Составители: В.В. Тихомиров
А.И. Равикович
109017, Москва 1-й, Писаревский пер., 7, Геологический институт АН СССР

Compiled by: V.V. Tikhomirov
A.I. Ravikovich
Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Pushevsky per., 7, Moscow 109017, USSR

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Вильям Петер ван Лёнкин

19 июня 1975 г. скончался известный бельгийский геолог, бывший Генеральный секретарь Международного союза геологических наук (МСГН), член-корреспондент Международного комитета по истории геологических наук (ИНГИЭО) — Вильям Петер ван Лёнкин.

В.П. ван Лёнкин родился 16 ноября 1902 г. в Антверпене (Бельгия). Среднее образование получил в Антверпене, а затем поступил в Льежский университет, который окончил со званием горного инженера (1926). После завершения специального образования В.П. ван Лёнкин уехал сначала в Бразилию (1927), а потом в Англию (1929) и в Северную Африку (Тунис и Марокко), где проводил геологические исследования до 1941 г. Затем он занимался изучением отложений карбона Бельгии и других стран Европы (Греция, Италия, Болгария, Финляндия). Почти 10 лет (1964–1973) В.П. ван Лёнкин был профессором Льежского университета и читал курс по стратиграфической палеонтологии. По этой отрасли знания он опубликовал более 130 работ. На протяжении ряда лет В.П. ван Лёнкин состоял советником по угольному цирке при Бельгийском правительстве.

В.П. ван Лёнкин получил широкую известность как энергичный и авторитетный Генеральный секретарь МСГН (1964–1968). Свободно владел несколькими языками (английским, французским, немецким, испанским и фландрским) и обладал незаурядными организаторскими способностями, он сумел объединить деятельность Комитетов и Комиссий МСГН, оказывая им всестороннюю поддержку.

Проф. В.П. ван Лёнкин активно содействовал созданию в 1967 г. ИНГИЭО и на протяжении ряда последующих лет оказывал серьезную помощь в деятельности Комитета.

Научно-общественная деятельность В.П. ван Лёнкина отмечена избранием его в число членов Королевской Фламандской Академии, Лондонского геологического общества, Технологического общества Франции и др. За выдающиеся вклад в развитие геологических наук В.П. ван Лёнкин был награжден медалями Голландского геологического и горного общества, Венгерского геологического института и Немецкого геологического общества.

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WILLIAM PETER van LECKWIJK

William Peter van Leckwijk — well-known Belgian geologists, past Secretary General of the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), a corresponding member of the International Committee on the History of Geological Sciences (INHIGEO), died on June 19, 1975.

W.P. van Leckwijk was born on November 16, 1902 in Antwerp (Belgium). He received education in Great Britain and University de Lige which he graduated from as a mining engineer (1926). In 1927 W.P. van Leckwijk left for Canada, and in 1929 — for Great Britain and North Africa (Tunisia and Morocco) where he carried on geological researches up to 1941. Then he studied Carboniferous deposits of Belgium, Greece, Italy, Bulgaria and Finland. For nearly 10 years (1964–1973) W.P. van Leckwijk had been Professor of stratigraphic paleontology at the University in Louvain. He published over 130 papers. For some years he had been advisor of the Belgian Government on coal resources.

W.P. van Leckwijk was known as an energetic and authoritative Secretary-General of IUGS (1964–1968). He knew perfectly well French, English, German, Spanish and Flemish. Being a good organiser, he managed to unite the activities of the Committee and Commissions of IUGS supporting them.

Prof. W.P. van Leckwijk contributed much to the organization of INHIGEO in 1967, and during the subsequent years he rendered considerable assistance in the work of the Committee.

Prof. W.P. van Leckwijk was an active member of the Royal Flemish Academy, Geological Society of London, a corresponding member of Société Géologique de France, etc. He was awarded an Waterschoot van der Grecht Medal of Royal Dutch Geological and Mining Society, the Centenary Medal of Hungarian Geological Institute, Leopold von Buch Medal of Deutsche geologische Gesellschaft for the development of geological sciences.

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REPORT
on the Activity of the International Committee on the
History of Geological Sciences (INHIGEO) in 1975

1. LYELL SYMPOSIUM. The major event of 1975 was the VI-th
INHIGEO Symposium - the Charles Lyell Centenary Symposium, held
in London from August 31 to September 5 under the sponsorship
of the Royal Society, Geological Society of London, British So-
ciety on the History of Science, INHIGEO in contact with the
International Union of Geological Sciences and the Interna-
tional Union of the History and Philosophy of Science took part in
preparing and conducting this Scientific Symposium (Chairman of
the Organizing Committee Dr. D.A. Bassett).

Ch. Lyell's distinguished role in the development of geo-
ological sciences made his name well-known in scientific circles
all over the world. In all probabilities this accounts for the
fact that more than 200 representatives from 16 countries par-
ticipated in the work of the Symposium. The programme was diver-
sive and comprehensive.

At the sessions held at the Imperial College 37 papers were
delivered. These were devoted to the analysis of "Principles of Geology", "Antiquity of Man", the problem of relations be-
tween Lyell and his contemporaries (W. Buckland, L. Agassiz, J.Her-
schel, Ch. Darwin, and oth), the influence of his uniformitarianism
on the following generations of scientists. The abstracts were
issued in a separate volume.

The participants went on excursions to Scotland (pre-
Symposium excursions, August 25-31, 1975) and to South-West En-
gland (post-Symposium excursion, September 5-6, 1975). In Scot-
land the participants (40 persons) visited Lyell's patrimony in Kimbord, and the memorial places of James Hutton's rese-
arches. In Edinburgh they visited Robert Jameson's museum and exhi-
bition of Lyell's manuscripts kept in the library of the Edin-
burgh University.

In the south-west of England (Hampshire) the participants
visited the Island of White and other regions with classical
sections of Tertiary deposits studied by Lyell. The route pas-
sed through Bartley Lodge where Charles Lyell had spent his
child- and boyhood.

Some exhibitions devoted to his life and work were prepared
for the Symposium: manuscripts, geological papers, correspon-
dence and the first issues of his basic works "Principles of Ge-
ology", "Antiquity of Man". The exhibitions were organized in
the institutions which Lyell's activity had been connected with:
London Geological Society, Royal Society, London University, Ox-
ford, British Museum. The participants paid honours to Charles
Lyell's memory by visiting his grave in the Westminster Abbey.

The report by Prof. W. Rudwick on the Symposium appeared
in press. The material of the Symposium are supposed to be pub-
lished in the "British Journal on the History of Science".

2. SYMPOSIUM IN BERLIN. Besides Charles Lyell Centenary
Symposium, the other meeting of the history of geological sciences
took place. It was a bilateral symposium (GDR - USSR) devo-
ted to "The history of Russian-German contacts in the field of
geological sciences". The Symposium was proceeding in Berlin
(GDR) from 27 May to 1 June, 1975. The GDR Academy of Sciences
and the Society of Geological Sciences of GDR in close contact
with Ministry of Geology of GDR, the National Committee of Geo-
logical Sciences and Ministry of Higher Education of GDR took
the trouble to organize and conduct the Symposium. INHIGEO also
took part in the preparatory campaign. The Organizing Committee
of GDR and the USSR were headed accordingly by Prof. R. Daber and
Prof. V.V. Tikhomirov. About 200 scientists attended the me-
teings. Abstracts (65 papers) were published in German and Rus-

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the history of scientific German-Russian contacts in the field of the Earth sciences that has been lasting for over two centuries.

The importance of researches carried out by German and Russian geologists in development of the most prominent problems of regional geology, paleontology, stratigraphy, tectonics, theories of ore deposits, and some other major directions of geological sciences was evident. A special attention was paid to the recent (post-war) period characterized by development of many-sided relations between the two countries, both in the sphere of joint field studies, and writing team generalized monographs devoted to different theoretical problems of geological sciences.

After the Symposium an excursion to Potsdam, Freiberg and Erzgebirge was organized. The materials of the Symposium were published in three issues of "Zeitschrift fur Geologischen Wissenschaften", Heft 1,2,3, 1976.

3. INHIGEO MEETING. The INHIGEO meeting was held in London on September 3, 1975 under chairmanship of Vice-President Prof. R.Hooxkaas. 10 active members and 7 corresponding members of the Committee from 12 countries attended the meeting.

Prof. R. Hooxkaas read Prof. V.V. Tikhomirov's (President of INHIGEO) letter which said that according to the IUGS By-Laws, he would not nominate his candidature to the post of President for the next term (1976-1980). All those present marked the important role Prof. V.V. Tikhomirov had played in establishing the INHIGEO and organizing the work of the Committee, and unanimously decided to send him a letter of thanks. The members of the Committee declared for the necessity of maintaining the existing traditions while forming the next INHIGEO Bureau.

The items of the agenda were:
1. Information of the work done by INHIGEO National Sub-committees;
2. Preparation of the monograph "The world history of geological sciences";
3. Plan of the work of Section 17 "Geological Education and History" at XXV session of the International Geological Congress in August 1976 (Sydney, Australia);
4. Forthcoming scientific meetings in the framework of INHIGEO;
5. Vice-President for the Pacific region;
6. Future membership of the Committee Bureau;
7. Specification of some items of INHIGEO By-Laws.

Prof. R. Hooxkaas, Prof. G.W. White, Dr. D.A. Bassett spoke of the activity of the National Subcommittees of INHIGEO in the Netherlands, USA and Great Britain. Prof. F. Ellenberger told the audience about the forthcoming formation of the Subcommittee of INHIGEO in the framework of the Geological Committee of France; Dr. M. Gunton reported on the organization of the Working Group on "The history and philosophy of geological sciences" at the Society of Geological Sciences of GDR; Prof. K. Maslankiewicz pointed out that though there was no INHIGEO Subcommittee in Poland, a special group of historians of geology worked within the framework of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Dr. D.F. Branganan informed of applications for the 17-th Section of XXV Session of IUG and for an extra symposium on "The Progress of Geological Knowledge in the epoch of geographical discoveries". The preparatory work on organizing meetings and excursions is being carried out by Prof. T.G. Vallance and Dr. D.F. Branganan.

Prof. K. Maslankiewicz and Prof. H. Bölder spoke of symposia
on the history of geological sciences planned for the nearest future in Poland, PRG (see p. 37).

The initiators of the symposia were recommended to fix the time of their holding.

Dr. M. Guntau gave a brief account of the results of the bilateral (GDR-URSS) Symposium on the history of German-Russian contacts in the field of geological sciences (see pp. 27-28).

At the XXV-th Session of IUG a new panel will be elected. Taking this into consideration, the participants exchanged opinions concerning the future activity of the Committee, revision of its By-Law, and discussed candidates recommended to a new panel.

4. CANDIDATES TO A NEW INHIGEO PANEL. INHIGEO Bureau prepared the materials for nomination new candidates to corresponding members of the Committee (see pp. 45-48).

5. THE ACTIVITY OF GROUPS OF HISTORIANS OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. The Society of Geological Sciences of GDR formed a working group on the history and philosophy of sciences (see p. 38 the panel). The National Subcommittees of the USSR (Chairman Prof. D.L. Gogdov), the USA (Chairman Prof. O.W. White), the Netherlands (Chairman Prof. R. Hooykaas) and Great Britain (Chairman Dr. D.A. Bassett) continued their work. The work was conducted in the form of meetings where plans of participation of National groups in preparing the world history of Geological Sciences were discussed. Besides, some of the Committees (USSR, Netherlands) organized groups of scientists who were charged with the spade-work on composing national and regional reviews of the history of Geological sciences.

6. PUBLICATIONS. As before, the INHIGEO members published a great number of papers and several books on different aspects of the history of geology. Some members of the Committee, as well as other historians of geology, issued books on their original investigations, or organized facsimile publications (see pp. 49-55).

In 1975 Newsletter No.9 was published. It contained a brief report on the Committee's activity for 1974, suggestions on certain editorial changes in the INHIGEO By-Laws, as well as information of various questions concerning the INHIGEO activity.

7. INHIGEO EXPENSES. In 1975 the IUGS assigned Am. $ 2000, the IUGS allotted Am. $ 400, and the USSR Academy of Sciences - 250 rubles.

Expenditures:
1. Subsidy to the Organizing Committee on preparing the Lyell Symposium - Am. $ 1420.
2. Subsidy to the INHIGEO members for participation in Lyell Symposium - Am. $ 780.
3. Preparing and publishing INHIGEO Newsletter No.9 - 250 rubles.
4. Office and Postage expenses, including the distribution of Newsletter No.9 - Am. $ 200.

The total sum is Am. $ 2400 and 250 rubles.
REPORT

I. INHIGEO Panel and activity of its Bureau.

The present panel of the International Committee on the History of Geological Sciences was elected 17 in number by the Council of the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) on August 22, 1972 (Montreal, Canada). INHIGEO is a member of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science.

The panel of INHIGEO is as follows: President - V.V. Timkhomirov (USSR), Vice-President for Asia and Africa - E.C. Roy (India), Vice-President for America - G.W. White (USA), Vice-President for Europe - R. Hooykaas (Netherlands), Secretary General - K. Wielankiewicz (Poland).

The Committee members: K. Asano (Japan), J.M. López de Ascona (Spain), M. Guntau (DDR), A. Cailleux (France), T.G. Castellanos (Argentina), G. Regnild (Sweden), G.B. Waterhouse (Canada), J. Urban (CSSR), H. Bölder (FRG), A.I. Ravikovich (USSR) - scientific secretary.

Forty-two corresponding members, who represented 19 countries, took part in the Committee work.

The Bureau of the Committee kept contacts with different organisations of geologists and historians of science and with scientists from many countries of all continents.

During the 4-year period under review 3 INHIGEO meetings were held: in 1972 (Montreal), in 1974 (Madrid), in 1975 (London).

At the Montreal meeting the report on the activity of the Committee for the previous four years was discussed, the election to the Bureau and corresponding members of the Committee was held, and the plan for further work was adopted.

At the Madrid meeting the editorial board for preparation of the Methodological volume on the history of the Earth Sciences was elected, and the activity of the existing National Sub-committees of INHIGEO, and the organization of new ones were discussed.

At the London meeting a wide range of questions connected with the joint work "World History of Geological Sciences", with the programme of Section 17 ("Geological Education and History") at the XXV-th Session of IOC, with the forthcoming elections of a new panel of INHIGEO, changes of some items of the INHIGEO By-Law, etc.

Every year the INHIGEO Bureau publishes Newsletter in Russian and in English. For the period under review Newsletters 7, 8, 9, 10 which had a circulation of 650-850 copies, 25-55 pages. They are distributed to the major world geological institutions and to leading geologists and historians of science.

2. Scientific and Organizing work of INHIGEO.

The main aspect of INHIGEO work between XXIV and XXV Sessions of IOC was to organize and conduct International and regional scientific symposia on the History of Geological Sciences. Symposia of the kind contributed to the development of various types of researches in history of geology, and helped in uniting the activities of scientists and scientific organizations.

a) The V-th scientific Symposium of INHIGEO. The International Symposium on "History of the teaching of Geological Sciences" (Spain), July 1-5, 1974 was organized by mining geological institutions under the leadership of an INHIGEO member Prof. J.M. López de Ascona. 136 delegates attended the Symposium. The Organizing Committee published a volume of abstracts (51) and the most of the papers separately.

b) The XIV-th International Congress of the History of Science was held in Japan in August 1974. The section of the History of Earth Sciences worked at the Congress. Prof. K. Asano, an
geological sciences was created in GDR (see p. 15).

A special group of historians of geology within the framework of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Poland, and the Committee on the History Geological Sciences at the Hungarian Geological Society are functioning.

4. Publications.

The INHIGEO members, corresponding members and other historians of geology published works devoted to different problems. The enclosed list of publication on page contains enumeration of new books, volumes and facsimile publications of the classics of science. (Separate papers are not included in the list).

5. Financing.

A few organisations finance INHIGEO activity. The main source was the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS). Financial aid, given by the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science (IUEPS), was less and not systematic. Expenses, connected with the publication of annual newsletters, were mainly covered by the USSR Academy of Sciences. Along with, large sums were allotted for preparing symposia by national scientific institutions of the countries where these symposia were to be held.

During the four-year period under review INHIGEO received:
   a) from IUGS - 4500 Am. dol.
   b) from IUEPS - 400 Am. dol.
   c) from the USSR Academy of Sciences - 900 rubles.

Total: 4900 Am. dol. and 900 rubles.

The money received was spent on the preparation and conducting of the scientific symposia, on financing the INHIGEO members to attend International Congresses and other scientific meetings, on the publication of annual INHIGEO Newsletters.
and post expenses.


a) Taking into consideration that the main form of the INHIGEO work is symposia, it is necessary to promote their organization, at the international, regional and national scales. In doing so, it is necessary to strive for participation of as many geologists as possible in symposia, publishing the transactions of these meetings, and elucidation of their results in the periodical press.

b) To consider the question of introduction the title of "Honorary Member" of the International Committee on the history of geological sciences. The title may be conferred on once in four years at INHIGEO plenary sessions, provided the suggestion is supported by 75 per cent of the listed panel of the Committee.

Persons, who the title "Honorary Member" of INHIGEO is conferred on, receive corresponding INHIGEO diploma. They have the right to take part in INHIGEO activity.

c) To consider the suggestion of introduction of "Honorable diploma" to encourage the best scientists on the history of geological sciences. "Honorable diploma" should be awarded once in four years at a regular session of ICG. The INHIGEO Bureau organizes a special commission (3-5 persons) to consider the papers sent to the competition. The commission is to make a decision that should be adopted by 75 per cent of the listed panel of INHIGEO.

INFORMATION

I. Scientific meetings on the History of Geological Sciences in 1976-1980:

a) At the XXV-th session of the International Geological Congress (August 16-25, 1976, Sydney, Australia) Section 17 "Geological Education and History" will functionate. At its subsection the Symposium on "The Progress of geological Knowledge in the epoch of Geographical Discoveries" is supposed to be held (12 papers applied). During the Congress the participants of Section 17 will have an opportunity to go on excursions about Sydney and to East Australia (August, 20-22). The route of the second excursion is: Sydney - Wentworth Falls - Mt. Victoria - Orange - Ophir - Bathurst - Lithgow - Mt. Tooma - Sydney.

b) The XIV-th International Congress on the History of Science (Edinburgh, Scotland, the United Kingdom) will be held on August 10-19, 1977. During the Congress Section on the History of the Earth Science will functionate. Congress Secretary: Dr. Eric Forbes, Department of History, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom. Dr. D.A. Basset (Cardiff, Great Britain) is a curator of INHIGEO.


II. The panel of the working group on the history and philosophy of geological sciences at the Society of Geological Sciences of GDR:
LIST
of INHIGO Members and Corresponding Members
of the Second Panel (1972-1975) Willing to
Ballot for the Next Term (1976-1980)

1. E.P. Branagan
   Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Sydney, doctor.

2. E.G. Wallance
   Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Sydney, professor.

3. J.B. Waterhouse
   Department of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Queensland, professor.

4. H.H. Comacho
   Departamento de Ciencias Geologicas, Universidad de Buenos Aires, professor.

5. T. Garcia-Castellanos
   Academia Nacional de Ciencias, Cordoba, professor.

6. J.C.W. Turner
   Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, professor.

7. G.K. Georgiev
   Leiter des Lehrstuhls für Mineralogie und Petrographie der Bergohochschule (Minnogeologski Institut), Sofia, professor.
8. W.O. Kupach
Canada
University of Saskatchewan,
Department of Geological Sciences,
Saskatoon, doctor.

9. L. Ivan
C.S.S.R.
Geofond, Bratislava, doctor.

10. J. Urban
Geofond, Kutná Hora, doctor.

11. N. Spjeldnaes
Denmark
Geologisk Institut, Aarhus
Universitet, professor.

12. A. de Cailleux
France
Laboratoire de Geomorphologie,
St-Maur-des-Fossés, professor.

13. P. Ellenberger
Laboratoire de Géologie
structurale et appliquée,
Université Paris-Sud, professor.

14. W. von Engelhardt
FRG
Mineralogische Institut,
Universität Tübingen, professor.

15. H. Hölder
Geologisch-Paläontologisches
Institut, Münster, professor.

16. W. Guntau
GDR
Wilhelm-Pieck-Universität,
Sektion Geschichte, Rostock,
doctor.

17. D.A. Bassett
Great Britain
National Museum of Wales,
Cardiff, doctor.

18. V.A. Ryles
Great Rissington, doctor.

19. J. Ryles (Mrs)
Great Rissington.

20. T.D. Ford
Department of Geology,
University of Leicester,
doctor.

21. N.J.S. Rudwick
Vrije Universiteit,
Faculteit der Wiskunde en
Natuurwetenschappen,
Amsterdam, professor.

22. B.G. Roy
Calcutta, professor.

23. G.L. Davies
Ireland
Department of Geography,
University of Dublin,
doctor.

24. E.T. Watanabe
Japan
Geological Institute,
Faculty of Science,
University of Tokyo,
professor.

25. R. Hooykaas
The Netherlands
Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht,
Instituut voor geschiedenis
der wiskunde en der
anorganische natuur-
wetenschappen, professor.

26. S.S. Czarniecki
Poland
Pracownia Geol. F.A.N.,
Krakow, doctor.

27. A. Gavel
Katedra Mineralogii i
Petrografii, Uniwersytetu
Jagiellonskiego, professor.

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29. A. Kleczkowski
Academia Górniczo-Hutnicza w Krakowie, professor.

30. A. Laszkiewicz
Warszawa, professor.

31. Z. Wójcik

32. J. M. López de Ascona
Comisión Nacional de Geología, Madrid, professor.

33. A. del Valle Menéndez
Madrid, doctor.

34. G. Regnell
Lunds Universitet, Geologiska institutionen, Avd. för Historisk Geologi och Paleontologi, professor.

35. J. P. Portmann
Université de Neuchâtel, Faculté des lettres, Séminaire de Géographie, doctor.

36. C. C. Albritton
Department of Geological Sciences, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, professor.

37. A. V. Carozzi
Department of Geology, University of Illinois, Urbana, professor.

38. J. C. Greene
The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Department of History, University of Connecticut, Storrs, professor.

39. H. D. Hedberg
Department of Geology and Geophysical Sciences, Princeton University, professor.

40. A. La Rocque
Department of Geology and Mineralogy, Ohio State University, Columbus, doctor.

41. A. K. Osmovat
Department of History, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, professor.

42. G. J. Schneer
Department of the Earth Sciences, University of New Hampshire, Durham, professor.

43. G. W. White
Department of Geology, University of Illinois, Urbana, professor.

44. I. V. Satushkova (Mrs.)
The USSR Institute for the History of Natural Sciences and Techics, Moscow, doctor.

45. D. I. Gordeev
Muscov State University, professor.

46. O. I. Islamov
Department of Geology, Tashkent University, professor.

47. B. G. Malhasian
Institute of Geological Sciences of the ASRR Academy of Sciences, Yerevan, doctor.

48. A. S. Povarennykh
Institute of Geochemistry and Physics of Minerals of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev, professor.
49. B.A. Radkevich (Mrs)
Far Eastern Geological Institute, Vladivostok, professor.

50. A.I. Ravikovich (Mrs)
Geological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, doctor.

51. I.I. Shafranovsky
Department of Crystallography, Leningrad Mining Institute, professor.

52. V.V. Tikhomirov
Geological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, professor.


David McCurdy Baird (nominated by Geological Association of Canada), b. 1920, graduated from University of New Brunswick (1941), ph. doctor (1947); professor of geology (since 1953); President of University of Ottawa (1958-1966), director of the National Museum of Natural Sciences and Technology (1966), a member of the Royal Society of Canada (1958), a member of a number of many international societies. The author of about 70 papers on geology and mineral resources of Newfoundland and on the nature of National Parks of Canada.

Rudolf Daber (nominated by the National Committee of Geologists of GDR), b. in 1929, graduated from Universities of Halle and Berlin (1952), doctor (since 1957), professor of paleobotany (since 1961) at Berlin University, director of the Museum of Natural History in Berlin (GDR); President of the Society of Geological Sciences in GDR (since 1974). Author of about 40 papers
on paleobotany and history of geological sciences. Among these is the book (in co-operation with W. Gothan): "Geschichtliches über die Verwendung und die Entstehungstheorie der Kohlen. Urania, Verlag Leipsig-Jena, 1956, 368s."

André Dudich (nominated by the National Committee of Geologists of Hungary), b. in 1934, graduated from the University of Budapest (1956), doctor (since 1959); studied both biology and chemistry; received the right to teach these subjects at school. He is the head of the Information Service at the Geological Survey of Hungary; a member of the Geological Society of Hungary and the International Committee on study of Bauxites, Aluminium oxides and Hydroxides. The author of more than 30 papers on paleontology, stratigraphy and geochemistry of Meso-Cenozoic deposits of Hungary and other European countries.


Antonio De Barros E Carvalho (nominated by Geological Survey of Portugal), b. in 1934, graduated from Department of Geology of University in Lisbon; worked on probation in France (Institute of Oil, Laboratory of petrography at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, etc.), and in Spain (Institute of Geology and Mining in Madrid). Geologist of the Geological Survey in Portugal (since 1959), specialist in petrography of crystalline rocks. Doctor, professor of the chair of structural geology of Department of Sciences of University in Lisbon. Published over 10 works, mostly on petrography and structural geology; author of the paper on the history of Geological Survey in Portugal.

Terén Póka (nominated by the National Committee of Geologists of Hungary), b. in 1935, graduated from Department of Natural Sciences of University in Budapest (1956); specialised in petrography and geochemistry. In 1959 was invited to work at the laboratory of geochemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; in 1956 was conferred the Doctor's degree. She studies young volcanogenic and volcanogenic-sedimentary formations of Hungary; published about 20 papers. Of recently she has been studying the cyclic regularities in the geological history. Scientific Secretary of the National Commission on Geodynamics in Hungary; a member of the Committee on Geochemistry at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, organiser and a member of the Committee on General Education at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Clemens Richard Hans Frescher (nominated by the National Committee of Geologists of GDR), b. in 1926, graduated from Mining Academy in Freiberg (1950); doctor, director of the State Museum of Mineralogy and Geology in Dresden. Author of over 110 papers among which 30 papers are devoted to the history of science; took an active part in publishing the works by G. Agricola; compiled biographies of some prominent naturalists: G. Agricola, U. Säilein von Calw, H.B. Geinitz, I.D. Lehmann, I.W. Goethe, and others.

Lois Soló Sabaria (nominated by the National Geological Committee of Spain), b. in 1900, graduated from University of Barcelona (1929), associate-professor (since 1930), professor (since 1939), a member of the Academy of Science and Arts in Barcelona (since 1947), member of many foreign academies, scientific societies and universities. Author of over 170 papers,
monographs and training appliances on geography, tectonics, stratigraphy and paleontology.

William Antony Switzen Sarjeant (nominated by Geological Association of Canada), b. in 1935, Philosophy Doctor (since 1959), doctor of Sciences (since 1972), associate-professor of University of Saskatchewan (since 1972). Author of over 150 works, 10 of them being devoted to the history of geological sciences.

Gáspár Gábor (nominated by the National Committee of Hungary), b. in 1915. In 1933 was conferred a bachelor's degree; studied at the Department of natural sciences (biology, geology, chemistry) at Bucharest and Kolozsvár Universities; assistant of the Mineralogy-Petrographic Institute at the Kolozsvár University (1940-1941), and assistant of the Mineralogical Inst. at the Budapest Technical College (1940-1942). At the same time he was conferred the Ph. Dr. degree. Since 1942 up till now he has been working as an oil-geologist at institutions of Hungary as a head of exploration groups searching for oil. Secretary of the Committee on the History of Geological Sciences of the Hungarian Geological Society, and Editor of "Annals on the History of Geological Sciences". Author of over 80 papers on oil- and gas presence of the Hungarian Lowland, and the history of geological knowledge in Hungary.

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