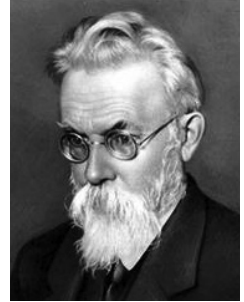




## ***Vladimir Vernadsky — a Genius of the World Science***

***Vladimir Ivanovich Vernadsky is a great Russian scientist-encyclopedist, who recast many branches of knowledge, laid the cornerstones of the evolving noosphere and the scientific revolution of the 21st century.***



***Yu. V. Yakovets,***  
*President of the Pitirim Sorokin — Nikolai Kondratieff International Institute, Dr. Sc. (Economics), Professor, RANS Academician*

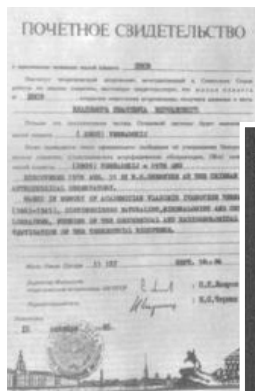


*“His sincere life Vladimir Vernadsky dedicated to science for Human and in the cause of Human. He was able to see the Earth from space for half a century before the first space flight, he descried ... the continents and oceans, rocks and living things, human, minerals, atoms and molecules, he saw that “a human for the first time becomes a geological force that changes the face of our planet... Its comprehensive mind ... reminds us of Aristotle, Leonardo da Vinci, Lomonosov, Buffon, and Humboldt.”*

*A.L. Yanshin, Vice-President  
of the USSR Academy of Sciences*

V.I. Vernadsky developed and enriched a body of Earth Sciences, created a number of new branches of natural science. “V.I. Vernadsky has not just enriched the vast body of knowledge that is now termed the Earth sciences, but so transformed their theoretical basis, that without his theory of the biosphere and biochemical processes, the role of living matter in the life of our planet, these sciences cannot be imagined today. He understood the relationship between geology, mineralogy, crystallography, hydrogeology, hydrochemistry, soil science, geography, biology and all of them with physics and chemistry deeper than anyone else, being aware of the necessity of such their interaction. He, more than anyone else, saw the problems comprehensively and globally... The writings of Vernadsky laid the foundation of many new research directions and new sciences — genetic, mineralogy, radiogeology, hydrogeochemistry and biogeochemistry, the doctrine of the noosphere and the planetary role of living matter.”

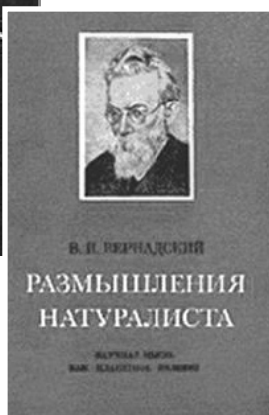
S.R. Mikulinsky,  
USSR AS corresponding member



Vernadsky laid the foundations of the nuclear science, predicted the great importance and a concurrent great danger of nuclear energy to human development:

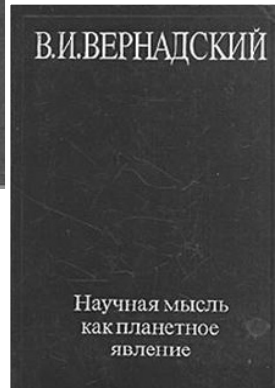
“We are approaching great breakthrough in the life of humanity, which cannot be compared with those previously experienced. Time is not that far when human will get nuclear power in his hands, a source of such power that will enable him to build his life as he wants ... Will human be able to use this power and to direct it for good and not for self-destruction? Is he mature enough to be able to use the power that would inevitably be given to him by science?”

V.I. Vernadsky 1922



V.I. Vernadsky created the doctrine of the biosphere and the inevitability of its transition to the noosphere - the sphere of reason.

“Humanity taken as a whole becomes a powerful biological force. The issue of the realignment of the biosphere in the interests of freely thinking humanity as a unitary whole comes before it, and its thought and work... The noosphere is a new geological phenomenon on our



*planet, its where human for the first time ever becomes a major geological force. He can and must realign the area of his life through his labor and thought, realign drastically compared to what it was before.”*

V.I. Vernadsky, 1943

The doctrine of the noosphere is the fundamental basis of global sustainable development, establishment of the humanistically noospheric civilization in the 21st century.

V.I. Vernadsky deeply studied the history of science, a theory of the dynamics of scientific knowledge, and the explosion of scientific creativity, has shown the key role of science in the biosphere- noosphere transition and the modern state system.

*“We are approaching a new era of humanity and life on our planet in general, when the exact scientific thought as a planetary power comes to the fore, penetrates, changing the whole spiritu-*

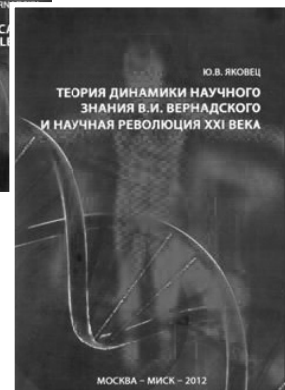
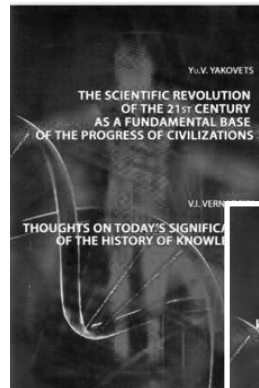
*al life of human societies, it covers and modifies the technology of life, creativity, philosophical thought, and religious life ... “*

V.I. Vernadsky

*The irregularity is incident to the course of scientific thought, periods of acceleration and deceleration... “Explosions of scientific creativity repeating down the centuries, indicate that the periods repeat down the centuries when richly endowed personalities are accumulated in one or several generations, in one or many countries, the ones who create a force that changes the biosphere. “*

V.I. Vernadsky

The theory of the dynamics of scientific knowledge and the scientific explosion of creativity is the basis of the scientific revolution of the 21st century, the establishment of a new paradigm.





The greatness of the academic heritage of V.I. Vernadsky and his importance to the present was revealed by Professor S.P. Kapitsa and Chairman of the RAS Commission on Academic Heritage of V.I. Vernadsky Academician E.M. Galimov in the television series “Obvious but Incredible,” March 12, 2011

*“The salience of Vernadsky and his teachings is in the amazing, I would say, duration of its sounding. Vernadsky is not so much a researcher as a philosopher, natural scientist, and naturalist. He was able to generalize and see in what was arising in life and in science, that continuation of the future that people had not yet seen.”*

*E.M. Galimov, RAS Academician,  
Chairman of the RAS Commission  
on Academic Heritage of V.I. Vernadsky*

*“Vernadsky laid the foundations of the industrial radiochemistry in our country when it was not yet on such scale, as it was required in the*

*nuclear project. And here, in my opinion, the role of his followers is very large ... His program for the extraction of radium from natural waters is alive. This has also given much to radiochemistry, for the ability to deal with such substances. “*

*S.P. Kapitsa, Professor,  
Honorary Vice-President of the RANS*

V.I. Vernadsky was the founder and the first president of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, elected member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (1926), the French Academy of Sciences (1928), a member of many scientific societies. His teaching has got world-wide recognition.