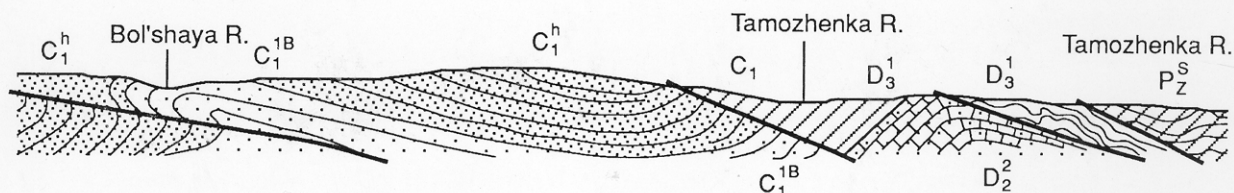
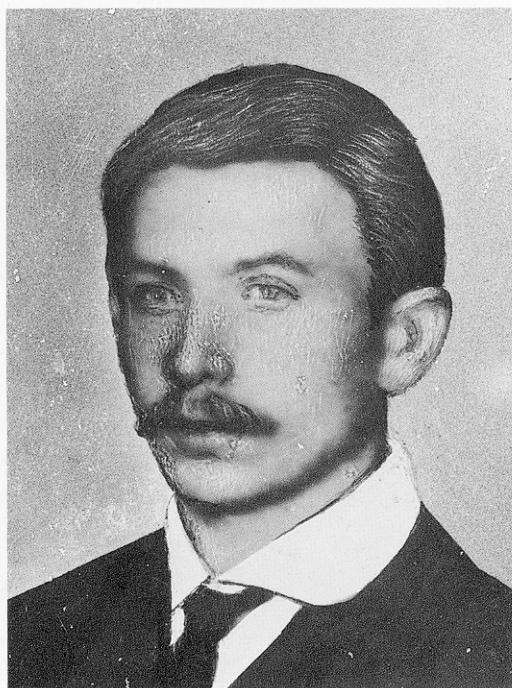


EARTH SCIENCES HISTORY

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Georgiy Frederiks (1889–1938), Russian Paleontologist, Stratigrapher, and Tectonicist, and a redrawn cross-section from his 1933 monograph on the structure of the Urals, illustrating the sort of thrust interpretations for which Frederiks was executed in 1938.

EDITORIAL: HISTORY OF GEOLOGY IN THE USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE

MOTT T. GREENE

Editor, Earth Sciences History

This number of Volume 14, like the previous number, brings together three independent submissions with considerable overlap.

Frederiks

The first article, on the career of Georgiy Frederiks, is a masterful historical reconstruction of a “non-person” shot on trumped up charges in 1938, one of the millions who disappeared in the Soviet Union during the Great Terror. This particular “non-person” was, however, one of Russia’s leading geoscientists. Our authors: Talent, Archbold, and Machlin have painstakingly recaptured his life and work, and the full story of his fall, imprisonment, disappearance, and execution. The story is engrossing and chilling in its own right, but has major implications as well for the assessment the scientific quality of Russian-language geological work produced in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s.

Prague, August 1968

The second article is Cecil Schneer’s equally gripping first-person account (supplemented by a mass of documentation and numerous interviews) of the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact troops in August 1968 during the first days of the International Geological Congress, held that year in Prague. It is a

startling and well-told story of the collision of science and politics, but also important for its record of the organizational situation in world geology and geophysics in the later 1960s. It is a valuable reference source for this period in the life of international geoscience.

Historiography of USSR Geology—Tikhomirov†

The USSR may be gone from the map, but it is still a historical subject matter of immense importance for geoscientists. More than half the world’s geological publications, as late as 1978, appeared in Russian. This third article consists of the last major historiographic publication in English by the founder of INHIGEO, V.V. Tikhomirov, who died in 1994. His brief review outlines a series of reference works in Russian on the history of geology. One hopes that translators may become interested in some of them. I am very grateful to Ursula Marvin for her heroic editorial work on Tikhomirov’s text: any remaining errors are my fault, not hers. I leave it to our readers to reflect on the contrasts provided by Prof. Tikhomirov’s appearance in this issue both as an author, and as a historical actor (in Cecil Schneer’s account of the congress at Prague).

The appended obituary by Prof. Soloviev of our departed colleague Tikhomirov, who did so much for the history of geology, is reprinted from INHIGEO Newsletter #26.

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1. *EARTH SCIENCES HISTORY* promotes and publishes historical work on all areas of the earth sciences—geology, geography, geophysics, oceanography, paleontology, meteorology and climatology. The journal honors and encourages a variety of approaches to historical study: biography, history of ideas, social history, and histories of institutions, organizations and techniques.
2. Submit **manuscripts** (original and two copies) to the Editor: Mott T. Greene, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, 98416, U.S.A. Please include an **abstract** of approximately 150 words. Contributors should retain a copy for reference, and should include return postage or international reply coupons if they desire return of submitted material.
3. Manuscripts should be **typewritten** or processed on a **letter quality** printer and **double-spaced** throughout, including quotations and notes, on paper of standard size and weight. Margins should be wider than usual to allow space for instructions to the typesetter. All copy should be flush left, with the right hand margin left ragged (unjustified) to maintain even spacing and readability.
4. Revised manuscripts should be submitted in double-spaced hard copy and, whenever possible, on **3.25" diskettes** identifying both the platform (Mac, PC or Other) and the word-processing program used (WordPerfect 3.0, Word 5.1 etc.). All diskette copy should have **formatting stripped out**: it should all be flush left, unjustified, with no special character formats other than underlining (italics) or bold-face.
5. Bibliographic information should be given in **endnotes** (not parenthetically in the text), typed separately from the main body of the manuscript, **double-** or even **triple-spaced**, numbered consecutively throughout the article, and keyed to reference numbers in the text.
 - a. References to **books** should include author's full name; complete title of the book, underlined (italics); place of publication and publisher's name for books published after 1900; date of publication, including the original date when a reprint is being cited; page number cited. *Example*:
 Eduard Suess, *The Face of the Earth*, 5 vols., Vol. I (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1904), p. 17.
 - b. References to articles in **periodicals** should include author's name; title of article, in quotes; title of periodical, underlined (italics); year; volume number, Arabic and underlined (italics); number of issue if pagination requires it; page numbers of article; number of particular page cited. Journal titles are spelled out in full on first citation and abbreviated subsequently. *Example*:
 David R. Oldroyd, "The Archaean Controversy in Britain: Part I—The Rocks of St. David's," *Annals of Science*, 1991, 48:407–452, on p. 434.
 - c. Succeeding citations of books and periodicals should use an abbreviated version of the title with the author's last name. *Example*: Oldroyd, "Archaean," p. 446.
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