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The reason why the tremendous importance of this style of orogeny was not widely recognised earlier was, we think, the undue emphasis placed on Alpine- and Himalayan-type collisional orogens (cf. ŞENGÖR 1990a and in press), conditioned by the familiarity of the world geologic community with the tectonics of the Tethysides (cf. ŞENGÖR 1989). Few tectonic geologists in the past have looked at orogeny at a truly global scale, and of those who did, few approached the breadth ARGAND (1924) displayed in his immortal *La Tectonique de l'Asie*. In that work, Argand recognised the occurrence and importance of what we here call Turkic-type orogeny, despite the fact that he never recognised subduction. His recognition was based on the previous ideas that Eduard Suess had developed on marginal continental growth by destroying oceans and led to still more sophisticated models by Otto Ampferer and Franz Eduard Suess. Their views were largely forgotten, however, under the dominance of the Kober-Stille school until the rise of plate tectonics; even with plate tectonics, it has taken a considerable time to recognise the presence and widespread occurrence of Turkic-type orogenic belts owing to their highly complicated and difficult-to-analyse internal architecture.

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