



WARTA GEOLOGI

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PERTEMUAN PERSATUAN (Meetings of the Society)

Malam Jurutera / Engineers Nite 2004 - Report	141
Abstracts of Papers	142
E.V. Gangadharam: Marine archeology in India: Present status and new development	
Report & Abstract	143
Saturday Morning Technical Talks - Report	144
Malam Geo-Kejuruteraan G&P /Engineering Geology G&P Nite - Report	146
Abstracts of Papers	146
Seminar Geofizik 2004 - Laporan	148
Chairman's Lecture V - Lau Yin Leong	151

BERITA-BERITA PERSATUAN (News of the Society)

Pertukaran Alamat (Change of Address)	152
Contacts Needed	152
Current Address Wanted	153
Pertambahan Baharu Perpustakaan (New Library Additions)	153

BERITA LAIN (Other News)

IGM Roundtable Discussion - Report	154
COSTAM 20 th Annual General Meeting and 14 th Annual Public Lecture - Report	156
Abstract	158
Congratulatory Notes	
Prof. Emeritus Dr. H.D. Tjia	159
Prof. Emeritus Dr. C.S. Hutchison	161
Interviews	
Prof. Emeritus Dr. H.D. Tjia	163
Prof. Emeritus Dr. C.S. Hutchison	164
New Members of Editorial Subcommittee	166
GSM Publications Questionnaire Results	167
Up Coming Events in Malaysia	169

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(GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MALAYSIA)

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The Society was founded in 1967 with the aim of promoting the advancement of earth sciences particularly in Malaysia and the Southeast Asian region.

The Society has a membership of about 600 earth scientists interested in Malaysia and other Southeast Asian regions. The membership is worldwide in distribution.

The Warta Geologi (Newsletter of the Geological Society of Malaysia) is published bimonthly by the Geological Society of Malaysia. The Warta Geologi is available free to members of the Geological Society of Malaysia.

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PERTEMUAN PERSATUAN (Meetings of the Society)

Ceramah Teknik (Technical Talk)

MALAM JURUTERA / Engineers Nite 2004
30 June 2004
Geology Department
Universiti Malaya

Report

Three engineers gave talks to members of GSM during Malam Jurutera 2004, held on 30th June 2004. The programme is as below. As usual, plenty of time was allocated for questions & answers and they were well utilised. It was a fruitful evening, and constitutes yet another step in bridging the 2 groups: Geologist & engineers.

5:30 – 6:00 p.m. : **Kuala Lumpur Limestone and Some Engineering Properties**

Ir. Simon Tan Siow Meng (SSP Geotechnics)

6:00 – 6:30 p.m. : **Repair of Road Embankment Failure Using Reinforced Soil Wall**

Ir. Jason Khor Lee Chong (Nehemiah Reinforced Soil)

6:30 – 7:00 p.m. : **The Engineering Aspects of Hill-Site Development**

Ir. Dr. Gue See Sew (Gue & Partners)

Tan Boon Kong

Chairman

Working Group on Engineering Geology & Hydrogeology



MALAM JURUTERA / Engineers Nite 2004
30 June 2004
Geology Department
Universiti Malaya

Abstracts of Papers

Kuala Lumpur Limestone and some engineering properties

IR SIMON TAN SIOW MENG
 SSP Geotechnics

The topic "KL LIMESTONE & SOME ENGINEERING PROPERTIES" was presented by Ir Simon Tan Siow Meng, the director of SSP Geotechnics Sdn Bhd. The talk started with an introduction of the geology of KL area followed by a good collection of photographs to show the treacherous karstic feature of limestone, exposed after tin mining. The common method for tin mining in KL area was open cast and gravel pump. Ex-mining area map can be obtained from DMG but the mining areas are not complete due to loss of limestone based on some 50 preliminary boreholes carried out along the alignment of the currently under construction SMART (Storm Management And Road Transport) Tunnel. The alignment stretches some 12km across KL. He then explained Q value by Barton et al and briefly illustrated its application in tunnel support design. The talk ended by showing some photographs and a 3D image of limestone encountered at the site. A less common karstic feature, i.e. large potholes were encountered amongst steep depression and other erratic limestone features.

Repair of road embankment failure using reinforced soil wall

IR JASON KHOR LEE CHONG
 Nehemiah Reinforced Soil

An old road embankment slip failure at KM 25.5, Jalan Kota Kinabalu – Tambunan after heavy downpour. A site investigation was carried out to determine the subsoil condition and the possible cause of failure. The likely cause of failure is due to the saturation of interparticular pores of the residual soil as a result of the infiltration of the rain water. The failed road embankment was repaired using Nehemiah Wall. Nehemiah Wall is a type of soil wall whereby it consists of precast concrete panels as facing and reinforcing bars and anchor blocks as reinforcement. The mode of stress transfer from the backfill to the reinforcement is by passive resistance in addition to friction. This proposal was eventually constructed and found to be cost effective, practical and durable.

The engineering aspects of hill-site development

IR. DR. GUE SEE SEW
 Gue & Partners

The construction of residential buildings on hill-site in Malaysia has increase tremendously for the last 15 years due to depleting flat land and other influencing factors like beautiful scenery, fresh air and exclusiveness. Hill-site development is often related to land slides and media coverage on landslides especially in the recent monsoon has raised concern on the safety of buildings on hill-site. Landslides have become a popular topic of discussion among engineers and public.

The truth is hill-site development is safe with proper planning, analysis, design, construction and maintenance. This talk presents brief guidelines on the above engineering aspects of hill-site development for engineers (target for non-government engineers) and answer some of the common misconceptions. Case and lessons learned from projects on hill-site development will be discussed together with some simple checklist to prevent slope failures.

Ceramah Teknik (Technical Talk)

Marine archeology in India: Present status and new development (Possible contribution to marine archaeology from earth scientists)

19 July 2004
Geology Department
Universiti Malaya

PROF. E.V. GANGADHARAM

Director (Retired), Centre of Marine Archaeology
College of Science & Technology, Andhra University, Waltair, India

Report

About 20 people turned up at the talk on Marine Archeology by Prof. Gangadharam at the Dept. of Geology, Univ. Malaya on 19.7.2004. Prof. Gangadharam began his research into Marine Archeology when he was still a lecturer in the Geology Department of University Malaya when artifacts were salvaged from a sunken vessel off the East Coast of Johore. He continued to pursue his interest in Marine archeology after his return to India where he took up the post of Director for the Centre of Marine Archeology at Andhra University, Waltair, India focusing his research on sunken temples and other man-made structures of the Chola Period off the coast of Gujarat on the West Coast of India.

C.P. Lee

Abstract

India made its debut into the world of Marine Archaeology in the 1970's when Dr. S.R. Rao, a retired Archaeologist of the Archaeological Survey of India, located man made structures, (3rd to 4th c. BC) at DWARKA off Gujerat on the west coast of India. Later, Chola period structures were located at POOMPUHAR off Tamilnadu on the east coast. This pioneering work was done under the aegis of the National Institute of Oceanography. In Andhra Pradesh, our Centre is investigating a temple, now submerged, of 11th c. AD, off VISAKHAPATNAM.

In the year 2000, the National Institute of Ocean Technology of Chennai (Madras) accidentally located a large site at 30m depth in the Gulf of Khambat (Cambay), where sonograms indicating large scale man made features, such as irrigation tanks, check dams and possible residential areas were found. "Dredging" of the site yielded artifacts, potsherds, woody materials, partially lithified human and animal bones etc. C=14, TL and OSL dating of site materials indicated a "period of continuous occupation of the site from 7,000 to 8,000 BP".

Our Centre, in a Project funded by NIOT is studying the petrology and chemistry of selected geological specimens from Cambay using neutron activation analysis and scanning electron microscopy. Our results are presented at the AOGS Conference held last week in Singapore. The shapes and holes in the specimens suggest involvement of human agency. The surprising findings show that they are calcareous sediments with foraminiferal microfossils. The characteristics of the specimens need to be tied up with nearby formations, on and off shore.

Ceramah Teknik (Technical Talk)

Saturday Morning Technical Talks Geology Department, University of Malaya 24 July 2004

Organisers

The Malaysian Site Investigators Association
Geological Society of Malaysia

Report

On Saturday, 24 July 2004, three interesting talks were organized jointly by the Malaysian Site Investigators Association (MSIA) and the Geological Society of Malaysia (GSM). It was held at the Department of Geology, University of Malaya. The purpose of the event is to bring together the experts and practitioners to share their knowledge and experience with others. The half-day event started at 9.00am and ended at 12.00pm.

The talks were delivered by three different speakers on three different topics. The first talk entitled *Introduction and discussion on surface and subsurface geophysical method* was delivered by Mr. Wong Ting Kun of Pacific Geoscience Sdn Bhd. The second talk on *Guidelines on site investigation for road projects* was delivered by Ir. Lee Eng Choy of Emas Kiara Sdn Bhd, and the last talk on *Preparation of engineering geological assessment report* was delivered by Mr. Ng Chak Ngon of Subsurface Engineering Sdn Bhd.

There were more than 60 people attending these talks. A lively discussion was followed after each talk. In view of the good participation and response, such event should be organised more frequent in the future.

Summary of the first talk: Introduction and discussion on surface and subsurface geophysical method

Mr. Wong started his talk by highlighting that geophysics has increasingly become an important method in site investigation in Malaysia. He mentioned that greater attention must be given to the accuracy of the interpretation and reporting of geophysical information in engineering terms. There are a few over-enthusiastic geophysicists, geologists and engineers who had oversold some geophysical methods.

The talk discussed the above issues by introducing the available surface and down-the-hole geophysical methods in the market and some guidances in the planning stage, such as what techniques to be use, the advantages, limitations and accuracy of the techniques, how much need to be done and productivity.

The talk also touched on issues related to end-users such as (i) expecting too much from geophysics alone, (ii) thinking they know more about the technique than they really do, and (iii) expecting inexperienced personnel to produce meaningful results from inadequate equipment for too little money in too little time!!!.

Summary of the second talk: Guidelines on site investigation for road projects

The talk by Ir. Lee commenced with a brief introduction about site investigation and elaboration of the importance, and the basic purposes of site investigation for road projects. Work procedure and the common soil properties required for the common geotechnical design for road projects were explained with some case histories.

The focus of the talk was on the guidelines on how to plan the necessary scope of site investigation for the design of road embankment, cut slopes, road pavement and road structures. The guidelines also stressed on reference to typical geotechnical design criteria, typical geotechnical problems and methods or tests required to procure the relevant soil properties for the design. Termination criteria for boreholes and rock coring were also explained. Applications and limitations of various field tests and sampling techniques plus the interpretation of site investigation were also highlighted.

Summary of the third talk: Preparation of engineering geological assessment report

Mr. Ng started his talk by explaining the difference between “engineering geological report” and “geological report”. He illustrated the preparation of engineering geological report using several of his own case studies in Malaysia, such as projects in Kerteh, Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Selangor, etc.

Engineering geological report is basically a systematic application of known principles in the “observation, description, experimental investigation and theoretical explanation on natural phenomenon”. When a geological investigation is performed in accordance to known principles, fewer problems will arise during the investigation. Findings and conclusions are credible. Conditions are corrected for safe planning and design is developed with the least expenses. Careful forethought and consideration of various possible geological conditions at specific site, or a thorough evaluation of all the implications of apparent inconsistencies in data, is unfortunately lacking in many engineering geological assessment reports in this country.

The talk ended with a discussion on how the best possible engineering geology assessment report should be prepared in the Malaysia context.

Abd Rasid Jaapar

Ceramah Teknik (Technical Talk)

MALAM GEO-KEJURUTERAAN G&P (Engineering Geology G&P Nite) 28 July 2004 Geology Department Universiti Malaya

Report

Malam "Geologi Kejuruteraan G&P" featured three speakers from Gue & Partners who presented various topics of interest to engineering geologists. Much construction and test details were presented by the speakers for the benefit of the audience.

The program for the event is as below:

5:30 – 6:00 p.m :	Rock Slope Stabilisation Yew Chee Kean (Gue & Partners)
6:00 – 6:30 p.m :	Inflatable Packer Test Nur Huda Bt Mohd Jamin (Gue & Partners)
6:30 – 7:00 p.m:	Soil Improvement by Stone Columns Tiong Chiong Ngu (Gue & Partners)

Tan Boon Kong
Chairman

Working Group on Engineering Geology & Hydrogeology

Abstracts of Papers

Rock slope stabilisation

YEW CHEE KEAN
Gue & Partners Sdn Bhd

Rock slope stabilization is very important in the aspect of geotechnical engineering. Unfavorable discontinuities like joints shear zone and fault with opened aperture and over hanging block mat cause instability in rock slope. There are four main types of slope failure, namely planar failure, wedge failure, toppling failure and circular failure. Rock slope could be stabilized by carrying out strengthening works like installing rock bolt, rock dowel, rock horizontal drain and shotcrete. Although proper design is important to form a safe rock slope, installation of rock bolt, rock dowel and horizontal drain during construction are also important aspect to ensure the design requirements are met. Galvanized steel bar and corrugated pipe are needed to prevent corrosion. During pregrouting, vertical grouting is to ensure the corrugated pipe and bar is fully filled with non-shrink grout. Suitable centralizer should be used for rock bolt and rock dowel when grouting in a drilled hole. The importance of rock horizontal drain is to discharge ground water to prevent building up of water pressure in rock slope. Shotcrete is used for surface protection and to prevent falling of small fractured rocks. Weep holes should be installed at the rock joints and at the areas with water seepage. Proper supervision during construction is much critical to ensure quality of work and performance of rock slope strengthening as per the design.

Inflatable packer test

NUR HUDA BT MOHD JAMIN
Gue & Partners Sdn Bhd

Inflatable packers have been used extensively in oil drilling and production industries for more than 50 years. With the increasing availability of inflatable packers that is designed specifically for economical use in industries other than the oil business, areas of inflatable packer application are constantly broadening. The inflatable packer test is a reliable test in determining the permeability of rock at the particular test section.

This presentation covers the general operating procedures, testing method and interpretation of packer testing using wire line. The result can give indication of type of material and can be correlated with core rock sample.

Soil improvement by stone columns

TIONG CHIONG NGU
Gue & Partners Sdn Bhd

Ground with soft cohesive soils always have problem to geotechnical engineers when design and construction of embankments and structures. This is because soft cohesive soils have high compressibility and low strength characteristics. Therefore, stone column serves as a ground improvement technique to improve soft clays and silts and loose silty sand. However, special care must be taken when using stone columns in sensitive soils and in soils containing organics and peat lenses or layers. Stone columns construction is generally a partial replacement of unsuitable subsoil with a compacted vertical column of stone or aggregate that usually completely penetrates the weak strata. The stone column concept was first applied in France in 1830 to improve a native soil. Stone column was brought into Malaysia in 1992. It can be constructed using either wet method (vibro-replacement) or dry method (vibro-displacement). The main difference between the two methods is that one is using jetting water during initial formation of the hole (wet process) and the other is using compressed air method (dry process). Wet method is more suited for sites underlain by very soft to firm soils and with high ground water table, whereas dry method is best suited for sites underlain by firmer soils and with low ground water table. The stone column and the in-situ soil form an integrated composite system with lower compressibility and higher shear strength. Thus, it can improve bearing capacity, reduce settlement and increase the time-rate of consolidation. Construction of stone columns required a specialist and experience contractors. Supervision on the stone construction is also very important to ensure the stone column is properly installed in accordance to the design and specifications. Stone columns can be applied to support embankment (highway or railway), abutments, and bridges and also can be used for stabilization of slopes.

Seminar Geofizik 2004

Enhancement of Quality and Efficiency of Geophysical Techniques in Site Investigation

**ESSET, Bangi, Selangor
2 Ogos 2004**

Anjuran

Kumpulan Kerja Geofizik Persatuan Geologi Malaysia
Institut Penyelidikan Teknologi Nuklear Malaysia (MINT)

Kerjasama

Program Geologi, Pusat Pengajian Sains Sekitaran & Sumber Alam, Fakulti Sains & Teknologi, UKM,
Program Geofizik USM
Jabatan Geologi, UM

Laporan

Kumpulan kerja Geofizik, Persatuan Geologi Malaysia dan Institut Penyelidikan Teknologi Nuklear Malaysia (MINT) dengan kerjasama Program Geologi, Pusat Pengajian Sains Sekitaran & Sumber Alam, Fakulti Sains & Teknologi, UKM, Program Geofizik, USM dan Jabatan Geologi, UM telah berjaya menganjurkan seminar sehari dengan bertemakan "Enhancement of Quality and Efficiency of Geophysical Techniques in Site Investigation".

Seminar ini telah diadakan pada hari Isnin bersamaan 2hb Ogos 2004 di Dewan Seminar ESSET, Bangi, Selangor dan dirasmikan oleh Yang Berusaha Dr. Nahrul Khair Alang Md. Rashid, Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan Teknologi, Institut Penyelidikan Teknologi Nuklear Malaysia (MINT), Kajang, Selangor. Seminar ini telah mendapat sambutan hangat dengan jumlah peserta seramai 130orang. Peserta – peserta tersebut terdiri daripada pegawai penyelidik dan pentadbir MINT, ahli geologi, ahli akademik UKM, USM & UM, pelajar Geofizik USM, pelajar geologi UKM dan UM, pelajar siswazah, pengarah syarikat, pegawai penyelidik dan ahli perniagaan.

Sebelas kertas kerja yang mencakupi pelbagai aspek penyelidikan dalam bidang geofizik gunaan telah dibentangkan. Semua peserta mendapat satu prosiding yang mengandungi kertas kerja penuh yang telah dibentangkan. Tema utama seminar ini adalah *Peningkatan mutu dan kecekapan teknik geofizik dalam penyiasatan tapak*. Kertas kerja yang dibentangkan pada kali ini mengandungi belbagai hasil kajian dan penyelidikan dalam aspek geofizik kejuruteraan dan sekitaran.

Senarai tajuk dan pembentang kertas kerja adalah seperti berikut:

1. **Enhancing the interpretation of electrical imaging surveys.**
Prof. Madya Dr. Loke Meng Heng, USM (Ucap utama)
2. **A combination of travel-time tomographic and elastic waveform modeling methods to characterize an ore-dyke body**
Dr. Rachmat Sule, ITB, Indonesia (Seismik tomografi)
3. **"Seismic Optimization" : Penyelesaian Alternatif bagi Tinjauan Pembiasan Seismik**
(An Alternatif Solution for Refraction Seismic).
Zahilah, N.M.D, Salmi, N.A, Harith, Z.Z.T., and Rosli B. S., USM (Seismik b.)

4. **Application of GPR in concrete inspection & geotechnical study.**
Mohd Pauzi Ismail, Mohd. Azmi Ismail, Amry Amin Abas & Suhairy Sani, MINT (Ground penetrating radar)
5. **A Comparison of different arrangements of Wenner array using 2D Electrical Imaging Method.**
W.M.S. Wijesinghe, M.H. Loke, and M.N.M. Nawawi, USM (keberintangan)
6. **Kajian taburan pencemaran dalam lapisan tanah dengan menggunakan kaedah transien elektromagnet ditapak pelupusan sampah pulau Burung, Nibong Tebal P.Pinang.**
Rahman Yaccup, Mohd Tadza Abdul Rahman, Lakam Mejus, Nazrul Hizam Yusoff, Roslanzairi Mostapa, Mohd Rifaie Mohd Murtadza, Kamarudin Samuding dan Ismail Abustan, MINT (Elektromagnet)
7. **In-situ investigation of Rayleigh wave attenuation in pavement from SASW measurements.**
S.A. Rosyidi, K.A.M. Nayan, A.G. Rafek , A.R. Shamsuddin, UKM (Seismik)
8. **Resistivity measurements and evaluation of soil contamination underneath a solid waste disposal site: Case study at Ampar Tenang, Dengkil, Selangor.**
Abdul Rahim Samsudin, Wan Zuhairi Wan Yaacob, Bahaa-eldin Elwali A.Rahim dan Abdul Ghani Rafek, UKM (Keberintangan)
9. **Pengkajian Punca Kejadian Amblesan di Jalan Tunjang-Air Hitam, Kedah (Subsidence Study Along Jalan Tunjang-Air Hitam, Kedah)**
Khadijah, A.S, Kamariah N.A.R., Harith, Z.Z.T., and Rosli B. S., USM (Graviti)
10. **Microgravity method: Application and some of its limitations**
Samsudin Hj.Taib, UM (graviti)
11. **Pengimejan Seismik 2-D**
Aminudin Mahmud ,JMG (seismik)

Beberapa poster hasil kajian geofizik dan pameran peralatan survei Geofizik juga telah di adakan di luar dewan seminar. Kesemua peralatan ini dipinjamkan oleh MINT. Tiga syarikat yang terlibat dalam seminar dan memberi sumbangan kewangan ialah:

1. Cadence Technical Services Sdn Bhd.,
2. GeoSolution Resources dan
3. Winpower (M) Sdn Bhd.

Seminar sehari ini tamat Jam 4.30 petang dan upacara penutup disempurnakan oleh Prof. Madya Dr. Lee Chai Peng, Presiden Persatuan Geologi Malaysia.

Abdul Rahim Samsudin

**Seminar Geofizik 2004
ESSET, Bangi, Selangor
2 Ogos 2004**



Ceramah Teknik (Technical Talk)

Chairman's Lecture V

25 August 2004
Geology Department
Universiti Malaya

The jade mines of Hpakan, Myanmar

LAU YIN LEONG

Report

About 20 people including two non-geologists from the Computer Science Department gathered in the Department of Geology, University of Malaya to listen to a very interesting talk on the Jade Mines of Hpakan in Myanmar by Mr. Lau Yin Leong, the new Chairman of the Economic Geology Study Group of the Society. Mr. Lau had spent many years in Myanmar in his work as a gemologist and is one of the very few rare outsiders privileged to visit the jadeite mines in Hpakan.

He began by informing us that jade can be differentiated into the more common nephrite jade (soft jade) which belongs to the amphibole group and the rarer and more expensive jadeite jade (hard jade) that is a pyroxene. Hpakan is the only known major source of jadeite jade in the world. Accessibility to the mines is highly restricted and he had to pay handsomely to obtain a travel permit from the military junta and be escorted by the army to visit the mines.

The hard jade cobbles and boulders are dug out from shafts sunk into the alluvial deposits often necessitating diverting the rivers. Many of the experienced miners can identify rough jade blocks just by their hefts and sounds when struck. As the quality of the jade cannot be ascertained until these are split open, bidding is highly risky and fortunes are made and lost all the time in Hpakan.

It was certainly a very entertaining and enlightening talk and we are looking forward to Lau's next talk on the ruby and sapphire mines of Mogok in Myanmar.

Lee Chai Peng



BERITA-BERITA LAIN (Other News)

IGM Roundtable Discussion

***Rethinking Engineering Geology Practices in Malaysia:
Awakening the Profession***
Geology Department, University of Malaya
22 May 2004

Report

A half-day event, which was held on 22nd May 2004 at the Department of Geology, University of Malaya, was organised by Engineering Geology Technical Committee of Institute of Geology, Malaysia. The event was supported by Working Group on Engineering Geology & Hydrogeology of Geological Society of Malaysia, The Malaysian Chapter of the International Association of Engineering Geology and the Environments (IAEG), Mineral and Geosciences Department of Malaysia, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and University of Malaya. A total of 45 participants attended this event.

The event had generated excitement for the engineering geology practitioners in Malaysia. The practitioners expect to have better understanding of the global trends and what will be needed to reshape the way our profession is being managed. The event had brought together many local practitioners to discuss and to formulate on the above issues. The event had served as a platform for geologists to see the value and to appreciate the benefits of geology to the public. There were some lively discussions on the future of engineering geology and on the development of strategies to keep engineering geology alive and growing. Objectives of the event are as follows:

- To declare the engineering geologists' commitment in pursuing services for sustainable development and environmental protection.
- To keep engineering geologists engaged in using their special expertise to protect the public health, safety and welfare in an effective and responsible manner so that they can find increasing acceptance of the need for their services
- To create forum among participants to discuss and initiate collaboration
- To document the finding from this forum as guideline to be use by any professional organisations for geologists (IGM/GSM), universities, companies and any other related organisations or individual in formulating further development of this profession in Malaysia.

The event started with an opening remark by the Deputy Director General of Mineral and Geosciences Department of Malaysia and closed by the Director General of Mineral and Geosciences Department of Malaysia cum the President of Institute of Geology Malaysia.

Three presentations were delivered during the event. The first presentation, *Current status of engineering geology in Malaysia*, was delivered by Abd Rasid Jaapar, Secretary of Geological Society of Malaysia. The second presentation on *Engineering geology and consultancy practices* was delivered by Kevin Holey, on behalf of Muhinder Singh, Chief Operating Officer, Pengurusan Lebuhraya Berhad. The third presentation on *Engineering geology: global perspective* was delivered by Professor Dr. Ibrahim Komoo, Past Vice President for Asia, IAEG and current President, IAEG Malaysian Chapter.

Ceramah Teknik (Technical Talk)

Chairman's Lecture V

25 August 2004
Geology Department
Universiti Malaya

The jade mines of Hpakan, Myanmar

LAU YIN LEONG

Report

About 20 people including two non-geologists from the Computer Science Department gathered in the Department of Geology, University of Malaya to listen to a very interesting talk on the Jade Mines of Hpakan in Myanmar by Mr. Lau Yin Leong, the new Chairman of the Economic Geology Study Group of the Society. Mr. Lau had spent many years in Myanmar in his work as a gemologist and is one of the very few rare outsiders privileged to visit the jadeite mines in Hpakan.

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It was certainly a very entertaining and enlightening talk and we are looking forward to Lau's next talk on the ruby and sapphire mines of Mogok in Myanmar.

Lee Chai Peng



BERITA-BERITA PERSATUAN (News of the Society)

Pertukaran Alamat (Change of Address)

The following members have informed the Society of their new addresses:

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Mobile: 33-6-23862407
Home/Office: 33-4-93980194 Fax: 33-4-93849673
e-mail: lloyd7@slb.com and lloyd@rivieramail.com

Contacts Needed

The Geological Society of Malaysia is interested to contact the following people concerning loans. Anyone knowing their whereabouts, please inform the society.

1. Abdul Halim Abdul
2. Abdul Majia Abdullah
3. Ahmad Jamani Samat
4. Azman Yahya
5. Badrul Hisham Ibrahim
6. Balamurali
7. Haro Krishna
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10. Kesaran
11. Mahat Hj. Sibon
12. Mohd. Faizal Tajul Baharuddin
13. Mohamad Faizul Saat
14. Mohd. Nazri Ishak
15. Mohd. Tajuddin Abdul Ghani
16. Norddin Mohamad Nasir
17. Nordin Mat
18. Raguram B
19. Saidi Ideris
20. Supian Suntuk
21. V Ramesh Viswambharan
22. Wan Mohd. Zaizuri W. Embong
23. Yusri Yusof
24. Zulhisham Mohd. Saad

Current Addresses Wanted

The Geological Society of Malaysia is seeking the address of the following members. Anyone knowing the new address, please inform the Society.

1. Kaoru Umezu
2. Edwin Tang
3. Dr.Jonathan Redfern
4. Paolo Tognini
5. Wan Noorull Hana Ahmad Ghazali

Pertambahan Baharu Perpustakaan (New Library Additions)

The Society has received the following publications:

1. Oklahoma Geology Notes vol.63, nos. 1 & 2, 2003
2. AAPG Explorer, July & August 2004
3. AAPG Bulletin, vol.88, no.7, 2004
4. Bulletin of the National Science Museum, vol.29, 2003
5. National Science Museum Monographs, nos. 24 & 25, 2004
6. Austrian Geological Society, vol 95/96, 2004

BERITA-BERITA LAIN (Other News)

IGM Roundtable Discussion

***Rethinking Engineering Geology Practices in Malaysia:
Awakening the Profession***
Geology Department, University of Malaya
22 May 2004

Report

A half-day event, which was held on 22nd May 2004 at the Department of Geology, University of Malaya, was organised by Engineering Geology Technical Committee of Institute of Geology, Malaysia. The event was supported by Working Group on Engineering Geology & Hydrogeology of Geological Society of Malaysia, The Malaysian Chapter of the International Association of Engineering Geology and the Environments (IAEG), Mineral and Geosciences Department of Malaysia, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and University of Malaya. A total of 45 participants attended this event.

The event had generated excitement for the engineering geology practitioners in Malaysia. The practitioners expect to have better understanding of the global trends and what will be needed to reshape the way our profession is being managed. The event had brought together many local practitioners to discuss and to formulate on the above issues. The event had served as a platform for geologists to see the value and to appreciate the benefits of geology to the public. There were some lively discussions on the future of engineering geology and on the development of strategies to keep engineering geology alive and growing. Objectives of the event are as follows:

- To declare the engineering geologists' commitment in pursuing services for sustainable development and environmental protection.
- To keep engineering geologists engaged in using their special expertise to protect the public health, safety and welfare in an effective and responsible manner so that they can find increasing acceptance of the need for their services
- To create forum among participants to discuss and initiate collaboration
- To document the finding from this forum as guideline to be use by any professional organisations for geologists (IGM/GSM), universities, companies and any other related organisations or individual in formulating further development of this profession in Malaysia.

The event started with an opening remark by the Deputy Director General of Mineral and Geosciences Department of Malaysia and closed by the Director General of Mineral and Geosciences Department of Malaysia cum the President of Institute of Geology Malaysia.

Three presentations were delivered during the event. The first presentation, *Current status of engineering geology in Malaysia*, was delivered by Abd Rasid Jaapar, Secretary of Geological Society of Malaysia. The second presentation on *Engineering geology and consultancy practices* was delivered by Kevin Holey, on behalf of Muhinder Singh, Chief Operating Officer, Pengurusan Lebuhraya Berhad. The third presentation on *Engineering geology: global perspective* was delivered by Professor Dr. Ibrahim Komoo, Past Vice President for Asia, IAEG and current President, IAEG Malaysian Chapter.

The first presentation basically dealt with the current status of engineering geologists in Malaysia: statistic; roles and responsibilities; and distribution of engineering geologists throughout the country. There are 194 local geologists/ engineering geologists working in engineering related organisations in this country. The second presentation explained the definition of engineering geology in details, highlighted the function of engineering geologists in consultancy practices, and some comparisons with the practice of engineering geologists in other countries. The third presentation highlighted the trends that the practice of engineering geology is heading globally. Professor Dr Ibrahim also highlighted the importance of engineering geologists' strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. This SWOT analysis was highlighted by the late Sir John Knill in his first Han Cloos lecture entitled *Core Values*.

A lively open discussion was conducted by Ng Chak Ngoon, Chairman of Engineering Geology Technical Committee, Institute of Geology Malaysia, after the presentations. Some of the issues discussed were:

- Are teaching and training for engineering geologists sufficient?
- Are the geological graduates really prepared to be engineering geologists?
- Do we really use discrete areas of knowledge in practicing engineering geology, such as site specific engineering geological descriptions, universal engineering geological syntheses, investigation and characterization methods, engineering geological models, and management and communication of engineering geological information?
- Are there sufficient competent engineering geologists in Malaysia?

Abd Rasid Jaapar

COSTAM 20th Annual General Meeting and 14th Annual Public Lecture
Palace of Golden Horses, Selangor
21 Aug 2004

Report

Confederation of Scientific and Technological Association of Malaysia (COSTAM) is the national umbrella organisation of professional scientific and technological organisations. It was inaugurated on June 20, 1980 and registered under the Societies Act 1966 on December 8, 1983. The membership of COSTAM had grown to 34 by 2004. Details about COSTAM can be found in its website, www.costam.org.my.

Geological Society of Malaysia (GSM) is a member of COSTAM and I am proud to say that GSM is one of the active member of COSTAM. I attended the above event as a representative of GSM. The event was held on Saturday 21 August 2004 at the Palace of the Golden Horses, Selangor Darul Ehsan. The event was divided into two main activities, (i) 20th Annual General Meeting (AGM) and, (ii) 14th Annual Public Lecture (APL). The AGM started at 5.00pm while APL commenced at 8.00pm. My report covered some sections that I believed may benefit the interests of GSM members.

20th Annual General Meeting

1.1) GSM representatives in COSTAM Council

Previous representatives of GSM in the COSTAM council were Dr Abdul Ghani Rafek and Dr Mohd Shafeea Leman. Dr Abdul Ghani Rafek was elected as an Executive Committee for 2003/2004. GSM current representatives for 2004/2005 in COSTAM Council are Dr. Lee Chai Peng and Mr. Yunus Abdul Razak, being the President and Vice President of GSM respectively.

I was elected as one of the Honorary Auditors for 2004/2005 during the AGM. Therefore, indirectly, GSM has 3 representatives in COSTAM Council and 1 in COSTAM Executive Committee for 2004/2005.

1.2) Malaysian Science and Technology Congress and Exhibition 2004 (MSTC 2004)

Malaysian Science and Technology Congress and Exhibition (MSTC) has become one of the important annual events in COSTAM calendar. The Event with the theme "Harnessing R&D output for Sustainable Development" will be held between 5th and 7th October 2004 at the Palace of the Golden Horses, Seri Kembangan Selangor Darul Ehsan. The event will be organised in collaboration with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation and other Government Institutions, Universities and Institutes of Higher Learning, R&D Institutes, Professional Scientific and Technological Associations and corporate sectors. The event will have 9 technical sessions (modules) including Planetary and Earth Sciences. There will be 1 keynote lecture and 11 plenary lectures. Unfortunately, this year, geological fraternity will not be represented in any of the plenary lectures.

In conjunction with the congress, COSTAM is also organising the Exhibition with the theme "Instrumental Analysis and Research Infrastructural Services" at the same venue. The exhibition is targeted at researchers from universities, research institutions and industrial R&D corporations of the ASEAN region.

I believe GSM should participate in future exhibitions as part of our promotion activities. The rental booth for MSTC 2004 for professional association is RM1,500.00 for three days.

1.3) Malaysian Senior Scientists Association (MSSA)

MSSA, previously known as Senior Scientists' Consultative Group, has an office in Pusat Sains Negara at Bukit Kiara, Kuala Lumpur. This group had an Inaugural Meeting on Saturday, 24 May 2003 and a pro-tem committee was formed. The group is in a process of registering with Register of Society (ROS). Any geologists who are at the age of 55 and above may contact this group should interested to join them.

1.4) Monthly Public Lectures at Pusat Sains Negara Malaysia

A series of monthly public lectures have been held at Pusat Sains Negara commencing from July 2004. The senior scientists and other members of COSTAM provide career guidance for the cohort of 15 – 18 years old.

I also believe that GSM should involve in this public lecture as part of GSM promotional activities.

1.5) Cooperation between COSTAM and Beijing Association of Science and Technology (BAST)

A Letter of Intent was signed on 29 July 2004 between COSTAM and BAST at Pusat Sains Negara. Both parties intended to engage in scientific and technological exchange and cooperation in various aspects.

1.6) Journal of Science and Technology in the Tropics (JOSTT)

JOSTT will be COSTAM official journal, replacing the existing Malaysian Science and Technology (MST). The journal will be an international journal in nature and will focus on the development of science and technology in the tropical region. An editorial board has been formed to oversee the production of the JOSTT. The journal is expected to be ready by June 2005. COSTAM has already applied for a grant of 2 years to the Ministry, but yet to receive reply.

I think GSM members should take the opportunity to publish their papers in JOSTT. GSM should also consider to apply for grant from the Ministry for its Bulletin.

1.7) COSTAM Secretariat

Detail of secretariat is available in COSTAM website. I would like to stress that COSTAM has outsourced the management of its secretariat to one management company, in which this management company also manage three other organisations. Perhaps, GSM can study this possibility as an option to reduce GSM operating cost.

14th COSTAM Annual Public Lecture 2004

The 14th Annual Public Lecture was presented by Dr Paul S. Teng, Deputy Director General (Research), World Fish Center, Penang, Malaysia. The lecture entitled "Building Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Science and Technology: The Science plus Paradigm". The lecture was delivered at the dinner function. It was an interesting and enlightening lecture indeed and for that reason, I attached the abstract of the lecture together with this report.

Abstract

Building Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Science and Technology: The Science Plus Paradigm

PAUL S TENG
WorldFish Center, Penang, Malaysia

Innovation has become a core business process in many enterprises and is considered key to remain competitive in a globalised economy. Public sector, R&D and educational institutions involved in science and technology are subject to the same drivers as private cooperation with respect to product and service differentiation, and market definition. The innovation and entrepreneurship ("I&E") paradigm enshrines thinking and tools to convert new ideas into opportunities for growth. Education institution face increasing challenges to incorporate "I&E" into their curriculum so that their graduates have skill sets that positively differentiate them in the market place. An illustrative set of "I&E" skill to add value to scientist capacity to compete would include; i) Basis science entrepreneurial skill such as 'Grantsmanship' (How to write, submit and win a competitive grant) and 'Resource Mobilisation' (How to develop an integrated money (RM) strategy and plan); ii) Adding value to a proposal, such as etiquette and protocols for success in relationship building, and "Risk Communication" theory and tools; iii) Product development, such as defining the pathway of product concept to blockbuster, and developing and keeping "Freedom to Operate" (FTO), and iv) Sourcing ideas and innovation, such as nurturing innovation, and nurturing and entrepreneurial environment and culture. In a science and technology environment, a "Science Plus" grounding renders competitive advantage, especially in new entrepreneurial areas such as the life science and nano-technology. At various levels in the life science R&D, and education systems, the role for "Sparks" and "Shapers" require recognition, nurturing, and room for expression. Innovation is also increasingly about teamwork, and the creative combination of disciplines and perspectives purposefully assembled. Firms that innovate on impulse are poor performers. Successful life science companies have built mechanisms to promote and tap innovation. Innovation management audits help reveal deficiencies in organizations, some of which may be corrected by skills development or structural change in the organization. Scientists and science managers in Malaysia stand to increase their international competitiveness by improving skills in "I&E".

Abd Rasid Jaapar

Congratulatory Notes

The Geological Society of Malaysia congratulates Dr. H.D. Tjia and Dr. C.S. Hutchison for being conferred the titles of Professor Emeritus by Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and University of Malaya, respectively.

Profesor Emeritus Dr. Tjia Hong Djin
 Institut Alam Sekitar dan Pembangunan LESTARI
 Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia



Atas sumbangannya yang begitu cemerlang terhadap perkembangan ilmu geosains di rantau ini, pada 8 Ogos 2004 Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) telah menganugerahkan Dr. Tjia Hong Djin gelaran Profesor Emeritus dalam bidang sains bumi. Sebelum itu, pada bulan Julai 2001 Dr. Tjia Hong Djin telah dianugerahkan oleh UKM Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Sains dalam bidang yang sama. Penghargaan yang begitu tinggi oleh UKM terhadap beliau turut dikongsi bersama seluruh komuniti geologi di rantau ini dan di persada antarabangsa. Tidak heranlah mengapa beliau telah sering dijadikan sumber inspirasi oleh pelajar, para penyelidik dan ahli akademik yang mengenalinya.

Tjia Hong Djin telah dilahirkan pada 19 Februari 1934 di Bandung Indonesia dan telah mendapat pendidikan awal di beberapa buah institusi pendidikan di Bandung. Pada tahun 1966 beliau meraih ijazah kedoktoran daripada institusi terulung di rantau ini, Institut Teknologi Bandung. Kerjaya beliau di Malaysia bermula sebagai pensyarah di Jabatan Geologi Universiti Malaya pada tahun 1968, sebelum berpindah ke UKM pada tahun 1970. Sejak itu, beliau tidak pernah meninggalkan perjuangannya memartabatkan ilmu berasas geosains di negara ini.

Bagi komuniti geosains Malaysia, nama Tjia Hong Djin atau nama penghormatan tidak resminya Pak Tjia begitu sinonim dengan nama Jabatan Geologi UKM yang tertubuh bersama penubuhan universiti tersebut pada tahun 1970. Ketika itu, beliau merupakan tunggak utama dalam merangka kurikulum awal geologi yang menekankan pembangunan ilmu geologi dalam Bahasa Melayu di samping membangun prasarana pengajaran dan menentukan halatuju penyelidikan di jabatan tersebut. Berkat usaha gigih beliau, Jabatan (Program) Geologi UKM kini boleh berbangga sebagai salah sebuah institusi pendidikan ilmu geosains terulung di rantau ini. Jasa bakti beliau mengharumkan nama UKM telah dibalas, apabila beliau dilantik sebagai Profesor pada tahun 1973. Pak Tjia telah berkhidmat di UKM hinggalah ke tarikh persaraan wajib beliau iaitu pada tahun 1990.

Umur persaraan, bagaimanapun, tidak membuatkan aktiviti akademik dan penyelidikan Pak Tjia terhenti. Selepas persaraan wajib beliau daripada UKM pada tahun 1990, khidmat Pak Tjia telah ditagih pelbagai pihak yang perlukan kepakaran serta tenaga minda beliau. Ini dibuktikan oleh tawaran bertali arus yang diterima beliau daripada pelbagai institusi pendidikan dan penyelidikan. Selepas persaraan beliau dari UKM, Pak Tjia menyambung perkhidmatan sebagai Profesor Pelawat di Universiti Sains Malaysia (1990-1993), kemudian sebagai Penasihat Teknikal Bahagian Hujung di Petronas Research & Scientific Services Sdn. Bhd. (1993-2002) dan sebagai Pakar Geologi Struktur di PETRONAS Carigali Sdn. Bhd. (2002-2004).

Dalam bidang penerbitan, Pak Tjia merupakan antara penyumbang terulung karya tulisan dalam bidang geosains di rantau ini. Lebih 300 makalah beliau telah diterbitkan dalam pelbagai jurnal, prosiding dan ensiklopedia tempatan dan antarabangsa. Pak Tjia juga telah menerbitkan 6 buah buku ilmiah pendidikan geologi dalam Bahasa Melayu. Buku-buku beliau telah dijadikan sumber rujukan asas pelajar walaupun beliau telah lama bersara daripada tugas pengajaran wajib. Yang amat terserlah, penulisan beliau tidak sahaja terhad kepada bidang kepakaran beliau iaitu Geologi Struktur. Karya ilmiah Pak Tjia merangkumi hampir semua disiplin geologi, daripada paleontologi,

stratigrafi, sedimentologi, vulkanologi, geotektonik, geofizik, geomorfologi, geologi struktur, geologi petroleum, geologi Kuaterner hinggalah kajian geologi bulan dan impak jatuhan bahan ekstraterrestrial.

Usia bukan penghalang buat anak kelahiran Bandung ini untuk bergiat aktif dalam bidang pendidikan dan penyelidikan sains bumi. Pada usia lebih tujuh dekad Dr Tjia Hong Djin masih aktif mengajar secara sukarela, walaupun terpaksa mengorbankan waktu cuti rehat peribadi beliau yang amat berharga. Sebagai geosaintis veteran, Pak Tjia masih tetap berjuang mendokong aktiviti-aktiviti tahunan anjuran Persatuan Geologi Malaysia. Beliau tidak putus-putus menyumbang idea dan menulis makalah saintifik untuk dikongsi bersama komuniti geosaintis pelbagai generasi. Apa yang lebih menarik ialah keupayaan beliau untuk menyertai generasi geosaintis lebih muda dalam mengembangkan pelbagai disiplin baru geologi seperti geoarkeologi, geopelancongan, geowarisan, geologi pemuliharaan dan sebagainya. Atas komitmen beliau terhadap pemuliharaan alam sekitar ini pihak Institut Alam Sekitar dan Pembangunan (LESTARI) UKM telah melantik Pak Tjia sebagai Felo Bersekutu Kanan (2000-2003) dan Felo Kehormat mulai tahun 2004.

Ketinggian komitmen beliau terhadap bidang akademik mungkin sesuatu yang begitu sukar ditandingi. Oleh itu, ramai para geosaintis muda di rantau ini memilih Pak Tjia sebagai idola mereka. Sesiapa saja yang telah cuba mengenali beliau secara lebih dekat akan mendapati bahawa Dr Tjia Hong Djin adalah seorang yang mesra dan mudah untuk dihampiri. Bagi beliau selagi hayat dikandung badan ilmu geosains yang beliau miliki harus dikongsi bersama. Akhir kata, sekalung tahniah buat Dr. Tjia Hong Djin atas penganugerahan gelaran Profesor Emeritus oleh Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Semoga Pak Tjia panjang umur untuk menabur lebih banyak bakti pada komuniti geosains Malaysia dan seluruh dunia.

**Mohd Shafeea Leman
LESTARI UKM**

Professor Emeritus Dr. Charles Strachan Hutchison

Dr. Charles Strachan Hutchison was conferred the title of Professor Emeritus at the Convocation Ceremony of the University of Malaya on 5th August 2004 by the Pro-Chancellor, the Raja Muda of Perak Darul Ridzuan, Raja Dr. Nazrin Shah Ibni Sultan Azlan Muhibbuddin Shah.

Charles Hutchison received his tertiary education at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland where he obtained a First Class Honours in geology at the University of Malaya in "*Tectonic and petrological zones in Malaysia*".

He was elected Fellow of the Metallurgy of London (FIMM) Mineralogical Society of America Geological Society of London in the Geological Society of the Society from 1969 to 1970.



in 1955. He received his Ph.D. 1966 with a thesis entitled *relations within three orogenic*

Institution of Mining & in 1977, Fellow of the in 1974 and Fellow of the 1963. A Founder Member of Malaysia, he served as President

His early career was as a Oilfields in the West Indies from 1955-1957. He was then appointed Lecturer in Geology, University of Malaya in Singapore in 1957 moving to Kuala Lumpur as Lecturer and subsequently Associate Professor in the University of Malaya from 1960 to 1977. He was appointed Professor of Applied Geology, University of Malaya from January 1977 until September 1987 when he took optional retirement 6 months earlier than the compulsory age of 55. He returned to the University of Malaya on contract to continue as Professor of Applied Geology from August 1989 to August 1992.

geologist with Apex (Trinidad)

He is currently Visiting Professor, Department of Petroleum Geoscience, University of Brunei Darussalam.

During his years of service at the University of Malaya, Dr. Hutchison was Head of Department from February 1978 to March 1982 as well as Acting Head of Department on many extended periods from 1960 to 1976. He represented the Geology Department on various University of Malaya committees including one to advise the Vice Chancellor on University Policy and another to assess research projects for the Science Faculty.

Dr. Hutchison has taught undergraduate level courses on the geology of Malaysia and the regional geology and tectonics of Southeast Asia, optical mineralogy and petrology, analytical and X-Ray geochemistry, economic and petroleum geology including field instruction and mapping. He maintains contact with more than 100 of his former students who now hold senior positions in Malaysian government and private sector organizations and Universities.

Dr. Hutchison has supervised 4 Ph.D. students and 5 M.Sc. candidates in addition to numerous final year undergraduate field projects. He has given and continues to give short courses on "*The Geology of Southeast Asia*" presented by Petroleum Industry Training, Kuala Lumpur and to various oil companies as part of in-service training, notably with PETRONAS Carigali in Kuala Lumpur and Shell Malaysia in Miri. He has also given petroleum courses related to the geology of Southeast Asia for the Myanmar Oil and Gas Corporation in Yangon, Myanmar, the South China Sea Institute of Oceanography, Academia Sinica, Guangzhou, China and annually, at the Universiti Brunei Darussalam.

Dr. Hutchison is an outstanding geologist and his knowledge and expertise on the geology of Southeast Asia is unrivalled. He has published more than 100 scientific papers in both local and international journals, edited and

co-edited eight books and written three major textbooks and memoirs. His major works, "*Geological Evolution of Southeast Asia*" and "*South-East Asian oil, gas, coal and mineral deposits*" are published by Clarendon Press, Oxford University Press, England, and form part of a series of Oxford Monographs on Geology and Geophysics (1989). The Monographs represents the culmination of more than 30 years research in the Southeast Asian region. The *Geological Evolution of Southeast Asia* has now become *the* standard reference work on the geology of Southeast Asia and most scientific papers now published include a reference to this classic book.

Dr. Hutchison's expertise has been mineralogy and petrology and he was in charge of the first University of Malaya electron microscope facility. His main petrological studies have been on granites and their related tin deposits of Peninsular Malaysia as well as island arc andesites within the concept of plate tectonics and his textbook "*Economic deposits and their tectonic setting*" (Macmillan, 1983) reflects this. His field and petrological studies on the ultrabasic rocks exposed in Darvel Bay, Sabah enabled a cogent explanation for the formation of these rocks by sub-seafloor metamorphism changing the whole ethos of Sabah geology. His main consuming interest is in regional geology and tectonics of the Southeast Asian Region and the many papers and Oxford Monographs detail the results of his profound thought and research. More recently, Dr. Hutchison has produced an account of the geology of the continental shelf of Malaysia at the request of the Malaysian Government.

Dr. Hutchison is well known internationally. He has collaborated with Russian geologists on aspects of the geology of Southeast Asia and is an active member of the International Lithosphere Working Group on subduction and accretion. He has been closely involved with regional cooperation on geological and geophysical programmes under the auspices of the Committee for coordination of joint prospecting for mineral resources in Asian offshore area (C.C.O.P) Bangkok, Thailand, especially in SEATAR (Studies in East Asian Tectonics and Resources) under the United Nations Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). During 1988-89, he was seconded full-time to C.C.O.P headquarters in Bangkok to coordinate the compilation of the SEATAR transect programme through to publication of the final maps and sections and continued part-time activity until project completion in December 1991. These relationships with international organizations have cemented close professional relationships with senior government officials and earth scientists throughout the East Asian region.

Dr. Hutchison has had throughout his career international field experience in Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, South China, Japan, Korea, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and the United States.

Dr. Hutchison was awarded *Honorary Membership* of the Geological Society of Malaysia in 1986 for distinguished services to the geoscience community and the promotion of interest in the geosciences in Malaysia. He was awarded the *Special Commendation Award* of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists in August 1994 in recognition of his outstanding contribution to geological research, regional synthesis, tectonic analysis and understanding of the hydrocarbon and mineral deposits of Southeast Asia.

Dr. Hutchison has served the University of Malaya for more than 30 years and his association with the University has extended over 45 years. He is still active in thought and deed and his influence on the geology of

Interviews

A series of interviews will be conducted with well-known geoscientists in Malaysia for *Warta Geologi*. The objectives of these interviews are to see geoscientists as real living people and to learn about the geoscience experience of these geoscientists. The editor has interviewed two well-known geoscientists in Malaysia. They are Prof. Emeritus Dr. H.D. Tjia and Prof. Emeritus Dr. C.S. Hutchison. Both of them are honorary members of the Geological Society of Malaysia. Views expressed by these geoscientists are entirely their own and do not in any way reflect those of the Geological Society of Malaysia.

Interview with Prof. Emeritus Dr. H.D. Tjia

What made you enrol in geology/ geoscience courses in university/college?

In my school (and university) days I was especially fond of hiking and camping out on weekends in the hills of my hometown (Bandung). Initially as a scout and subsequently with like-minded souls farther afield. Geology was not my first choice, being unaware there was something like that. I enrolled in astronomy (only registrant that year). There were only a few seniors in a department that already existed for almost ten years. Not very popular. Then I found out about geology and switched to that after only two weeks as aspirant stargazer. In the whole of Indonesia, geology was only available at my hometown university, and I never knew. Even now the closest to geology is only physical geography being taught at school.

What are your challenges as a geoscientist?

I strongly believe that traditional geology comprising fieldwork, more fieldwork; mapping and a love for the outdoors are the basic ingredients to enjoy geology as a profession. The fieldwork and mapping develop one's ability of extending an outcrop view into a 3D field-wide perception. I have observed that many of the old-timers of the geological surveys, here and elsewhere, have acquired that ability which is certainly attributable to their long experience in observing, field mapping and analysing of rocks and outcrops. Sadly, there is little official opportunity for that in today's geoscience practices, on campus as well as in the available job scopes. Of course computers and sophisticated laboratory techniques are also necessary to successfully and more rapidly arrive at solutions. Perhaps if today's young geologists ON THEIR OWN acquire geological field skills they will also have that advantage of being able to "see the geological perspective". Another requirement -that is not restricted to geology- read and read some more on one's specialised field.

What is your greatest moment of joy as a geoscientist?

There are only moments of joy, not a single cataclysmic event, and sometimes the joyful realisation comes only after quite some time following a "discovery" when (most) things seem to fall into place. What I seem to enjoy most is seeing a geological situation that is completely new and problematic. (This reply seems to belong under 'Challenges'.

What is your advice to the younger generation of geoscientists to be a good geoscientist?

- a. See also (2). And
- b. Don't avoid dirtying your hands (fieldwork). You will probably be able to also contribute to geoscience at large by tapping on keyboards or using sophisticated tools. These are TOOLS ONLY. I very much doubt geological insight will come your way in this manner. Unless you are a born geologist, if there is such person.
- c. Try to keep up with developments. Read as widely as you possibly can. If you feel you have arrived at your specialised line of discipline, perhaps you can be more selective in what you read. Anyway, for us non-native English-language users, reading expands our grasp of the language.
- d. Present your findings. A responsible audience will cook your ideas to be more palatable and useful.



Interview with Prof. Emeritus Dr. C.S. Hutchison

What made you enrol in geology / geoscience courses in university / college ?

I had a very eccentric geography master during my high school at Fraserburgh Academy. He instilled in me an interest in the world and we remained friends after I left school and he retired. I entered Aberdeen University in 1951. I had put down Geography as one of my science subjects. The interviewing board recommended that I read geology as a subject, since it is closely connected to geography. I took their advice and ended up with a first class honours in geology.

What are your challenges as a geoscientist ?

Life is full of challenges. My first was a mediocre CEO of the oil company I joined in Trinidad. I continually asked him for my responsibility. His reply was that I was being paid and should not concern myself with the given duties. It was this management attitude that mad me leave the oil industry and seek an academic career, which I have never regretted.

A frequent challenge at the University of Malaya was to persuade the administration that we needed equipment. I remember an early response from a member of the finance committee that the geology department had no need for petrological microscopes since Malaysia had no oil. He had no knowledge of Greek (Petros = rock) and the future proved that Malaysia had oil. My challenges all arise from administrators who use bullying tactics instead of logic.

What is your greatest moment of joy as a geoscientist ?

Several moments, really. It is a great joy that I have had several times to see a book I have written and to handle it for the first time. To read your own book is one of the greatest professional joys. A different joy was to receive the Special Commendation award from the AAPG. More recently, of course, was to have the honour of being conferred with the title Professor Emeritus by the Pro-Chancellor the Raja Muda of Perak. It is all to do with recognition.

What are your advice to the younger generation of geoscientist to be a good geoscientist ?

My advice to the younger generation is to remain a student throughout life. Never fall into the trap of thinking that you know it all. We must be humble with knowledge and keep our minds open to lifetime learning. Sometimes when I have met former students they may say that I have changed my mind about geological interpretation of a certain subject. This is the result of lifetime learning. Our views must change with time and as we learn more. Never be afraid to challenge the interpretations you have made in the past and never be afraid to challenge the views of your former lecturers. If they are of good caliber they will respect you for it.



New Members of Editorial Subcommittee

Greetings, dear friends!

Firstly, as new members of the Editorial Subcommittee of the Geological Society of Malaysia, we would like to introduce ourselves. We are Cindy Foo and Nur Fauzana Ahmad Tajuddin. It's a great pleasure to be given this opportunity to be a part of the society. Below is a short profile of the both of us:

Cindy Foo Wai Teng

Age: 22

Date of birth: 08 April 1982

Occupation: Management Information Systems Executive

Interest: Playing musical instruments, dancing, observing human and animal characteristics

Principal(s) in life: Live life to its fullest!



Nur Fauzana Ahmad Tajuddin

Age: 22

Date of birth: 11 January 1982

Occupation: (Undergraduate of Asia Pacific Institute of Information Technology)

Interest: Cooking, listening to music, learning new software programs and findings relating to multimedia technology

Principal(s) in life: I don't pretend to be

something I'm not!

The both of us met while we were studying at the same secondary school. We found that we had similar interests, particularly relating to Information Technology. Besides that, we also enjoy doing other interesting activities, among which would be driving around town and getting "sesat" on the streets (forgive us for using 'Manglish / Rojak language'), hunting for good food!

From then on, we have joined forces in a few IT related projects. Therefore, we are indeed honoured to be able to contribute our humble skills and to apply what we have learnt, by being apart of the society as members of the Editorial Subcommittee.



Though the subject on geology is still new to us at this time, we believe that being involved in this society would truly give us an exciting learning experience. We would like to ensure that the publication of the *Warta Geologi* would be produced in a manner where all its readers can access timely and useful information.

Besides that, we would like to also work towards a 'friendly-oriented' magazine, where readers can have a fun time while reading the magazine.

We are also working towards making *Warta Geologi* more interesting in terms of topics, readers' involvement, layout and display of colours.

Just to let you in on one of our plans in order to improve on *Warta Geologi*, we hope to be able to introduce a new look of *Warta Geologi* by the beginning of next year. So watch out for that. Please do not hesitate to send us your ideas in order to help us improve on *Warta Geologi*. You can also send us feedback to the following e-mail address: geo_society@yahoo.com. We hope to hear from you.



Thank you very much.

Regards,
Cindy and Fauzana

GSM Publications Questionnaire Results

The Geological Society of Malaysia has conducted a survey in May 2004. The objective of this survey is to determine the preference of members towards publication. Survey questionnaires were sent to all members and 61 members responded. About three quarter of the respondents replied by normal mail while the rest by e-mail. About 40% of the respondents provided some comments. The results of the questionnaire are in Figure 1.

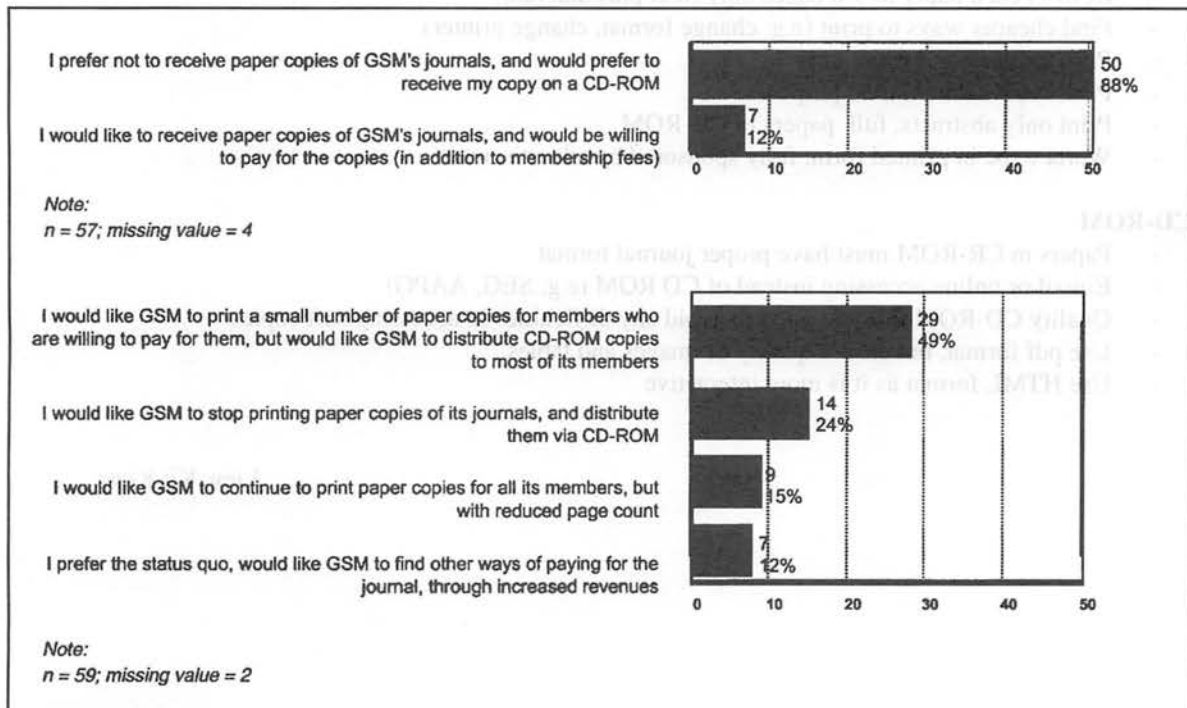


Figure 1. Results of GSM Publications Questionnaire

The comments can be categorized into (1) funding, (2) publication and (3) CD-ROM. The key points of the comments for each category are listed below.

(1) Funding

- Set up a Publication Fund with sponsors (e.g. oil companies)
- Get more advertisements
- Pursue aggressive donation drives
- Sell CD-ROM journals; no free journal in website but abstracts are alright
- Find ways to increase GSM revenue
- Make changes to manage GSM finance better
- Amount saved from printing can be used for other activities
- No free bulletin for students
- Order and pay in advance for printed copies
- Life membership will not provide annual revenue
- Print all hardcopies if publication is fully sponsored by advertisements

(2) Publication

- Quality of papers
 - Print only important papers (papers of significance to the true advance of geosciences in Malaysia) and the rest in CR-ROM
 - Be more selective in papers and make Bulletin the international journal of geology in South East Asia
 - Apply more stringent criteria in selection of papers for publication (print copies or CD is secondary)
- Cost saving
 - Restrict each paper to 5-6 pages only (text plus diagram)
 - Find cheaper ways to print (e.g. change format, change printer)
 - Print in black and white only
 - Print copies for archival purposes
 - Print only abstracts, full papers in CD-ROM
 - Warta to be in printed form, fully sponsored by advertisements

(3) CD-ROM

- Papers in CR-ROM must have proper journal format
- E-mail or online accessing instead of CD ROM (e.g. SEG, AAPG)
- Quality CD-ROM must be good to avoid any difficulties in accessing soft copies
- Use pdf format, but ensure quality of images and tables
- Use HTML format as it is more interactive

Liew Kit Kong

Up Coming Events in Malaysia

2004, October 21

GSM-IEM FORUM: THE ROLES OF ENGINEERING GEOLOGY & GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING IN CONSTRUCTION WORKS

Department of Geology, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur

Call for papers, Deadline for abstract: 31 July 2004. Deadline for full paper: 15 Sept. 2004

Contact: The Secretariat, GSM-IEM Forum: The roles of engineering geology & geotechnical engineering in construction works. Geological Society of Malaysia, c/o Department of Geology, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur

Tel: (603) 7957 7036, Fax: (603) 7956 3900

e-mail: geologi@po.jaring.my

2004, December, 15-16

PETROLEUM GEOLOGY CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION 2004

Hotel Istana, Kuala Lumpur

Call for papers: (1) Deadline for presentation of paper or poster: 21st August 2004, (2) Deadline for extended abstracts : 25th September 2004.

Call for sponsorships / exhibitors: Donation or funding of the Conference & Exhibition functions.

Contribution and exhibit of products and services can be done by contacting the Organising Chairman directly.

Contact: Organising Chairman, **Petroleum Geology Conference & Exhibition 2004**, Geological Society Malaysia, c/o Department of Geology, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur. **Attn: En. Md Yazid Mansor**

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e-mail: geologi@po.jaring.my

2005, August 3-6

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE CONGRESS 2005 - Science for Humanity

Malaysian Scientific Association

Call for papers (oral/ poster)

Contact: Chairman, Scientific Committee, ISC 2005, Malaysian Scientific Association, Room 2, 2nd Floor, Bangunan Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, 16, Jalan Utara, 46200 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.

website: <http://www.msa.org.my>

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