

PERTEMUAN PERSATUAN  
(MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY)

TECHNICAL TALK

**E.J. COBBING: Correlation of the Malaysian and Indonesian granites**

On the 19 July 1983, Dr. Cobbing was in Kuala Lumpur again, after a 2-month fieldtrip in the Indonesian Tin Islands and central Sumatra, to give his second talk entitled "Correlation of the Malaysian and Indonesian granites" to an audience of 30 members. In November 1981, Dr. Cobbing and his colleague Dr. Mallick, gave a talk on the "Comparison of the Peruvian and Malaysian Granites" (see WARTA Vol. 7, No. 6 & Vol. 8, No. 3).

In his talk, Dr. Cobbing subdivided the granite occurrences in Peninsular Malaysia, the Indonesian Tin Islands and central Sumatra to four main types, namely, the Main Range Granites, the Eastern Belt Granites, the Cretaceous Tin Granites and the Cretaceous Arc Granites (which are related to base metal mineralisation and arc subduction). The Main Range Granites are essentially "no hornblende" granites while the presence of hornblende is enhanced in the Eastern Belt Granites.

In the Indonesian Tin Islands, there is a clear distinction between the tin-bearing (Main Range) granites and the not tin-bearing granites which occur together in a mixed zone. The Karimun Island has an eastern belt character. The Cretaceous tin granites in eastern central Sumatra, however, maybe related to the Phuket granites.

The conclusions he can arrive at from the fieldwork is that the occurrence of extensive granitic belts is only peculiar to Peninsular Malaysia while the strange mixed findings in the Indonesian Tin Islands have made interpretations of their origins more complex and intriguing.

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