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[1]Geological Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Acad. G. Bonchev Str. Bl. 24, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria, platon.tchoumatchenco@gmail.com
[2]Museo de La Plata, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina, riccardi@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar
[3]Passed away August19, 2012
[4]Universidad Nacional de Salta, Argentina, malonso@gmail.com
[5]81, Chemin du Plan de Charlet, F-74190 Passy, France, mwiazemsky@gmail.com
[6]Dep. Ecologia, Genetica y Evolucion, Fac. Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Univ. de Buenos Aires, Argentina, boltovskoy@gmail.com
[7]History of Geology Group, Sociedad Geológica de Chile, Santiago de Chile, rcharrier@ing.uchile.cl
[8]State Geological Museum "V.I.Vernadsky", Mohovaya ul. 11/11, Moscow 125009, Russian Federation, kellersha@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT. We describe here the life and career of geologists who beyond their nationality (Russian, Ukrainian, Tatar, German, etc.), were born on the territory of the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union or the Russian Federation and their descendants that became geologists, all of whom lived and worked in Latin-American countries (where Spanish and Portuguese languages prevail). We include also geologists from USSR who worked temporary in some countries of Latin America and left contributions to geology in form of publications.

Key words: *Russian geologists, Latin America, Life, Geological contribution*

RESUMEN. Geólogos de origen ruso en América Latina. Se describe la vida y trayectoria de geólogos que más allá de su nacionalidad (rusa, ucraniana, tártara, alemana, etc.), nacieron en territorios que pertenecieron al Imperio Ruso, la Unión Soviética o la Federación Rusa, y de sus descendientes graduados en geología, todos los cuales vivieron y trabajaron en países de Latinoamérica (en los cuales las lenguas que prevalecen son el español y el portugués). También se incluyen geólogos de la URSS que trabajaron temporariamente en algunos países de Latinoamérica y que con sus publicaciones contribuyeron a la Geología.

Palabras clave: *Geólogos rusos, Latinoamérica, Biografía, Contribución geológica*

RESUMO: Geólogos de origem russa na América Latina. Descreve a vida e a trajetória de geólogos que, além de sua nacionalidade (russos, ucranianos, tártaros, alemães, etc.), nasceram em territórios pertencentes ao Império Russo, à União Soviética ou à Federação Russa, e seus descendentes se formaram em geologia, todos os quais viveram e trabalharam em países latino-americanos (nos quais as línguas dominantes são o espanhol e o português). Também estão incluídos geólogos da URSS que trabalharam temporariamente em alguns países da América Latina e que contribuíram para a Geologia com suas publicações.

Palavras-chave: *Geólogos russos, América Latina, Biografia, Contribuição geológica*

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Introduction

The aim of this paper is to present data about geologists of Russian origin who worked or presently work in Latin America - the American countries, where Spanish or Portuguese languages prevail – Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, Venezuela.

In 2014 was edited a book in Russian about the geologists of Russian origin in the whole world (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, eds., 2014). With papers about the Russian geologists in Bulgaria (Tchoumatchenco *et al.,* 2013), in the USA (Tchoumatchenco & Wiazemsky, 2015), in France and the francophone countries (Tchoumatchenco *et al.,* 2016a), and the British Isles (Tchoumatchenco *et al.,* 2016b) we have published a series of papers about the geologists of Russian origin in different parts of the world. The present paper is a prolongation of this series.

Under the term «geologists» we understand all specialists in the area of the earth sciences – geologists, mineralogists, tectonicists, geophysicists, geochemists, paleontologists, mine or drilling engineers, hydrogeologists, cosmo-geologists, historians of geology, etc. Under the nomination "Russian origin" we understand people from all nationalities, which were born, lived or presently live on the territory of the Russian Empire, the USSR or the Russian Federation. There are many Russian emigrants in Latin America, who immigrated at different times and for various reasons – they generally moved after wars or the October revolution, and the Civil War (White Army and their descendants), or the WWII and after this war – up to present days' migration. We also included many post-WWII soviet geologists who worked in different Latin America countries (Cuba, Chile, etc.) during long term missions and made important contributions to the local geology with their publications.

Formally we are not authors (in the strict meaning of the word), but are compilers of biographic data we were able to find in the literature, the Internet, or received from some geologists or from their friends; these data are presented below as a biographical lexicon for the the history of geology in Latin America.

List of the geologists of Russian origin who worked or are presently working in Latin America

JOHN N. ALEINIKOFF / Иван Николаевич Алейников (* 1950, Denver, USA) (figure 1), geologist, specialist in geochronology and isotope analysis (second generation white emigrant).

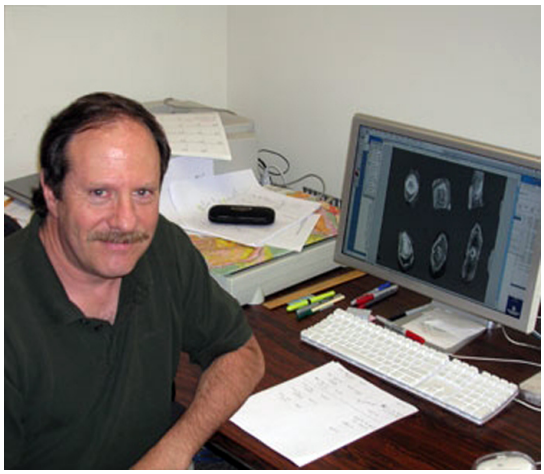

Figure 1. J.A. Aleinikoff (Internet: esp.cr.usgs.gov)

John N. Aleinikoff was born in Colorado, United States. We don't know when his ancestors arrived in America. He works at the US Geological Survey Denver, Federal Centre, Rocky Mountain District, collaborating with geologists of University of Virginia, including Prof. Robert P. Wintsch. In

1978, he was part of a large geological expedition to **Guatemala** (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). John N. Aleinikov is a field geologist, a specialist in the study of the absolute age of igneous rocks on the basis of integrated analysis, which allows him and his colleagues to determine the geological age of sedimentary and igneous rocks. J.N. Aleinikoff co-authored many articles on the geochronology of Precambrian and Paleozoic metamorphic and igneous rocks in various regions of the U.S., including Alaska.

WILHELM AMBROSIMOFF / Вильгельм Амбросимов (*1880, Tallinn, Russian Empire –†1971, Valle de Bravo town, State of Mexico, Mexico). Estonian mining specialist.

W. Ambrosimoff went to Mexico in 1921 through the city of Laredo, Texas. He worked during the 1930s in the states of Zacatecas and Hidalgo, doing a huge contribution towards the modernization of the silver mining in **Mexico**, including an anti-thief system. Since 1937 he worked for many years for the silver Real del Monte mines Company in Pachuca, capital city of the State of Hidalgo and finished his career retired in the Mexico state in the region of Valle de Bravo town, where he was Realtor and died in 1971.

E-source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Mexicans#Russian_explorers_in_New_Spain_and_independent_Mexico

PETAR ANAGNOSTI / Петр Анагности (*1934, Djakovica, Yugoslavia) (figure 2), civil and mining engineer, PhD, professor, member of the Serbian Academy of Engineering Sciences (AESS). (Second generation white emigrant).

Figure 2. Petar Anagnosti

Petar was born in exile, and graduated from the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Belgrade in 1957 and in 1962 received his PhD in theoretical mechanics of soils (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). P. Anagnosti - renowned expert and professor at the Faculty of Buildings, has also worked at the Mining and Geological Faculty, lecturing on "Geotechnical meliorations". He participated in the geotechnical projects of dams and other constructions, including the airport in Panama, Guinea, Macedonia, Peru, Myanmar, Jordan and Iraq. Since 1992 he has also taught "soil mechanics" and "anderground constructions" at the Faculty of Civil Engineering of the University of Montenegro in Podgorica, and since 2000 at the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Banja Luka (Republika Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina). In 1997 he became a professor of the Faculty of Mining and Geology, University of Belgrade. He worked as expert in Washington (USA), Libya, **Peru,** Myanmar, Algeria, Iran, Russia and other countries. P. Anagnosti was secretary and since 1986 - chairman of the Yugoslav Society for Soil Mechanics. He is the author of many works in the field of geotechnical engineering, and this secured him a prominent place in Serbian geology. He is fluent in English, Russian, French and Spanish, and received many Yugoslavian awards.

E-source: *ains.etf.rs/clanstvo/ains.web.redovni/Anagnosti.Petar.htm*

ESTEBAN ANDREEV / Степан (Естебан) Андреевич Андреев (* 24.12 (12.12)1891, Kharkov, Russian Empire - † 26.11.1966, Asuncion, Paraguay) (figure 3), land-surveyor.

Figure 3. Esteban Andreev (Lucia Giovine archive)

Esteban Andreev was officer - captain in the Drozdov's Division of the Russian White Army, evacuated in France through the Gallipoli Camp and arrived in **Paraguay** in 1936 (Anonymous-2). He worked as technical designer, land-surveyor in the Military Geographical Institute, and preparatory in the Museum of Natural History of the Scientific Society of Paraguay, and participated in many scientific expeditions.

E-source : https://picasaweb.google.com/108121238846435398736

SERGIO ARCHANGELSKY / Сергей Михайлович Архангельский (*March 27,1931, Casablanca, Morocco) (figure 5), geologist, palaeontologist, paleobotanist, Dr. in Natural Sciences, professor, Emeritus Researcher of CONICET, Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires.

Figure 5. Sergio Archangelsky (Family archives)

Argentine paleobotanist and biostratigrapher, he is son of Russian immigrants after the Civil War. His father (Miguel, Mikhail –*1904, Yalta -1971, Argentina), left Crimea (16 years old) early in the XX century went to Turkey and Serbia, and in Czechoslovakia (Prague) he studied engineering. Miguel met his future wife Polina Ivanovna Axenova (1910, Saint Petersburg) during an international sports event and they married when Miguel finished his Faculty studies. Miguel got a job in a French Building Co. and moved to Casablanca, via Paris, where Sergio was born. Later, in 1936 his family moved to Argentina, Buenos Aires, where Miguel got a job in the National Oil Co. (YPF). Sergio entered Universidad de Buenos Aires in 1949, and obtained his Master in Sciences, Geology in 1954 and his doctorate (PhD) – in 1957. He married Josefa Ballester (a student of Geology). They have a daughter Ana (paleobotanist) and a son – Miguel – entomologist. Sergio moved to Tucumán where he

prepared his PhD thesis on Permian plants from Patagonia. Sergio started paleobotanical research in the Fundación Miguel Lillo de Tucumán and in 1956 became Profesor Titular of Paleontología I and Geología y Paleontología, Escuela Universitaria de Ciencias Naturales, Instituto Miguel Lillo, Universidad de Tucumán. He obtained a grant from the British Council (1959-1960) and continued his work in Glasgow and Reading, U.K. In 1960 became Researcher in CONICET (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Técnicas). After his return from Britain in 1961, he became Head of the Paleobotany Division of the La Plata Natural History Museum until 1978 and moved to Buenos Aires; in 1965 he became Professor Titular de Paleobotánica, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo, Universidad Nacional de La Plata. In 1985 he became Researcher in the Paleobotanical Department of the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "B. Rivadavia", Buenos Aires - up to 2013, when he received the rank of Emeritus Researcher. At the same time he was Visiting Professor in different universities: Guest Professor in the Universidad Federal de Río Grande do Sul, **Brazil** (1970-1973, 1981), in the Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brazil (1974), Distinguished Visiting Professor, Ohio State University, EEUU (1984). He was awarded several honors: Premio de la Asociación Paleontológica Argentina (1978), Premio F. Pastore Asociación Geológica Argentina (1987), Diploma de honor , V Congreso Argentino de Paleontología y Bioestratigrafía (1990), Premio Cristobal Hicken (trienio 1983-1985), Academia Nacional de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales (1990), Premio al Mérito Paleontológico, Asociación Paleontológica Argentina (1992), Diploma al Mérito , Fundación Konex (l993). Dr. Archangelsky is: Honorary Member of the Asociación Geológica Argentina (1992) and Asociación Paleontológica Argentina (1995). His Biography is in ´Men of Achievement´, International Biographical Center, Cambridge, England (1993), 'The International Directory of Distinguished Leadership', The American Biographical Institute, EEUU (1997). He is a Fellow of the Palaeobotanical Society, Lucknow, India (1997), Vice-presidente de Honor, XVI International Congress of Botanics, St. Louis, USA (1999), Premio 'Palinomorfo de Oro', Asociación Latinoamericana de Paleobotanica y Palinología, Perú (1999).

Sergio Archangelsky supervised more than 25 Masters and PhD's; he organized 7 and took part in the organization of more than 25 international Congresses and Conferences in Argentina (1978, 1986), Mexico (1972), Spain (1983), USA (1996), etc. He is author or co-author of 10 books, more than 260 papers or parts of books and 58 abstracts.

First in the world Dr. S. Archangelsky introduced the study in ultrathin cuts of epidermic cuticles employing transmission electron microscope. Sergio Archangelsky makes research on taxonomy, biodiversity, paleoecology, biostratigraphy of the macro and microplants. The Palynology in Argentina began its development in the 1950s with the advent of the appropriate techniques and methodology and among the main contributor in Argentina to this science is also Sergio Archangelsky (Fernández *et al.*, 2014). Along, with Ana Archangeslsky or others specialists he made many taxonomic revisions of the Late Paleozoic, Cretaceous and Tertiary fossil plant assemblages from the Southern Hemisphere.

E-source: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sergio_Archangelsky

ANA ARCHANGELSKY-BALLESTER / Анна Сергеевна Архангельская (*February 5, 1959, Buenos Aires, Argentina) (figure 4), paleobotanist. (Third generation White emigrant).

Figure 4. Anna Archangelsky (Family archives)

Daughter of Sergio Archangelsky. Ana studied Geology at the Universidad de Buenos Aires y and in 1982 she obtained her Licenciate degree; in 1997 became Doctor in Geological Sciences, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, and became Assistant Researcher in Paleobotany at the Buenos Aires Natural History Museum "B. Rivadavia"; between 1984 and 1989 she obtained from CONICET several scholarships. Ana was Staff member of the Patagonia Botanical Park (IH Correspondent). Now Ana Archangelsky works in the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales Bernardino Rivadavia and Instituto Nacional de Investigación de las Ciencias Naturales. Other positions and courses: the Ohio State University, EEUU (1990-1991); Associate Researcher in the Research Paleontological Program of the Museo Egidio Feruglio (1992-2005); Invited Researcher, Antarctic Program of EEUU (1995); Post-Doctoral course in the University of Kansas, Lawrence, EEUU (1997-1998). Dr. A. Archangelsky studies the palynology of the Upper Paleozoic from province Mendoza, and the Lower Cretaceous Kachaike Formation in Province Santa Cruz. Alone or with Sergio Archangeslsky she made many taxonomic revisions and described new palynomorph-genera such as *Sotasporites* 2005 and *Pilunsporites* 2006 with S. Archangelsky, etc. She took part in the Secretariat of the VI Argentina Paleontological Congress, Trelew, and Chubut -1992-1994 and in March 21-26, 2004 - of the Editorial Committee of the VII International Paleobotany Conference (IOPC), Bariloche, Argentina.

MARLY BABINSKI / Марли Бабинская (*?1962, Brazil) (figure 6), geologist, mineralogist, geochemist, PhD, associate professor.

Figure 6. Marly Babinsky

Marly is graduate of Geology from Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos (1984), masters of Nuclear Engineering from Universidade de São Paulo (1988) and PhD of Nuclear Engineering from Universidade de São Paulo (1993). She has experience in Geosciences, focusing on Geology, working on the following subjects: Pb isotopes, "Faixa Paraguai", Pb-Pb geochronology, Neoproterozoic and carbonates. She works with the Department of Mineralogy and Geotectonics (GMG) of the University of São Paulo (USP) on a project on the Geochronology and Isotope Chemostratigraphy of the Bambuí Group (Ediacaran - Cambrian) in the Southern São Francisco Basin (southeast Brazil), a project between USP and Universität Bremen on the seawater composition evolution in the São Francisco basin, Brazil; on application of C, O, Sr, Li and Mg isotopes in carbonate rocks. She works on the following themes: 1) Geochronology and chimiostratigraphy isotopic of the sedimentary Neoproterozoic sequences; 2) Application of isotopes to studies on the pollution of the atmosphere, soils, sediments and water; 3) Application of isotopes to the study of crustal evolution. Dr. Marly Babinski has many publications.

E-source: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Marly_Babinski, http://lattes.cnpq.br/4670096853727080

SALOMŐN BARANOVSKY / Саломон Барановский (*?1930, ? USSR), geologist-metallogenist.

The only available data about Salomon Baranovsky show that in 1962 he co-authored with the Chilean geologist C.F. Ruiz and the U.S. geologist G.E. Ericksen the metallogenic map of **Chile**, scale 1:1.500.000 (Ruiz *et al*., 1962), edited by the Chilean Institute of Investigaciones Geologicas.

JACQUES-MARIE BARDINTZEFF / Жак-Мария Бардинцев (* 1953, Grenoble, France) (figure 7), (Third generation emigrant from the Russian Empire).

Figure 7. J.M. Bardintzeff (Personal archives)

Geologist and volcanologist, Docteur d'Etat. The great-grandmother of Jacques-Marie Bardintzeff, French, went to work in Russia in the late XIXth century and there married a Russian from St. Petersburg. In the early XXth century, the family returned to France (Bardintzeff, 2010; Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). The father of Jacques-Marie, like himself, was born in France. Jacques -Marie Bardintzeff received higher education in France in the École normale supérieure de Saint-Cloud in 1977. In 1985 he received a doctorate (Docteur d'Ėtat) on volcanology. He works as a professor of volcanology and petrology in the laboratory at the Université Paris-Sud, as professor at the Institut Universitaire de Formation des Maîtres = IUFM, de l'Académie de Versailles and the Université Cergy-Pontoise. Bardintzeff is volcanologist of international renown and his works cover volcanoes all over the world: active volcanoes and eruptive dynamics (the Caribbean, Central America, Indonesia, Greece, Cameroon), natural disasters, volcanic islands (Kerguelen, Polynesia), the ancient volcanism (Bulgaria, Madagascar, Turkey) and planetary analogy, Iceland (Mars). J.-M. Bardintzeff is author and co-author of more than 350 scientific publications, including several books (Bardintzeff, 2010, etc.). Several of his books have been translated into different languages.

MIKHAIL L. BAZHENOV / Михаил Львович Баженов (*October 17, 1948, USSR) (figure 8), geophysicist, paleomagnetist, PhD (1980), DSc (2001).

Figure 8. Mikhail Bazhenov

Graduated from the Moscow State University (1971), paleoclimatologist. In 1994 he published the results of his mission in Cuba on the paleomagnetism of the Cretaceous rocks in Central Cuba (Chauvin *et al.,* 1994). Later he returned to Russia and published papers on the paleotectonics and the Early-Middle Paleozoic paleogeography of Kazakhstan. He is author of 85 scientific papers and 1 book on paleomagnetism and tectonic evolution of the NW Pacific during the Cretaceous and Cenozoic.

WLADIMIR BELEZKIJ / Владимир Сергеевич Белецкий (*September 29, 1919, Novi Sad, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, now Serbia - † after 1971, Brazil), engineer geologist, mining engineer.

W. Belezkij is son of Sergei Belezkij and Elena Mordovskij. At the end of the WWII he was in the American Zone of Vienna, Austria, and in 1948 went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, "de naturalidade indefinida" in 1953 received the Brazilian "passport especial 007909". Vladimir Belezkij worked with the Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia da Informação (ITI) in Brazil, mainly in the Cordillera. Brazilian colleagues described him as a respected and competent geologist. In the 50's of the XX century he worked in the mining industry, such as iron ore mine Casa de Pedra, São João del Rei (Minas Gerais), in the uranium-bearing deposits of tantalum, in 1959 on the platinum ore in the Central parts of Serra do Cipó, Rio de Janeiro (Belezkij, 1959), and in 1971 in Belo Horizonte (Santa Edwiges), etc. He was an expert in mineral spring's water and one of the pioneers in the study of the tectonic structures in Brazil.

E-source: https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/101527566

IVAN BELOVOL / Иван Игнатьевич Беловол (*1923, USSR - † 2004, Russian) (figure 9), geophysicist.

Figure 9. Ivan Belovol

Ivan Belovol worked since 1951 as petroleum geophysicist especially in Komi ASSR, where he took part in the discovery of many petroleum fields. In 1978 took part in a shallow water geophysical party in Egypt and in 1982-1985 he was head of the Russian geophysical group in **Cuba**. Afterwards he returned to the USSR, and worked again in Komi ASSR. He was a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

E-source**:** http://atlas.ukhta-lib.ru/первооткрыватели-природных-кладовых

ESTEBAN BOLTOVSKOY / Степан Дмитриевич Болтовской (*January 26, 1912, Warsaw, Russian Empire - † 04 September 1997, Buenos Aires, Argentina) (figure 10), (emigrated after WWII), geologist, oceanographer, micropalaeontologist, microbiologist, PhD.

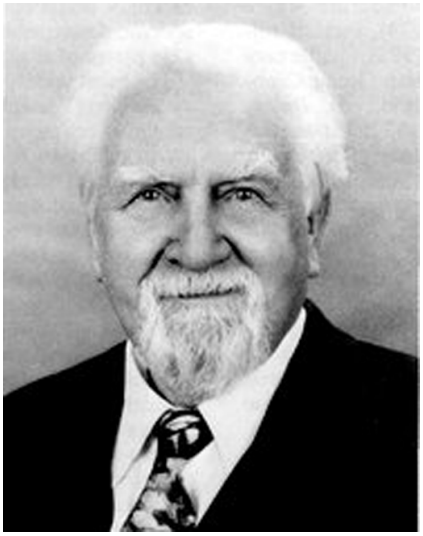

Figure 10. Esteban Boltovskoy (180X215 |Researchgate)

Esteban comes from a noble Russian family with Polish and Lithuanian roots (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). He finished the school for officers of the merchant fleet, sailed for several years in the Black and Mediterranean Seas (Boltovskoy & Boltovskoy, 1998). In 1940 he graduated from the Faculty of Geology at Rostov University, where he worked until 1942 and managed to defend his thesis. During World War II the Nazis in Rostov region killed more than 40,000 people, and about 53 thousand were deported to Germany for forced labour, including Stepan (Esteban), who worked there as a labourer, gardener and other simple jobs.

In 1944, Stepan (Esteban) was in Austria, where he worked during four years in the Institut für Bodenforschung as micropaleontologist. Here, in Feldkirch, was born his elder son Dimitri (Demetrio). In 1948 he moved with his family to Argentina. From 1950 on, he was finally able to work as a specialist in the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia", became known as Esteban Boltovskoy and worked there for nearly 50 years. In 1961 Esteban joined the newly created Argentine National Research Council (CONICET). After publishing a few scientific papers while still in Russia, Esteban's first contributions from Argentina started appearing in the early 1950's. Between 1953 and 1997 he produced over 150 articles and 5 books, almost exclusively on foraminifers (for a while he also studied Thecamoebae, but eventually dropped that group). His interests ranged over a wide variety of subjects, including classification, morphology, ecology, distribution, biogeography, stratigraphy, evolution, etc. He made a series of major contributions to the biodiversity, biogeography, seasonality, abundance and ecologic settings of recent benthic foraminiferal assemblages along the coasts of South America. After participating in Leg 26 of the Deep Sea Drilling Project in the Indian Ocean, Esteban dedicated most of his time to studying Cenozoic bathyal foraminiferal assemblages of DSDP-ODP sites from various oceans. His contributions in this field, aimed chiefly at the reconstruction of paleoenvironmental settings, contain some of the most detailed and thoroughly illustrated inventories of Cenozoic bathyal foraminifers. Aside from his vast scientific production, during almost half a century of work at the Buenos Aires Natural History Museum, Esteban assembled a large Foraminifera collection, the most important in South America, and probably one of the largest in the world. This collection holds over 13,000 slides, and over 500,000 identified specimens, including many holotypes, paratypes and topotypes. This collection is a prime reference source for many micropaleontologists worldwide, and has always been freely available to all interested scientists. His cosmopolitan background contributed to his broad culture, including a working knowledge of 5 languages (leading to 2 specialized dictionaries in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish). E. Boltovskoy participated in projects based on

Recent as well as fossil (Cenozoic) Foraminifera, including paleoecological reconstructions of past oceanographic settings. He was actively engaged in teaching as an invited lecturer at international and regional undergraduate and graduate courses, participated in numerous oceanographic expeditions in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, as well as in the Antarctic. He received many international awards. In 1994 he was appointed as Emeritus Researcher of the CONICET. His son Demetrio Boltovskoy took his father's footsteps and became hydrobiologist and micropaleontologist, and Andrés Boltovskoy - hydrobiologist of continental waters.

DEMETRIO BOLTOVSKOY / Дмитрий Степанович Болтовской (* 1947, Feldkirch, Austria) (figure 11), hydrobiologist, micropaleontologist, PhD.

Figure 11. Demetrio Boltovskoy

Demetrio (son of Esteban Boltovskoy) was brought by his parents to Buenos Aires (Argentina) at the age of one year. He obtained his graduate degree in Zoology at the Universidad Nacional de La Plata, and his Doctoral degree from the Universidad de Buenos Aires (1980), where he worked as a Professor until 2013, and presently as a Senior Researcher of the National Research Council (CONICET), at the School of Natural and Exact Sciences. In 1976-1977, and again in 1984-1985 he was a Research Fellow at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego. His reasearch centers on the ecology, paleoecology and distribution of marine zooplankton, chiefly Radiolaria, Diatoms and Foraminifera, as well as on invasive freshwater species (especially bivalves). Demetrio studied also the questions of the sedimentary record on the pelagic biogeography. Very interesting of paleontologic point of view is the paper, written together with E. Boltovskoy on the Cenozoic deep-sea forams and the faunal turnovers (Boltovskoy & Boltovskoy, 1988) from Deep Sea Drilling Project Sites 208, 289, 305, 357, 360 and 369 and they concluded that Oligocene and post-Oligocene faunas differ little from Recent assemblages, being characterized by slow and gradual faunal replacements: most important faunal turnover recorded in these cores took place below the Eocene-Oligocene boundary. Dr. D. Boltovskoy works also in scientific teams with Russian micropaleontologists (Afanasieva *et al.,* 2005); very well known is their study on the Radiolarians in the geological record, in which Demetrio took part as first author in the chapter on the ecology and taphonomy of the Radiolarians. He also published a paper on the Neogene paleoceanography off Costa Rica based on the radiolariasn record (Sandoval *et al*., 2017). Dr. D. Boltovskoy supervised many Doctoral disssertations, edited 4 books and published more than 180 scientific articles. He was awarded several distinctions at the national and international levels, from the Argentine Association for the Advancement of Science, from the Argentine National Academy of Sciences, the World Underwater Federation, and the Konex Foundation.

E-source: https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=R_mpFjQAAAAJ

CHERMEN B. BORUKAEV / Чермен Бейбулатович Борукаев (*August 02, 1936, Osetia, USSR – September 07,1998, RF) (figure 12), geologist, geotectonist, PhD, DSc, professor (1998), corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Science.

Figure 12. Chermen Borukaev

Dr. Chermen Beybulatovich Borukaev was an Ossetian geologist, professor in the National Geological University and a great USSR specialist in general geology and tectonics, Precambrian tectonics, and geological terminology. In Cuba he was in a mission in the beginning of the 1970s as "counsellor" of the Direction of the Institute of Geology and Paleontology of the Academy of Cuba on questions of geological mapping of the country and made geotectonical analysis of structural figures (Borukaev, 1976). Afterwards he returned to USSR and became professor in the NGU and was a leading scientific researcher of the laboratory, and head of the geological branch of the Institute. He was author and co-author of more than 230 scientific papers and monographs.

E-source: www.ossetians.com

V.G. BOVENKO / В.Г. Бовенко (*?, USSR), petroleum geophysicist and tectonist.

He worked in the All Union Research Institute "Geophysics" (ВНИИГеофизика) and at the end of the 1970s and beginning of the 1980s he was in a long term mission to Cuba and started co-authoring with B.Ye. Shcherbakova (who was with the Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics (VNII geofizika) and G. Hernandez (who was with the Cuba Ministry of the Ore Industry and Geology). In 1974-1975 they recorded converted refracted earthquake waves (CREW) along a series of regional profiles in Western Cuba and published their investigations of the deep structures (Bovenko *et al.,* 1979); they also made research on the deep geologic structure and the structure of the Earth crust in western Cuba and latter continued with the research of the topography of the Mohorovičić discontinuity (Bovenko *et al*., 1981) and the deep structure of eastern Cuba (Bovenko *et al.,* 1982). He wrote 5 publications on the geologic structure of Cuba.

E-source: www.tandfonline.com

BORIS V. BRAJNIKOFF / Борис Владимирович Бражников (*1904, Far East, Russian Empire – †1988, USA), geologist, hydrogeologist, petrographer, Dr.

His father was Vladimir Constantinovich Brajnikov (*1870-†1921), a well-known ichthyologist. The October Revolution 1917 met them in Japan, where he was professor in the University of Tokyo. For 30 years Boris Brajnikoff (Tchoumatchenco *et al.,* 2014*,* 2016) was a geologist at the Ministry of Mineral Resources and professor at the University of Paris. He participated in the geological mapping of **Brazil** and equatorial Africa. From 1931 on, he taught geology at the Instituto de Tecnologia Industrial de Minas Gerais in Brazil. In 1960, he settled permanently in Berkeley (California, USA), where he had once worked. B.V. Brajnikoff published many articles on the topics of geology,

petrology and hydrogeology, in Paris, the United States and particularly in Brazil. He also translated Russian geological literature into English.

GUSTAVO GABRIEL BUJALESKY / Густаво Габриелович Бужалески (* December 29, 1960, La Plata, Argentina) (figure 13), PhD (Dr. in Natural Sciences), dynamic geologist.

Figure 13. G. Bujalesky

The great grandfather of Gustavo Gabriel Bujalesky arrived to Argentina approximately in 1904. He came from Ukraine (Russian Empire) with his wife and his little 2 years old son. The real name of his great grandfather was Simeon Diatku, changed to León Bujalesky when he left Russia. G. Bujalesky think that the name of his grandfather was Iu (perhaps Iulius) Diatku or something like that (changed to Gregorio Bujalesky). The name of his great grandmother was Paulinka Boukodau. The only information that G. Bujalesky possess about their origin is that Volinia or Volin was the birth place written in the identification card of his grandfather Gregorio Bujalesky. But this is not precise information because Volinia is a province of Ukraine. The birth date of his grandfather was May 9, 1902. The destination that the great grandfather of Gustavo took in mind when he left Russia was USA, but he boarded the first available ship, whose destination point was Argentina (personal information from G.G. Bujalesky, March 2018).

Gustavo graduated in Geology from the Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) and became Researcher in the Centro Austral de Investigaciones (CADIC) Ushuaia. He studied the Quaternary glacio-fluvial sediments of Tierra del Fuego (2001) and **Argentinian** and **Chilean** Patagonia and the problem of the distribution of dinoflagellate cysts and other aquatic palynomorphs, as well as the paleoseismic hazard in Patagonia and the role of the Magallanes-Fagnano transform fault. He retired from active life in 2013. Gustavo Gabrielo Bujalesky is author of more than 50 papers published in international scientific journals.

E-source: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Gustavo_Bujalesky/publicatio

DEMETRIO CHAHNAZAROFF (de Chahanazaroff) / Дмитрий Аршакович Шахназаров (*?March 18,1893, Nagorno Karabah, Russian Empire – after 1961, ? Argentina) (figure 14), petroleum engineer geologist.

Figure 14. D. Chahnazaroff

Demetrio de Chahnazaroff graduated from the Saint Petersburg University. His family - his father Arshax (1864-1947), his mother Serafino (1864-1935) and his brother Artemy (1891-1973) emigrated

at the end of the 1920s in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and lived in Zagreb, where his brother became professor in the Zagreb University; Demetrio moved to South America. At the end of the 1920's years he was in **Paraguay** (Anonymous-2) and afterwards he took part in oil exploration in Patagonia. In **1927** Demetrio de Chahnazaroff participated in the Geological commission of the San Jorge Gulf at the Argentine State Oil Company (Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales, YPF) (www.ruinasdigitales.com/revistas/YPF.pdf). In 1934 he participated in the World Petroleum Congress, and in 1949 he immigrated in **Brazil** (National Archives, Rio de Janeiro). Demetrio de Chahnazaroff was the author of more than 10 publications, e.g. in 1933 in "Nature" Annales Ghebhard-Sverine (Switzerland) he published a paper on petroliferous waters. The last known publication is an English-Spanish dictionary (Chahnazaroff, Waganoff 1961). We have no other information about him and his fate.

E-sources: www.iapg.org.ar/institucional/comisiones/.../centenario_gsj_11.pdf; https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V137-RGP

CARLOS JORGE CHERNICOFF / Карл Иванович Черников **(*?,** Argentina), PhD (1994), geologist, geotectonist.

C.J. Chernicoff is Researcher in Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), Buenos Aires, Argentina, Servicio Geológico-Minero Argentino (SEGEMAR), and Universidad de Buenos Aires. We don't know when his ancestors arrived in America. C. J. Chernicoff worked for his PhD thesis on the tectonic structure of the North Patagonia Massif and published his results in a series of publications (Chernicoff 1987, etc.). He combined the geological, geochronological, geochemical, and geophysical research on the lower Paleozoic metagabbros of the Argentinian mafic-ultramafic rocks of La Pampa, as well as the U-Pb SHRIMP (Chernicoff *et al.,* 2015) and Hf isotope of the Late Paleozoic Yaminué Complex, Rio Negro Province; he studied the existence of Early Neoproterozoic extension and breakup of the super continent Rodinia in Argentina, with the support given by Hf and Nd isotopes of Phanerozoic magmatic and sedimentary rocks, the geochemical and the geophysical characterization of the basement units of south-central Argentina, and their relationship with the evolution of the western Gondwana margin. The main focus is on Palaeozoic metaigneous rocks of La Pampa province (920 to 880 Ma, and eHf +6.83 to +9.59) (Chernicoff *et al.,* 2011). Dr. Chernicoff studied the Miocene dacites and their prolongation by geophysical data, etc. and on the delimitation of tectonostratigraphic terranes of the southern-central region of **Argentina** on the base of aeromagnetic evidences. He started, with Claure Zapata, the geological interpretation of the aeromagnetic survey of the area Las Petas, Republica de **Bolivia**. He co-authored some papers with the geologist of Russian origin Dr. Elena Belousova from the Macquarie University of Sydney, Australia. C. Chernicoff authored more than 45 publications, among them a synthesis of the structural geology of the Northern Transvaal (1984, 1985), on the Delimitation of an Andean Margin: a tectonic and magmatic view (2003), etc.

E-source: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Carlos_Chernicoff/publications

LAURA CHORNOGUBSKY / Лаура Емильевна Черногубская (*1978, Montevideo, Uruguay, nationalized Argentina) (figure 15), PhD, vertebrate paleontologist.

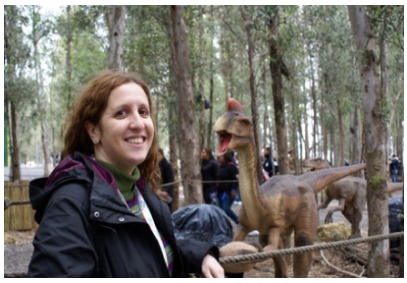

Figure 15. L. Chornogubsky

Laura Chernogubsky (fourth generation Russian emigrant) wrote to P. Tchoumatchenco (February, 06, 2017): "My family arrived from Russian-speaking Ukraine through Kiev and arrived to Argentina in 1914. Here the data I could find: Great grandfather: Bernardo Chornogubsky (*02.12.1892, Odessa - †06.02.1976, Buenos Aires); Grandfather: Oscar Chornogubsky (*6.6.1919, Buenos Aires, Argentina -2008), Grandmother: Eva Fainsilberg de Chornogubsky (*16.8.1921, Argentina - ?); Father: Emilio Chornogubsky (1945, Buenos Aires); Laura Chornogubsky doctoral thesis was "Sistemática de la familia Polydolopidae (Mammalia, Marsupialia, Polydolopimorphia) de América del Sur y la Antártida" (doctoral theses collection of the Central Library Dr. Luis Federico Leloir) and was defended in 2010 in the Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales - Universidad de Buenos Aires. Dr. Laura Chernogubsky works in the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia" (MACNBR), Buenos Aires, as Associate Curator, Researcher in the Vertebrate Paleontology Department. She is a Department Member with expertise in Paleobiology, Systematics (Taxonomy) of Vertebrate Mammalian - Paleontology and Evolution (Rougier *et al.,* 2009). She studies especially the Late Cretaceous and Eocene Mammalian fauna from Patagonia and Antarctic Peninsula with the goal to reconstruct the radiation of the South American mammals with the evidences from northwestern Argentina. With colleagues she established the existence of non-microbiotherian Australidelphian marsupials (Diprotodontia) in the Eocene of Patagonia, studied the Middle Tertiary Marsupial from Central Patagonia, the persistence of a Mesozoic non-therian mammalian lineage (Gondwanatheria) in the Mid-Palaeogene of Patagonia, the rise and fall of the South American Metatherians, etc.

E-source: macn.academia.edu/Lchornogubsky; personal letter (February 06, 2017).

FEDOR V. CHUKHROV / Фёдор Васильевич Чухров (*July 2 (15), 1908, Egrevsk, Ryazan, Russian Empire - †April 26, 1988, Moscow) (figure 16), geochemist.

Figura 16. F. Chukhrov

Graduated in 1932 from the Moscow Geology-Researched Institute (МГРИ). In the beginning he worked in the Agricultural Academy and afterwards in the Geological Institute and in the Institute of geology of the ore deposits, petrography, mineralogy and geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of USSR (IGEM), where he was Director until his dead. His biggest contribution to the geology of Cuba is the edition, in Russian, with L.I. Lukin of proceedings of papers on the Geology of the mineral resources of Cuba (Chukhrov, Lukin 1973).

E-source: www.igem.ru/memory/chuhrov-akademik.html

JACOB L. DELEVSKY / Яков Лазаревич Делевский, Янкель Лейзорович Юделевский (* 1868, Pruzany, Grodno province, Russian Empire - † 1957, New York, USA), petroleum geologist and publicist. Emigrated from the Russian Empire.

Jacob Delevsky graduated with honours from the Juridical and Physic-Mathematical faculties of St. Petersburg University. In Russia, he was associated with the revolutionary organization of "Narodnaya Volya" and promoted its publications. He was arrested in 1890, spent some time in prison, and then in exile in Yakutia and in Grodno (Schultz, 1957; Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). After his release in 1900 Jacob Delevsky emigrated to France, where he graduated from the Mathematics Department of the Sorbonne and the Mining Institute in Paris (1904), worked as a mining engineer in Europe, Africa and Argentina, specializing in studies of oil fields. In 1907, he started searching sealed oilfields, worked around the world as a geologist and an expert on finding and developing oil fields, and published various papers in scientific journals. Between 1924 and 1935 he worked as a consulting engineer, supervised exploration expeditions in France, Tunisia, Algeria, Spain**,** Argentina, and other countries. Jacob Delevsky was author of numerous works on natural philosophy and sociology, textbook on the grammar of Spanish language. He was an honorary member of the Astronomical Society of France. Delevsky was an active journalist, published in 1908-1909 in London and Paris. In 1941 he moved to the USA, where he became a member of the Literary Fund in New York.

IGNACIO DOMEYKO (Ignacy Domeyko) Ancut / Игнатий Ипполитович Домейко, Игнат Дамейка (*August 31, 1802, Medvedka, Minsk Province, Russian Empire - † January 23, 1889, Santiago de Chile, Chile) (figure 17), geologist, mining engineer, mineralogist, geographer and ethnographer, PhD, DSc, Rector of the University of Chile.

Fig. 17. I. Domeyko, (Wikipedia :LMK3, 2010)

Ignacio Domeyko originated from an ancient noble family and was born in an area that belonged to Poland and/or Lithuania up to 1795, and that 7 years before his birth became part of the Russian Empire. That is the reason, why he is included in the list of geologists born on the territory of the Russian Empire. Emigrated from the Russian Empire, Ignacio grew up in the Belarusian-Polish-Lithuanian cultural environment, and belongs to what are often called with love "Chilean scientists of Russian (or after others of Polish, of Belorussian or Lithuanian) origin". He became a national hero in Chile, and his name appears on the calendar of anniversaries of UNESCO for 2002 as "Year Domeyko" (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). Ignacio, at an age of 14 years, studied physics and mathematics in the Vilnius University. He took part in the student riots, for which in 1823 he was arrested and then taken under supervision. In 1829, police surveillance was removed from him. He took part in the November 1830 Uprising in Poland, and after losing the Battle of Shavlo in the summer 1831, together with other rebels retreated to Prussia, where he was interned. In 1832, Ignacio received permission to travel to Dresden, and then together with A. Mickiewicz and other immigrants arrived in Paris. I. Domeyko attended lectures at the Sorbonne, worked at the Botanical Garden, participated in geological excursions, made geographical, geological and economic map of the land "Rzeczpospolita" with extensive commentary. In 1834 he enrolled at the School of Mines in Paris, and three years later received a degree in mining engineering and accepted an invitation to La Serena

School of Mines in Coquimbo, Chile, where he taught until 1846. Today the University of Coquimbo bears his name. Upon expiration of the contract I. Domeyko settled in Santiago de Chile, and in December 1848 received the Chilean citizenship, and in 1867 was elected rector of the Universidad de Chile and served in that capacity for 16 years. I. Domeyko maintained ties with Poland, sending his publications to the universities of Warsaw and Krakow. For 4 years he lived in Poland and cared about creating the Mineralogical Museum in Krakow. He became member of many European scientific societies. Domeyko was engaged in mineralogy developed search technique and was involved, moreover, in astronomy and ethnography as well. He authored over 400 reports on mineralogy, geology, geography, physics and ethnography. Authored the book "Elementos de Mineralogia que comprende a principalmente las especies minerales de **Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Provincias Argentinas**" (1844). Authored also "Araucania y sus habitants" (1845) that was translated into many languages as Polish, French and German. Discovered and described 27 new mineral species (www.neglectedscience.com) such as archevite, ammiolite, bolivite, bordosite, chileite, copiapite, coquimbite, daubreeite, embolite (1844), mottramite (1848), nantokite, philippite, schwarzembergite (1864), taznite, tocornalite (1867), krohnkite (1879) and tamarugite (1883). In his honor were named genus *Domeykoa* Philippi, 1860 (Apiaceae), genus *Domeykosaurus* Rubilar & Vargas, 2003 (Fossil Reptilia), a Jurassic ammonite genus: *Domeykoceras* (by Hillebrandt, 1977), also a species of Jurassic brachiopod: "*Terebratula" domeykana* (by Bayle & Coquand, 1851), three species of Jurassic bivalves (by Philippi, 1860, 1899), the Late Jurassic new species fossil fishes *Pholidophorus domeykanus* Fuentes *et al*, 1975, collected in the Sierra de Domeyko, the domeykite Haidinger 1854 (Mineral), a range in the Chilean Andes – Cordillera de Domeyko (Antofagasta Province, Chile), a minor celestial body, discovered by Chilean astronomer Carlo Torres in 1975 (asteroid 2784 Domeyko), streets in Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso and in eight cities of Chile, as well as in Vilnius, a small Chilean town - Domeyko, several schools, other educational and research institutions in Chile, a museum in Krupava (Belarus), and his former house in Santiago is now a Museum.

JUAN CASIMIRO DOMEYKO SOTOMAYOR / Иван Казимир Домейко (*June 20, 1862, n. Santiago, Chile - † August 18, 1922, Recoleta, Santiago Province, Santiago Metropolitan Region, Chile) (figure 18), mining engineer.

Figura 18. Juan Casimiro Domeyko

Juan Domeyko, son of Ignacio Domeyko Ancut and Enriqueta Sotomayor Guzman, studied in the University of Paris between 1884-1886 and graduated from the Freiberg Mining Academy in 1888, where he received the title of mining engineer and went back to Chile (Villanueva, 2015). He started to work in the Universidad de **Chile**, and in the period 1899-1912 was Director of the Escuela de Minas de Copiapó, which became later Universidad de Atacama. He lectured on mineralogy, geology and chemistry. In his honour the street, where are the University and the Experimental mine, is called Juan Casimiro Domeyko.

E-sources: https://www.geni.com/people/Juan-Casimiro-Domeyko-Sotomayor/6000000011514362152; http://www.genealogiachilenaenred.cl/gcr/IndividualPage.aspx?Id=I54216 (Diccionario Biográfico de Chile ed. VII p. 356.)

CASIMIRO DOMEYKO ALAMOS / Казимир Домейко (*July 20, 1892, n. Santiago -†1970, Santiago, Santiago Metropolitan Region, Chile) (figure19), mining engineer.

Figure 19. C. Domeyko

Casimiro Domeyko, son of Juan Casimiro Domeyko Sotomayor, and Dominga Domeyko (z d. Alamos Cuadra) and grandson of Ignacio Domeyko Ancut, studied in the Escuela Practica de Mineria, Copiapó and became mining engineer in 1911; in the period 1912-1914 he worked in Cia. Oro de Rancagua and between 1914-1917, in the design office of his father; he practiced his profession also at the Huanchaca Company, **Bolivia**, and at the *Compañía Petrolífera Titán,* ***Argentina****,* was Administrator of the companies Quelluani and Quinsacoga, Bolivia, and Manager of the mining companies Batuco and Chararcillo (Villanueva 2015).

E-sources: https://www.geni.com/people/Casimiro-Domeyko- C3%81lamos/6000000011515716849; https://archive.org/stream/bulletinamerica09unkngoog/bulletinamerica09unkngoog_djvu.txt ("Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining Engineers")

PAUL S. DVORKOVICH / Павел Семёнович Дворкович/ Rubin-Pinkhus Zelmanovich (Solomonovich) DVORKOVICH (* 1858, Lithuania, Russian Empire - †1929, Paris, France, buried in London); petrochemist, oilman. Emigrated from the Russian Empire.

Pavel S. Dvorkovich graduated from the Medical Academy and the University of Moscow, and was engaged in biological experiments. He was also officer of the military department and had a master in pharmacy. In 1887, the Department of the tsarist police wanted to arrest him for having contacts with the revolutionaries. He lived in Moscow with a noblewoman Nadezhda Protopopova. In 1890, together with the merchant Julius Miller, he was the owner of the "establishments of manufacture of manganese and salts" close to the Simonov monastery near Moscow (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014) and he lived in London until March 1891, devoting himself to activities of the oil industry. In the following years he worked in the U.S.A., **Mexico**, Romania and countries of Asia. P.S. Dvorkovich was consultant of Shell Company, founded in England the Petroleum Institute, edited and published the magazine "Petroleum Times". In 1900 he organized in Paris the first International Petroleum Congress, which was attended by eminent experts and industrial people from all over the world. Thanks to Dvorkovich, the Corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Imperial Academy of Sciences Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev (who discovered the periodic law of chemical elements) was selected as Honorary President of the congress. The Congress awarded to P.S. Dvorkovich a gold medal for his contribution to the work on oil exploration. After the revolution Paul Dvorkovich was appointed chairman of the Chemistry department of one of the ministries in the government of Soviet Russia. In 1921 P. Dvorkovich again emigrated and lived mainly in London.

MAX ELIASH (Eliashevich) / Максим Конрадович Елиашевич (* 1889, Minsk, Russian Empire - † 1982 Elyans, USA) (figure 20) paleobotanist, paleoecologist, biostratigrapher, PhD, (emigrated after the Civil War).

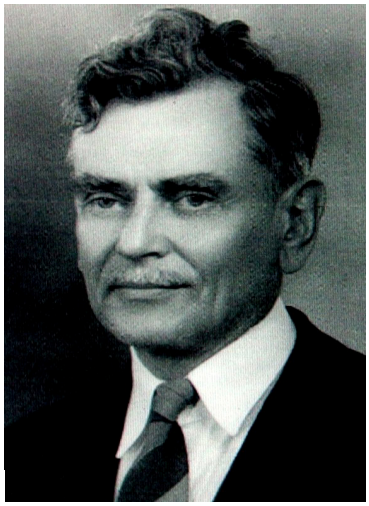

Figure 20. M. Eliash (Lesnikovska A., 1995)

Max Eliash studied at the Imperial School of Mines in St. Petersburg, where in 1917 he received his degree in mining engineering. He began working as a geologist in the coal mines in the Urals mining enterprise, and later wrote several articles on the coal deposits of the Usury region. During the Civil War he was evacuated to Vladivostok, fleeing from the Red Army on cargo trains. There he taught for some time at the Polytechnic Institute, became a member of the Russian Geographical Society, and later moved to Japan, where he stayed for a short time. In 1922 he moved to the U.S. and until 1937 worked as a geologist at the Kansas State Geological Survey (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014); in 1930 took the American citizenship. In 1938 Max Eliash led a geological expedition in **Colombia** (South America). A year later at Yale University, he defended his PhD thesis and immediately thereafter began to work in the Conservation and Survey Division of the University of Nebraska, where he worked for 20 years - until retirement. Being retired Max Elias taught as professor at The Research Institute, University of Oklahoma.

GREGORIO GAGARIN / Григорий Георгиевич Гагарин (* 1912, Moscow, Russian Empire - † 1950, Cachi, prov. Salta, Argentina) (figure 21), geologist, mineralogist, PhD (emigrated after the Civil War).

Figure 21. G. Gagarin (Minina, 2010)

Gregorio was a descendant of an ancient noble family, the great-grandson of Prince Gregory Gagarin (* 1810 - † 1893) - diplomat and renowned collector of minerals. His son, also Grigory Gagarin, continued to collect minerals (Minina & Starodubtseva, 1995). The grandson, George G. Gagarin (*1882 - † 1924, Yugoslavia), the father of the described geologist, emigrated to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia), leaving the collection at Russia. The collection of minerals of the grandfather is now in the museum Vernadsky in Moscow. Love to minerals passed on

to all descendants - four generations Gagarin were interested in mineralogy and geology. Gregorio's mother was Baroness Elena von Korf (* 1888 - † 1955, Buenos Aires) from Tver province (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014; Minina & Starodubtseva, 1995). Gregorio G. Gagarin arrived in Belgrade (Yugoslavia), as a boy of ten years. In Belgrade, he graduated from the high school, and, following the family tradition, studied geology. After receiving a diploma in 1934, Gregorio was an assistant in the mineralogical and petrographic Institute at the Faculty of Philosophy. In Belgrade he defended his thesis, studied chemistry and genesis of certain minerals from the mine of Trepca, and then studied the glaucophane rocks of the basement of Shar Planina and Fruska Gora Mountain and the andesite-dacite rocks of Radan. Together with Prof. Jovan Tomiћ – a petrologist, he explored the minerals and rocks of Brskova, Belasica, Vuyna, and Yeshevitsa, etc. He wrote many articles and scientific reports, in which were described the calcite from Zajčar, Brezova, aragonite of Ilica, zinc-mangano-calcite and rhodochrosite of Trepca, syenite, and quartz porphyrite of Gotovushe - Sierinicha and confirmed the time of the intrusion of eruptive rocks in the Southern Carpathians. Gregorio Gagarin died at the age of 38 during a trip to **Argentina**. "It was in 1950 "The Year of the Liberator General San Martin" when Juan Domingo Peron decided to create the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA). That same year, convened several committees of geologists around the world for uranium exploration. One of these commissions came to Cachi town in the province of Salta and consisted of three well-known scientists and geologists: Oscar Eduardo Harispe, Gregorio Gagarin and Roberto Felix Kamps. Winding road in Salta treacherously broke the lives of these three experts, victims of the new nuclear exploration in Argentina. Years later, there in the Tonco valley, uranium deposits were discovered in Salta, including the Don Otto mine, which has been in operation for more than twenty years and has supplied nuclear fuel for nuclear power plants in Argentine" (Alonso, 2011).

IGOR GAVRILOFF (Gavrilov) / Игорь Константинович Гаврилов (* 1962, Tucumán, Argentina) (figure 22), geologist, professor, Doctor en Geología.

Figure 22. Igor Gavriloff

His father Constantin I. Gavriloff (1908 -1980) – zoologist, moved to Argentina in 1938; Igor graduated from the Facultad de Ciencias Naturales e Instituto Miguel Lillo, Universidad Nacional de Tucuman. Dr. Igor Gavriloff took part in the investigation of the Miocene sediments in the intramontane Santa María basin, Pampean Ranges, northwestern **Argentina** (Bossi *et al.,* 2001), as well as the Miocene fossil Mammalia from Tucuman and Catamarca (Nasif *et al.,* 2008), Argentina, etc. and generally his research is on the stratigraphy, biostratigraphy and the paleogeography of the Argentinian Tertiary.

E-source: https://www.facebook.com/igor.gavriloff.5

XENIA G. GOLOVCHENKO / Ксения Георгиевна Головченко (*? 1947, Liege, Belgium), marine geologist, stratigrapher, geophysicist (third generation of emigrants after the Civil War).

Her mother - Zinaida Fyodorovna née Kostin , her father - an industrial civil engineer Georgy Golovchenko (*1926 - †2011) from Brest (a town, which since 1915 to 1939 passed from hand to hand, alternately belonged to Russia, Ukraine and Poland) (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). Her parents lived in Prague, and after World War II, first in Germany and Belgium, where Xenia was born, and since 1954 - in USA. Xenia went to college in New York, and began higher education in the University of Delaware. At Columbia University, she majored in geology. Since 1976, she taught stratigraphy for two years at the Geological School of the University of Santiago, **Chile** and studied the free gas at the base of the gas hydrate zone near Chile (Bangs *et al.,* 1993). Upon returning to the United States she became researcher in the geological laboratory Lamont - Doherty magnetic department at Columbia University. Since 1981 she worked on stratigraphy and petroleum geology of coastal and marine basins at Marathon Oil Company, and in 1986 she again returned to Columbia University. X.G. Golovchenko has published more than 15 books and various articles, e.g. a tectonic map of Pacific continental plate, geological maps of the ocean floor, the scientific results on Cenozoic sedimentation in the basin of the Black Bahama, the effects of fluctuations in sea level over the continental shelf in the Atlantic Ocean, the Antarctic and on mountain ridges; at the present time she is editing geological books.

PAUL P. GOUDKOFF / Павел Павлович Гудков (* 1881, Yenisei Province, Russian Empire-† 1955, Los Angeles, USA) (figure 23), geologist, paleontologist, petrographer, mineralogist, PhD, professor. Emigrated after the Civil War.

Figure 23. P. Goudkoff (Vinnichenko, 2008)

Paul was born in the family of Paul Kozmich Goudkoff (* 1850 - † 1908), a merchant and mayor of the town Krasnoyarsk. Paul Kozmich worked from 1871 in the Udereysky gold mine in South Enisei taiga. The young Paul grew up among the miners and became interested in geology. He graduated in 1907 from the St. Petersburg Mining Institute and at the invitation of Professor V.A. Obruchev, started working as a senior laboratory assistant of the Miner Branch of the Tomsk Technological Institute. Since 1914, he was extraordinary professor of the Department of Geology until 1918. As researcher, and professor of geology, he taught petrography and conducted exploration of gold and iron ore deposits in Siberia, Altai and Mongolia (Falk 2001). P.P. Goudkoff was a cheerful and charming man, quickly got on with people, was loved by students, friends, colleagues because of his intelligence, sociable nature and humor" (Vinnychenko, 2008; Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). In 1917 became professor of geology in Vladivostok, in 1919 headed the Department of Trade and Industry of the West Siberian Commissariat Provisional Government of Autonomous Siberia in Tomsk. In 1921, P.P. Goudkoff led a delegation to Washington, sent by the Vladivostok Chamber of

Commerce, and remained in the United States, not daring to return to Soviet Russia because of participation in the work of the Provisional Government. He became one of the leading petroleum geologists in US, was member of five academies of sciences and scientific societies. Goudkoff was chief consultant for oil of leading oil companies in the U.S. and **Mexico** for many years. Later he opened a consulting office in Los Angeles, specialized in the microscopic analysis and description of the microfauna and stratigraphy of the Upper Cretaceous, including the Great Valley in California, prepared the groundwork for oil drilling. It is known that in 1942 he edited and published data on **Costa Rica**. He was one of the founders of the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists (SEPM). P.P. Goudkoff was the author of about 20 scientific articles published mainly in the Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG Bulletin), including the Minerals and Geology of the USSR.

IRINA I. GRIGORIEVA-CHUPRYNINA / Ирина Ивановна Григорьева-Чупрынина (*? 1923, USSR), geologist, petrologist, ores petrologist.

Irina Grigorieva - Chuprynina, at least since 1949, worked in the Geological Institute of the Sovetian Academy of Sciences (IGN AN USSR), and afterwards in the Institute of the Geology of Ores Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry (IGEM). She took part at the beginning of the 1980s years in a long term mission in **Cuba**, where she participated in the investigation of the magmatic ores deposits and of the chromite ores together with N.V. Pavlov and G.G. Kravchenko and Cuban geologists (Pavlov *et al.,* 1985). After the end of the mission she went back to the USSR and worked on the geology of the chromite Kempirsay Massif in the Ural Mountains.

E-source: opac.flib.sci.am/cgi-bin/koha/opac-search.pl?q=au:%22Павлов...

NICHOLAS GREKOFF / Николай Иванович Греков (* 1907, Starotcherkasskaya region, Don, Russian Empire - † 1997, Paris, France), geologist, micropaleontologist.

Nicholas' family emigrated to France during the revolution. Nicholas graduated from the Nancy School of Geology, specializing in micropaleontology. He was a researcher at the IFP (French Petroleum Institute) in Rueil-Malmaison (France), and also a scientific advisor to the French oil company Total; later he taught at the IFP and the Sorbonne (Mnouchine *et al.,* 2008; Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). In 1969 Nicholas Grekoff was invited to **Brazil** for talks on comparative paleontology. He was the author of several scientific papers on Mesozoic ostracods, as well as general monographs on fossil ostracods.

GRIGORY GUREVICH / Григорий Семенович Гуревич (*?, USSR), geologist, tectonist.

We have information only that in the period 1971-1977, during a long term mission with V.S. Levchenko they studied the faulting tectonics of the northern shelf of **Cuba**. Probably at the end of their mission in Cuba they published a paper on the geology and the potential of oil of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea (Levchenko *et al.,* 1977). On his return to the USSR G. Gurevich continued working on problems of petroleum geology, as the age of the sedimentary basins and its influence on the resources of hydrocarbons, and so on. There is information that in 2013 he became president of the Russian "Nobel Oil Company".

MARGER GUTMANN / Маргер И. Гутман (* circa 1900, Russian Empire? -† ?,?), petroleum geologist.

Marger Gutman graduated from the Mining Institute of Petersburg and Riga. In USSR he worked in the petroleum investigation of the southern slope of the Principal Range of Caucasus (Gutman 1933). In the beginning of the 1930's, M. Gutmann moved to Argentina, where he worked in oil exploration in **Patagonia.** We have no other information about him and his fate.

ROBERT (ROBERTO) HERZENBERG / Роберт Леонардович Герценберг (* 1885 Liepaja / Libau/, Courland, Latvia, Russian Empire - † 1955, Santiago, Chile) (figure 24), Dr., mineralogist. Emigrated from the Russian Empire.

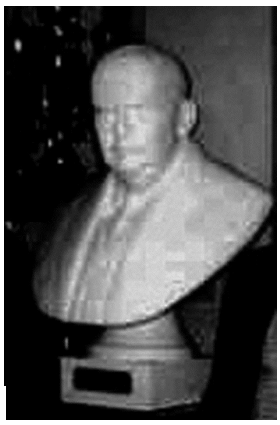

Figure 24. R. Herzenberg (herzenberg.net)

Son of the store owner Leonhard Herzenberg, Robert was born in Latvia, when it was part of the Russian Empire. His mother, the German Fanny Gerson died when he was a child, and his father became his best friend and advisor for life. First, Robert studied at Kőnigsberg and in the Chemistry Department in Riga. The Revolution of 1905 shook Russia and prevented him to continue his studies in Riga and from there he went to study in Germany, at the University of Heidelberg and the Mining Academy in Freiberg, where he specialized in chemical mineralogy. In 1911 he received his doctorate in Mineralogical Sciences from the University of Hamburg. Herzenberg tried to work as docent (lecturer) and curator of mineralogy at the university, but he had a problem, as for teaching the German citizenship was required. With the outbreak of the First World War, this problem disappeared. From 1914 he spent three years as a Russian translator in the German army. After the First World War, he worked in his own mineralogical laboratory, which allowed him to survive the super inflation of that time. In 1925, R. Herzenberg emigrated from Hamburg (Germany) to **Oruro (Bolivia**), where, at this time, was created an analytical laboratory in La Paz, and in 1926 he was invited and became head of the ore analysis laboratories for Bolivian "tin baron" Moritz (Mauricio) Hochschild (Sociedad Anónima Minera e Industrial, SAMI). In 1933 he married Gerda, who came to Bolivia from Poland. When during the 30s began the persecution of Jews in Germany, he built a large house and helped his family to move to Bolivia saving their lives. In 1940 he wrote the memoirs of his life in Latvia during the late 19th century which was published in 1990 by his son, Professor Arthur Herzenberg (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). As a specialist in mineralogy and mineral resources, R. Herzenberg worked a long time in **Bolivia** and **Chile,** where he made a collection of minerals, still used for training students. During his stay in Oruro Dr. Roberto Herzenberg found eight new minerals, one of which was named "Herzenbergite" (described by Roberto Herzenberg as "kolbeckine", a better description was later published by Ramdohr, who renamed it after Herzenberg). When mineral deposits were nationalized in Bolivia, he chose to remain in the laboratory, although Hochschild offered him retirement. There he worked until his death.

E-source: http://www.herzenberg.net/leo/leoindex.html

JULIO CONSTANTINO HLEBSZEVITSCH SAVALSCKY / Хулио Константино Хлебцевич / (*1969, Argentina) (figure 25), geologist, geophysicist, paleontologist, PhD (Doctor en Ciencias Naturales - Paleontology).

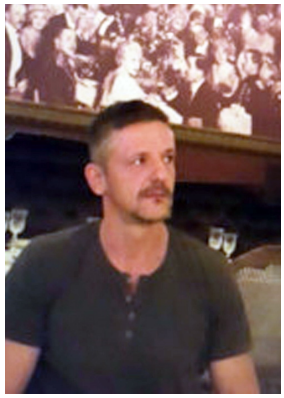

Figure 25. Julio Constantino Hlebszevitsch (Family archives)

Graduated in 1995 from the Universidad Nacional de La Plata (Buenos Aires, **Argentina**), J. C. Hlebszevitcsch Savalsky obtained his PhD in 2002-2003 from the Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata ("Equinodermos del Paleozoico superior de la cuenca de Tepuel-Genoa"). In the period 1997-2005 he worked in Repsol YPF, and since 2005 up to 2008 in Pluspetrol, as Geólogo y Geofísico de Exploración (Desarrollo en Cerro Dragón), **Argentina**. In 2010 he was seismic interpreter in Pan American Energy; since September 2010 he worked as geologist and geophysicist in Grupo Medanito S.A., Pan American Energy. Dr. Hlebszevitsch took part in geological prospects in Patagonia, North Africa, on the shelf of western Africa and **Uruguay** and is author of more than 23 publications on the geology and the reservoirs of petroleum and gas and the paleontology of the Paleozoic Echinoidea (and their biostratigraphic implications) and the Late Cenozoic Molluscs of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. He speaks fluently Russian and translates Russian scientific publications into Spanish.

E-source: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Julio_Hlebszevitsch/publications

VLADIMIR ILCHENKO / Владимир Александрович Ильченко (*July 05,1902, Sosnivka, Ukraine, Russian Empire - ?,?Brazil), geochemist, DSc, Soviet geologist of Ukrainian origin.

In 1946 Dr. V. Ilchenko immigrated to Brazil, was registered in Rio-de-Janeiro the 01.09.1947 and settled in Minas Gerais. Dr. V. Ilchenko worked in the Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia da Informação (ITI) where he was involved in the challenge of using apatite in agriculture. He became involved in agronomy and took part in soil research (Ilchenko and Guimarães, 1953). Ilchenko contributed to the study of organic matter in the soil of the area of Minas Gerais in **Brazil** (1953), the study of volcanic tuffs and their use in agriculture (1956), on geochemistry for economic geology, metallurgy and industrial chemistry, and others. V. Ilchenko at 1956-58 served in the chemical section of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Turrialba, **Costa Rica** (Hardy, 1958). Dr. Vladimir Ilchenko was the author or co-author of many scientific publications.

E-source: https://books.google.bg/books?id=P8oOAQAAIAAJ

VLADIMIR G. INGERMAN / Владимир Григорьевич Ингерман (* 1940, Essentuki, Stavropol region, Russia) (figure 26), PhD, DSc, geophysicist, petrophysicist. Emigrated after WWII.

Figure 26. V. Ingerman (Family archives)

Vladimir graduated in 1961 from the Grozny Petroleum Institute as geophysicist. In 1962 he became head of the geophysical expedition in South Tajikistan. Defended his PhD thesis in VNIIGAZ on the development of oil fields; later he received the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences at the Institute of Petrochemical and Gas Industry in Moscow (computerized log interpretation). Since 1969 to 1990 Vladimir worked in Tyumen at various positions from head of the laboratory SibNIINP to Vice President Zapsibneftegeofiziki.

In 1990 V.G Ingerman was invited to work in the firm Halliburton and he moved to the United States with his family. This was the first contract between the employees of Minnefteprom with an American firm (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). In 1994 he organized and led the corporation AMROS (America Russia) to facilitate the implementation of business between oil companies of both countries. He is now the owner and manager of AMROS. Vladimir has an extensive international experience in evaluation of carbonate reservoirs of hydrocarbons and non-traditional interpretation of well logs. He worked in Tajikistan, Russia, India, USA, **Mexico, Venezuela** and Denmark. Currently lives and works in the United States and has published more than 47 scientific publications (books and articles). In his spare time, Vladimir enjoys playing tennis and music, and friends describe him as an outgoing, fun and friendly person.

STANISLAV P. IPATENKO / Станислав Петрович Ипатенко (*?, USSR), geophysist, gravimetrist of Ukrainian roots, DSc.

We were able to find only small parts of his biography- we know only that in 1968 he worked in Turkmenistan, in Soviet Central Asia, and was disciple of F.A. Arest – one of the founders of the geologic-geophysical survey in Turkmenistan. Probably since 1971, he was in a mission in Cuba and made research on the gravity field of **Cuba (**Ipatenko and Sashina 1971). In Central Cuba and Cabaiguán basins the gravimetric studies revealed the major structural elements of the region – the gravity data used in the **3D** inversion were measured at scale 1:50 000. Many years after the measuring of Ipatenko *et al.* their results were used by Batista-Rodriguez *et al.* (2014) for oil exploration. On his return to USSR Ipatenko used the Caribbean gravity field for inferences on Plate Tectonics. He also tried to combine the geophysical and the other sciences in the so-called “Geonomica”, which is a completely new point of view on the deep earth processes.

E-source: https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Арест,_Фрума_Абрамовна

S.S. IVANOV / С.С. Иванов (*1941, Leningrad- †October 3, 2008, Moscow) (figure 27), geophysicist, PhD, DSc.

Figure 27. S. S. Ivanov

Graduated in 1964 from the Geophysical Faculty of the Leningrad Mining Institute and worked in Kazakhstan, S.S. Ivanov obtained his PhD in 1968, in the Moscow State University. In the period 1968-1980 he was Senior Scientific researcher in NPO “Sevmorgeo”. In the first part of the 1970s he was in **Cuba** and studied the gravitational field of Cuba (Ivanov *et al.,* 1974) and an interpretation of the horizontal movements and the petrol-gas- bearing potential of Cuba (Klethshev *et al.,* 1980). On

his return to the USSR (Anonymous-5) he worked in the Institute of Oceanology "P.P. Shirshov" and obtained in 1985 his DSc degree. He is the author or co-author of more 150 scientific publications on different branches of geophysics, e.g. study of the anomalous magnetic field, the variation of the gravity in the ocean, the different aspects of the structure of the lithosphere, etc.

E-source: www.ocean.ru

MOISES KANTOR / Моисей Исаакович Кантор (* 1879 Ferapontevka, Bendery county, Bessarabia region, Moldova, Russian Empire - † 1946, Moscow, Russia) (figure 28), geologist, mineralogist, DSc; Spanish-language playwrighter. Emigrated from the Russian Empire.

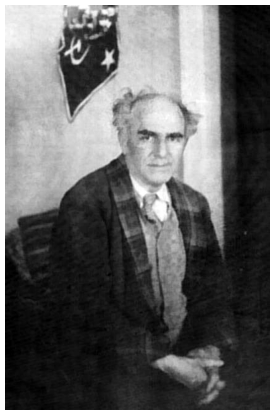

Figure. 28. M. Kantor (Family archives**)**

Moises was the first in the family, to obtain a high education (Vernadsky, 1997; Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). After unsuccessful attempts to enter the faculty of medicine in Russia, he went to study in Germany and in 1901 graduated from the Freiberg Mining Academy, worked for six years as a mining engineer in the Urals, and in 1907 was arrested for revolutionary agitation and was sent into exile, from which he fled in 1909 with his first wife, Lydia Alexandrovna Korobitsyna and his year-old son Leo and through Turkey they arrived to **Argentina**. In the years 1909-1912, M. Kantor worked as a mining engineer, in 1910 began to develop tungsten mines in El Manzano (Province of La Rioja), approximately in 1912 became assistant professor of mineralogy at the Universidad Nacional de La Plata, and a year later he was appointed head of the mineralogical and geological sections of the University museum, where he created an unique collection of meteorites and studied flint tools in the Pliocene of nearby Miramar. In 1913 M. Kantor was invited as one of the experts in the stratigraphic-paleontological expedition of Carlos Ameghino to Patagonia. In Cenozoic sediments he collected fossils, archaeological artefacts and remains of an ancient man, described by paleontologists at that time as *Homo sinemento* (Holocene) later referred to *Homo sapiens*. In 1914, M. Kantor was appointed professor. He published a number of papers in scientific journals of Argentina, and was a member of the Geologische Vereinigung. M. Kantor resigned in order to go back to Russian together with his family. In Russia, since 1926 and until his death, M.I. Cantor headed the Department of Mineralogy and Geology of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, published articles on the Kerch iron ore, about zoning of Kerch fields, the classification of the agronomic ores, and the phosphorite deposits of the Ural. He discovered in the Kerch iron ore the new mineral "kamyshburunit". Six years before his death, he received the degree of doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences. M.I. Kantor published abroad a number of historical plays in Spanish, whose action takes place mostly in the Renaissance, and essays on the philosophical and religious views of the writer Leo Tolstoy, on Immanuel Kant and Benedetto Croce, on the plays of Henrik Johan Ibsen, on the Mexican poet Amado Nervo, the revolutionary events in Russia and the First World War. In Argentina, together with his second wife, the dentist Ida Isaakovna Bondarev was one of the first members of the Communist Party of Argentina.

E-source: scirus.benran.ru/higeo/view-record.php?tbl=person...

CONSTANTINO JUDOLEY (Khudoley, Chudoley) / Константин Михайлович Худолей (* 1922, USSR - †2007, Russia), geologist, paleontologist, PhD (1960), DSc (1968).

Since 1959 he worked with the VSEGEI Leningrad (now Saint Petersburg), and studied the Jurassic ammonoids from the Far East and since 60's also from **Cuba**. In 1967 he published a paper on the principal feature of the Cuban geology (Judoley 1967) and later, together with Furrazola-Bermudez (1969), on the Jurassic stratigraphy and faune of Cuba. Dr. Judoley has publications also with A.A. Meyerhoff (1971, 1974) on the regional paleogeography and the Middle Cretaceous structure of Puerto Rico.

KONSTANTIN A. KLETHSHEV (Klethshov) / Константин Александрович Клещёв (*September 22, 1935, Baku, Azerbaijan, USSR – April 25, 2010, Moscow, Russian Federation) (figure 29). Petroleum geologist, professor (2002),

Figure 29. Konstantin Klethshev

Graduated in 1967 from the Moscow Oil Institute and started his professional career in the biggest scientific institute for study of the oil and gas in the USSR -VNIGNI. He worked on the evaluation of the oil and gas potential of the sedimentary basins all over the world (Klethshev *et al.,* 1983). In **Cuba** (Klethshev *et al.,* 1980), during his mission at the late 1970's he and other Russian geologists (as Dr. Shein, etc.) reinterpreted the results of the regional geophysical profiles and of the parametric boring, made by the Ministry of geology of USSR during the period 1972-1975, and on that basis it was proven that the North Cuban basin is a Late Cretaceous orogen, resulting from the collision of the Late Cretaceous Island arc with the Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous North American Continent. As a result of this reinterpretation he took a decisive part in the discovery of the oil and gas field of Varadero South, Kamarioka, etc. On his return to Russia he became one of the leading petroleum specialists of the USSR and Director of the VNIGNI Institute (1989-2009) (Anonymous – 4). Dr. Kletshev, togheter with Dr. Shein and other colleagues, worked on the geology of new type of natural reservoir of oil and gas. He was author of more than 80 scientific papers (more of 7 of them on the geology of Cuba and the Greater Antilles) and 4 monographies (anonymous-4), and coauthor of the tectonic map of Cuba (Shein, Kleschev *et al.*, 1985).

E-source: www. Rosnedra.gov.ru/article/3192.html; https://www.ourbaku.com/index.php

PABLO KLOBUKOFF (Paul P. Klobukoff) / Павел Петрович Клобуков (*1896, Russian Empire - †September 24, 1979, Paris, France), Dr., geologist, hydrogeologist.

His father Petr Nicolaevich Klobukoff (*1862, Russia Empire – † 1939, France) was officer in the White Army. Pablo finished the Suvoroff Cadet Corpus in 1914 and took part in the WW I in the Russian Corps in France. After the October Revolution part of the Corps (with Pablo) returned to Novorossiysk, Russia and was incorporated in the White army of general Denikin. In the period 1919-1920 he was evacuated to Serbia, and afterwards to France. Probably Pablo was graduated as geologist in France and in 1927-1930 arrived in **Argentina.** Since 1931 he worked in agriculture, probably as hydrogeologist, in relation to land irrigation. In 1938 Dr. Pablo Klobukoff made research for silver

and had a private enterprise for research of mineral resources and applied for a license - obtained in 1950 - to conduct explorations for mineral resources in Neuquen. Married to Miliza Vinda he was son-in-law of the Russian geologist V. Vinda. Probably Pablo Klobukoff returned to France circa 1963 and in 1979 he passed away and was buried in the Russian cemetery "St. Génévième-des-bois" near Paris.

ANDREY KNIPPER / Андрей Львович Книппер (*February 24, 1931, Moscow -†September 09, 2010, Moscow, RF) (figure 30), geologist, leading scientific researcher in the Geological Institute RAS, Academician RAS.

Figure 30. A. Knipper

His father was the composer Lev Knipper and his mother – the architect Olga Zaleskaya. Graduated in 1954 from the Moscow State University and started his professional career in the Geological Institute RAS. He made research on the geology and geodynamic in the Caucasus, Ural and other parts of the USSR, as well as in Syria and **Cuba** – in long term mission at the end of the 1960s and in the 1970s years. In 1966 he co-authored the tectonic map of Cuba. In 1969 he made geological maps of the Oriente Province, Gibara region, and in Sierra de los Organos, Viñales area and structural maps of the northwestern serpentinite intrusions, and of the ultramafic bodies (Oriente Province), etc. With R. Cabrera he published a paper on the tectonic position of the ultramafic bodies of Cuba and other on the zone of articulation of the mio- and eugeosyncline of Cuba (Knipper, Cabrera 1974).

E-source: https://ru.wikipedia.org/.../Книппер,_Андрей_Львович>

LIYA N. KOGARKO / Лия Николаевна Когарко (*May 17, 1936, Moscow, USSR) (figure 31), Soviet and Russian geochemist, professor, Academician.

Figure 31. L. Kogarko

L. Kogarko graduated in 1958 from the Moscow State University and in 1961 became PhD, in 1975 - DSc, in 1990 - corresponding member and in 1997 – full member of the Russian Academy of

Sciences (RAS); she started her scientific career in 1958 as scientific researcher in the Institute of geochemistry and analytic chemistry "V.I. Vernadsky" of RAS and made research on the magmatism, ores formation and the geochemistry of the Earth mantle. Dr. Kogarko was co-author in 1985 of a paper on the origine of the chromite ores, localized the contact of the peridotites and gabbroid rock in the Mercedita deposits in **Cuba** (Ukhanov *et al.,* 1985). Afterwards she continued very actively her research in the same institute. In 1991 Prof. Kogarko took part as scientific head of the "Boris Petrov" cruise in the Atlantic Ocean where a Russian-Austrian team (Kogarko *et al.,* 2001) investigated the carbonate metabolism of the oceanic mantle beneath Fernando de Noronha Island, **Brazil** and described the new species of mica, called oxykinoshitalite (Kogarko *et al.,* 2005). For his important contributions to the geochemistry and ore potential of alkaline and carbonatite magmatism, Prof. Kogarko was honored with writing the Introduction of the Special Issue on Alkaline Magmatism and the Lithospheric Mantle - vol. 41 (January 2013) of Journal of South American Earth Sciences in honour of the work of Celso de Barros Gomes on the occasion of his 77th birthday. Dr. Kogarko authored more than 350 publications and 5 monographs.

E-source: https://ru.wikipedia.org/.../Когарко,_Лия_Николаевна

NINA N. KONONOVA / Нина Николаевна Кононова (*?, USSR), geologist, geomorphologist.

In USSR she worked in 1976 in the Far East Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences and made research on the climatic geomorphology of the Far East as location of the deposition of eroded ores. In **Cuba** she made research on the eroded chromite ores and was co-author in 1985 of a paper on the origine of the chromite ores, localized on the contact of the peridotites and gabroids rock in the Mercedita deposits (Ukhanov *et al.,* 1985). Returning home she worked in Moscow, in the Institute of Geography of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

BOHDAN KOROL / Богдан Т. Король (*?, ?), geologist, bibliographer.

He studied in Indonesia and in the period 1959-1986 worked in the Dirección de Geologia, **Venezuela.** In the III Geological Venezuelan Congress (1959) he presented a report on the "Minerales de tungsteno de las minas Botanamo y El Callao", and in the Congress "Centenario de Ingenieros de Venezuela" in Caracas a report about the "Estratigrafia de la serie Pastora en la region Guasipato-El Dorado" (Korol 1961), etc. B. Korol, as bibliographer, published a "Bibliografia geologica de Venezuela – primera parte 1950-1958 (Korol, Forjonel 1986). B. Korol is a member of the Engineering Society of Venezuela and has published scientific papers in English and Spanish.

E-sources: http://www.pdv.com/lexico/bibgeol/bg0779.htm; http://www.worldcat.org/title/estratigrafia-de-la-serie-pastora-en-la-region-guasipati-el-dorado/oclc/596565452?ht=edition&referer=di

JUAN A. KORZUJIN / Иван Алексеевич Корзухин) (*1871, Petersburg, Russian Emperia -† July 9, 1931, Mexico), professor, mining engineer, music researcher.

By tradition the members of the family Korzujin are mining factory workers. Juan Korzujin graduated from the Petersburg Mining Institute in 1896 and worked in the Geolkom (Russian geological Committee) with field research in Ural and the Chukotka Peninsula. He participated in the Civil War as officer in the Siberian admiral Kolchak White Army up to its abolishment by the Red Army. His route of emigration to Mexico was very long: China, Copenhagen, Berlin, San Francisco and in June 1923 he went to **Mexico** (Anonymous-1). Since November 1924 J. Korzujin was engaged in hydrological research and worked in the mines. In Mexico City he was asked to be chairman of the

Department of Petroleum Engineering at La Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico (UNAM) and since 1929 he was professor. In 1931 he prepared a 4-volume guide to oil research – in Spanish. Through his help several Russian oil specialists went to Mexico, i.e. Vladimir Olhovich, Pavel Trofimoff-Sazanof, Oleg Zajcevsky, Theodor Rabishkin and Gregoire Ofseenko.

E-source: magazine.neftegaz.ru/index.php?id=113&option=com...task..

VLADIMIR KOSTOGLODOV / Владимир Вячеславович Костоглодов (* June 11, 1947, Moscow, USSR) (figure 32), geophysicist, PhD (Physical and Mathematical Sciences), professor.

Figure 32. V. Kostoglodov

V. Kostoglodov graduated in 1971 from the Moscow Engineering-Physical Institute, where he specialized in Engineering-Physics. Since 1971 he worked as Engineer Physicist in the Physical Engineering Institute, Moscow; in 1978 he obtained his PhD in the Institute of Oceanology, USSR Academy of Sciences. He worked especially in the Kamchatka Peninsula on marine gamma-spectroscopic mapping. His latest publication in Russia was in 1989 and his first paper in Mexico – in 1993, that is why we suppose that he moved in Mexico before 1993. Now he is Profesor Investigador Titular in the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (UNAM), Department of Seismology. Research Interest: Seismotectonics, Geodynamics - subduction zones (structure, seismicity, gravity, and deformations), large historical thrust earthquakes, Rivera-Cocos-North America plates kinematics; Interseismic deformations, Slow Slip Events (SSE), Nonvolcanic Tremor (NVT) in the Guerrero seismic gap, **Mexico**. Teaching in: Geodinámica (1998, 2000); Geoestadistica, Introducción a la Estadistica. Dr. V. Kostoglodov is author of more than 150 publications, the majority of them focused in the Atlantic Ocean, the South Mid-Atlantic ridge, and the Seismotectonics of the Mexican subduction zone, the region of Kamchatka, **Chile, Brazil** and **Bolivia** (some of the research in the period 1996-1997, together with his disciple Alexey Gorbatov). Vladimir Kostoglodov with Nicolas Shapiro and others scientists from Mexico, Russia, USA and France took part in the works of an International group, which made for the first time a statistical analysis of the slow Slipe Events and low frequency earthquakes, an analysis that allowed a better understanding of the deep tectonic processes which take place in the Earth interior.

E-source: www.geofisica.unam.mx/sismologia/index.php/users/view/7

BASILE KOTSCHOUBEY (Kochubey, Kotchoubey) / Василий Васильевич Кочубей (*1942, Ney-sur-Seine, France) (figure 33), geologist, mineralogist, geochemist, PhD (1969), professor, second generation white Russian emigrant.

Figure 33. B. Kotschoubey

Basile Kotschoubey, descendant of the ancient Russian noble family Kotschoubey, was graduated in 1966 from the Faculté des Sciences de Paris. For 40 years he was professor in the Universidad Federal do Pará (UFPA), **Brazil.** He has experience in Geosciences, with emphasis on Surface Geochemistry and both supergenic and endogenic Metalogenesis. He acts mainly in the following domains of Geology/Geochemistry: tropical weathering and its products (latosols, laterites - composition and origin of the North Brazilian laterites, comparison of the Gallium in some contrasting lateritic profiles from Cameroon and **Brazil**, etc.); the provenance, the Pb-Pb zircon ages, and the mineral chemistry of the tourmaline of the Albian sandstones of São Luís Grajaú Basin, the geomorphology of tropical environment, the geological evolution of the Eastern Amazonia in the Cenozoic, the supergenic deposits (bauxites, manganese, nickel, iron), metalogenesis in apical and peripheral environments of intrusive granitic bodies, and in volcano-sedimentary and ophiolithic environments, with emphasis on the exasperating activity, its effects and its properties; he made paleotectonic inferences from some disrupted peridotites and basalts, remnants of the poorly evolved oceanic crust in North Brazil; he made evaluations of metalogenetic potential at a regional scale. Main geographic areas of his activity: Eastern Amazonia, Araguaia Belt, Goiás Massif. Being retired now, Professor Basile Kotschoubey continues his scientific work, studying the chloritites as vestiges of basaltic magmatism in central-northern Brazil and their metallogenetic implications (Kotschoubey *et al.,* 2016).

Dr. Basile Kotschoubey is author of 33 articles, 95 conferences reports.

E-source: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Basile_Kotschoubey

MAGDALENA MARIA L. KOUKHARSKY (Koukarsky, Kouharsky) / Магдалена Мария Л. Кухарская (*June 12, 1941, Diadema, Argentina - †July 31, 2013, Buenos Aires, Argentina) (figure 34), magmatic and metamorphic rocks petrographer, regional geologist, PhD.

Figure 34. Magdalena Koukharsky (Coira 2013)

Nicolas Koukharsky, the father of Magdalena Koukharsky, came from Saint Petersburg to Argentina in 1922 after serving as a Cossack in the cavalry of the White Army. Immediately he went to Patagonia, where he worked, first in building the Bariloche railway, and later in Diadema Argentina (a subsidiary of Shell) in the oil fields of Comodoro Rivadavia. He married a Dutch and in Diadema was born Magdalena and her interest for Geology. Geologist graduated from the Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales (1960-1964) Magdalena obtained the degree of Licenciate in Ciencias Geológicas in 1966 (Coira 2013). She started her professional career in the Dirección Nacional de Geologia y Mineria as petrographer in 1964. In 1968, as “Petrógrafa y geóloga de campo” made research in the provinces La Rioja, Catamarca, Salta and Mendoza. Between 1969 and 1972 she was in Tucumán and made petrographic and geochemical studies of hydrothermal altered rocks in the northern region of the province of Catamarca (Cucchi, Pezzutti 2008). Since 1972 she worked in the Compañia Minera Cities

Service. Between 1975 and 1980 she worked as senior geologist in the Compañia Mineração Falcão Ltd in **Brazil** in the areas of Goias, Pará and Mina Gerais. In 1980 she was Assistant Professor in the Universidad Federal Rural de Rio de Janeiro and as Auxiliar de Ensivo in the Universidade Estadual de Rio de Janeiro. In the 1980´s she returned to **Argentina** and in 1980-1982 she worked in the Dirección de Mineria de la Provincia de Jujuy. In 1983 she became Researcher in CONICET and in 1988 she obtained the degree of Doctor in Geological Sciences from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. Since 2001 Dra M. Koukharsky became Principal Researcher/Investigadora Principal del CONICET and in 2010 she was in the in the Instituto de Geociencias Básicas, Aplicadas y Ambientales de Buenos Aires (IGEBA). Her pedagogical career in Argentina was in the Departamento de Ciencias Geologicas (UBA) from Laboratory Assistant of mineralogia y petrografia (1962-1966) and since 1994 up to 2007 – as Assistant Professor in petrography and petrology. Dra Koukharsky was supervisor of many Master and PhD theses in the Universidad de Buenos Aires, La Plata, San Juan, República Oriental del **Uruguay** and was member of different Juries in the Universidad de Buenos Aires, La Plata, San Juan, San Luis, San Juan Bosco, Salta, Andes del Sur. She was designated as Guest Professor *Ad honorem* (2001) in the Department of Geology in the Facultad de Ciencias, República Oriental de **Uruguay** (2007). Field interests: magmatic and metamorphic rocks and regional geology – from the study in the microscope up to the regional aspect. Her special contribution was in regional magmatism of the Lower Paleozoic of Puna, and the Sistema de Famatina, from a petrological and tectonic point of view. She studied the petrography and K/Ar age of the Lower and Upper Paleozoic and Triassic volcanism of the Cordillera Frontal and the Precordillera (Koukharsky 1988). She published 74 papers in important international geological Journals.

VLADIMIR KREYTER / Владимир Михайлович Крейтер (*October 24, 1897, Kuznetsk, Russian Empire – †December 31, 1966, Moscow, USSR) (figure 35), geologist, PhD, DSc, professor.

Figure 35. V. Kreyter

Graduated from the Petersburg Mine Institute in 1928 he worked in different region of Siberia (Godlevskaya, Kreyter 1994). In the period 1929-1930 he was in mission in **Mexico**, in the mining village of Cananea, located just south of the Arizona border, one of the largest copper-mining complexes in the world, and the Tintic mining district in USA. There he worked and learned the foreign school of the study of new for USSR type of mineral resources. After this mission he introduced the new for the USSR shot core drilling. His book on the Research of the mineral field was translated in Spanish, English, Chinese, etc. languages. In 1949 V. Kreyter was condemned in the "Krasnoyarsk case of the geologists" and was liberated in 1954.

E-source: https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Крейтер_Владимир_Михайлович

LEONID KRINITSKY / Леонид Криницкий **(*?** 1975**,** Ukraine) (figure 36)**,** geologist, geophysicist-interpreter.

Figure 36. Leonid Krinitsky

Leonid Krinitsky, geologist and geophysicist of Ukrainian origin, graduated in 2003 from the Odessa "I. I. Mechnikov" National University, Ukraine. He worked in prospection and exploration of minerals, ores of nonferrous and ferrous metals, in the gold fields of the Far East of the Russia - 8 years working with the technology of Deep - GPR to search for minerals and artesian water. He worked from May 2003 until November 2005 as Field geologist in Artel-Amour, Khabarovsk Territory, Russian Federation; from January 2006 until December 2010 in engineering and geophysical surveys for construction, and archaeological searches (Assistant director since 2007). He was Principal Expert in the Geophysical Research Institute in Odessa. Leonid had experience in various fields of iron ores in South Africa, Ukraine, **Brazi**l; copper porphyry **Chile (**January 2011 – July 2015 Santiago), **Peru**, Turkey; copper belt of Zambia and the Congo (DRC); research on gold deposits in 20 countries, including the unique Kumtor mine in Kyrgyzstan and the mines in Nubian Desert (Sudan). He had a successful experience in search of water in African countries, as well as in the Nazca desert and the Atacama. Currently Dr. Leonid Krinitsky is with the Laboratory of non-destructive methods of investigation, GEO GPR Latinoamerica S.A.C., GPR Europe Ltd.

E-source: https://www.google.bg/search?q=mechnikov+odessa+national+university&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&client=firefox-b&gfe_rd=cr&ei=oOuNWN_mO4Hd8Ae3nJHACA

PAUL DIMITRI KRYNINE / Павел Дмитриевич Кринин (* September 19, 1902, Krasnoyarsk, Russian Empire - †September 12, 1964, Pennsylvania, USA) (figure 37), mineralogist, petrographer, PhD, professor. Emigrated after the Civil War.

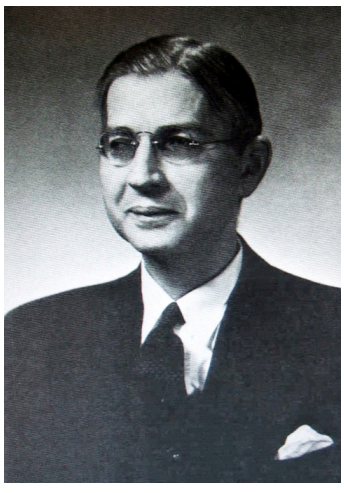

Figure 37. Paul Dimitri Krynine (Bates, Griffits, 1971)

In 1924, Paul Krynine graduated from the Geological Faculty of Moscow State University. After that, he emigrated to the U.S. (Bates, Griffits, 1971; Folk, Ferm, 1966; Williams 1965; Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014), where in 1927 he graduated also from the Faculty of Geology of the University of California. With the "Standard Oil Company of California" he went on field work in the tropical jungles of **Mexico**, where he worked until 1931. After arriving in the United States Dimitri

and Paul - father and son together were engaged in the study of the petrology of sedimentary rocks, and together with the mineralogist Adolf Knopf – their mineralogy. In 1936 Paul defended his thesis at Yale. In 1937, he became professor of geology in the University, Head of the Department of Mineralogy at the University of Pennsylvania. As a result of his study of graywacke, dolomite, limestone and sandstone, he created the so-called "Classification of Krynine", 1940-1946. Through the work of P. Krynine (1941) and F.J. Pettijohn (1949) the modern classification of sedimentary rocks was created. Paul Krynine was an outstanding researcher, worked in sedimentology, petroleum geology, structural and Quaternary Geology, formulated his theory of the formation of oil traps; his research includes the geosynclinal sedimentation cycles, the relations of diastrophism with sedimentation, connections of quartz and tourmaline with source rocks and the origin of red beds. He devoted the last years of his life to the philosophy of science, history, geology and scientific methods in geology. In addition, he was also interested in mathematical geology, Greek philosophy, in several foreign languages. Paul Krynine was an excellent teacher, especially appreciated polemical discussion with students and colleagues, and was the author of over 75 scientific papers.

VICTOR I. KUZNETSOV / Виктор Иванович Кузнецов (*?, USSR), stratigrapher, tectonist.

In 1961 he worked on the stratigraphy of the Upper Cretaceous of Tuarkir, Middle Asia and latter – on problems of hydrology – comparative computing estimation of evaporation of a body of water. In mission in Cuba during the second half of the 1970s and the first of the 1980s years. In 1977 he published with Russian and Cuban colleagues a generalization on the Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments of **Cuba** (Kuznetsov *et al.,* 1977) – in Spanish, for the Russian and Spanish stratigraphers to became acquainted with the new for them stratigraphic bodies. In 1985 (Kuznetzov *et al.,* 1985), with Cuban colleagues, published a paper on the thrust sheets structure of north Cuba, i.e. he headed a mix geological group, which made geological research along the north coast of Cuba. We have no data on when V.I. Kuznetsov returned to the USSR.

NIKOLAY P. LAVEROV / Николай Павлович Лавёров (*January 12, 1930, d. Pojariste, Archangelskaya oblast, USSR), (figure 38), geologist, PhD, DSc, professor, Correspondent Member (1979) and Academician (1987).

Figure 38. N. Laverov

Dr. N.P. Laverov is internationally well known specialist of the geology of the ore deposit, especially of the uranium deposits. In 1969 he was in Cuba and made research in the area of Economic geology – on the copper deposits in the Oriente Province (El Cobre deposit) and in the Pinar del Rio Province (Matahambre deposit). He made contributions also as editor of the book: The ores deposits of **Cuba**, in which were included many papers on all branches of the Cuban ore deposits geology (Laverov, 1985*).*

E-source: https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ловёров_Николай_Павлович

MIKHAIL LEKHOV / Михаил Владимирович Лёхов * (December 18, 1951, Moscow, Russia), hydrogeologist.

Graduated from the Moscow State University in 1974 and since then is Principal scientific collaborator in the Laboratory of protection of the environment, working on the correlation between the surface and subsurface waters. Mikhail was in long term mission in **Cuba** (1988-1990) where he worked on the melioration of saliniferous terrains.

E-source: http://geo74.narod.ru/hst/lekhov.htm

VSEVOLOD A. LEVCHENKO / Всеволод Андреевич Левченко (*1912, USSR-†1985, USSR) (figure 39), petroleum geologist and tectonist, PhD, DSc.

Figure 39. V. Levchenko

Dr. Vsevolod Levchenko worked as senior or principal geologist in petroleum research in Komi ASSR. In the period 1971-1977 he was in a mission in Cuba and worked as councelor and with other geologists he studied the faulting tectonics (Levchenko, Ryabuchin 1971) and the petroleum potential (Levchenko *et al.,* 1972) of the northern shelf of Cuba. Probably at the end of his mission in **Cuba** he published a paper on the geology and the potential of oil of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea (Levchenko, 1977). In 1978 he was back to USSR and worked especially on the petroleum potential of the World Oceans. Dr.V.A. Levchenko was well known in the former USSR as specialist of faulting structure of the shelf zones – his experience was the result of studying the shelfs of the Baltic and the North Seas and their potential for oil and gas.

E-source: http://atlas.ukhta-lib.ru/images/industrial/first/2.jpg

VADIM LEVIN / Вадим Львович Левин (* 1966, Moscow, Russia) (figure 40), PhD, geophysicist, seismologist, volcanologist, associate professor.

Figure 40. V. Levin (Family archives)

Vadim Levin graduated in 1988 from the Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Gas Industry, called by the students “Kerosinka”. He graduated as engineer - geophysicist, specializing in seismic methods for prospection and exploration of minerals deposits. In 1988 Vadim emigrated to the U.S., and in the next year began working as a laboratory assistant at the Department of Seismology Research of the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory at Columbia University in New York. Since

1990, and for five years he was a graduate student at the Department of Geological Sciences at Columbia University, where in 1996 received his PhD in seismology. His postgraduate work at Columbia University was awarded an annual Bruce Heezen Prize. After seven years at the Faculty of Geology and Geophysics at Yale University Vadim became first an assistant and then associate professor in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Rutgers University. The research interests of Vadim cover geodynamics, structures of the lithosphere, seismology, earthquakes and volcanoes. He worked or processed materials from expeditions to many regions of the world: Iceland, Alaska, Arctic, Kamchatka, Northern Apennines, **Costa Rica** (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014), the Arabian Peninsula and western Tibet. Together with scientists from around the world , including geologists of Kamchatka, he has written more than 50 publications on the origin and evolution of the continents, the dynamics of the upper mantle and plate tectonics, seismological research methods underlying structures and textures of the Earth and other related topics.

LEONID BORISSOVICH LISTENGARTEN (* 1935, Baku, Azerbaijan) (figure 41), petroleum geologist, PhD, DSc.

Figure 41. L.B. Listengarten (Personal archive)

Leonid grew up in a highly educated, cultured family of Dr. Sc Professor Boris Moiseevich Listengarten (* 1906 - † 1982) and the historian Esphira Lvovna (born Belen'kaya) (* 1909 - † 1998) (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). The father of Leonid worked in Azerbaijan; from 1964 to 1982 he was head of laboratory in the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan. In addition to studying Leonid childhood was fond of chess and even then many times was the winner of the championship in Baku. In 1957, Leonid graduated from the Azerbaijan Industrial Institute with a degree in "Hydrogeology". In 1964 he defended his PhD thesis, and in 1988 in Moscow (VNIIGAZ) - doctoral thesis. In the USSR, L.B. Listengarten worked in Baku as head of the Laboratory for oil in offshore fields, and from 1980 to 1992 - Head of the Department for the development of oil, gas and gas condensate fields institute "Gipromorneftegaz". He was supervisor of the projects of the Caspian Sea Deep sea Guneshli, Chirag and Azeri oil field. On the basis of these projects was based the International Consortium of Azerbaijan oil company with leading foreign oil companies. He contributed to the fact that the current annual oil production in Azerbaijan was brought to almost 60 million tons. From 1992 to 1994 L.B. Listengarten worked in Vietnam as head of the Department of development in the joint Soviet-Vietnam Institute Vietsofpetro, where he made and defended the oil field development project "The White Tiger", located on the South China Sea. After moving to the United States in 1996 because of ethnic conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia, as well as Russia's position in this conflict, L.B. Listengarten worked in the U.S. oil companies: Petro Energy International (1997-1999) and the corporation NEO PPG Corp (1999-2000), mainly engaged in the assessment in case of purchase of his company, as well as new and improved methods of oil wells with a high gas potential. According to the results of work he co-authored several articles published in the United States. A team of specialists

with his participation produced special construction wells in the Gulf of Mexico (Louisiana), **Mexico** and **Venezuela**. L.B. Listengarten has over 100 publications in various Russian and international Journals, including books, inventors' certificates and patents.

Prince **NIKITA D. LOBANOV-ROSTOVSKY** / князь Никита Дмитриевич Лобанов-Ростовский **(***January 6, 1935, Sofia, Bulgaria) (figure 42), geologist and economist (banker), Honorary Doctor of Arts, Academician, Maecenas of art.

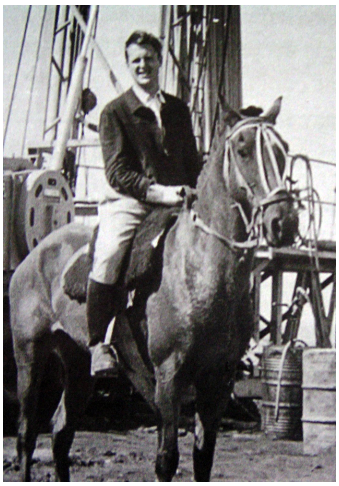

Figure 42. N.D. Lobanov-Rostovsky in Patagonia (Lobanov Rostovsky 2010)

Son of emigrants after the Civil War. Nikita Lobanov - Rostovsky descends from the prince Rurik, founder of the state of Russia. His father Prince Dmitry Ivanovich Lobanov - Rostovsky (* 1907 - † 1948) was an accountant, killed in a concentration camp in Bulgaria (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014; Lobanov-Rostovsky, 2010). His father's family moved to Bulgaria to escape from the terror after the October Revolution in Russia. After graduating from a Bulgarian school in 1953 Nikita succeeded with his mother to move to France, and the next year to England. He received a Bachelor's degree in geology from the University of Oxford, a Master of Economic Geology from Columbia University in New York (USA) in 1962, - and a master's degree in accounting/ banking from New York University. Since 1964 he prospected for oil in Patagonia, **Argentina**, mercury deposits in Tunisia, Montana and Alaska, iron in Liberia, nickel in **Venezuela** and diamonds in the Kalahari Desert in South Africa. Nikita Lobanov funded the creation of a Faculty of Planetary Geology at the University of Oxford. Nikita Lobanov – Rostovsky is a big collector of Russian Stage Design (1880-1930). He is an Honorary Doctor in the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts and of the "International Information Academy" accreditated to the UN in Geneva, winner of the prestigious award Ludwig Nobel, the Russian Government order of Friendship for his contribution to the preservation of historical and cultural values of Russia.

MICHAIL G. LOMIZE (Lomitze) / Михаил Георгиевич Ломизе (*September 21, 1933, USSR), Ph.D. (1969), D.Sc. (1981) (figure 43), geologist, professor of tectonics (1983) - Moscow State University, academician RAS (1993).

Figure 43. Mihail Lomize

Thanks to information, provided by Prof. Dr. Reynaldo Charrier, Sociedad Geológica de Chile, we know that between 1969 and 1973 the Soviet geologist M. Lomize worked in **Chile.** In 1979 he was co-editor of proceedings on the tectonic and the geodynamic of **Cuba** and the **Caribbean region** (Putcharovsky *et al.,* 1979). Dr. M.G. Lomize was interested on the regional tectonics, seismicity and geodynamics of the south-east margin of the Pacific Ocean. On his return to USSR, he became professor in the Moscow State University, and with Academician V.E. Khain, wrote (1995) a text-book on Geotectonics and Principles of geodynamics.

E-source: http://dynamo.geol.msu.ru/personal/lomize/

ELENA LOUNEJEVA (Lunezheva)-**BATURINA** / Елена Лунежева – Батурина (*1960, USSR) (figure 44), geologist, geochemist, petrologist.

Figure 44. E. Lounejeva-Baturina

She graduated as geochemist from the Crystallography and Chrystallochemistry of the Geological Department of Moscow State University and started to work there. Elena Lunejeva-Baturina was, at least since 1989, in **Mexico** at the Instituto de geologia UNAM, as an expert in geochemistry, paleoclimatology and geology. She published papers on nutrient trace elements, distribution of Rare Earth elements, short-term δ13C in cultivated soil, and the mineralogy of Chicxulub meteorite. Since 2009 (?) she worked also in Australia in the ARC CODES, University of Tasmania, Hobart, where she made investigations in analytical chemistry, inorganic chemistry, solid-state chemistry. Since 2012 she worked in the Geological Institute of Mexico and has published more than 25 scientific papers related to the geology of Mexico and few – to the geology of Argentina.

E-source: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Elena_Lounejeva2/publications

PAVLA LUBIMOVA (Lyubimova, Ljubimova) / Павла Северьяновна Любимова (*December 31, 1919, Nikulino, Kostroma, USSR - †2011, Petersburg, Russia) (figure 45), geologist, paleontologist, micropaleontologist, PhD.

Figure 45. P. Lubimova (Archives VNIGRI RU)

Since 1942 up to 1989 she worked in the All Union Geological Institute (VNIGRI) in Leningrad; graduated from the Leningrad Mining Institute in 1945. She was specialist of Mesozoic and Tertiary Ostracods of USSR, Mongolia, India and **Cuba**. Since 1963 was expert of the UN on the study of

Ostracods. Dr. Lubimova was in long term missions in India and later in Cuba – in the early 1970´s in the Institute of Geology and Paleontology in Habana, where she reorganized the Micropaleontological laboratory, and instructed Cuban palaeontologists. Her biggest contribution on the paleontology of **Cuba** is a monograph on Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary Ostracods (Lyubimova, Sanchez-Arango 1974), in which 170 species were described. Dr. Lyubimova was a permanent member of the International Sub commission on Jurassic stratigraphy (ISJS) - official body of the International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS), and author of many scientific publications.

PS. Information (2016) from Dr. Irina V. Gorbachova – VNIGRI, Petersburg, Russia.

VLADIMIR MAKAROV / Владимир Иванович Макаров (* December 28, 1937, USSR- August 12, 2001, RF), geologist, neotectonist, PhD, DSc.

Graduated in 1960 from the Moscow State University Dr. V. Makarov worked first with the Moscow State University, since 1972 in the Russian Academy of Sciences, and later in the new Engineer-Geologic and Ecogeologic Scientific Center of RAS, transformed later into Institute of Geoecology "E.M. Sergeev". There he continued his research on the youngest, active stage of the evolution of the structure of the Earth Crust. The field research of Dr. V. Makarov was concentrated on the Pamir-Tien-Shan region, Kapetdag, Caucasus, the Balkan Peninsula, Mongolia, Vietnam, China, USA and Cuba. In **Cuba**, he published the first Neotectonic Map of Cuba (scale 1:2,500,000) (Makarov, Formel 1988). The professional experience of Dr. V. Makarov was in the area of neotectonics, geodynamics, seismotectonics, and Quaternary geology. He was author and coauthor of more of 250 publications, including 28 monographs.

E-source: https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Макаров_Владимир_Иванович; http://www.gdirc.ru/istorija/kniga-pamjati

VICTOR MAKSAEV / Виктор Викторович Максаев **(***December 24, 1952, Chile), geologist**,** PhD (Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., Canada, 1990) (figure 46), economic geology**,** Associate Professor (Facultad de Ciencias Fisicas y Matematicas, Universidad de Chile).

Figure 46. Victor Maksaev

He was born in Chile and is a geologist, graduated from the University of Chile (1978). His parents came to **Chile** as war refugees in 1950 from Italy where they remained 5 years after the Second World War. His father Victor Andreevich Maksaev was originated from the region of Don River near Veshenskaya (Don Cossacks) and his mother Maria Petrovna Yurchuk was from an Ukranian village (Rubanyi Mist) about 120 km south of Kiev. The professional career of Victor started in 1976 in the former Instituto de Investigaciones Geológicas, which in 1981 became the current Servicio Nacional de Geología y Minería (the Chilean Geological Survey) where in 1990 he became Head of the Economic Geology Department; in 1994 he left the survey and worked in gold exploration for Cambior and Barrick mining companies; and since 1998 as professor, teaching Economic Geology at the Department of Geology of the Faculty of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the

Universidad de **Chile**. Research Interest: Andean metallogeny: he has investigated the regional controls of metallic mineralization in the Chilean Andes and the processes that lead to the great copper concentration that characterize this mountain belt. He has recently completed a research project about the metallogeny of the Cretaceous porphyry copper deposits of the Atacama and Coquimbo Regions of Northern Chile (i.e., Dinamarquesa, Carmen, Los Toros, Dos Amigos, and Andacollo). The metallogeny of these deposits is relevant as they represent the first porphyry-type mineralization during the Andean evolution of northern Chile. He is also co-researcher of a metallogenic/geochronological project at the Collahuasi district in northern Chile that is leaded by Professor Francisco Munizaga. Currently, Dr. Maksaev is an associate researcher of the project "Tectonomagmatic Control of Giant Ore Deposits in the Subduction Factory of the High Chilean Andes between 32º-36ºS: A Multidisciplinary Approach" directed by Dr. Reinaldo Charrier. Lecturing the courses: Metallogeny, Ore deposits models, Porphyry copper seminar, Field geology II in the Universidad de Chile.

STEPAN P. MAKSIMOV / Степан Павлович Максимов (*1917, Russia - †after 1989, USSR) (figure 47), petroleum geologist.

Figure 47. S.P. Maksimov

In the USSR he made investigations for oil and gas in the Volga-Ural area and was specialist on the geology and the geochemistry of oil and gas. He was Director of the biggest oil and gas scientific institute of USSR – VNIGNI- since 1955 to 1987. S. Maksimov was in mission in **Cuba** at beginning of the 1970´s and studied with Soviet and Cuban geologists the particularities of the structure and the deep-water genesis of the Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous rocks of oil fields (Maksimov *et al.*, 1976). Many years after this paper Batista-Rodriguez *et al*. (2014) confirmed the conclusions about the oil and gas potential of these rocks. On his return to the USSR he was one of the editors of the monographs on the oil and gas field of the USSR. Dr. S. Maksimov was author or co-author of more than 370 papers and 20 monographs, between them 36 in international journals (Anonymous-4).

E-source: www.vnigni.ru/about/history

VERA MALYCHEFF / Вера Сергеевна Малышева (* 1886, St. Petersburg, Russian Empire - † 1964, Paris, France), geographer, pedologist, petrographer.

Vera Malycheff was a nurse during the First World War and assistant at the University of Petrograd. She was educated in Russia and there published articles on barium and glauconitic deposits (1916, 1930). After moving to Paris, France (between 1930 and 1945) she worked as a researcher at the Laboratoire de géographie physique de la Sorbonne, cooperated with the Mineralogy laboratory of the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, the Institute of Anthropology, taught in the Russian Physics and Mathematics Faculty at the Sorbonne (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014, 2016). Vera Malysheff was a specialist in the study of the formation of loess in Russia, the Paris Basin, Morocco, Congo, Gabon and other African regions. In the early 1950´s she cooperated with Prof. D. Guimarães

(1964) on soil studies in **Brazil**. Vera Malysheff was author of many scientific articles on the loess soils.

STEPHEN MARSHAK / Степан Робертович Маршак (*1955, Rochester, USA) (figure 48), geologist, tectonist, PhD, professor.

Figure 48. Stephen Marshak (Internet: news.illinois.edu)

Stephen is the son of the American physic Dr. Robert E. Marshak (* 1916 - † 1992) born in the Bronx, New York. His parents - Harry and Rose Marshak - immigrated to the USA from Minsk (Belarus), which they left to escape the pogroms (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). Robert E. Marshak, worked during World War II in the Manhattan project and was later a lecturer at the University of Rochester , New York , where was born Stephen. At Cornell University in New York, Stephen Marshak received in 1976 the degree of Bachelor of Geology, and three years later a master's degree in Geology of the University of Arizona in Tucson. Returning to New York, he worked for four years on a PhD thesis, which he defended at Columbia University. Since then Dr. S. Marshak teaches at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and in 1999 became head of the Department of Geology. In parallel, he also worked at: the Federal University of Ouro Preto and at the University of Sao Paulo in **Brazil**, Geological Observatory Lamont - Doherty in New York, the University of Adelaide in Australia and the University of Leicester in England. The research interests of Stephen Marshak include Proterozoic tectonics of the Brazilian shield (including field research in **Brazil**), Phanerozoic continental tectonics of North America, structural geology fold-thrust belts. Dr. Stephen Marshak is the author of about 55 scientific articles on regional structural geology, is the author or editor of five textbooks and books, including general geology, basic methods of structural geology, earth structure, tectonics of the planets, all which are among the best textbooks in these areas. Marshak has received numerous awards in recognition of his work in terms of research and teaching, including a medal from the Australian Journal of Earth Sciences, several awards for teaching at the University of Illinois.

SVETLANA MEDEANIK (Medyanik, Medianik, Medjanik) / Светлана Ивановна Медяник (*February 19, 1950, Brest, Belorussia, USSR – †August, 8, 2011, Brazil) (figure 49), geologist, paleontologist – palynologist, visiting researcher and professor-collaborator in Brazil, PhD, wife of Prof. N. Mirlean.

Figure 49. Svetlana Medeanik. (Personal Archives)

Dr. Svetlana Medeanik held a bachelor's degree in Geology from Moscow State University (MSU) (1969-1972), a Master's degree in Paleontology and Stratigraphy (1973-1974) and a PhD in Paleontology and Stratigraphy (1977-1981- superviser V. Drushits) – also from MSU. Her practical professional activity began at the Geological Survey of the USSR in Komi Republic in the European North of the Russian Federation – she studied Lower and Middle Devonian miospores. In 1980 she had to leave to Moldova but continued her activities on studies of the Cenozoic miospores; Member of the Society of Paleontology of the USSR, Member of the Society of Palynology of the USSR, Member of Paleontological Association of the USSR. In the latest 1990's she and her husband moved to Brazil and she received some complementary training: 2002 – 2002 - Ecological Aspects of the Communities of Recifal Domain, Federal University of Espirito Santo; 2006 – 2006 - Morphology and Taxonomy of Cyperaceae, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, UFRGS (Porto Alegre). The principal topic of her studies in **Brazil** was the use of palynology for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoclimatic reconstruction on the coastal plains of southern Brazil (Kvavadze & Jankowska, 2011). Details of her scientific-academic activity in Brazil: 1999 – 2001: Visiting Researcher - Project: "Applied palynology in the reconstruction of paleoenvironmental and paleoclimatic evolution in the coastal plain of Rio Grande do Sul"; 2001 – 2004: Visiting Researcher - Project: "Palynology applied in paleoenvironmental and paleoclimatic reconstructions in the coastal plain of Rio Grande do Sul during the Holocene"; 2005 – 2007: Visiting Professor - Project: "The palynomorphs in the recent sediments in the coastal plain of Rio Grande do Sul: application in the palaeoenvironmental and paleoclimatic reconstructions of the Quaternary"; 2007-2007: post-graduated collaborator, "General Aspects of Quaternary Palynology"; 2007-2009: Visiting Researcher -"General aspects of Quaternary Palynology applied to Marine Geology"; 2008-2008: Collaborator, Studies of palynomorphs in the Holocene sediments of samples and drilling holes and surface sediments of marshes and turrets on the coastal plain in the southernmost Brazil. Identification of non-pollen palynomorphs and their biological affinities for use in paleoenvironmental reconstructions and evaluation of the anthropic impact. Elaboration of an atlas of pollen and spores of marsh plants based on the palynoteca of present silver allotted in the Coastal Plain of Rio Grande do Sul. Dr. Svetlana Medeanik published numerous scientific articles, 5 books and 29 chapters in various books.

E-source: http://lattes.cnpq.br/4080251282830043

NICOLAI MIRLEAN (Myrlian) / Николай Филимонович Мырлян (*September 11, 1952, Tiraspol, Moldova, USSR) (figure 50), geochemist, PhD, professor, with the Universidade Federal de Rio Grande.

Figure 50. Nicolai Mirlean

Prof. N. Mirlean is a geologist of Moldovan origin, husband of the paleontologist Dr. Svetlana Medeanik; he graduated in Geology, at the Moscow State University (MSU), Russia – where he studied in the period 1969 – 1972 and worked on the Geological and metalogenic features of Pb-Zn deposits in the Altai region. He received the following degrees 1973 – 1974: Master in Geochemistry, MSU, Russia; 1976 – 1980 -PhD in Geochemistry, Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Mineralogy, Petrography and Geochemistry, IGEM AN USSR, Russia, with a thesis on Migration and accumulation of copper and rubidium in landscapes (Central Moldova) (1981). In 1991 he became Docent by a decision of Supreme Testimonial Committee of USSR. Between 1974 and 1997 he worked in the Institute of Geophysics and Geology, Moldovan Academy of sciences; in 1987-1999 in the University of Kishinev, Moldova; in 1993 in the Linkoping University, Sweden; in 1994-1995 in the Oklahoma University, USA; from 2000 to the present day in the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, **Brazil**; he has taught Marine geochemistry, Chemistry and Geology, Environmental Geochemistry and Landscape, Biogeochemistry, Low atmosphere geochemistry, General Geology, Environmental Geochemistry, Marine diagenesis. Prof. N. Mirlean authored more than 45 scientific papers, 12 of them concerned with the geochemistry of Brazil.

E-source: http://lattes.cnpq.br/0647154201129772;
http://buscatextual.cnpq.br/buscatextual/visualizacv.do?id=K4703943A9

NINA MISCHKOVSKY de RAMOS / Нина Николаевна Мишковски де Рамос (*January 20, 1943, Buenos Aires, Argentina) (figure 51), petrographer.

Figure 51. Nina Mischkovsky

Nicolas Mischkovsky, the father of Nina Mischkovsky, was a native of Orenburg, south of the Urals, born in 1892. He studied Engineering in Saint Petersburg and in the 20´s came to South America. He was first in **Uruguay** and in 1926 come to **Argentina** to work as Engineer for the Standard Oil Co. in the Subandean Ranges of northern Argentina. Nina´s mother - Nadiezhda = Nadine Matteeff was a native of Barnaul, Siberia and she also arrived in Argentina in the 20´s. Nina Mischkovsky graduated from the Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA) and became in 1967 Licenciada en Geología. She worked as petrographer in the Argentinian Geological and Mining Survey (SEGEMAR), **Argentina** and was lecturer in Geology at the Universidad de Buenos Aires. Being student she became wife of one of the most important geologists in Argentina and South America Prof. Dr. Victor Ramos, who contributed to the paleogeography and the plate tectonics of South America.

E-source: https://www.everipedia.com/V%25C3%25ADctor_Alberto_Ramos/#ixzz4Rn8U6lrZ;
snaproots.net/fh/Nina-Mischkovsky/

Baron **GEORGE von MOHRENSCHILD** / барон Георгий Сергеевич Мореншильд (* 1911 Mozyr, Russian Empire - † 1977, USA) (figure 52), petroleum geologist, PhD, businessman in the oil industry.

Figure 52. George V. Mohrenschild (www.Spartacus-Educational.com. 1977)

Emigrated after the Civil War, George's father, baron von Serge Alexandrovich Morenshild was a Russified German nobleman, who served as director of the Nobel interests in Russia. His mother, Alexandra Zopalsky, was of Russian, Polish, and Hungarian descent. Shortly after the Russian Revolution his father was arrested by the Bolsheviks for anti-communist activities and sentenced to life exile in Siberia. In 1921 he and his family managed to escape to Poland. George graduated from the Polish military academy in 1931, in 1938 received a PhD in the field of international trade at the University of Liege in Belgium, and then moved to the United States. In 1939 he went to work for the Humble Oil, co-founded by Prescott Bush. In 1945, von Morenshild received a master's degree in "Geology and exploitation of the petroleum deposits" at the University of Texas. After the Second World War G. von Morenshild moved to **Venezuela** to work in the Pantepec Oil Company, belonging to the family of William F. Buckley. In 1952, he moved to Dallas, where he worked for the oil millionaire Clint Murchison and joined the Dallas Petroleum Club. In 1957 G. von Morenshild worked for the "CVOVT, Cuban-Venezuelan Oil Voting Trust Company". As a specialist in oil, he traveled around the world, and also taught geology at the University of Texas. After a long private journey to **Mexico and Central America**, George von Morenshild and his wife returned to Dallas (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014; Anonymous, 1997). In June 1963 George and his wife moved to Haiti. In 1977, he taught French in Dallas. Assuming that he was under surveillance of the U.S. security, von Morenshild fell into a deep depression. It is assumed that he committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth in a hotel in Palm Beach, Florida, although his wife has always denied the likelihood of suicide.

ALEXEY D. MOSSAKOVSKY / Алексей Дмитриевич Моссаковский (*?, USSR), tectonist, geological cartographer, PhD, DSc, of Ukrainian origin.

We have not data about the geological career of A.D. Mossakovsky before the time when he was in a mission to **Cuba** in the second part of the 1970´s. From this mission he published a paper about the nappe structure of western and northern Cuba (Mossakovsky *et al.*, 1978). He is co-editor with G. Nekrasov and S. Sokolov of the Geological map of Cuba (Mossakovsky *et al.*, 1988, 1989), in scale 1:250,000 and in 40 sheets, a map on which worked since 1968 a group of geologists from Cuba, USSR, Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary. After returning to the USSR he was occupied with the problems of the geology and metallogeny of copper deposits, magmatism in relation to diverse tectonics settings in Kazakhstan, Mongolia, etc.

VSEVOLOD A. MYMRIN / Всеволод Анатольевич Мымрин), (* 21.12.1939, Gorky Town, now once again Nizhny Novgorod) (figure 53), engineering geologist, PhD, DSc, professor.

Figure 53. Vsevolod Mymrin

Vsevolod A. Mymrin lost his family in 1942 during a heavy bombardment of his home city by the Germans. He was twice heavily wounded by bomb fragments, and afterwards was educated first in an orphanage and later in the Suvorov military school in Saratov-city. In 1962 was demobilized from the Soviet Army for health reasons. He continued his education in Moscow State University (MGU, 1962-1966), Department of Crystallography and Crystallo-chemistry, and simultaneously worked as a technician of the Physical Institute of USSR Academy of Science (FIAN) in Moscow. He was a member of the Nobel Prize winner group (1964), under the leadership of A.M. Prokhorov, for the world first experimental discovery of Laser Beams (1963-1965). After obtaining his MSc he worked as Senior Engineer in the Department of Engineering Geology and Soils of the MGU (1966-1976), as an organizer and chief of laboratories and professor of the Geological Department of Kabul Polytechnic Institute, Afghanistan (1970-1972). His PhD thesis was defended in MGU (1976). After that he was invited to be a scientific head of laboratories of Electron Microscopy, X-ray Phase Analysis and Differential Thermal Analysis of the Department of Petrography, Mineralogy and Crystallography of Peoples' Friendship University (RUDN), Moscow (1976-1992). He led in the RUDN dozens of projects on strengthening of different natural soils by different types of iron and steel slag in all road-climatic zones of the USSR. The principal idea of these researches was to substitute two traditional road construction base's layers (sand and stone) by a mixture of soil-ash or soil-slag to increase roads strength and durability. This method would allow to speed up 3-4 times road construction, to reduce 2-25 times (depending on local conditions) construction costs, to increase 2-3 times roads strength and durability, to reduce landscape destruction by sand and rock quarries and to stop hazardous waste storing in the opendumps near factories. The Economic Department of the USSR Ministry of Defense, which was to implement the construction of many roads and one military airport, estimated that if all roads of the country were built with this method cost savings, only for construction, would have been equal to the Gross National Product of the Soviet Union. Due to the significant results of V. Mymrin research he was given the rank of Titled Professor (1987) and the award of "Outstanding Scientist of Russia" (1992), and became Full Member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (1999). V. Mymrin was a Principal Scientist of the Institute of Engineering Geology & Environment, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow (1993-1998), was invited in sabbatical visit (1997- 1999) to the National Center of Metallurgical Research, Highest Research Council (Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Metalurgicas, CENIM, Consejo Superior Investigaciones Cientificos), Madrid, Spain. From Spain he was invited as a Visiting Titled Professor of the Science and Technology Foundation (CIENTEC), Porto Alegre, **Brazil** (2000 – 2002), as a Visiting Titled Professor of Paraná State University (UFPR), Curitiba, Brazil (2002 – 2012) and also as Visiting Titled Professor of Paraná Technological Federal University (UTFPR), Curitiba, Brazil (March 2012 – present). During these studies his research interests were expanded to more than 80 types of hazardous industrial and municipal wastes, and the compositions and technologies of their utilization were developed as economically and environmentally valuable raw materials. He published about 200 of

papers in Russian and foreign scientific journals, had about 50 foreign and Russian patents and 70 Brazilian PhD and MSc, who helped in the implementation of new original ideas in the field of hazardous industrial and municipal wastes recycling.

E-source: http://paginapessoal.utfpr.edu.br/mymrinev

G.E. NEKRASOV / Г. Е.Некрасов (*1945?, USSR), tectonist, magmatic geologist and geologic cartographer, PhD.

In the beginning (1968 - 1976) of his professional career G.E. Nekrasov studied the geology and the geophysics of the pre-Silurian rocks of the Soviet Far East, of the geologic composition and petrology of the Jurassic - Early Cretaceous formations at Taigonos and NW Kamchatka. In the 1970´s he was in a mission to Cuba and in the last half of the 1980´s - he was co-editor with A.D. Mossakovsky and S. Sokolov of the Geological map of **Cuba** (Mossakovsky *et al.,* 1988) in scale 1:250,000 and 40 sheets, map on which since 1968 worked geological teams of Bulgarian, Cuban, Hungarian, Polish and USSR geologists. On his return from Cuba he continued working, as member of the Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, in the Transbaikalian area, and especially on the problem of the mafic-ultramafic complexes of the folded regions and their related ore deposits. He was interested in the vertical accreation of the Earth Crust, the granulitic complexes in the geologic evolution of the pre-Cambrian and the Phanerozoic, and on the role of ophiolites in the Earth History, etc. He is author of many scientific publications.

YURIY N. NIKOLSKII (Nikolskii-Gavrilov I.) / Юрий Николаевич Никольский-Гаврилов (*?, Russia), pedologist, hydrologist, hydrogeologist, PhD, professor.

In Russia Y. Nikolskii was Professor of the Moscow Institute of Hydromelioration. In **Mexico** he is engaged in the area of the agriculture, especialy in land improvement. He investigates techniques and technologies of land drainage systems, based on the results of topographic, soil, hydrologic, hydrogeologic, and other kinds of surveys, study the sorption, degradation and leaching of Imazapyr in some volcanic soils in Mexico, and make suppositions on changes in the properties of Mexican soils in connection with global climatic changes (Nikolskii *et al.,* 2006). He works in the Post Graduate College, Montecillo, Mexico State, Mexico.

THEOPENT NIKULIN / Феопонт (Ферапонт, Ферафонтий) Никулин (*1900?, Russian Empire - ?, ?), petroleum geologist.

Graduated from the Mining Institute in St. Petersburg, he worked in oil exploration in Patagonia at the end of the 20´s and beginning of the 30's XX century. Especialy is known that in 1929 he explored as an employee of the Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (YPF) in **Argentina** the tectonics, landslides, morphology and tectonic faults in the area zona del Pico Salamanca. He wrote scientific reports, even though they were not published (as the report of Nikulin, Stessin 1929), etc. In this report the authors noted the presence of landslides and land subsidence in the area of Pico Salamanca, caused by tectonic movements. They mentioned faults with up to 50 meters of displacement. It is likely that in this interpretation is taken into account the gap or morphological ridge of the escarpment of detachment. But they only mentioned the existence of this phenomenon. Also in 1929 Nikulin took part, with Dr. Egidio Feruglio and others geologists, in the Geological Survey of San Jorge Gulf by the Argentine State Oil Co. We have no other information about him and his fate.

GENNADY NISTERENKO (Nesterenko) / Генадий Владимирович Нистеренко (*?before 1925, USSR) (figure 54), igneous petrologist, economic geologist, geologist of ore deposits, marine geologist, PhD (1959).

Figure 54. G. Nisterenko

Gennady V. Nisterenko, Soviet geologist, worked from 1959 to 1964 – in USSR Academy, in its Siberian branch in Irkutsk, USSR. Since 1971 he was in a long term mission to Chile. The most cited paper of this time is the work of Nisterenko *et al.* (1974) in which the authors made investigation on the temperatures and pressures of formation of some cupriferous deposits of Chile. He took part also in the geological investigation of the Waterberg hydrothermal platinum deposit in the Carolina de Michilla stratabound copper district of northern **Chile**, and also in Mookgophon of the Andean southern volcanic zone in central Chile, etc. After returning to the USSR G.V. Nisterenko took part in Leg 58 of the cruises of the drilling vessel Glomar Challenger (December 1977-January 1978) and studied the geology of the ocean floor, espacially the igneous rocks from the conglomerates of Deep Sea Drilling Project Hole 445. Dr. G. Nisterenko authored 6 publications on the geology of Chile and 3 on the results of the Glomar Challenger 58th cruise.

E-source: econgeol.geoscienceworld.org/content/102/7/1357

Photo: igc.irk.ru›images/Conf_IGC-2012/Materiall/22-10

ALEJANDRO NOVITZKY / Александр Новицкий (* ? before 1920, ?Russian Empire - after 1984, ?Argentina), minning geologist.

We were not able to find biographical data of A. Nobvitzky. We only know that he worked in **Argentina, Bolivia, Chile**, etc., and wrote more than 10 books – geologic dictionaries, which were published in many editions and translated into several languages: 1- Technical Russian and French dictionary on the mining, metallurgy and geology, published in 1947 in French and other languages; 2- Plates for the determination under microscope of the opaque minerals, published in 1949 in Spanish with 4 subsequent editiions; 3- Glossary of mining, metallurgy, mineralogy, petrography and oil geology (Dictionary of applied geology: mining and civil engineering) published between 1951 and 1993, with 34 editions; 4- Plates for the determination of opaque minerals in X-ray, published in 1957, with 5 subsequent editions in Spanish; 5- Dictionary - alphabetic indices of the minerals in Spanish, English, French and German (1958), which had 7 editions in Spanish and in other languages; 6- book in Spanish (1962) on the ventilation of mines, with 3 editions; 7- Minerals and Mining mapping and geodetic control (1963); 8- On the transport and excavation in the open pit mines (1966); 9- book on Methods of exploitation of subsurface mines (1975); 10- Open pit mines – 2 editions in Spanish; 11- Prospection, exploitation and evaluation – 2 editions in Spanish (1978); 12- Ventilacion de Minas (ISBN 9789999032711); 13- input to the knowledge of the Mineralization of the iron deposit of Saint Isidro, Edo. Bolivar, **Venezuela** (1975, 1978, 1984) (Novitzky & Herrero Noguerol, 1984).

ALEXEY A. NOVOSELOV / Алексей А. Новоселов (*? 1980, USSR) (figure 55), geologist, geochemist, PhD, assistant professor.

Figure 55. Alexey Novoselov

Graduated from Lomonosov Moscow State University with Honors and Golden Medal (2004); he obtained a Travel grant for presentation of an invited talk at the 2010 Astrobiology Graduate Conference in Tallberg, NORDIC and Stockholm University, Sweden; in 2011-Travel grant for participation in the UNHAI 2011 Astrobiology Winter School in Hawaii, NASA and the University of Hawaii, USA. As informed by A.A. Novoselov since his early career at the Vernadsky Institute (Russia), he has specialized in geochemical modelling and has been involved in the development of the complex quantitative model of modern hydrothermal systems associated with the "Hess" type oceanic crust (Silantyev *et al.*, 2009, etc.). The "Hess" type oceanic crust is the most primitive modern type of the earth's crust and, in general terms, may be an analogue to the Hadean crust. In addition, since 2004, he participated as a co-investigator in the project dedicated to the reconstruction of the primordial Earth environment in the context of the origin of life. Since 2011, he worked at the Institute of Geosciences of UNICAMP and in the years 2011-2014 concluded a project supported by FAPESP "The quantification of the environmental constraints of Terra Hadeana: the cradle for emergent life on the young planet" (Alfimova *et al.*, 2014). He is a programmer of the code CRONO (http://www.ige.unicamp.br/crono/) for geochemical modeling (Novoselov & Souza Filho, 2013, etc.)". Now (end of 2016) Dr. Novoselov is Assistant Professor with Institute of Applied Economic Geology (GEA), University of Concepción, Concepción**, Chile**.

E-source: https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=p7US8MMAAAAJ&hl&hl=pt-BR;
http://buscatextual.cnpq.br/buscatextual/visualizacv.do?id=K4333840Y3

VLADIMIR OLHOVICH (Olhovsky) / Владимир Алексеевич Ольхович (* circa 1904, Orel, Russian Empire - † after 1966? Mexico), geophysicist, marine seismologist. Emigrated after the Civil War.

Vladimir first immigrated to the United States (Texas), and in the early 1920's arrived to Vera Cruz, Mexico together with Pavel Trofimoff-Sazanoff, by the invitation of Eng. Kozhuhin, and began working in geological research. Olhovsky worked in the beginnings of the activities of the National Mexican Petroleum Company (PEMEX), and in 1928 he enrolled in the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico and was the first Petroleum Engineer graduated in this University. Vladimir was an engineer, driller, expert in seismology. He discovered rich deposits of oil in **Mexico** (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). In the 1930's he worked for Dutch and British companies in Tehuantepec and Tabasco. He worked on seismology, including the study of seismic wave propagation in the water column. Vladimir Olkhovich was a member of the Mexican Society of Petroleum Geophysicists. From 1949 to 1966 he wrote the book "Applied Seismology" (Geofisica aplicada) (Olhovich 1958) and several articles in geophysics (including "Una solucion del problema

tri-dimensional de reflexion y refraccion"), and presented papers at international congresses. Vladimir married a Mexican. He was able to invite in Mexico his brother Vadim. The son of Vladimir Sergei Olkhovich (* 1941) has become a quite famous Mexican filmmaker.

KLAUDIA OLESHKO (Claudia Olechko) / Клавдия Олешко (*?, ? Hungary, ?Mexico), geoengineer, PhD.

The grand or the great-grand parents of Klaudia Oleshko are from Russia or Ukraine, but Klaudia went from Hungary to Mexico. Dr. Klaudia Oleshko works in the Center for Geosciences, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de **Mexico** (UNAM) as a geophysicist, studying rock porosity, the possibilities of Petroleum Reservoirs as a fractal reactor, the Fractals Porosity in EDP for hydraulics and Petroleum, analyzing soil variability in space and time - P-adic model of transport in porous disordered media. She is very active in her social scientific life as reviewer of the Vadose Zone Journal, Project Leader of "Entropy of Shortest Distance (ESD) as Pore Detector and Pore-Shape Classifier" (Korvin *et al.,* 2013), Convenor of the 18th World Congress of Soil Science, July 9-15, 2006 - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA; Chairperson of a section of the General Assembly (2014) of the European Geosciences Union: Analyzing soil variability in space, time, land**;** Fractals for Geoengineering. Author of "Linear fractal analysis of three Mexican soil in different management systems" (Oleshko *et al.,* 2016)**,** and so on. She authored many scientific papers.

E-source: www.linkedin.com/pub/**klaudia**-oleshko/42/4AA/98A

MIKHAIL OSTROUMOV / Михаил Николаевич Остроумов (*?1950, Leningrad (now Petersbourg), USSR), mineralogist and geochemist, PhD, DSc.

Professor and Researcher in the Mine Institute, Saint Petersburg (Russia), he made expeditions to Pamir, Tajikistan, etc., took part in a Russian Expedition to Antarctica, worked in the Instituto Superior Minero-Metalúrgico, **Cuba**, University of Mainz (Germany), University of Nantes (France), Instituto Tecnológico de Morelia, Cátedra Patrimonial de Excelencia Nivel II del CONACYT (**México**), Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo (México). He is author or co-author of 75 papers (SCI) – for the period 1972-1994 (when he worked in USSR) – 33 papers and 1994-2013 (in Mexico) – 42, and of 7 books (4 in México and 3 in Russia). Now he works as "Profesor Investigador Titular "C", Tiempo Completo" in the "Instituto de Investigaciones en Ciencias de la Tierra de la Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, Instituto de Investigaciones Metalurgicas, Depto. de Geologia y Mineralogia, **Mexico**. Prof. M. Ostroumov received many Academic distinctions: Member of the Academia Mexicana de Ciencias (November 2007); Personal Medal of the Senate de France during the Session of the Association Française de Gemology (Paris, France; March, 2004) for the International Project ANUIES-CONACYT-ECOS "Spectrometry of the minerals" between the Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo (México) and the Université de Nantes (France); National Representative of Mexico in the International Mineralogical Association; President of the Sociedad Mexicana de Mineralogía (2001-2003); etc. Dr. M. Ostroumov make intensive investigation of the relationship between nanostructure and optical absorption in fibrous pink opals from Mexico and Peru), as well as on the amazonite, on the degradation processes of the historical monuments, etc. He authored more than 10 articles, dedicated to the study of the mineralogy of **Mexico.**

E-sources: satori.geociencias.unam.mx/20-2/(4)Ostroumov.pdf;
http://ammin.geoscienceworld.org/keyword/opal-ct

NICOLAI V. PAVLOV / Николай Викторович Павлов (*?1935, USSR), geologist.

In the 1960´s- Nicolai Pavlov made geological research on the ore deposits of Siberia, especially on the mangano-magnetite deposits in the Tungus synclinal. In the 1980´s, together with other Russian and Cuban colleagues he worked on the chromite deposits of **Cuba** (Pavlov *et al.*, 1985). On his return to the USSR he continued his investigations in Siberia.

E-source: https://www.dateas.com/.../susana-carmen-palamarczuk-270519791.

ALEJANDRO PIÁTNITZKY / Александр Матвеевич Пятницкий (* December 14, 1879, Caucasus, Russian Empire - † December 28, 1959, Buenos Aires, Argentina) (figures 56, 57), geologist, paleontologist, biologist, engineer of mine. Emigrated after the Civil War.

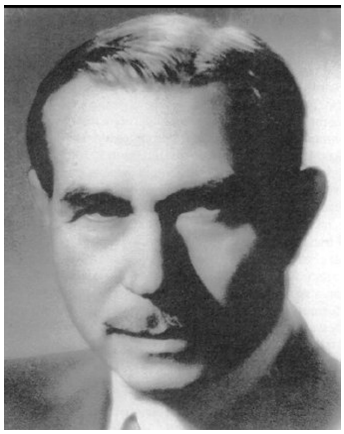

Figure 56. A. Piatnitzky (Caminos, 1999)

The parents of the Don Cossack Alejandro were: the mother Aquilina Ivanoff and the father Matheo Piátnitzky. Alejandro studied geology in the High Institute of Mines (Gornyi Institute) in Petrograd where his professor of Paleontology and stratigraphy was Prof. A. Borissiak and of petrography – Prof. E. Fedorov. A. Piátnitzy finished the University in 1907 and became engineer of mines and geology. After the Civil War he emigrated to Yugoslavia and after that to **Paraguay** and **Argentina** (in the 1920´s). A. Piátnitzky was one of the first Russian immigrants who arrived in South America at the call of General Ivan Belyaev. The basic principle of the Russian immigration colony in Paraguay was apolitical and focused on maintaining the values of Russian culture in the hope of a future revival of Russia. This was around 1924. In Argentina A. Piátnitzky made research for petroleum (as he made the same in the Caucasus, Russia). Since 1927 he was employed in the Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales (YPF). On April 4, 1927 A. Piátnitzky made a report to the General Director, General E. Mosconi, about petroleum perspectives in Patagonia; in 1928 Piatnitzky was author of the geological map of Codo del Senguer, etc. In the 1930´s Alejandro Piátnitzky worked as a geologist and did research on the fossil flora and fauna in **Argentina** (Riccardi, 2000; Archangelsky & Riccardi, 1989; Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). Since 1946 he was employed in the Direcion General de Combustibles Sólidos and since 1942 – in Buenos Aires. There he was called "a Russian born Argentine geologist". Well known are his works on the Mesozoic stratigraphy of Chubut River area (Piatnitzky, 1933, 1936), on the lithology and the fossil content of sections in Patagonia (South America). Piátnitzky wrote, for the period 1928-1954 more than 90 internal non published papers for YPF (Piatnitzky 1928, 1930, etc) and for the period 1931-1946 - 6 published papers (Archangelsky & Riccardi 1989) on the geology of Argentina (detailed sequences in different parts of Patagonia, especially connected with geology of the valley of Chubut River – 1931, Sierra de San Bernardo – 1933, Patagonia Central – 1936, Santa Cruz, Patagonia – 1938, Golfo de San Jorge – 1942, stratigraphic correlations in the valley of Rio Chubut - 1946). Feruglio (1949) in his book about the geology of Patagonia repeats 12 times the name of Piátnitzky in connection with his survey for petroleum and coal in this large area, as well as on his paleontological results and big collections of fossils. In his honor were named 5 paleobotanic species (among them *Rhexoxylon piatnitzkyi* Archangelsky & Brett, 1961), 1 Callovian (Middle Jurassic) vertebrate genus and species (*Piatnitzkysaurus floresi* J. Bonaparte, 1979), and 2 invertebrate genera *Piatnitzkyceras* Medina &

Riccardi, 2005 (Ammonites), and *Piatnitzkya* Taboada, 1993 (a Permian Productellid genus, Brachiopoda). All this material was collected personally by A. Piátnitzky and in a large part was new for Patagonia. The dinosaur remains were first found in Cerro Condor fossil locality in Chubut by Piátnitzky. Archangelsky & Riccardi (1989) wrote that Piátnitzky worked very well with the topographer V. Vassilevsky and the Eng. M. Archangelsky (both of them Russian immigrants) and very well with young people – he introduced to geology many school boys, among them Sergio Archangelsky. According to one source of information - one mountain of Argentina was named after A. Piátnitzky.

E-source: www.neglectedscience.com

Figure 57. Photo from field research during 1927 of the first geologists of YPF (from left to right): Egidio Feruglio, Alejandro Stessin, Alejandro Piatnitzky, Vladimiro Vinda (sedimentary rocks geologist) and Enrico Fossa-Mancini (first from right). Photo:http://www.scielo.org.ar/

JORGE POLANSKI / Юрий Иванович Полянский (*March 6, 1892, Zovtanek (now Kamenka, Lvov Province) Ukraine, Russian Empire -†June 19, 1975, Buenos Aires, Argentina) (figure 58), geologist, geomorphologist, archaeologist, PhD, profesor.

Figure 58. Jorge Polanski

In the western parts of the Russian Empire the family Polanski (González Díaz, 1975, 2011) is a well known - ancient noble Russian, Ukrainian, Polish family with many branches and the geologist

Jorge (Jury) Polanski is one of the members of the family. He emigrated after WWII. Graduated from the University of Lvov, obtaining a PhD specialized in Geology and Physical Geography. In early years he worked as geologist for the Geological Survey of Poland and the "Bureau pour l'Assechement". Back in Lvov by 1931, where he was professor in 1939-1941; for one month (June 30- August 1, 1941) he was burgomaster of Lvov. He was also director of the Natural Sciences Museum of the "Taras Schevchenko" Scientific Society in that town. Officer in the Ukrainian Galician Army he later adhered to the fraction of Stepan Bandera. In 1944 emigrated with the German army in Austria and Germany, he was Plenary Professor at the Free Ukrainian University in Munich and since 1947 – in Argentina. In 1947 he was consulting geologist for the government of Mendoza Province, and then between 1951-1959, he was employed in the Dirección de Geologia y Mineria. Since 1958 up to 1967 J. Polansky was professor in the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He introduced in **Argentina** the systematic study of dynamic geomorphology, especially in the Frontal Cordillera and the Alta Cordillera of Mendoza (Riccardi, 1999), and the research of the geology and the tectonics of the Quaternary; he made important contributions to the geology of Mendoza (Polanski, 1960, 1962; Caminos, 1999, p. 29). In **Argentina** he received several distinctions, as Miembro Honorario of the Asociación Geológica Argentina. He published a book on Physical Geography (Polansky, 1974), and made research also on the Geology and Stratigraphy of the Carboniferous and the Permian of Argentina (Polansky 1970).

E-source: https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Полянский_Юрий_Иванович (археолог)

HELENA POLIVANOV / Елена Поливанова (*?1955, ?Brazil) (figure 59), geologist,engineering geologist, mineralogist, PhD (Engineering and Environmental Geology), professor.

Figure 59. H. Polivanov

Helena Polivanov holds a degree in Geology from UFRJ in 1978 (1974-1978), a master's degree in 1984 (1981-1984) and a doctorate PhD in 1998 (1994-1998) from the Postgraduate Program in Geology at UFRJ. She is currently an associate professor at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. Helena has experience in the area of Geosciences, with emphasis in mineralogy, chemistry and soil physics, working mainly in the following subjects: pedology, mineralogy and clay chemistry, engineering geology, environmental geology. Her grand father Evgeny D. Polivanov was also a Russian geologist, who worked with the "Comissão de Energia Nuclear" (**Brazil**).

Prof. Dr. Helena Polivanov works in the area of environmental geology, engineering geology and geotechnics (on the multicriterial analysis for investigation of edification, on geotechnical mapping using geoprocessing techniques, on the characterization of the Brazilian smectites, etc.) geochemistry and pedology (on the bioavailability of mercury, zinc and distinct grain-sizes of contaminated soil, using earthworms, on the bioavailability of cadmium on latosol) (Filho *et al.*, 2015), etc. She is professor in the Instituto de Geociências and coordinator of the Laboratory of Pedology and mineralogy of clays. Prof. H. Polivanov works especially on clays and clay minerals and their practical use. Dr. Polivanov is also Visiting Professor at Dalhousie University and worked for some time in the

Ecopetrolóleo e gás do **Brazil**. She works also on the urban erosion in Brazil, associated to areas of irregular population settlement, where there is no planning, e.g. the Island of Maranhão. Very important is her research on soils in relation to engineering geology, the proposition of an ecological risk index, the proposal to use aggregates of calcined clay instead of pebbles from fluvial environments, etc. Since 1977 up to 2017 Prof. Dr. Helena Polivanov authored more than 250 scientific publications.

E-sources: http://lattes.cnpq.br/5585486490281012; https://www.escavador.com/sobre/871892/helena-polivanov

JURIY M. PUTCHAROVSKY (Pushcharovsky) / (*December 18 (31), 1916, Petrograd, Russian Empire) (figure 60), regional geologist, tectonist, PhD (1950), DSc (1959), Professor (1976), Corr. Member (1976), Academician (1984), counsellor of RAS (1999).

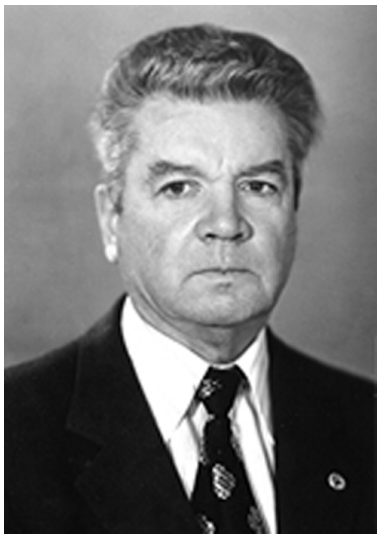

Figure 60. Juriy Putcharovsky

J. Putcharovsky graduated in 1941 from the Geological Faculty of the Moscow State University (MSU). In the period 1941-1946 was soldier in WWII. In 1946 became scientific collaborator in the Geological Institute RAS. He has been Chief of the Tectonic Group in the GIN RAS and consultant in the Direction of GIN RAS – since 1989. He is specialist in the regional geology and tectonics of EuroAsia, Carybean Basin, Pacific segment of the Earth, etc. Academician Putcharovsky is author of more than 500 scientifique publications, 15 monographies and many maps. Leading scientific interests: regional geology, theoretical tectonics and non-linear geodynamic. He worked in **Cuba** in 1965, 1968 and 1974 and published a book (Putcharovsky, 1967) on the tectonics and the copper deposits; in 1969 – together with Puig-Rifa M. – he made a General tectonic map of Cuba in scale 1:1 250,000, and at the end of the 1970´s- (Putcharovsky *et al.,* 1979) – a book on the tectonics and geodynamics of Cuba and a tectonic map of the Caribbean region. In 1971 was in a tectonic research mission to **Chile.** Later Pushcharovsky *et al.* (1988) took part in the edition of the Geologic map of Cuba (in scale 1:250,000).

E-source: https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Пущаровский_Юрий_Михайлович

THEODORE RABISHKIN / Федор Рабишкин) (* ?1890, Russian Empire - ?,?), petroleum specialist, working in the 1930´s by invitation of Eng. Ivan Korzhuhin, for the **Mexican** State oil company PEMEX (Anonymous). We have no other information about him and his fate.

MARIO ALBERTO RASKOVSKY / Марио Албертович Расковски (*September 22, 1935, Tartagal (Salta) -1995, Salta, Argentina), geologist, PhD.

We don't know when his ancestors arrived in America. After he has finished the secondary school of Mining in Jujuy, he went to Salta to continue his studies in the Faculty of Natural Sciences of the Universidad Nacional de Tucumán. In 1957 he began working in uranium ores in the mountains of Salta as a member of the Comision Nacional de Energia Atómica. After 14 years of activity in NOA (Alonso 1999) Raskovsky decided to go in the private activities, looking for Boronchemical minerals for Samicat. He worked in the largest South American - borax quarries, especially in Tincalayu. After working in mines for 14 years, the governor don Roberto Romero appointed him successively as director of Fertinoa, delegate to the plan Alconafta, president of the "Empresa del Estado La Casualidad S.A." and finally State Secretary for Mineria y Recursos Energéticos. Prof. Dr. Raskovsky defended the interests of the province of Salta before the official organisms in the area of the industry, mines, natural gas, oil, nuclear resources and the non-renewable resources. The work of Raskovsky between 1980-1984 with Don Roberto Romero permitted him to enter in the University and the CONICET. Since March 1973 Lic. Mario A. Raskovsky taught at the Departamento de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Salta, **Argentina**, were he bécame Profesor de Geologia Económica (Alonso, 1999). He was also professor of economic geography and geomorphology of the Universidad Católica de Salta. Dr. Mario A. Raskovsky is author of many scientific papers.

NICOLAS P. REFORMATSKY / Николай Павлович Реформатский (* 1901, Kostroma, Russian Empire - † after 1953,? Ecuador), geologist, Dr., Professor. Emigrated after the Civil War.

After the revolution Nicolas Reformatsky went to France, where he graduated from the Russian school in Paris. He studied at the Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Paris, and then continued his studies at the University of Strasbourg, where he graduated in 1925; in 1928-35 he worked on behalf of the Strasbourg Mining Institute in Nigeria (West Africa), where he studied laterites and iron ore deposits (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). But he did his scientific career in **South America**. From Strasbourg he moved to **Ecuador**, worked with the Geological Survey in Cuenca and studied the geology of Ecuador. Becoming a professor of geology at the School of Mines, University in Cuenca, Reformatsky continued the geological study of the sedimentary sections, their stratification, providing geological data for further paleontological research. During his work, he had to deal not only geology, but also to take accounting calculations, prepare and monitor budgets. He has published many papers on geology of Nigeria and Ecuador.

VSEVOLOD ROMANOVSKY / Всеволод Вячеславович Романовски (* 1912, Vladivostok, Russian Empire - † ? after 2005, ?), oceanographer, engineer, PhD, professor.

Vsevolod Romanovsky in 1920 was evacuated to Bizerte with his parents and in 1923 moved with them in Tunisia, where he studied at the Lycée Carnot. When Vsevolod was 21, he went to France to study at the Paris University, then worked until 1939 at the Laboratory of Fluid Mechanics, and later - in the Laboratory of Physical Geography. From 1946 to 1959 Vsevolod Romanovsky took part in geological research in the French Overseas Territories. Since 1952, he was in the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) in Paris, and worked together with Prof. D. Guimarães (1964) in **Brazil**. In 1960 Vsevolod Romanovsky participated in oceanographic expedition "Calypso" of Jacques Yves Cousteau (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). Dr. V. Romanovsky was president of the Permanent International Committee for Research and Conservation of marine depths; together with other researchers he opposed the discharge of radioactive waste into the Mediterranean Sea, which was suspended in 1960. He authored many scientific and scientific- popular books.

ANDRES ROZLOSNIK / Андрей Розлосник (1888, ?-1957,?), General Manager of YPF (**Argentinian** State Oil Company). We were not able to find more information about him.

ANATOLY G. RYABUKHIN / Анатолий Георгиевич Рябухин (*?1930, USSR), petroleum geologist, tectonist, PhD, DSc, professor.

In 1970-1977 he worked with V.A. Levchenko on the fault tectonics (Levchenko, Ryabukhin 1971) of the northern shelf of Cuba and with other geologists on structural tectonics of the oilfield of **Cuba.** He is co-author of 5 papers on the geology of Cuba and co-editor with A.G. Putcharovsky and M.G. Lomize (Putcharovsky *et al.*, 1979) of proceedings of papers about the tectonics and the geodynamics of the **Caribbean region**. Dr. A. Ryabukhin is one of the Soviet geotectonists with many contributions on the application of the new plate tectonics ideas in the Russian geology (Ryabukhin, 1993; Khain & Ryabukhin, 2002). Dr. A. Ryabukhin is professor at the Moscow State University and author of many scientific papers.

SERGEY SEDOV / Сергей Николаевич Седов (*23.11.1962, Moscow, Russia) (figure 61), geologist, soil scientist, PhD, professor.

Figure 61. Sergey Sedov

He graduated from the Faculty of Soil Science from the Moscow State University in 1985. He was professor of paleopedology in the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia and worked on paleosols in Western Siberia and correlated them with the paleosols of center-north of Eastern Europe. His results of detailed micromorphological investigations prove that palaeopedogenesis, frost processes, and sedimentation rates differ in their spatial occurrence in the loess belt of Austria. In 1992 Sergey got a Doctorado en Ciencias (Biología) and since 1999 Dr. Sedov is professor in the Institute of Geology, Universidad Nacional Autonoma di **Mexico** (UNAM Mexico City), specialist in paleopedology, but he continues to take part in the science life of his former university. He investigates the preservation of beach ridges due to pedogenic calcrete development in the Tongoy palaeobay, **North-Central Chile.** Prof. Dr. S. Sedov **c**oauthored more than 80 articles: more than 30 of them in the area of the paleopedology of Mexico and 1 of northcentral Chile.

E-source: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sergey_Sedov

B.YE. SHCHERBAKOVA / Б.Е.Щербакова (*?, USSR), petroleum geophysicist and geotectonist.

She worked with the All Union Research Institute "Geophysics" (ВНИИГеофизика) and at the end of the 1970´s she was in a long term mission to Cuba and started field works together with V.G. Bovenko (of the Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics (VNII geofizika) and G. Hernandez (Cuba Ministry of the Ore Industry and Geology of **Cuba).** In 1974-1975 they recorded converted refracted earthquake waves (CREW) along a series of regional profiles in Western Cuba and published their investigations on the deep structure (Bovenko *et al.*, 1979). Later they continued working on the

topography of the Mohorovičić discontinuity (Bovenko *et al.*, 1981) and the deep structure of the eastern **Cuba** (Bovenko *et al.,* 1982).

VASILIY S. SHEIN / Василий Степанович Шейн (*?1946, USSR) (figure 62), tectonist, petroleum geologist, PhD, DSc, professor.

Figure 62. Vasliy Shein

V. Shein is graduated in 1969 from the Middle Asian State University as engineer-geologist. During his mission to **Cuba**, after the reinterpretation of the results of the regional geophysical profiles and of the parametric boring, made by the Ministry of geology of USSR during the period 1972-1975, Dr. Shein with other Russian geologists made a new interpretation of the geological structure of Cuba, according the ideas of the plate tectonics and co-authored more than 7 papers on the deep geological structure of Cuba and its shelf (Shein *et al.,* 1974; Ivanov *et al.*, 1974), on the particularities of the structures of the oil fields of **Cuba** (Maksimov *et al.*, 1976), on the neotectonics of Cuba (Shein *et al.,* 1975), on the types of the sedimentary conditions in Cuba (Klethshev *et al.,* 1977), on the tectonic of Cuba and its shelf (Shein *et al.,* 1985), on the horizontal tectonic movements and the petrol-gas- bearing potential of Cuba (Klethshev *et al.,* 1980), etc. On his return to the USSR, he worked in VNIGNI (1988 – present day) as head of Department of geology and geodynamics of the petroleum and gas potential territories and became one of the most important Russian petroleum specialists, writing several monographs, such as the Geology and the petroleum potential of Arctica, of Russia, and so on.

E-source: https://ru.linkedin.com/in/василий-шеин-79aa26a0

THOMAS (TOM) SIMKIN / Томас Е. Симкин (*1934, Auburn, N.Y., USA - † June 10, 2009, Baltimore, USA) (figure 63), geologist, volcanologist, petrologist.

Figure 63. T. Simkin

Probably Thomas (Tom) Simkin is a second generation Russian-Jew emigrant (Alexandrov 2005). He was a 1955 civil engineering graduate of Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania. He received a

master's degree in geological engineering from Princeton University in 1960 and a doctorate in geology from Princeton in 1965. Dr. Simkin began his Smithsonian career in 1967 at its Oceanographic Sorting Center, where he was involved in the inventory and distribution of deep-sea rocks and other materials. From 1972 to 2003, he was curator of petrology and volcanology at the Natural History Museum. Since 2003, he had been a senior geologist and volcanologist in the museum's division of petrology and volcanology (Bernstein, 2009). His fundamental publication (Simkin *et al.*, 1981) represents a directory of the world volcanism. In 2004, the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior awarded him its first Krafft Medal for outstanding contributions to volcanology. He was a former president of the Geological Society of Washington and a former member of Arlington County Parks and Recreation Commission. Jim Luhr and Tom Simkin of the Smithsonian Institution published in 1993 and edited the book "*Paricutin: the volcano born in a* ***Mexican*** *cornfield*".

E-source: http://www.washingtonpost.com/wpn/content/article/2009/06/17/AR2009061703465.html

SERGEY SOKOLOV / Сергей Дмитриевич Соколов (*August 23, 1943, USSR), regional geologist, tectonist, geologist-cartographer, PhD (1975), DSc (1989), professor (2006), Cor. Member of RAS.

Graduated in 1966 from the Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute (MGRI) began his geological carreer in the Sihote-Alin and since 1969 – in the Geological Institute RAS. In 1983-1985 he was in **Cuba** in the group of scholars whit A.D. Mossakovsky, G. Nekrasov, etc., who worked in the compilation and edition of the Geological map of Cuba (Mossakovsky, Nekrasov 1988) in scale 1:250,000, in 40 sheets, a map for which were working since 1968 a group of geologists from USSR, Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary. He was also one of the editors and of the Tectonical map of Cuba (in scale 1:500,000) (Mossakovsky *et al.,* 1989). On his return to USSR he was a member of the International geological team which compiled the Map of the terrans and the metallogeny of the Northern Circum Pacific Region in scale 1:5,000,000 and 1:10,000,000 (1992-1994). Dr. S. Sokolov worked in the Eastern Arctic Area and took part in the International expedition "Beringeria 2005" and worked in the geological cartography of the passive and active margins of the North-Western Asia. He is author/co-author of more than 200 scientific papers and books and has been a very active participant in different geological Conferences and Congresses.

E-source:http://www.ginras.ru/news/files/Sokolov2016.pdf;
http://www.ginras.ru/phones/uinfo.php?mode=struct&uid=254&id1=5&id2=5&id3=0

MARK L. SOMIN / Марк Львович Сомин (*?, USSR), geologist, petrologist, DSc.

In Russia M. Somin worked with the Institute of Physics of the Earth of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. He was in mission to **Cuba** at the end of the 1960´s and in the 1970´s and worked on metamorphic complexes. His fundamental contribution is the paper (Somin 1977) and a book on the metamorphic rocks of Cuba (Somin, Millan 1981). M. Somin took also part in 1988, together with a large international team, in the preparation of the "Mapa geológico de Cuba, escala 1:250,000". He is an expert in petrology, tectonics, and structural geology. After the end of his mission in Cuba, he returned to Russia and worked in the Great Caucasus, and is now professor in the Moscow University "M. Lomonosov".

VIACHESLAV SOVINSKY / Вячеслав Николаевич Совинский (* 1894, Russian Empire - † 1962, Houston, USA), cartographer, geologist. Emigrated after the Civil War.

Vyacheslav Sovinsky came from a noble family, the son of Captain of the Navy, graduated from the Marine Corps in 1914, served in the Siberian Fleet, participated in the Civil War on the side of the White Army in the East Russia with Admiral Kolchak. Vyacheslav emigrated from Russia to Bulgaria and then in 1923 made his way to the United States. Probably there he received geological formation. V.N. Sovinsky participated in the production of the first, successful and still unrepeated geographical map "Millionth Map of Hispanic America"– a map of **South and Central America** at scale 1:1,000, 000 which was compiled using the standards established by the International Geographical Union. Some members of the group remained in the service of the Geographic Society for more than thirty years "(Tierney, 1962). Then he worked as a geologist in Texas, studied cyclic sedimentation in salt dome structures on the **Mexico** Gulf Coast, for the purposes of petroleum geology, studied the saliniferous groundwater, and worked on the geology of North America (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014).

ALEJANDRO STESSIN / Александр Стесин (* ?1890, Russian Empire - ?after 1929, ? Argentina) (figure 64), engineer of mines, graduated from the Mining Institute of Petrograd.

Figure 64. A. Stessin

Worked in oil exploration in Patagonia at the end of the 20´s and beginning of the 30´s. In 1927 he was member, with Doctor Egidio Feruglio and others geologists of the Comisión Geológica del Golfo de San Jorge at the Argentine State Oil Company (YPF) (Caminos, 1999, p. 21). In 1929 he wrote a paper about the relations between the tectonics of Patagonia and its petroleum perspective and especialy is known that in 1929 he explored as an employee of Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (YPF) in **Argentina** the tectonics, landslides, morphology, tectonic faults in the area of Pico Salamanca. He wrote geologic reports, even though they were not published (as the report of Nikulin & Stessin, 1929), etc. In this report the authors noted the presence of landslides and land subsidence in the area of Pico Salamanca, caused by tectonic movements. They mentioned faults with up to 50 meters of total slip. We have no other information about him and his fate.

E-source: http://www.scielo.org.ar/; (002ª-stessin-argentinien.jpg)

ESTEBAN EDUARDO STRELKOV / Степан-Едуард Вадимович Стрелков (*1947, Buenos Aires, Argentina) (figure 65), geologist, petroleum specialist.

Figure 65. E. Strelkov, (Personal Archives)

The grandparents - Nicholas Strelkov and Elena Melnikov were Russians, born in Russia and Nicholas was professor of Philology at the University of Moscow. His father Vadim Strelko was born in 1914. They emigrated from Russia after the October 1917 revolution through Vladivostok, and to Harbin, China, where they had relatives. Vadim studied there and worked as entomologist. In China Vadim married the English Beulah Mae Surtees and emigrated with his Russian parents to Argentina where Esteban was born in Buenos Aires. He graduated as Geologist at the Universidad Nacional de Córdoba in 1975, and during 1976 specialized in Petroleum Geology at the National Universidad de Buenos Aires. Since then, up to his retirement in September 2009 he worked as Exploration geologist in the national oil company (YPF), in various Basins of **Argentina** (data from E.E. Strelkov- 2016).

IVAN F. SULATSKY (Sulazky) / Иван Фёдорович Сулацкий (* 1889 Kumshatskaya village near Novocherkassk, Russian Empire - † 1979, Buenos Aires, Argentina), geodesist, cartographer. Emigrated after the Civil War (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014).

Ivan was educated in the Cadet Corps on Don and fought throughout World War I. As officer in the Don Cadet Corps he arrived in 1920 to the Yugoslavian town of Strnische. The colonel Ivan Sulatsky, despite the fact that he was already more than 30 years, went to school and graduated from the department of Geodesy, Civil Engineering Faculty, University of Belgrade. After graduation, he was always in the public service. In **Argentina**, he worked on his specialty in various private firms until retirement.

ALEXANDER SUTULOV / Александр Петрович Сутулов (*1925, Bileca, Croatia, Yugoslavia - †1991, Concepción?, Chile) (figure 66), metallurgist and mining specialist.

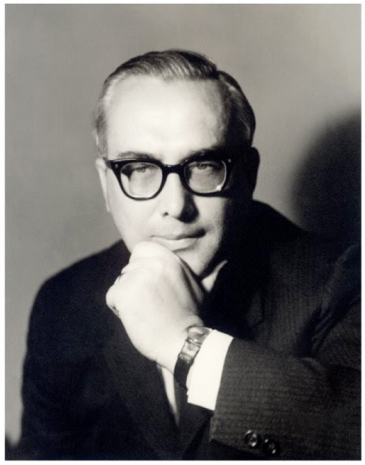

Figure 66. A. Sutulov

Sutulov is second generation white emigrant (Anonimous-3, 2005). The young Alexander studied in the Russian military school in Bileca, Yugoslavia – a school for the children of the cultural and military elite of the Russian emigrants in Yugoslavia. His father Piotr Sevastianovich Sutulov was a Cossack officer from Novocherkask in the valley of river Don. In 1945 Alexander entered in the Belgrade University, Department of Metallurgy and was graduated in 1950 as engineer and his specialty was in the area of the Electro-metallurgy. In 1948 the relations between Stalin and Tito deteriorated and Tito proposed to the Russian emigrants to become Yugoslavian citizen or to leave the country in 48 hours. So Sutulov, with a big convoy of cars, went to Trieste to live in a camp of Russian refugees where he worked as photographer. There, an English man recommended him to go to **Chile,** because the mining profession will have a big development there. In 1955, on the board of an American ship, Sutulov arrived in Valparaiso (Anonymous-3). There he signed a contract with the Braden Cooper Company, based in El Teniente, to work with Sewll as Head of the Metallurgic Investments. He married Consuelo Baeza. In 1960 the Rector of the University of Concepción David Stitchkin invited him to become Professor and Head of the Department of Mineral Benefice. In 1970 A. Sutulov accepted the invitation to be lecturer in the Utah University. Few people know that in 1973 he predicted the fall of the Stock Exchange in New York do to the crisis of the oil, in exact amount of points a year in advance with an error only of one week. He was called El Profeta or Mister Moly! In 1978 he was Director of the Centro de Investigaciones Mineras-Metalurgicas, Lo Curro Santiago**, Chile** (Bergquist *et al.*, 1978). In 1987 he became Emeritus Professor of the University of Concepción. In 1988 the Instituto de Ingenieros de Minas Chile gave him the Merit Medal. In memory of Professor Alexander Sutulov - Russian of heart, by obligation born in Yugoslavia and adopted by Chile in his life and his profession, always a "Cossack" - in Russian means -independent man - the Ministery of Mining instituted the annual Prize Alexander Sutulov, for his contributions to geology, mining and metallurgy.

YURI TARAN / Юрий Александрович Таран (* January 2, 1943, USSR) (figure 67), volcanologist, researcher, specializing in gas geothermometry, chemistry of volcanic gases, origin of magmatic water; PhD (1971), DSc (1989), professor and visiting professor in Mexico and USA.

Figure 67. Yuri Taran

Graduated from Lomonosov Moscow State University (1965). He has held different positions: Research fellow of the Institute Nuclear Geophysics, Moscow, Idaho, US (1965 – 1968) Assistant, Professor, Lomonosov University (1978 – 1991), Senior Scientist, Institute Volcanology, Kamchatka, Russia; Ohio, US (1991 – 1995), Head of laboratory, Institute Volcanic Geology; Visiting professor: Institute Geophysics, National Autonomous University Mexico, Mexico City (since 1995). Member of the American Geophysical Union, the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry Earth Interior, the Mexican Union of Geophysics, the Mendeleev Society. Author of many papers on the volcanology of **Mexico**.

E-source: http://prabook.com/web/person-view.html?profileId=446751

V. D. TCHEHOVICH (Chejovich) / В.Д. Чехович (*?, USSR), geologist, tectonist, petroleum geologist.

As a result of his mission to **Cuba** V.D. Tchehovich, started his publications on the geology of this country in 1964 with a paper (together with Adamovich) on the principal characteristics of the geology and useful minerals of the north parts of the Provincia de Oriente. In 1965, he published a new paper (Tchehovich 1965) about the tectonics of the Caribbean Basin, and latter (Tchehovich, Yeldkova 1966) the Explanation notes of the map of the potential of oil and gas of the countries of the Caribbean region. V. Chejovich took part in 1988, with a big international team in the preparation of the "Mapa geológico de Cuba, escala 1:250,000". After his return to USSR he was interested in the stratigraphy, paleontology and the oil potential of the Silurian rocks of Khazakhstan, and continued working on the regional tectonics and evolution of the western parts of the Thetys (the Caribbean Basin), as well as the tectonics of the Andes.

E-source: search.rsl.ru/ru/record/01006263614

PLATON DE TCHIHATCHEFF (Platon Chikhatchev) / Платон Александрович Чихачёв (* 1812, vill. Gatchina near St. Petersburg , Russian Empire - † 1892 , Versailles, France) (figure 68). Russian naturalist, traveler, emigrated from the Russian Empire.

Figure 68. Platon Tchihatcheff -liveinternet.ru

Platon Chikhatchev was born in a military family - his parents were State Councilor Alexander Petrovich Chikhatchev and Anna Feodorovna Chikhatchev (née Bestuzhev-Rumin). For four years, Platon participated in military operations related to the war between Russia and Turkey and Poland, and when 43 years old he was in the ranks of the defenders of Sevastopol during the Crimea War (Radionova, 2006; Tsiboulsky, 1988; Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014). Platon Chikhatchev continually educated himself and participated in expeditions to the Americas, Europe and Asia, and wrote several works. After reading the book of A. von Humboldt, Platon in 1835 made a three-year journey from Canada to Tierra del Fuego – across North and South America, was in Canada, USA, **Mexico**, **Brazil**, visited Spain and Algeria, traveled to Central Asia. Platon Chikhatchev was a member of the Academies of Sciences and the Geographical Societies of several countries, as well as a geographer, who left a mark in the history of mountaineering. He climbed a number of peaks in the Andes, including - Pichincha (4787 m). He wrote also works: "On the Pampa of Buenos Aires" ("Fatherland Notes" 1840); "California and the Ussuri region" ("Herald of Europe", 1889), etc. Most of the manuscripts of Platon Chikhatchev (especially on the Americas) were unfortunately lost.

In 1856, Platon married and for family reasons and because of health problems since that time lived mostly in France, where he died.

E-source: https://ru.wikipedia.org/.../Чихачёв,_Платон_Александрович;

PAVEL TROFIMOFF-SAZANOFF / Павел ИльичТрофимов- Сазанов (*circa 1890, Russian Empire - † after 1966? Mexico), petroleum geophysicist. Emigrated after the Civil War.

P.Trofimoff-Sazanoff together with Vladimir Olhovich (Olhovsky) went to Veracruz, Mexico at the end of 1920 by invitation of Eng. Kozhuhin. Pavel Trofimoff-Sazanoff got a Topographic Degree from Penza in Russia in 1916. Since 1920 he was hired by Calouste Sarkis Gulbenkian in France to work in petroleum exploration, working in different countries for the Royal Dutch Company. He worked before the Nationalization carried out by President Lazaro Cardenas del Rio for the Compania **Mexicana** de Petroleos El Aguila SA (Royal Dutch Company subsidiary). After the nationalization of the oil industry in Mexico in 1938, Compania Mexicana de Petroleos El Aguila sent him to work in **Venezuela**. In 1941, he worked in Indonesia. We have no other information about him and his fate.

ANDREY V. UKHANOV / Андрей В. Уханов (*1950?, USSR), geologist, geochemist.

Specialist in mineralogy and geochemistry of gabbro-ultrabasite complexes, he worked in the Siberian Platform on search for diamonds, study of olivine melilite, nickel content in kimberlite pipes and so on. He is first author of a paper on the origin of chromite on the contact of the peridotites and gabbroids rock of the Mercedita ores, **Cuba** (Ukhanov *et al.,* 1985). He published scientific papers on gold peridotites, on the origine of the carbonate component of kimberlites, and is specialist on petrography and petrology of magmatic rocks. We had not been able to find more data about his biography and scientific production, concerned Cuba. On his return to USSR he continued working on chromite ores, often rich in platinoids in different parts of the former USSR.

NICOLAS VARLAMOFF / Николай Иванович Варламов (*April 12, 1910, Don Region, Russian Empire - † 1976 New York, USA), mineralogist, emigrated after the Civil War.

Nicolas was born in a Cossack family, in one village between the Volga and the Don. When he was 10 years old, he and his parents fled from the Bolsheviks on horseback across the western border. Around 1923 they lived in Belgium. In 1934, Nicolas received a first degree in mining engineering in the University of Liège, and two years later he graduated from the Faculty of Geology at that University. He began his career in Belgium, where he worked in a plant for extraction of building materials. From 1934 to 1960 he worked as Explorer in Zaire (then – Belgian Congo) (Varlamoff, 1954), Rwanda and Burundi, Madagascar and other African countries. He was searching for deposits of rare metals, diamonds, coal, limestone and cement raw materials. In 1947 De Dicker conducted an analytical work on Varlamov's collection and recognized a new mineral species of holomorphic rare cassiterite, naming it after Varlamov - "Varlamoffite" (Tchoumatchenco & Dietl, 2014; Alexandrov, 2005). In 1960, Nicolas Varlamov was forced to flee with his family from Congo by a rebellion against the population of the Belgian administration. For two years he worked in **Chile,** studying minerals in the Atacama desert. From 1964 to 1975 he served as adviser to the United Nations (UN) in New York on mineral exploration in Africa and Madagascar. In 1971-73 Varlamov described pegmatites of Central and West Africa, their relationship with the granites, as well as the dependence of mineralization on faulting African platform. N. Varlamov lectured at Queens College in New York and is the author of 43 articles, mainly on deposits of rare metals. During his lifetime Varlamov held positions as senior chief engineer and director of mining companies, mastered four languages, including Swahili, was a member of the Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outre Mer and seven geological and engineering societies.

GERARDO VEROSLAVSKY BARBÉ / Жерардо Анжелович Верославский Барбе (* January 14, 1963, Montevideo, Uruguay) (figure 69), geologist, geochemist, paleoclimatologist, PhD, professor.

Figure 69. G.Veroslavsky (Personal Archives)

Gerardo is descendant of emigrants from the Crimean Peninsula. His paternal grand father -Jose Veroslavsky and his grand mother Aïda Kimiayinsky were born in Sevastopol in the beginning of the XX century and emigrated from Crimea in 1919-1920 first to Italy and then, via Colombia to Uruguay and arrived to Montevideo in 1928, where Angel Veroslavsky – the father of Gerardo, was born in 1932. Gerardo Veroslavsky studied geology in Argentina (Licenciado, 1989, Universidad de Buenos Aires), Uruguay (Master, 1994, University of the Republic) and Brazil (Doctor en Geociencias, 1999, Sao Paulo State University). He specialized in the analysis of sedimentary basins, geochemistry and paleoclimatology. Currently he is professor at the Faculty of Geology, University of Montevideo, and teaches several courses: Stratigraphy; Geology-Mineralogy-Mineral Resources; Geology and the Mineral Resources of the Phanerozoic terrans of Uruguay and Historic and Regional geology of Uruguay, etc. In addition to his academic work with the Department of Geology – he is researcher at the Agencia Nacional de Investigación e Innovación (ANII), and is involved in the research Programa de Desarrollo de Ciencias Básicas (PEDECIBA) of the Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, consulting on geology and mineral resources, and is the coordinator of many research projects. Fields of research: sedimentology, stratigraphy, biostratigraphy, paleogeography, sequence stratigraphy, marine geology, tectonics, geological mapping, basin analysis of sedimentary basins (Martinez *et al.,* 1997). Professor Dr. Gerardo Veroslavsky Barbé is author and co-author of more than 60 scientific publications on the geology of South America (**Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil** and so on) and has participated in many geological conferences and congresses and repeatedly awarded for his scientific work.

E-source: Cuencas.fcien.edu.uy/estruc_acad/cv/Gerardo Veroslavsky_cv.pdf

VLADIMIRO VINDA / Владимир Иванович Винда (*1877? Russian Empire – †1930, Buenos Aires, Argentina) (figure 70). Geologist and petroleum engineer. He emigrated after the Civil War.

Figure 70. Vladimiro Vinda (Part of Photo:http://www.scielo.org.ar/).

He graduated in 1899 from the Petersburg Mining Institute and made geological research in the South Russia to north of the Great Caucasus, in the area of Anapa and the Maykop oil district. He found the sources of mineral water of Semigorye.

V. Vinda was officer in the Volunteer Army of the South Russia and was evacuated in Serbia in the period December 1919-March 1920, and after that, with his family, immigrated to **Argentina**, where he worked as geologist and mining engineer in different localities of the country, especially in oil exploration in Patagonia at the end of the 20´s and beginning of the 30´s of XX century. In 1926 the President of Argentina Marcelo Torcuato de Alvear appointed Enrique Mosconi as Director of the State Oil Company YPF, who organised geological research in the Comodoro Rivadavia region. For this E. Mosconi engaged the geologists Guido Bonarelli and Vladimiro Vinda to do geological research in the area and improve the drilling technology. So V. Vinda began to work in YPF. He analyzed specimens and stratigraphical logs of more than 600 bore-holes and made many field commissions (Vinda 1928) to arrive to new interpretations on the deposition of the Upper Cretaceous and Paleocene sediments in Comodoro Rivadavia. V. Vinda published many scientific papers in Russia, England and Argentina.

LENA VISKOVA / Елена (Лена) Алексеевна (Жукова) Вискова (25.05.1931, Moscow, USSR) (figure 71), paleontologist, PhD (1967), DSc (1989).

Figure 71. L. Viskova

Lena Viskova graduated from the Geological Faculty of Moscow State University, in 1958. She worked as Principal Scientific collaborator in the Paleontological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, and is specialist on post-Paleozoic Bryozoa. In1974-1975 she worked in the Institute of Geology and Paleontology of the **Cuban** Academy of Sciences in Havana. Lena collected many specimens which were described and analyzed in a monograph. In 1985 she was Visiting Professor in the Department of Stratigraphy and Paleontology of the University of **Sao Paolo**. Dr. Viskova is author of more than 70 scientific publications and monographs.

E-sources: https://www.facebook.com/public/E**lena**-Viskova*;*

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/264383614_fig3_Figure-3-Paleobryozoologists-at-the-Paleontological-Institute-Moscow

YEVGENIY (EVGENIY) YERMOLIN / Евгений Дмитриевич Ермолин (*March 20, 1948, Alma Ata, Kazakhstan, ex USSR) (figure 72), geologist, PhD, DSc (1981).

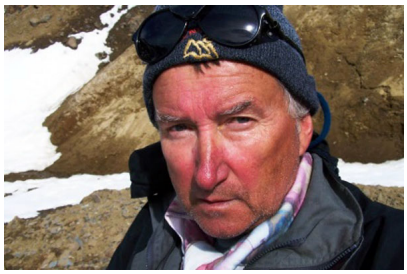

Figure 72. Y. Yermolin, Antarctica (Personal Archives)

Yevgeniy Yermolin is fourth generation descendant of geologists: his great grandfather, his grandfather, his father and mother were geologists working in different region of Siberia, the Middle East of Asia and it was natural for him to choose the same profession. Yevgeniy graduated from the State University of Moscow in 1973. Between 1973 and 1994 he worked in the Department of Geocryology and Geology of High Mountain of the Russian-Northamerican company "Georam" in the State University of Moscow, in the positions of engineer, superior engineer, Collaborator Scientific, and since 1994 to 1998 Director of the Department. In this period he participated in 25 field expeditions to Central Asia, Siberia, China and Mongolia. In 1998 he arrived to **Argentina** and since 1999 is scientific consultant in the Department of Natural Sciences, Direccion Nacional **Antártica** of the Argentinian Antarctic Institute (DNA). Between 1999 and 2014 he participated in 25 CAV to the Antarctic Peninsula and 3 expeditions to Campo de Hielo in South Patagonia, in the provinces Santa Cruz and Chubut and in 1 expedition to the auriferriferous mine Pascua Lama. Dr. Y. Yermolin is a member of the Asociación Argentina de Geologia Aplicada a la Ingenieria y Medio Ambiente (ASAGAI), member of the Consejo Superior de Geologia, Asociación Argentina y Sudamericana del Permafrost. Dr. Yermolin is author of more than 100 scientific papers, published in International Scientific Journals all over the world.

VSEVOLOD YUSTIS / Всеволод Юстис (*? 1945, Letonia, USSR), geophysicist, PhD (1979), DSc (1989), professor.

Vsevolod Yustis is from Letonian origin. He graduated from the Moscow State University "M.V. Lomonosov" (MSU) and obtained the title of Magister in the Laboratory of Marine geology and geophysics. In Russia he was General Director of the Russian Council of Academic Mobility, Head of the Geological Department of the MSU, Educational-Methodical Union of Russian Universities, Academic-Secretary of the Council Academic of the problems of the Ocean, etc. He worked as invited professor in Universities of Greece, Germany, Afghanistan, **Mexico**, etc. Since 2013 Dr. Vsevolod Yustis is Investigador Titular "B", Miembro del SNI. Nivel 1 en la Division de Geociencias Aplicadas in the Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo León, Facultad de Ciencias de la Terra, Linares N.L., División de Geociencias Aplicadas, Mexico and Instituto Potosino de Investigación Cientifica y Tecnológica A.C. (IPICYT). He makes research in the marine geology and geophysics with integral geophysical methods: gravimetry, magnetometry. He is author of more than 100 scientific papers and has participated in many national and international projects:

E-sources: http://www.ipicyt.edu.mx/curricular/VsevolodYutsis_/grados ;

http://www.ipicyt.edu.mx/Geociencias_Aplicadas/areas_geociencias_aplicadas.php

OLEG ZAJCEVSKY (Zaitzevsky Shirshoff, Saitcevsky, Zaytsevskij) / Олег Николаевич Зайцевский (Ширшов) (*30.06.1894, factory Kyshtym, Perm Province, near Yekaterinburg, Russian Empire – †21.05.1981, Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico) (figure 73), manager in the mining industry of Mexico. Emigrated after the Civil War.

Figure 73. O. Zaicevsky

His father was Prince Nicolas Alexandrovitch Zajcevsky Gugushev and his mother Maria Ivanovna Shirshova (Ylönen Seppo, 2011). Oleg Zajcevsky was a former Russian military naval pilot, participant of the White movement. He took part in WW I and received the order St. Vladimir. In 1918 he passed to Finland and became one of the founders of the Finnish military aviation. His emigration route was very difficult and started from Stockholm to France and USA. O. Zajcevsky was invited, in the early 20's by Ivan Korzhuhin to work in **Northern Mexico** in the mining industry (Anonymous-1**)**, as manager of a gold mine. After WW II he was engineer in the Federal commission for the building of electric power stations, well known electrician engineer, expert of the gouvernment. He is author of reports (1969) on the mineral resources in mining district of Sonora (Anita Cooper Mine), published in Canada.

|E-souce: https://www.geni.com/people/Prince-Oleg-Nikolaevitch-Zaitzevsky hirshoff/390263912150003436

Conclusions

We have information about **120** geologists of Russian origin, which are working or worked in Latin America:

Argentina: Ana Archangelsky, Sergio Archangelsky, Esteban Boltovskoy, Demetrio Boltovskoy, Gustavo Gabriel Bujalesky, Demetrio Chahnazaroff, Carlos Jorge Chernicoff, Laura Chornogubsky, Jacob Delevsky, Ignacio Domeyko, Casimiro Domeyko Alamos, Gregorio Gagarin, Igor Gavriloff, Marger Gutman, Julio Constantino Hlebszevitsch Savalscky**,** Moises Kantor, Pablo Klobukoff, Magdalena Maria Koukharsky, Nikita Lobanov-Rostovsky, Nina N. Mischkovsky de Ramos, Theopent Nikulin, Alejandro Novitzky, Alejandro Piátnitzky, Jorge Polanski, Mario Alberto Raskovsky, Andres Rozlosnik, Aleandro Stessin, Esteban Eduardo Strelkov, Ivan Sulatsky, Gerardo Veroslavsky Barbé, Vladimiro Vinda, Yevgeniy Yermolin.

Bolivia: Carlos Jorge Chernicoff, Ignacio Domeyko, Casimiro Domeyko Alamos, Roberto Herzenberg, Vladimir Kostoglodov, Alejandro Novitzky.

Brazil: Marly Babinski, Wladimir Belezkij, Boris Brajnikoff, Demetrio Chahnazaroff, Nicholas Grekoff, Vladimir Ilchenko, Liya Kogarko, Vladimir Kostoglodov, Basile Kotschoubey, Magdalena Maria Koukharsky, Leonid Krinitsky, Vera Malycheff, Stephen Marshak, Svetlana Medeanik, Nicolai Mirlean (Myrlian), Vsevolod Mymrine, Helena Polivanov, Vsevolod Romanovsky, Platon de Tchihatcheff, Gerardo Veroslavsky Barbé, Lena Viskova.

Chile: Salomön Baranovsky, Gustavo Gabriel Bujalesky, Casimiro Domeyko Alamos, Ignacy Domeyko Ancut, Juan Casimiro Domeyko Sotomayor, Xenia Golovchenko, Roberto Herzenberg, Vladimir Kostoglodov, Leonid Krinitsky, Michail Lomize, Victor Maksaev, Gennady V. Nisterenko, Alejandro Novitzky, Alexey A. Novoselov, Juriy Putcharovsky, Sergey Sedov, Alexander Sutulov, Nicolas Varlamoff.

Colombia: Max Eliash.

Costa Rica: Jacques-Marie Bardintzeff, Demetrio Boltovskoy, Paul Goudkoff, Vladimir Ilchenko, Vadim Levin.

Cuba: Mikhail L. Bazhenov, Ivan Belovol, Chermen B. Borukaev, V.G. Bovenko, Fedor V. Chukhrov, Irina Grigorieva-Chuprynina, Grigory S. Gurevich, Stanislav P. Ipatenko, S.S. Ivanov, Constantino Judoley (Khudoley), Konstantin Klethshev (Klethshov), Andrey Knipper, Liya Kogarko, Nina Kononova, Victor I. Kuznetsov, Nikolay P. Laverov, Mikhail Lekhov, Vsevolod A. Levchenko, Leonid B. Listengarten, Michail Lomize, Pavla. Lubimova, Vladimir Makarov, Stepan P. Maksimov, Alexey D. Mossakovsky, G. Nekrasov, Mikhail Ostroumov, Nicolai Pavlov, Juriy Putcharovsky, Anatoly G. Ryabukhin, B.Ye. Shcherbakova, Vasiliy Shein, Sergey Sokolov, Mark L. Somin, V. Tchehovich, Andrey Ukhanov, Lena Viskova.

Ecuador: Jacques-Marie Bardintzeff, Nicolas Reformatsky.

Guatemala: John Aleinikoff, Jacques -Marie Bardintzeff.

Honduras: Jacques -Marie Bardintzeff.

Mexico: Wilhelm Ambrosimoff, Paul Dvorkovich, Paul Goudkoff, Vladimir Ingerman, Juan Korzujin, Vladimir Kostoglodov, Vladimir Kreyter, Paul Dimitri Krynine, Leonid Listengarten, Elena Lounejeva-Baturina, George von Mohrenschild, Yurii Nikolskii –Gavrilov, Vladimir Olhovich, Klaudia Oleshko, Mikhail Ostroumov, Theodore Rabishkin, Sergey Sedov, Thomas Simkin, Viacheslav Sovinsky, Yuri Taran, Platon de Tchihatcheff, Pavel Trofimoff-Sazanoff, Vsevolod Yustis, Oleg Zajcevsky.

Panama: Petar Anagnosti.

Paraguay: Esteban Andreev, Demetrio Chahnazaroff.

Peru: Petar Anagnosti, Leonid Krinitsky.

Puerto Rico: Konstantino Judoley (Khudoley),

Uruguay: Julio Constantino Hlebszevitsch Savalsky, Magdalena Maria Koukharsky, Gerardo Veroslavsky Barbé.

Venezuela: Vladimir Ingerman, Bohdan Korol, Leonid Listengarten, Nikita Lobanov–Rostovsky, George von Mohrenshild, Alejandro Novitzky, Pavel Trofimoff-Sazanoff.

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