Holocene Ostracoda from Chilka Lake, and Quaternary deposits of Naurar Gadhera of Almora district, U.P.

The first record of Fusulinids from the *Gangamopteris* Beds of Kashmir; report of *Sporobulimina* from Callovian of Jaisalmer; recent trends in the study of calcareous nannoplankton, and geology of Plio-Pleistocene of Karewa Group are other informative and interesting articles.

The volume is elegant with excellent illustrations and plates. The articles are well edited and the publication has been brought out in a very short time for which the editor deserves appreciation. It should form an important reference to workers in Micropalaeontology.

M. V. A. SASTRY

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES. By Charles M. Riley, Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company, Huntington, New York, 1977, 102 figures, Five appendices (Glossary, list of chemical elements, Geological time scale, List of ore minerals of various metals, List of valuable nonmetallic minerals and General references), 328 pages.

The book is a reprint of the popular title published earlier in 1959. Although the book can no more claim to be an 'Elementary Textbook in Economic Geology' in the post 'Revolution in Geology' decade, still it is thoroughly enjoyable reading for any one interested in knowing the importance of minerals in human life.

R. SRINIVASAN

GEONEWS

8th INTERNATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION SYMPOSIUM 1980, APRIL 10 - 15

(The Association of Exploration Geochemists, Section Economic Geology Research in the Society of German Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Geochemical Section of the German Mineralogical Society):

Scientific and Technical Sessions, Poster Presentation, Exhibition of Laboratory Equipment, Pre- and Post-Symposium Excursions

Address: Dr. H. Gundlach, Organizing Committee
8th International Geochemical Exploration Symposium
P.O. Box 51 01 53, D-3000 Hannover 51, W. Germany.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON LATERITISATION PROCESSES

Sponsored by the Geological Survey of India, UNESCO, IUGS and the Indian National Committee for IGCP, an International Seminar on Lateritisation Processes IGCP Project 129 is proposed to be held in Trivandrum, India, during 11th December – 14th December 1979, with four excursions preceding the session. The venue chosen is the Capital city of Kerala State where Francis Buchanan first described the rock and christened it as 'Laterite'.

Registration forms issued along with the first circular should be returned before January 31, 1979, by those intending to participate in the Seminar and Excursions.

Two copies of the abstract should reach the Secretary before 30th March 1979 and the full paper by 1st July 1979; Further information can be obtained from:

Secretary
Organising Committee
International Seminar on Lateritisation Processes
C/o Geological Survey of India
151, Nehru Nagar
Hyderabad - 500 026 (India)

PRESENTATION OF THE MYSORE GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION GOLD MEDAL TO DR. S. M. NAQVI

Professor C. S. Pichamuthu, President of the Geological Society of India in presenting the Mysore Geologists' Association Gold Medal to Dr. S. M. Naqvi for the year 1976 said:

In some respects this function is somewhat unique. For the first time the Mysore Geologists' Association Gold Medal is being presented to one who is not a Mysorean. In the Rules for the award of this Medal, there is no stipulation that the recipient should be a native of Karnataka. What is specified is that meritorious work should have been carried out on Mysore Geology, and that condition is fulfilled satisfactorily.

Dr. S. M. Naqvi commenced his investigations on Mysore rocks early in 1965 and has, since then, engaged himself continuously through the years in trying to solve the various problems connected with Archaean Geology, such as the nature of the primordial crust, evolution of greenstone belts, protocontinental growth, recognition of continental nuclei, and so on.

In 1969 he submitted his Ph.D. thesis on the geology and geochemistry of the central part of the Chitradurga Schist Belt. Dr. Naqvi has established a very active group of young geoscientists in the National Geophysical Research Institute at Hyderabad. As a result of their devoted work more than 50 papers were published during this period in reputed Journals, and considerable amount of new data on the geochemistry of Dharwar rocks has emerged.

Dr. Naqvi has worked on almost all the rock types in the Dharwar craton, and described their compositional and genetic aspects. Some of the highlights of his work are: that the primitive crust was basaltic, a thin unstable oceanic type; that the period from late Archaean to lower Proterozoic was transitional from simatic to sialic crustal development; that cratonisation was over by mid-Proterozoic; that

there were two sequences in the Dharwar Group, one older than 2600 m.y., and another younger, the older being considered as 'true greenstone belts', and the younger as 'geosynclinal piles'; that the Kolar, Holenarasipur, Nuggihalli, and Sargur schists constitute the 'true greenstone belts' (3500 to 3200 m.y.); and that the Shimoga, Bababudan, and Chitradurga belts are 'greenstone-like geosynclinal piles' (3000 – 2500 m.y.).

These are some of the most controversial aspects of Dharwar geology, indeed of Archaean geology. In the study of such ancient rocks, one has to investigate formations which have been influenced and modified by factors and forces that have acted on them through a long span of geological time. Intelligent speculation is thus a concomitant of research in this field, and speculation naturally leads to differences of opinion. This is a healthy state of affairs for, without disputation, no real progress can be achieved.

One thing is clear, however, that Dr. Naqvi and his colleagues have, by their sustained work, placed the Dharwar craton on the Precambrian map of the world, and focussed the attention of international geologists on the uniqueness and complexities of the geology of this part of southern India.

I have very great pleasure, on behalf of the Council of the Geological Society of India, in presenting the Mysore Geologists' Association Gold Medal to Dr. Naqvi. In doing so I would like to convey to him our hearty felicitations and best wishes for many years of fruitful research in the fascinting field of Precambrian geology.

Reply by Dr. S. M. Naqvi

Mr. President:

I am really overwhelmed at the great honour bestowed on me by the Geological Society of India. I consider it to be a recognition of the efforts of the Geochemistry Group at the NGRI, but for whose cooperation it would not have been possible to attract the attention of this illustrious Society.

My predecessors who got the award prior to me, have been doyens in Indian Geology who have made valuable contributions to the cause of geosciences. It is my proud privilege that this honour is being conferred on me by an eminent geologist who has imparted a big impetus to earth sciences in this country and inspired two generations.

At Aligarh, Prof. F. Ahmad initiated me to sedimentology and tectonics and later sent me to Kulu Valley in Himalayas for research work, but a stroke of good luck landed me in NGRI, Hyderabad. Since then my research work has been largely guided by Dr. B. P. Radhakrishna and Dr. Hari Narain. I got my first lesson from Dr. B. P. Radhakrishna in mapping a metamorphic terrain on the top of Belligudda Hill (Chitradurga Copper Mines). I also had the privilege of being trained in geochemical techniques by Prof. R. C. Sinha.

In 1965 Dr. Radhakrishna and Dr. Qureshy asked me to work on Chitradurga Schist Belt. I felt little shaky to embark upon these studies with my meagre experience of Dharwars. Further, a number of dedicatcd workers had carried out studies in these areas in sufficient detail. However, within a year of my literature survey I concluded that conventional techniques will not take me beyond the work

of Sampat Iyengar, Jayaram, Rama Rao, Pichamuthu and Radhakrisl na. They worked on the Mysore rocks with the zeal of a missionary. It was an uph ll task to work in Mysore (Karnataka) and come out with a new idea which these stal varts had not earlier thought of.

It became imperative to try new techniques for the quantitative und(rstanding of geochemical and geophysical parameters of these rocks. The geochem; stry team at NGRI which consisted of Dr. V. Divakara Rao, Mr. S. M. Hussain, my self and a few others, started collecting these data which we thought were most useful in attempting a possible solution of the complicated problems of the Dharwa : Craton. In this endeavour, the dynamic leadership and guidance of Dr. Hari N rain, his whole hearted support and faith in the usefulness of these data, have cont ibuted to the utmost, for which I am extremely grateful. Dr. M. N. Qureshy and Dr. Hari Narain inspired me to adopt an interdisciplinary integrated approach to the problems of Peninsular Geology. I have tried this approach in my studies of the Ch itradurga Schist Belt. During my work in the region, I could notice that the Indian l eninsula, especially the Dharwar Craton, is unique in its geological setting and pr bably an apt place for the study of the beginning of geological processes.

The sophisticated technological back-up to study various aspects of early Archaean Geology is still not available to most of the workers in India. We therefore, thought that a well equipped geochemical laboratory should be esta lished so that the problems and opportunities presented by the Indian Peninsula may l e utilised to solve some of the important geological enigmas of global interest and im portance. For this purpose we need large scale tectonic maps with sufficiently rig(rous and reliable geochronological data of well exposed critical areas. We have take n up such a systematic programme now, and I am sure that with the support and co- peration of this Society and fellow scientists in other organisations, useful results w ill accrue in the near future.

The days of research by individuals have gone. The magnitude of the roblems, the sophisticated techniques and equipment employed for the solution of these problems, and the divergent expertise needed for the development of these te hniques, warrants team work. I am confident Sir, that this Seciety under your ste wardship will provide the needed leadership to create a dedicated interdisciplinary a nd inter-organisational team of earth scientists to work on problems of the Ar(haean of Peninsular India. I take this opportunity to assure you on my personal b half and on behalf of my colleagues in NGRI, that we shall continue to dedicate o r sincere efforts to this cause.

I once again thank you and the Society on behalf of the National Ge physical Research Institute, its Director and Geochemistry Group for this covete l honour which you have so kindly conferred on us.