

put down their rotary drill string, and easily drill a precise hole to 3,000 feet (and even 4,000 ft.) into the sea floor. They have taken many meters of encased cores of these sediments from all the main holes they have drilled. This provides us with a permanent record of the local stratigraphic columns at the sites drilled.

The drilling records, photos, and diagrams of the cores are now published in a large series of volumes, the Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project.

II. LOCAL STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMNS IN THE PACIFIC:

A. A high % of the drillings in the Pacific Ocean ~~was~~ were made in locations where:

- The sediments are almost purely pelagic.
- The thickness of the sediments ~~is~~ great (often 500 meters or more of almost pure carbonate).
- At least most of the entire column was deposited without disturbances which would have washed other sediments in from elsewhere.

In other words, a high % of the Pacific drillings showed that the local columns at those sites were formed by the ~~natural~~ natural, slow "rain" or "fallout" of fine-grained pelagic sediments, without the interference of strong currents or other disturbances. (It is true that occasional intervals of fine volcanic ash occur in many of these columns. But these are easily identifiable, and one can easily tell at what point the volcanic materials ceased and the normal pelagic sedimentation was resumed.)

* Show map of 7th Cruise

--Point out the Eauripik Ridge & Ontong-Java Plateau.

--Depth of water at Sites 62, 63, 64 (Shown at top of the columns)

--Lack of terrigenous matter.

--Near equator where growth rates are high.

* Show a column of Site 62, 63, & 64.