

temperature at that depth of at least 75°C. The title 'Thermal Springs of India' would have been perhaps more appropriate, for there is little else in the Volume apart from a description of the hot springs in the different states of the Indian Union.

The assertion on p. 1 that "Needless to emphasize that 'geothermal energy' is presently recognised as the only one of the so-called alternate renewable energy resources which is technically, commercially and economically viable for generation of electricity in many parts of the world" appears to ignore hydro-electric and solar power, which have already reached that stage, and ocean-wave-power which is likely to do so in the near future.

The Atlas, with 55 plates, 39 tables and a sprinkling of photographic (colour) illustrations, contains a wealth of information of value to geoscientists of all persuasions. As a reference book, it should find a place in the libraries of all institutions concerned with geological phenomena and research and future energy sources and utilisation.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

First South Asia Geological Congress, Islambad, Pakistan : February 23-27, 1992. GEOSAS-I will cover the ECO and SAARC countries, namely, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives and Sri Lanka. This region forms a geographical and geological entity stretching across southern Asia over a land area of about 7 million square kilometre inhabited by over one billion people. The region has a complex geodynamic history with tectonic activities continuing even today. Geologically, it is characterized by the presence of shields, cratons, platforms as well as magnificent fold belts, many of which cross national frontiers and extend into neighbouring countries. The region is endowed with rich resources of water, oil, gas, coal and industrial and metallic minerals, but many of its riches remain unexplored and unexploited. A concerted effort is, therefore, needed to study the geological features and their genesis in the region, not only for scientific advancement but also for optimum use of the potential resources in an environmentally benign manner. GEOSAS-I will provide a platform for professional exchange of views to achieve these goals and will lay the foundation of subsequent Congresses in the region.

The objectives of the South Asia Geological Congress are :

- * To provide a forum to the geoscientists of the region for exchanging professional ideas and to discuss common geological problems with international experts.
- * To increase the competence of the participating countries in better understanding and utilization of the earth's resources while sustaining the environment.
- * To find avenues of regional trade of geological commodities to mutual benefit.
- * To attract investment for exploration of earth's natural resources by disseminating geological information.
- * To help in training earth scientists of the region.

The Congress will be held at Hotel Holiday Inn, Islamabad from **Sunday 23 February to Thursday 27 February, 1992.**

For details contact Mr. Hilal A. Raza, Director General, Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP), Secretary General and Chief Organizer of GEOSAS-I. P.O. Box No. 1308, Islamabad 44000, Pakistan. Telephone: (92-51) 823690, 821417.

The 10th Industrial Minerals International Congress, 17th to 20th May 1992, San Francisco. Topics to be covered include: fluorspar, refractories, kaolin, titanium dioxide, perlite, graphite, glass raw materials and a lot more.

In recognition of the importance of the USA as both producer and consumer of minerals there will also be several presentations on the Industrial Minerals of North America. Emphasis will also be put on the development of Asian minerals production and trade.

For further particulars contact: Industrial Minerals, Park House, Park Terrace, Worcester Park, Surrey KT4 7HY, England. Telephone: 081-330 4311, Fax: 081-337 8943, Telex: 21383 metbulg.

The Adirondack Mountains: A Critical look at a Classic Granulite Facies Terrane, International Geological Correlation Programme: Project 304, May 16-22, 1992 at Star Lake and Saranac Lake, Adirondack Mts., N.Y. USA. Participants are not required to make a presentation in order to attend this conference. Those wishing to do so should submit an abstract (16 cm x 15 cm) by February 1, 1992. Mail to James McLelland. Both poster session and oral presentations (approximately 20 minutes) are acceptable.

For further particulars contact: James McLelland, Department of Geology, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346, Phone: 315-824-7202 Fax: 315-824-7831.

International Basin Tectonics and Hydrocarbon Accumulation Conference, Nanjing University, Nanjing, People's Republic of China, 25 May-15 June 1993. The International Basin-Formation and Hydrocarbon-Accumulation Conference will be a gathering of earth scientists from around the world meeting to discuss geodynamics of basin formation and how these processes relate to petroleum maturation, migration, and entrapment. Topics will include: basin classifications, role of plate tectonics in forming basin configurations, terranes, petroleum provinces, palimpsestic reconstructions and geohistory modelling, paleothermal analysis, chemical fingerprinting of oil types, and a host of associated topics. Examples will be drawn from the global distribution of oil fields with particular emphasis on Circum-Pacific and Asian examples.

A 10-day post-meeting excursion is planned to Xinjiang, China's westernmost province and its frontier for over 2,000 years. This land of desert and high mountains, location of the famous Silk Route, provides superb exposures of complex stratigraphic and structural relationships.

A pre-registration fee of US\$200 (US\$75 for guests and students) must be sent before 1st January, 1993. Registration after that date is US\$250.

For further information about the meeting, contact: Dr. David Howell, U.S. Geological Survey, 345 Middlefield Road, MS 902 Menlo Park, CA 94025 USA. Telephone: (415) 354-5430 Telefax: (415) 354-3224.