

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON MAN, INDUSTRY AND ENVIRONMENT. 5-7, April, 1995. Organised by Department of Environmental Science, Bangalore University, Bangalore and sponsored by Bangalore University and University Grants Commission.

DESERT MARGINS AND PALEOMONSOONS OF THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE OLD WORLD 135,000 YEARS B.P. TO THE PRESENT. IGCP-349. The first workshop-cum-Field Excursion of the Indian National Working Group, organised by the Geological Survey of India, Western Region, JAIPUR, will be held during April 8-11, 1995.

FIRST NEPAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS - 15-16 August, 1995. Organised by the Nepal Geological Society. For further particulars write to Mr. K.P. Kaphle, Convenor, Nepal Geological Society, P.O. Box. 231, Kathmandu.

CURVED OROGENIC BELTS: THEIR NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE. November 6-10, 1995. Buenos Aires, Argentina. Last date for receipt of extended abstracts: 30, August, 1995. For further particulars write to Dr. Jose Skiles-Martinez, Co-ordinator-COB'95 Dpto. de Ciencias Geologicas, Pabellon 2 Ciudad Universitaria, 1428 Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA.

SYMPOSIUM ON TETHYS OF THE HIMALAYA AND ADJOINING REGIONS AND GROUP DISCUSSION ON CENTRAL CRYSTALLINES TECTONICS. — 8-10, November, 1995. Organised by Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun. For particulars write to Prof. A.K. Sinha/Dr. N.S. Mathur, WIHG, 33, Gen. Mahadeo Singh Road, Dehra Dun - 248 001.

TENTH CONVENTION OF INDIAN GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS: 1-3, February, 1996. at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. The focal theme will be: Precambrian crustal evolution and metallogenesis. For further details write to Dr. S.C. Patel, Dept. of Applied Geology, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad - 826 004.

PRECEPTIONS OF INTEGRITY IN SCIENCE

[The following extract from the annual address of the Director, Carnegie Institute, (Year book 1990) will be of interest to our readers, especially now, when cases of misconduct are agitating the minds of Earth Scientists.]

The goal of science, to understand the natural world, depends on absolute integrity. It is inherent in the way science works that colleagues must be trustworthy. Thus, scientists are dismayed at the possible implications of the growing number of allegations of improper conduct in research. Reactions to this situation are complex. Scientists unanimously deplore dishonesty, and they fully support criminal punishments for plagiarism, and for falsification or fabrication of data when allegations are proven in appropriate legal circumstances. They also support institutional sanctions for transgressing long-accepted norms, including inappropriate authorship on scientific reports, intellectual embezzlement, and neglect of teaching responsibilities. But they are concerned that the extensive publicity over misconduct in science conveys to the public unwarranted images of a compromised enterprise. And they are afraid that measures taken to minimize misconduct will be so unsuitable and draconian as further to diminish intellectual freedom. In fact, although no one knows with certainty the extent of the problem, there is ample reason to believe that misconduct is minimal. The most compelling evidence is the reliability of current descriptions of the natural world. The relatively small number of alleged or proven transgressions leads to a similar conclusion.

CORRIGENDUM

(1)

This refers to the paper by D.S.N. Raju *et al.* entitled "The Magnitude of Hiatus and Sea Level Changes across K/T Boundary in Cauvery and Krishna-Godavari Basins, India", published in vol.44, Sept., 1994, pp.301-315 of Jour. Geol. Soc. India. Some errors in drafting were rolled in and are corrected as follows:

Figs. No & Wellsite	Printed as	To Read as
Fig.2.		
Mannar-1-A	≈ 6.5	7
Mandapam-A	>24	>23.8
PH-3-A	≈ 8	10
PH-10-A	≈ 7.8	≈ 16
AKM-A	10.3	10.6
GDV-A	>30	>13.6
Nannilam-A	0.0	? 0.9
Fig.3.		
Duration of volcanism, KG Basin	5.5	6
Fig.4.		
KH-3-A	5.8	15.8
Fig.7.		
AMP-A	6	7
KS-4-A	17	>16
KS-3-A	17	>16
GJP-A	25	>25
PLK-A	2	<2

In Fig.3, PH-3-A, Mannar-1-A; in Fig.5, TPD-A, Vendaranyam-A; in Fig.6, PH-8-A and in Fig.9, KLR-A, the data on foraminifera are meagre and the age estimates are approximate. According to recent publications, the chronogram error at KTB is around 2Ma. So our calibrations may be viewed in that light.

Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 belong to Cauvery Basin and figures 9 and 10 belong to K.G. Basin.

(2)

The Origin of Iron Ore Deposits of Donimalai area of Sandur Schist Belt, Karnataka. J.G.S.I. v. 45(1), pp. 19-31.

Page 23. Fig.3. Geological cross section along C-9 section of ore body - should be read as Fig.4.

Page 29. Fig.4. Geological cross section along C-4 cross section of the ore body - should be read as Fig.3.