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(Proposed abstract to be submitted for the meeting of the Geological Society of America 1954 meeting at Los Angeles)

THE EXTRUDED MUDFLOW HILLS OF NIRASAKI, JAPAN

Arnold C. Mason and Helen L. Foster
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
U. S. Geological Survey, Tokyo, Japan

The Niraski mudflow, Pleistocene in age, extends from the slopes of volcano Yatsuga-take southward approximately 20 km. It is composed largely of fine ejecta but includes much coarse material. At its base the volcano is skirted by two rivers that approach each other, then flow south-southeastward away from the volcano in a common valley. The streams were pushed to opposite sides of this valley by the mudflow, and now parallel each other for 9 km before joining at its toe. In cutting their channels to a level 100 m below the surface of the mudflow, they have exposed excellent vertical sections.

Numerous isolated hills rise above the general surface of the mudflow, particularly in the lower 9 km where, confined by the valley, the mudflow averages only 2 km wide. Some 25 conical or curvilinear hills in this part range from 10-60 m high, 75-150 m wide, and 300-500 m long.

Their origin has been attributed variously to features of glacial deposition and to forms resulting from stream erosion. It is proposed that, under hydrostatic pressure of that part of the mudflow stream on the volcano's slopes, material of relatively low viscosity from the interior of the mudflow was extruded through fractures in the drying, hardened crust. Among evidence, where the mudflow and an overlying hill are together exposed in section, flow laminae curve from horizontal in the mudflow mass to vertical where they extend upward into the overlying hill. The sizes and shapes of the hills reflect the quantity of extruded material and the form of the fractures.



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H. R. Aldrich, *Secretary*

THIS SIDE FOR CORRESPONDENCE

Printed by THE MERIDEN GRAVURE COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.



Mr. F. T. Thwaites
41 North Roby Road
Madison 5, Wisconsin

THIS SIDE FOR ADDRESS

CSA

11 Feb., 1960

Dr. Sidney H. White,
Dept. of Geology
University of Ohio
125 S. Oval Drive
Columbus 10, Ohio

Dear Dr. White:

In reply to your circular dated 5 Feb. I am now retired and out of teaching geomorphology. Just on leaving I had completed the manuscript of a book giving a new approach. In my teaching I became convinced that there are two schools of geomorphologists, some (the majority?) worshipping the old views with a multiplicity of technical terms and little attention to process and those who like Penck and myself want to bring the principles of physics into the matter. I once had several publishers interested in the book but it was not done. Illustrations are now done. But in the meantime my article which asked for a rehashing of the evidence on the peneplain question in the Driftless Area was refused by the G. S. A. The comments of the critics showed that not only did they know nothing of that area but also of modern methods of interpreting old lines of evidence. I was so bitter over this which shows no advance in thought since 1922 when Campbell rejected our Sparta-Tomah Quadrangle folio folio that I did not go to the meetings at Pittsburgh. In fact I often wonder if I should continue with the group. "A new idea which I didn't learn in school. It must be wrong. Throw it out." is the attitude I met with.

Sincerely yours,

The Ohio State University
Department of Geology
125 South Oval Drive
Columbus 10, Ohio

GSA

Feb. 9, 1960

5 February 1960

Dear Colleague,

Have you any news to contribute to the Geomorphology Newsletter? -- any news about field work accomplished last summer (1959), projects completed, field work or laboratory research now going on, plans for future research for next summer (1960) or next year? ?

Bill Thornbury has asked me to edit your news and send it to him by March 1st, so-o-o please send along to me anything you might have, as soon as possible, to the address above.

Thanks, and most sincerely,

Sid White

Sidney E. White