

sector needs attention, and the preparation of geological map of the Quaternary belts of India, which include the famous Indus-Ganga belt, could be an important programme in the new millennium. Geology in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone of the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal is not shown though this information could have added to the value of the map.

The quality of printing is good and the colours used are soft. It could have been better if adjacent geological

units had contrasting colours. There are not many geographical names particularly in the Himalaya. Many of these names may have got eliminated during map scrutiny at the Ministry of Defence! The Geological Map of India in the present 2 million scale should find a place in all institutions and has a very useful reference value.

*Geological Society of India
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S.V. SRIKANTIA

OBITUARY

Professor Robert Shackleton (1909-2001)

Robert Millner Shackleton was born in England on 30 December 1909. He studied geology at the Liverpool University and obtained doctorate for his research on the tectonic history of North Wales. He was an assistant lecturer in the Geology Department of Imperial College, London and later joined the Colonial Survey during the World War. He developed life long fascination for field geology, particularly in Africa, where he was involved in structural studies with reference to Precambrian collision tectonics. He later became the Director of the Research Institute of African Geology in Leeds. After his retirement from Leeds he became the honorary senior research fellow of the Open University.

He had indefatigable energy for field work and even at the age of 76, he led a delegation of Chinese geologists to Tibet. He visited India along with Prof. W.S. Fyfe to examine the reported occurrence of glaucophane schist in the Archaean Nuggihalli schist belt of Karnataka, as such a

unique find would throw new light on Archaean subduction processes. Although he may have been a trifle disappointed as the glaucophane schist proved to be elusive, his traverse in southern India gave him an insight into the progressively deeper crustal sections exposed from north to south in the greenstone-granulite terrain of south India. This view was presented by him in a landmark paper that appeared in 1976.

Robert Shackleton was the Vice-President of the Geological Society of London and Fellow of the Royal Society, London. Several awards came to him for his outstanding geological contributions.

He married thrice and has five children. In his death at the age of 91, the earth science community has lost an eminent field geologist.

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M. RAMAKRISHNAN

Balwant Singh Negi (1915-2001)

Balwant Singh Negi, a pioneer in oil exploration and discoverer of the giant Bombay High Offshore oil field breathed his last on 15 July 2001 at a Mumbai hospital. He was born on 22 May 1915 in Chamoli District of Garwal Hills' in Uttaranchal State. He obtained his MSc. in Physics from Lucknow University and Masters degree in geophysical engineering from Colorado School of Mines, USA.

After a short stint as lecturer he joined the Geological Survey of India (GSI) at Kolkata. He was mainly involved in geotechnical investigations for dams, tunnels and rocks in Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir. He was selected for exploration for oil in the sedimentary basins by the Oil and natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) where he organised seismic and borehole geophysical surveys in Cambay and