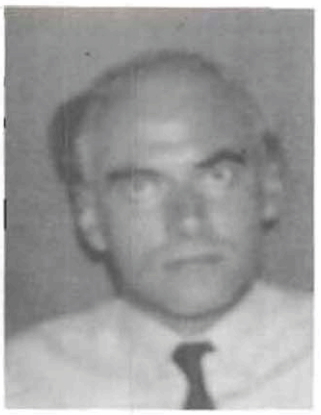
INTERNATIONAL EXPLORATIONISTS DINNER MEETING—NOVEMBER 16, 1988

DAVE G. ROBERTS—Biographical Sketch



Dave G. Roberts, Chief Geologist with Standard Oil Production Company, received his B.Sc. and D.Sc. degrees from the University of Manchester in England. Dr. Roberts started his geological career with field work in Dominica, West Indies, in 1964. In 1965 he worked at the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences in the United Kingdom, specializing in structure and stratigraphy of passive margins. Dr. Roberts participated in 30 geophysical cruises as a chief-scientist which involved deep sea drilling, multichannel seismic, and the use of the long-range sonar known as GLORIA. Some of the key cruises were Leg 48 and Leg 81 of IPOD IDSDP Glomar Challenger, and the first long range GLORIA survey of the Atlantic margin of the USA.

Dave Roberts joined British Petroleum in 1981 and held the position of Deputy Chief Geologist and Head of Basin Analysis Group with BP Exploration in London before coming to Houston this year. He has held positions with JOIDES/IPOD Passive Margin Panels (Secretary 1977-1980; Chairman 1980-1984), International Lithosphere Commission Group 5 "Intraplate Phenomenon" (Chairman 1981-1985), Petroleum Group of the Geological Society of London (1981-1988), and is the founder and editor-in-chief of *Marine and Petroleum Geology* (1984-1988). Dr. Roberts has been awarded the Lyell Fund of the Geological Society of London.

Dave Roberts has published about 200 papers on various aspects of structure and stratigraphy of passive margins.

BASIN INVERSION IN AND AROUND THE BRITISH ISLES

The development of basins of Mesozoic and Tertiary age, both onshore and offshore of the British Isles, is largely a consequence of episodic rifting that led to the progressive northward opening of the North Atlantic. In these basins, extension was controlled by the structure of underlying Paleozoic terrains and succeeded by passive thermal subsidence.

In this context, however, the British Isles represent an anomaly both in terms of their present elevation and in the widespread exposure of Pre-Cambrian to Tertiary rocks. The outcrop geology of the onshore and offshore basins is an obvious demonstration of uplift although the timing and origin, and magnitude of the uplift have remained uncertain. Evidence from onshore and offshore of the British Isles is used to document the influence of compressional inversion of Tertiary age in shaping the present day geology. ■