NEWSLETTER OF GSGP WORKING GROUP 4:
CRETACEOUS PLATFORMS of CRER
CRETACEOUS RESOURCES, EVENTS, AND RHYTHMS

July 2005

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(1) ANNOUNCEMENTS

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(1.1) **Call for sessions in the field of Cretaceous research - EGU Meeting, April 2.-7. 2006.**

The division of Sedimentology, Stratigraphy and Paleontology of EGU invites suggestions for exciting sessions in the field of Cretaceous Research for the 2006 Meeting in Vienna. After a gap of a few years, the number of sedimentologists, stratigraphers and paleontologists coming back to EGU meetings has multiplied by a factor of eight last year and the choice of sessions was impressive. Please help me to keep it this way! Dedicated post doctoral researchers who would like to make their first steps as session conveners and boost their network activities are particularly welcome to propose topics. Please forward session titles and 1-3 conveners names to Adrian Immenhauser before 5.9.2005.

Adrian Immenhauser
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(1.2) The **Workshop of IGCP 463 (Cretaceous pelagic red beds)** will be held in Sept.1-2 in Neuchatel, prior to the 7th Cretaceous Symposium organized in Neuchatel by Karl Foelmi. On the program is to present stratigraphic, sedimentological and geochemical data from Cretaceous pelagic red beds to identify those Earth System processes (tectonics, climate, ocean circulation) which may be responsible for major change from "dysoxic" Middle Cretaceous ocean bottom sedimentation in western Tethys, to "oxic " Late Cretaceous - Early Tertiary bottom sedimentation, as represented by pelagic red beds (Plantagenat Formation) in the western Tethys.
All interested parties are welcomed as well presentations particularly of ocean circulation modelling, to elucide causes of a such major paleoceanographic change occuring during Cretaceous time period.

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(1.3) Website of the next **International Symposium on Foraminifera** (FORAMS 2006), at ***http://www.labgis.uerj.br/forams2006***, which will be held in the city of Natal, NE Brazil, between September 10-15, 2006. Among the various topics to be covered by thematic symposia are any aspect on the systematics, biostratigraphy, biogeography, paleoecology, paleoceanography, paleoclimatology, and evolutionary studies of Cretaceous foraminifera.

Eduardo A. M. Koutsoukos, PETROBRAS-CENPES

(2) MEETING REPORTS

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(2.1) **Seventh International Congress on Rudists, Austin, Texas, USA, 5-11 June, 2005.**

Convened by Robert W. Scott (Precision Stratigraphy, and Tulsa University) and Ann Molineux (Texas Memorial Museum, University of Texas at Austin).

The rudists' empire – to borrow Edward Gibbon's description of its Roman successor – 'comprehended the fairest part of the earth', girdling the Cretaceous world through the Tethyan and Atlantic seaways, and across the volcanothermal edifices of the Pacific. The international meetings that have been devoted to these famously baroque bivalves every few years since that held in Belgrade, in 1988, have been duly peripatetic. However, only one (Mexico, in 1993) had taken place outside Europe prior to this latest gathering, which thus marked a welcome return to the New World, with its own distinctive menagerie of rudists. The Austin congress was supported by the Texas Memorial Museum and the John A. and Katherine G. Jackson School of Geosciences at the University of Texas at Austin, and the Tulsa University Department of Geosciences. It was dedicated to the memory of Professor Keith Young, the local doyen of regional Cretaceous stratigraphy, whose death in August of the previous year had robbed him of the opportunity to attend the meeting to which he had so looked forward. Though centred on ammonites, Keith's work also embraced the rudist faunas of Texas and Mexico, in which he took a lively interest, and warm tributes were paid by his former research students at the reception held in the Texas Memorial Museum, attended also by members of his family.

There were some 45 contributors, slightly fewer than in previous years, though still reflecting the broad internationalism that is one of the hallmarks of rudist studies. No less than thirteen countries were represented by those present, with another seven among abstract authors or co-authors unable to attend (in some cases because of regrettable current political and economic restrictions on travel – despite considerable efforts on their behalf by the organizers). The convenors, Ann Molineux and Bob Scott, put together an excellent programme of 34 oral presentations and 24 posters, spread over three days. Posters were briefly introduced by their authors, and allocated ample viewing time in the programme.

Under the broad congress banner of "Cretaceous rudists and carbonate platforms: environmental feedback", the contributions were grouped in three themes: (1) "Depositional environments of Cretaceous carbonates"; (2) "Origins, events and demise of rudist paleocommunities"; and (3) "Towards rudist taxonomy, biogeography and phylogeny". Presentations addressed an impressively wide variety of topics of broad interest, besides more specifically rudistological issues. The former included palaeoenvironments, sea-level change, sequence stratigraphy, geochemical signals used both for correlation and in the analysis of past conditions, mass extinction, community dynamics and sclerochronology.

Field guide Charlie Kerans presenting the outcrops of the Pecos River gorge.

As with Wagner operas, I would not have wished to miss anything, but the following selection of highlights will exemplify the breadth of coverage. On the palaeoecological front, the poster of Daniela Ruberti and colleagues from Naples documented the formation of rudist lithosomes in shifting sub-tidal sediments filling complex channel-like depressions on late Cretaceous low-angle microtidal shelves in southern Italy. At a smaller scale, Tvrtko Korbar (Zagreb) illustrated by means of serial sectioning the remarkably plastic growth of the radiolitid *Biradiolites angulosus* as it 'searched' laterally for attachment while growing upwards, creating quite a problem for taxonomic recognition. This latter point is an important consideration in general for rudists, which – like oysters – lacked a foot and so could only grow their way out of trouble following larval settlement. At a still finer scale, the spectacular poster of Ivan Regidor-Higuera and Patxi Garcia-Garmilla (Bilbao) analysed the characteristic layered cellular pattern of growth of the outer shell layer of

radiolitids in unprecedented detail. They provided robust confirmation of tidal signatures in the cell layers, explored the diagenetic consequences of related variations in organic content in the prismatic microstructure of the cell walls, and even offered the possibility of detecting relative depths of growth with respect to the tidal range. Nor were rudists the only dramatis personae of the palaeoecological sagas: Alan Moro and colleagues from Zagreb reconstructed the size and type of dinosaurs who stomped right over the tops of rudist biostromes in Istria (Croatia), in both shallow subtidal and intertidal settings.

Floating rudistologists: Riverboat cruise in Austin, Texas.

Patterns of sedimentation over longer time-scales were addressed by Luis Pomar (Mallorca) with colleagues from Barcelona and Texas, who explored the interplay between rudist buildups and calcarenite wedges in the Santonian of the southern Central Pyrenees. Participants were also treated to a showing of an Open University video-programme on the sequence stratigraphical analysis of Albian-Cenomanian platform limestones in Istria, made immediately after the previous rudist congress there, in 2002, starring Igor Vlahović (Zagreb) and myself.

In a broader perspective, Markus Rauch and Thomas Steuber (Bochum) investigated Sr/Ca ratio changes in original rudist calcite, attributing them to changes in marine biogenic aragonite/calcite ratios (aragonite itself being a relative strontium 'mop'), and thus implicating an intriguing biotic feedback to ocean chemistry. They also expanded on Steuber's earlier work on changing Mg/Ca ratios, confirming a Cretaceous low of about 1:1 in the Barremian. Oxygen and carbon isotopes provided the keys for Gavin Gunter and Simon Mitchell (Kingston, Jamaica) together with Jim Marshall (Liverpool) to open the door onto the oceanic conditions in which diverse Maastrichtian rudist associations thrived in Jamaica – which were not especially superheated, apparently (unlike their chicken, or indeed some of the earlier publications on this topic).

In the biotic turnover department, Müge Fenerci-Masse and Jean-Pierre Masse (Marseille) classified Lower Cretaceous rudists into two broad assemblage types – one dominated by relatively large, thick-shelled forms thriving in open marine settings, and the other, by smaller forms living in relatively more restricted or very shallow conditions. Surveying the changing constitution of these, they demonstrated successive preferential extinctions among the former with subsequent re-stocking from the latter. In a poster, Thomas Steuber and a multinational team of co-authors used Sr-isotope stratigraphy to establish the latest Maastrichtian age of high diversity rudist assemblages in the Ciolo Limestone of Salento (SE Italy) and in megabreccias in the Ionian islands. So, as is already known for the Caribbean, it now seems that – contrary to earlier wisdom – Old World rudist faunas may likewise have suffered catastrophic extinction at the K/T boundary.

Finally, as might be expected, there was a feast of new taxonomic and stratigraphical data – the ultimate bedrock on which the other, high-rise stories are built. In view of the venue, there was naturally plenty of news from the New World. Simon Mitchell's study of the Caribbean multiple-fold hippuritids (Barrettiinae) represents by far the most comprehensive revision of this major endemic group yet undertaken, based on consideration of an impressively wide range of characters. These have enabled him to disentangle a number of distinct lineages (implicating some new generic names) and thereby to resolve earlier taxonomic confusion, especially concerning the species of *Barrettia* itself. His work will surely boost the stratigraphical usefulness of these widespread and common rudists and looks set to become a classic in the field. Meanwhile Harry Filkorn (Los Angeles Natural History Museum) took us on a colourful adventure down a seemingly bottomless gully in California, to locate the first *Praebarrettia* (one of Simon's patients) to be found on the Pacific coast of North America. Further south, in Baja California, Stefan Götz and colleagues beautifully illustrated the well preserved inshore associations of *Coralliochama*. Back in the Caribbean arena, Hernan Santos (Mayaguez, Puerto Rico) sorted out the stratigraphy of southwestern Puerto Rico, tying its complex relationships to a combination of volcanic/tectonic activity and relative sea-level change. From one of his units, the Santonian Cotui Formation, he, Simon Mitchell and I described the stratigraphically oldest known antillocaprinids – another important endemic group that had previously been regarded as virtually limited to the Maastrichtian. This family, incidentally, includes the largest-shelled rudist species on record – at up to 2 m across – the aptly named *Titanosarcolites giganteus* (too bad that it hasn't yet turned up in Texas!). Lower down the stratigraphical column, Bob Scott and Harry

Filkorn provided a rudist zonation of the US Gulf coast for the Barremian-Albian interval, linking the globally registered earliest Aptian Oceanic Anoxic Event (OAE) 1a with the demise of the Sligo Platform. In the age-equivalent El Cajón Formation of SE Mexico, Jerjes Pantoja-Alor (UNAM, Mexico) and Harry Filkorn recorded the youngest known megalodontids.

There was also plenty of regional rudistological news from the Old World – too much, indeed, to go into detail about here – with reports from Spain, Italy, Austria, Croatia, Greece, Turkey, Iran and the Himalayas, Oman, Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria, and crossing the Upper Jurassic to Cretaceous spectrum. It was indeed astonishing what a feast was served up by this small but enthusiastic assembly, testifying to the vitality of the international research community that the successive rudist congresses have engendered. And that enthusiasm was palpable when we were ferried off one afternoon to inspect an Albian rudist-packed core from the Pawnee Field, west of Houston, in the Bureau of Economic Geology (BEG), followed by an 'open collections' session – like letting a bunch of kids loose in a sweet shop!

Also crucial to the success of the rudist congresses are the associated field-trips, giving participants an exceptional opportunity to visit localities that they may well have read or at least heard about, but in most cases not visited before, and this congress again did us proud in this respect. For a few days prior to the meeting itself, a small band of us toured the Pecos River gorge in West Texas, under the amiable and expert command of Charlie Kerans (BEG). This is an exposure to die for – some 60 km of continuous section along the gorge, winding its way across about 30 km as the crow flies, and running through an uppermost Albian platform (more ramp, really) succession from its northern interior towards the Maverick Basin in the south. Here, there is no need to conjure up speculative depositional models based on a few scattered sections (as we so often have to do!), as the stratal anatomy can 'simply' be mapped from the canyon walls, and this is what Charlie and his colleagues have been doing for the last years, using a high-tech combination of lidar and photography. We were thus treated to an exceptional opportunity to put the palaeoecology of the abundant rudists and other taxa there into a sequence stratigraphical context. Unforgettable! On the day before the meeting, Leon Long (UT Austin) showed us the geology of the area around Austin. This took in the inlier of the Llano Uplift, where an episodic succession down into the PreCambrian pokes through the otherwise ubiquitous Cretaceous cover, and finished back on the latter with a lovely set of dinosaur trackways. The post-meeting field-trip, led by a small army of guides, spanned the entire Albian succession in the region, from the Lower Albian Glen Rose Formation to the Upper Albian formations of the Edwards Plateau in the West, and taking in a string of classic (and spectacular) Texas localities. And, as if all this was not enough, both the field-trips and the meeting itself were jollied along by a succession of such additional treats as various dinners, a boat-trip, visits to an ornamental stone-cutting works and a Texas winery (oh yes!), and a real Texas cultural experience in the form of an evening in Luckenbach. Needless to say, there was much music, too – another traditional feature of rudistological gatherings.

Our chief hosts, Ann Molineux and Bob Scott, and their army of highly competent and willing helpers ensured that this Congress more than lived up to the high standards of its predecessors in terms both of academic value and sheer enjoyment. Proceedings from the meeting are to be published as a special publication of SEPM.

Finally, be advised that the next (Eighth) International Rudist Congress will be hosted in Turkey, in 2008. Look out for announcements in due course.

Peter Skelton, The Open University

The "Abstracts and Post-Congress Field Guide" is available from the Society of Sedimentary Geology (SEPM) *http://www.SEPM.org.*

(3) NEXT MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

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7th International Symposium on the Cretaceous, 5-9 sept. 2005, Neuchâtel, Switzerland
Dedicated to the memory of Jürgen Remane (1934-2004)

First of all, we would like to thank all who expressed their interest in the 7th International Symposium on the Cretaceous and especially those who already pre-registered. We also would like to thank all those who contacted us and helped us with their advise and suggestions.
We have now updated and actualized the website of the symposium and are very happy to invite you to (re-)visit the site, register for the symposium, and submit your abstract. The deadline for early registration and abstract submission is may 1, 2005. Please register also in the case you would already have proceeded through the pre-registration process.

We welcome any suggestion with regards to the symposium and its program; we especially would like to receive suggestions from your side for topics

to be discussed and session themes for which you would like to take the responsibility to organize.

The symposium will take place from monday 5th to friday 9th september 2005 in the new building of the Faculty of Sciences "Uni-Mail" of the University of Neuchâtel. The building is situated on a ledge of the so-called "Pierre Jaune de Neuchâtel" (Hauterivian), which is part of the eastern flank of the Chaumont, the easternmost prominent anticline of the Jura mountains in canton Neuchâtel. It is nicely located on the heights of Neuchâtel, with a great view on the nearby lake, within 15' walking distance of the railway station and the center of the city.

During this five-day meeting, we will discuss a range of current topics covering the Cretaceous, which include climate development during the Cretaceous, global anoxic events, patterns of evolution and extinction, sea-level change, carbonate-platform development and drowning events, large igneous provinces and its effects on the environment, geochemical fingerprints, continental environments, recent developments in chronostratigraphy, and numerical models. The obvious aim is to develop a modern and multidisciplinary approach to the Cretaceous system and we are open for any suggestion in order to achieve this goal.

Neuchâtel is close to a variety of classical Cretaceous successions within Switzerland, eastern France, and northern Italy and we offer you the opportunity to (re-)discover and explore these sections in the framework of different fieldtrips, which will bring us to the Vercors and Provence, the Pre-alpes, the alpine Helvetic Zone, the southern Alps and Apennines, and of course the surroundings of Neuchâtel.

This symposium will be dedicated to the memory of Jürgen Remane, who passed away last monday, the 15 of nov.

We are looking forward to welcoming you in Neuchâtel.

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International Symposium on Foraminifera (FORAMS 2006). Information at ***http://www.labgis.uerj.br/forams2006***. The Symposium will be held in the city of Natal, NE Brazil, between September 10-15, 2006 . Among the various topics to be covered by thematic symposia are any aspect on the systematics, biostratigraphy, biogeography, paleoecology, paleoceanography, paleoclimatology, and evolutionary studies of Cretaceous foraminifera.
(Eduardo A. M. Koutsoukos, PETROBRAS-CENPES)

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International Symposium SealAix'06
"Sea level changes : Records, processes and modeling"
25-29 September 2006, GIENS (FRANCE)
Convenors : G. CAMOIN, A. DROXLER, C. FULTHORPE & K. MILLER
http://www.cerege.fr/news/actualite.htm

Important dates
* Reply to the First Circular : 31st May 2005
* Distribution of the Second Circular : September 2005
* Deadline for abstract submission and workshops suggestions : 1st March 2006
* Notice of acceptance of abstracts : 1st April 2006
* Deadline for payment of all fees : 1st June 2006

We look forward to seeing you in Giens in Sept 2006.
Best wishes, The SealAix'06 Convenors

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(5) NEW PROJECTS AND RESULTS

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(5.1) Recently, I (Stefan Götz) received a grant to establish a **new interdisciplinary research project on 3-dimensional quantitative palaeobiology** at Karlsruhe University (Germany). The new research group encompasses the fields palaeontology, informatics (pattern recognition and digital image evaluation) and geochemistry.

We are exploring a new method that allows for a three-dimensional evaluation of palaeobiological

data such as population dynamics inside reefs, mortality and "health" information, and their relationship with abiotic events. Moreover, we try to quantify the intensity of intraspecific competition in dense palaeocommunities.

In addition, we apply modern techniques for fossil identification and functional analysis of fossil parts such as morphometrics, the modeling of fossil form, and automated approaches. Advanced digital-image visualization / manipulation techniques provide tools that are applied by us to different fossil groups to open up new areas of shape model characterization for systematic research.

We are open for any suggestion and cooperation. We are also able to treat additional material (suitable fossils / samples) on request with our new 2 micron precision serial grinding machine for later 3-d reconstruction. Anyone interested please contact:

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(6) BOOK AND PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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(6.1) **Book in press (fall 2005): Löser, H. et al. List of Localities. - Catalogue of Cretaceous corals, 450 pp.; Dresden.**

The volume contains a list of all 2,800 localities from which Cretaceous corals were reported. Each locality is provided with data on the stratigraphy, lithostratigraphy, additional literature, and often additional notes. Each locality is complemented by a list of indicated coral species. Many countries and regions are profoundly checked by (presently) 27 local specialists from allover the world.
The Catalogue of Localities may be an interesting handbook for everybody who is working on the Cretaceous, because numerous localities are not only known to have yielded corals but also other fossil organism groups.
Hannes Löser
http://www.cp-v.de

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(6.2) another book coming out soon: Kollmann, H.A. (2005). **Gastropods crétacés. Révision Critique de la Paléontologie Francaise** (J.-C. Fischer, Ed.), vol 3, 239 p., 18 pl., plus Faksimile edition of d´Orbigny, A. (1842-43), Paléontologie Francaise, Terrains crétacés, vol. 2, Gastéropodes. Backhuys Publishers b.v., Leiden, ISBN 90-5782-156-7.

The Paléontologie Francaise was initiated in 1840 by Alcide d´Orbigny and continued by a committee of scientists. Among the 24 published volumes, the volume 2 on Cretaceous gastropods and seven others have been prepared by d´Orbigny himself. With the description of 300 species the volume on gastropods is one of the major monographs on Cretaceous molluscs. The majority of the type material is kept in the Collection d´Orbigny at the Department of Palaeontology of the Museum of Natural History in Paris.

Heinz Kollmann

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(6.3) **Evolution of the Adriatic Carbonate Platform: Palaeogeography, main events and depositional dynamics** (**by Vlahovic, et al.).**

The Adriatic Carbonate Platform (AdCP) is one of the largest Mesozoic carbonate platforms of the Perimediterranean region. Its deposits comprise a major part of the entire carbonate succession of the Croatian Karst (External or Outer) Dinarides, which is very thick (in places more than 8000 m), and ranges in age from the Middle Permian (or even Upper Carboniferous) to the Eocene.
However, only deposits ranging from the top of the Lower Jurassic (Toarcian) to the top of the Cretaceous can be attributed to the AdCP (defined as an isolated palaeogeographical entity). Although the entire carbonate succession of the Karst Dinarides was deposited within carbonate platform environments, there were different types of carbonate platforms located in different palaeogeographical settings. Carboniferous to Middle Triassic mixed siliciclastic–carbonate deposits were accumulated along the Gondwanian margin, on a spacious epeiric carbonate platform. After tectonic activity, culminating by regional Middle Triassic volcanism recorded throughout Adria (the African promontory), a huge isolated carbonate Southern Tethyan Megaplatform (abbreviated as STM) was formed, with the area of the future AdCP located in its inner part.
Tectonic disintegration of the Megaplatform during the middle to late Early Jurassic resulted in the establishment of several carbonate platforms (including the Adriatic, Apenninic and Apulian) separated by newly drowned deeper marine areas (including the Adriatic Basin as a connection between the Ionian and Belluno basins, Lagonero Basin, and the area of the Slovenian and Bosnian troughs). The AdCP was characterised by

predominantly shallow-marine deposition, although short or long periods of emergence were numerous, as a consequence of the interaction of synsedimentary tectonics and eustatic changes. Also, several events of temporary platform drowning were recorded, especially in the Late Cretaceous, when synsedimentary tectonics became stronger, leading up to the final disintegration of the AdCP. The thickness of deposits formed during the 125 My of the AdCP's existence is variable (between 3500 and 5000 m).
The end of AdCP deposition was marked by regional emergence between the Cretaceous and the Palaeogene. Deposition during the Palaeogene was mainly controlled by intense synsedimentary tectonic deformation of the former platform area—some carbonates (mostly Eocene in age) were deposited on irregular ramp type carbonate platforms surrounding newly formed flysch basins, and the final uplift of the Dinarides reached its maximum in the Oligocene/Miocene.

Vlahovic, I., Tisljar, J., Velic, I. & Maticec, D. (2005): Evolution of the Adriatic Carbonate Platform: Palaeogeography, main events and depositional dynamics -Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 220, 333-360. Elsevier.

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(6.4) **Fish assemblage in Lower Turonian carbonates at Vallecillo**, **N.L., México (by Ifrim et al.)**

The open marine marls quarried near Vallecillo, N. L., are of Early Turonian age, based on inoceramids and ammonites. The sediments also contain abundant fossil fishes including three species of sharks (e. g. *Ptychodus mortoni*), two holosteans (an undescribed pachycormid species and *Nursallia* cf. *N. gutturosum*), at least eight species of teleosteans (e. g. *Vallecillichthys multivertebratum, Rhynchodercetis* sp., *Goulmimichthys roberti, Tselfatia formosa*, *Araripichthys* sp., and an undescribed pachyrhizodontid), as well as marine reptiles (e. g. an aigialosaur, turtles). The abundance of fossil fishes allows statistical interpretation and discussion of the taphonomy of the three most common taxa *Rhynchodercetis* sp., *Tselfatia formosa*, and *Nursallia* cf. *N. gutturosum*.

Ifrim, C., Frey, E., Stinnesbeck, W., Buchy, M.-C., González González, A. H. and López Oliva, J. G. 2005. Fish Assemblage in Lower Turonian carbonates at Vallecillo, N.L., México. Paleos Antiguo, 1, 43-51.

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(6.5) **A new lithographic limestone deposit in the Upper Cretaceous Austin Group at El Rosario, county of Muzquiz, Coahuila, northeastern Mexico (by Stinnesbeck et al.).**

At El Rosario, 170 km WNW of Múzquiz in northern Coahuila, Mexico, alternating evenly layered platy limestone and fissile marly limestone of late Turonian-early Coniacian age (late Cretaceous) contain vertebrate fossils with exceptionally well-preserved anatomical details of their soft tissues, as well as abundant ammonoids, inoceramids and other invertebrates. Deposition was in an open marine shelf environment near the southern opening of the Western Interior Seaway, several hundreds of kilometers south of the North American coastline, in water depths of at least 50-100m. The present research intends to highlight the enormous preservational potential of this new conservation deposit (Konservat-Lagerstätte) and to analyze the paleoenvironmental conditions present at this locality. Our preliminary data suggest that the El Rosario fossil deposit is a combined result of anoxic bottom conditions, early diagenetic phosphatization, and rapid burial in a soft, micritic lime mud.

Stinnesbeck, W., Ifrim, C., Schmidt, H., Rindfleisch, A., Buchy, M.-C., Frey, E., González González, A. H., Vega-Vera, F. J., Porras-Muzquiz, H., Cavin, L., Keller, G. and Smith, K. T. in press. A new lithographic limestone deposit in the Upper Cretaceous Austin Group at El Rosario, county of Muzquiz, Coahuila, northeastern Mexico. Revista Mexicana de Ciencias Geológicas.

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This pdf-version and a word version of the newsletter are deposited for download at
http://www.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de/~de57/CRER/CRERjuly05.pdf

http://www.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de/~de57/CRER/CRERjuly05.doc

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Next newsletter in December 2005 !
Need to dispere urgent news in the intervening period? feel free to contact me.
Stefan Götz