist

Department of Geology and Geophysics Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-4101

Zehui Huang Sedimentologist

Department of Geology Dalhousie University Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3J5 Canada

Richard D. Jarrard

LDGO Logging Scientist

Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory Columbia University Palisades, New York 10964

Stephen Lewis

Physical Properties Specialist U.S. Geological Survey 345 Middlefield Road, MS 999 Menlo Park, California 94025

Braddock K. Linsley

Sedimentologist

Department of Geology University of New Mexico Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131

Dean L. Merrill

Sedimentologist

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

Carla Müller

Paleontologist (nannofossils)
Geologisch-Paläontologisches Institut
Goethe-Universität Frankfurt
32-34 Senckenberg-Anlage
D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Alexandra Nederbragt

Paleontologist (foraminifers)

Geological Institute

Free University

P.O. Box 7161 NL-1007 MC Amsterdam The Netherlands

Gary Nichols

Sedimentologist

Department of Geological Sciences
University College London
Gower Street
London WC1E 6BT
United Kingdom

Manuel Pubellier

Sedimentologist

Université Pierre et Marie Curie 4, Place Jussieu 75252 Paris Cedex 05 France Fernando G. Sajona Petrologist

Petrolab

Mines and Geosciences Bureau

North Avenue

Quezon City

Philippines

Reed P. Scherer

Paleontologist (diatoms, radiolarians)

Department of Geology and Mineralogy Ohio State University 125 South Oval Mall Columbus, Ohio 43210-2721

David DerDuen Sheu

Inorganic Chemist

School of Geology and Geophysics

University of Oklahoma

Norman, Oklahoma 73019

Hidetoshi Shibuya Paleomagnetist

> Department of Earth Sciences University of Osaka Prefecture

Sakai, 591

Japan

Jih-Ping Shyu Paleontologist (nannofossils)

Department of Oceanography

Texas A&M University

College Station, Texas 77843

Randall B. Smith Sedimentologist

Department of Geology

Tulane University

New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

Terence Smith

Igneous Petrologist

Department of Geology

University of Windsor

Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4

Canada

Renato U. Solidum

Sedimentologist

Philippine Institute of Volcanology

29 Quezon Avenue

Quezon City

Philippines

Piera Spadea

Igneous Petrologist

Istituto di Scienze della Terra

University of Udine

Viale Ungheria, 43

1-33100 Udine

Italy

Dwayne D. Tannant

Physical Properties Specialist

University of Alberta

Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2G7

Canada

SEDCO OFFICIALS

Edwin G. Oonk

Master of the Drilling Vessel

Underseas Drilling, Inc.

707 Texas Avenue South

Suite 103D

College Station, Texas 77840-1917

Kenneth D. Horn

Drilling Superintendent

Underseas Drilling, Inc.

707 Texas Avenue South

Suite 103D

College Station, Texas 77840-1917

ODP ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS PERSONNEL

Glen N. Foss

Operations Superintendent

ODP TECHNICAL AND LOGISTICS PERSONNEL

Wendy Autio Larry Bernstein Jerry Bode Stacey Cervantes MaryAnn Cusimano Kenneth Du Vall Chris Galida Jenny Glasser

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Computer System Manager Curatorial Representative

Photographer

Chemistry Technician Marine Technician Marine Technician Marine Technician Laboratory Officer

Yeoperson Assistant Laboratory Officer Curatorial Representative Chemistry Technician

Electronics Technician Marine Technician Marine Technician Electronics Technician

Marine Technician

Ocean Drilling Program Publications Staff

Publications Supervisor William D. Rose

Chief Editor Norman J. Stewart

Editors

Eva M. Barbu Sondra K. Stewart William R. Winkler

Chief Production Editor Jennifer Pattison Hall

Production Editors
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Publications Coordinators Lona Haskins Dearmont Janalisa Braziel Soltis

Hole Summary Coordinator Laura J. Young

Publications Distribution Specialist Fabiola Muñoz Byrne

Senior Photographer John W. Beck

Photographer Roy T. Davis Chief Illustrator Karen O. Benson

Illustrators

Garnet D. Gaither Larry R. Lewis Matt Zebrowski Christine L. Yokley

Compositor Mary E. Betz

Production Assistants
Gudelia ("Gigi") Delgado
Lisa L. Tirey

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BACK-POCKET FOLDOUT

 $\it INITIAL\,REPORTS:$ VOLUME 124: CHAPTER 5: FIGURE 2. SELECTED SEISMIC LINES ACROSS THE SULU AND CELEBES SEAS.

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INITIAL REPORTS: VOLUME 124: CHAPTER 4: APPENDIX: NAVIGATION DATA.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Several institutions provided support that greatly contributed to our success. In particular, we are grateful to Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe; Comité d'Estudes Petro Piéres Marines, Institut Français du Pétrole; and Scripps Institution of Oceanography for supplying geophysical data, samples, and facilities.

We thank the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for their permission to conduct our scientific drilling program in its waters. We are grateful to the Mines and Geosciences Bureau, Office of Energy Affairs, and the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology for their help and the regional data they provided. The permanent support of Dr. Guillermo Balce, ex-director of the Mines and Geosciences Bureau, is especially acknowledged.

The 27 scientists who were privileged to collect scientific data during Leg 124 profited from the productive and effective working atmosphere on board the *JOIDES Resolution*. We want to acknowledge the skillful, effective work of Captain Ed Oonk, ODP Operation Superintendent Glen Foss, SEDCO Drilling Superintendent Ken Horne, and their crews. The entire scientific crew greatly appreciated the professional and friendly help of the ODP technicians, who maintained great spirit and high working standards throughout the entire leg.

The Scientific Party also acknowledges the guidance of the JOIDES advisory structure, the careful preparation and support of ODP personnel during the cruise, and their assistance during preparation of this volume. We thank the financial and administrative institutions of all ODP member countries that made this program possible.