

Scientific Thought as a Planetary Phenomenon

V. I. Vernadsky
1936–1938

Translated from Russian by Pavel M. Penev for the LaRouche movement.
October 20, 2010–present

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Remarks to the Electronic Edition ...

V. I. VERNADSKY ELECTRONIC ARCHIVE

[HTTP://VERNADSKY.LIB.RU](http://vernadsky.lib.ru)

The present electronic edition of V. I. Vernadsky's book *Scientific Thought as a Planetary Phenomenon*^I was being prepared according to the edition Владимир Иванович Вернадский. *Научная мысль как планетное явление*. Russian. Ed. by А. Л. Яншин. Наука, 1991 at the end of 1999.

The first four chapters were prepared by April, 2000, and added to the Maxim Moshkov library (<http://lib.ru/FILOSOF/WERNADSKIJ/>). These first chapters were carefully proofread and, I hope, contain very few printing errors.

The fifth and sixth chapters were proofread (also quite carefully, though not as well as the first four) by the end of November, 2000. They were published on the server of the Electronic Archive (<http://vernadsky.lib.ru>), but were not sent to the Moshkov library in the hope that the remaining four chapters would be prepared sufficiently quickly.

Unfortunately, because of insufficient time, the work on the remaining chapters kept dragging on and on, to the point that I decided to use the electronic version of these chapters, which was prepared by the Russian Foundation for Fundamental Research^{II} from the edition Владимир Иванович Вернадский. *Научная мысль как планетное явление*. Russian. Vol. 1. Научное знание. Научное творчество. Научная мысль. Дубна: Феникс, 1997. URL: <http://elibrary.ru/books/vernadsky/obl.htm>.

However, comparing these two editions, it seemed to me, that the earlier one, from 1991, was much closer to the original text of V. I. Vernadsky. The

1997 edition is filled with slight editorial corrections, which, though nowhere (it seems) distort Vernadsky's meaning, nevertheless, quite strongly change his manner of expression, and that in such a way that at these places the mind is often just tripped up, and it is at once apparent that Vladimir Ivanovich could not have written in that manner. It is, therefore, necessary to streighten out chapters 7–10 according to the 1991 edition with time. It is also necessary to proofread all chapters once again, and correct any remaining errors.

I include the introductions of the editors of both editions at the beginning of this book, which tell about the history of the writing of Vladimir Ivanovich's book, as well as about the history of its hard and quite controversial publication.

For commercial use of the electronic edition of *Scientific Thought as a Planetary Phenomenon*, or (which would be just terrific ;-) for aid with its proofreading, contact me at the address indicated on the <http://vernadsky.lib.ru> server.

Note: The electronic edition is being prepared in the LaTeX format; it is necessary to update that version, and not the derived HTML version in the Maxim Moshkov library when proofreading.

Sergey Mingaleev^{III}
October 16, 2001

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Preface and remarks by A. L. Yanshin . . .

A. L. YANSHIN

Chairman of the Committee of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR for the Exploitation of the Scientific Heritage of Academician V. I. Vernadsky^I

F. T. YANSHINA

Director-founder of the museum home of Academician V. I. Vernadsky

The electronic version of the preface and the remarks was prepared from the edition in the book Владимир Иванович Вернадский. Научная мысль как планетное явление. Russian. Ed. by A. Л. Яншин. Наука, 1991.

Preface

The name of Vladimir Ivanovich Vernadsky has become widely known in our country. There is nobody with even the slightest degree of education, who hasn't read, if not Vernadsky's works, then, at least, numerous newspaper and magazine articles about him and his work.

There is a Vernadsky Avenue in Moscow. One of the largest institutes at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry,^{II} bears his name. There is a Committee for the Exploitation of the Scientific Heritage of Academic V. I. Vernadsky, which publishes its own circular, at the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences

of the USSR. Branches of that Committee work in Leningrad and in Kiev. There have been grants under Vernadsky's name established at Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and Simferopol University. National scientific centers for the study of the work of this prominent thinker and for its application to the solution of contemporary problems exist in Odessa, Rostov-na-Don, Erevan, Simferopol, Ivanov, and in other cities in the USSR, and abroad—in Prague, Oldenburg and Berlin.¹

¹Also named after V. I. Vernadsky are: the National Geological Museum,^{III} the National Public University of Biospheric Studies,^{IV} the Central Scientific Library of the AS UkrSSR,^V the Student Sociological Center "Noosphere",^{VI} the peak in the basin of Podkamennaya Tunguska River, the crater on the dark side of the Moon, the peninsula in Eastern Antarctica near

^{III}Государственный геологический музей

^{IV}Всесоюзный народный университет биосферных знаний

^VЦентральная научная библиотека АН УССР

^{VI}Студенческий социологический центр "Ноосфера"

^IКомиссия по разработке научного наследия академика В. И. Вернадского

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V. I. Vernadsky's 125th birthday was celebrated in March 1988 in our country, as well as abroad (in Prague and in Berlin).

The celebrations spread very widely. An exhibition dedicated to his work was opened on January 15, 1988 at the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy.^{VIII} Scientific symposia on different directions of V. I. Vernadsky's research took place successively in Leningrad, Kiev, and Moscow with the participation of foreign scientists from March 3 to 11. A commemorative conference took place in Balshoy Theatre^{IX} in Moscow on his birthday, March 12, with the participation of public organizations. Separate conferences and scientific sessions took place during the same days in Ivanov, Odessa, Simferopol, Rostov-na-Don, Yerevan, Baku, Almaty,^X Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, and in many other scientific centers of the nation. The proposal to create an International

the Sea of Astronauts,^I the forest on the island of Paramushir (Kuril Island), the subglacial forests in Eastern Antarctica, the underwater volcano in the Atlantic Ocean, the mine in the region of Lake Baikal, the mineral Vernadit,^{II} the diatomaceous algae, research vessel "Academician Vernadsky" of AS UkrSSR, the steamboat "Geologist Vernadsky"^{III} of the Kama River Shipping company,^{IV} the Vernadsky village near Simferopol, the Vernadsky railway station on the Kazan line, the subway stop "Vernadsky Avenue" in Moscow, the Biosphere Museum at the Leningrad branch of the Institute of the History of Natural Science and Technology of the AS USSR. A V. I. Vernadsky monument has been erected in Kiev, a memorial plate is in place on the old building of Moscow State University M. V. Lomonosov,^V on Vernadsky Avenue in Moscow, on the building of Leningrad State University,^{VI} as well as on the building of the Kiev State University T. G. Shevchenko.^{VII} Bonuses V. I. Vernadsky are awarded for exceptional scientific work in the areas of mineralogy, geochemistry and astrochemistry by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and by the Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR. A golden medal named after him has been established by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

^{VIII}ВДНХ, from выставка достижений народного хозяйства

^{IX}Большой театр

^XАлма-Ате

^IМоре Космонавтов

^{II}Вернадит, Mn^{4+} , Fe^{3+} , Ca , $NaS(O, OH)_{2n} \cdot H_2O$

^{III}Геолог Вернадский

^{IV}Камское речное пароходство

^VМГУ им. М. В. Ломоносова

^{VI}Ленинградского государственного университета

^{VII}Киевского государственного университета им. Т. Г. Шевченко

Fund V. I. Vernadsky^{XI} for subsidizing the translation of his works in other languages, finding materials about him in foreign archives, and the invitation of scientists from foreign nations to the USSR for reports and lectures on the contemporary development of scientific problems noted by V. I. Vernadsky was accepted.² Articles about him, and his multifaceted scientific work have appeared in almost all Soviet and international newspapers and magazines.

Publishing house Nauka^{XII} released 4 volumes of works by V. I. Vernadsky, as well as his *Письма Н. Е. Вернадской: 1886–1889* (*Letters to N. E. Vernadskaya: 1886–1889*), including the book *Философские мысли натуралиста* (*Philosophical Thoughts of the Naturalist*), in which the work *Scientific Thought as a Planetary Phenomenon* was republished as a first part, now published with reconstructions of all those passages abridged for its first edition in 1977 according to the archived original manuscript, before the very anniversary in February 1988. The book was released in a 20,000 run. The whole run was bought out during the very first days after its appearance in the bookstores' windows. A barrage of letters requesting the release of an additional run of *Философские мысли натуралиста* (*Philosophical Thoughts of the Naturalist*), or at least of its first part, were received at the Scientific-publishing council of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.^{XIII}

The appearance of *Философские мысли натуралиста* (*Philosophical Thoughts of the Naturalist*) in 1988 found a broad positive response from the press. For example, the article "Неизвестный Вернадский" (*The Unknown Vernadsky*) was published in the journal "Известия" from September 29, 1988, in which the author F. Lukyanov^{XIV} wrote:

The name of academician Vladimir Ivanovich Vernadsky (1863–1945) cannot be called unknown to the soviet reader. However, he is still known among us in his home-

²See the information at the end of the book.

^{XI}Международного фонда В. И. Вернадского

^{XII}Наука

^{XIII}Научно-издательский совет АН СССР

^{XIV}Ф. Лукьянов

land mainly as scientist-naturalist, historian of science, and is almost unknown as a thinker, philosopher, even though his philosophical heritage has become a recognized phenomenon of European and world scientific thought long ago.

The just-released book by V. I. Vernadsky from publishing house *Наука* (*Science*) *Философские мысли натуралиста* (*Philosophical Thoughts of the Naturalist*) finally presents him to^I our reading public as a philosopher and thinker. This book is, in essence, the first realization of a complete, unabridged publication of the essential works of the Russian thinker, above all the fundamental work *Scientific Thought as a Planetary Phenomenon*, created in the period between the 1880s and 1940s, and either completely disappeared, or long ago become bibliographic rarity.

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^Iomitting 'и'

Part I

Scientific Thought and Scientific Work as a Geological Force in the Biosphere

Chapter 1

Man and mankind in the biosphere as a lawful part of its living matter, part of its organization. Physical-chemical and geometric heterogeneity of the biosphere: the fundamental organizational distinction—material-energetic and temporal—of its living matter from its inert matter. Evolution of the species, and evolution of the biosphere. The manifestation of a new geological force in the biosphere—the scientific thought of social mankind. Its manifestation is related to the ice age, in which we live, with one of the geological phenomena repeating in the history of the planet, whose cause exceeds the bounds of the Earth’s crust.

§1. Man, as well as everything living, is not a self-sufficient, independent of the environment natural object. However, even natural scientists in our time, counterposing human beings and living organisms in general to the environment of their life, very often do not take this into account. But the inseparability between living organism and its environment cannot presently raise any doubt among contemporary naturalists. The biogeochemist proceeds from it, and strives to understand, express, and establish this functional dependence precisely, and as deeply as possible. Philosophers and contemporary philosophy predominantly do not take into account this functional dependence of man, as a natural object, and mankind, as a natural phenomenon, on the environment of their life and thought.

Philosophy cannot sufficiently take this into account, as it proceeds from the laws of the mind, which is, in one way or another, a final and self-sufficient criterium for it (even in those cases, like in religious and mystical philosophies, in which the reach of the mind is, in fact, limited).

The contemporary scientist, proceeding from the

recognition of the reality of one’s surroundings, of the world subject to one’s investigation—nature, the cosmos, or world reality,¹—cannot adopt this point of view as a basis for scientific work.

Because one presently knows exactly that man is *not* located on a structureless surface of the Earth, is *not* located in direct contact with cosmic space in a structureless nature, which is not lawfully connected with him. True, even the deeply penetrating contemporary naturalist often, out of routine and under the influence of philosophy, forgets this, and does not take it into account in his thought, and does not identify this.

¹I will talk about the reality of the cosmos, instead of that of nature, here and further. The concept nature, if we take it in a historical aspect, is a complex concept. It very often encompasses only the biosphere, and it is more convenient to use it with just this meaning, or even not to use it at all (§6). This would correspond to the vast majority of the uses of this concept historically in natural science and in literature. The concept ‘cosmos’ can be, perhaps, more conveniently applied to only the part of reality encompassed by science, a philosophically pluralistic conception of reality is possible at that, where there would be no single criterium for the cosmos.

Man and mankind are most closely connected, above all, with the living matter inhabiting our planet, from which they cannot, in reality, be isolated by any physical process. That is possible only in thought.

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Chapter 2

Manifestation of the historical moment mankind is currently living through as a geological process. Evolution of the species of living matter and evolution of the biosphere into the noosphere. This evolution cannot be stopped by the course of global human history. Scientific thought and mankind's daily lives as expressions of it.

14. We are not yet conscious of, we are not yet living the realization of the full consequences of the astonishing, unprecedented times that mankind has entered during the 20th century.

We are living at the threshold of an extremely important, fundamentally new epoch in the existence of mankind, in mankind's history on our planet.

Mankind has, for the first time, encompassed the whole surface envelope of the planet—the whole biosphere, all parts of the planet connected to life—with human life, with human culture.

We are present at, and are actively participating in the creation of a new *geological factor* in the biosphere, unprecedented in its power and in its unity.

It has been scientifically established for the last 20–30 thousand years, but has been clearly manifested at an ever increasing rate only during the last millenium.

The envelopment of the whole surface of the biosphere by a unified social species of the animal kingdom—by *mankind*—has been completed after many hundreds of thousands of years of unstoppable, tempestuous striving for it. There is no corner on Earth inaccessible to mankind. There is no limit to our possible population growth. Man, through scientific thought and through his life, socially organized into states, and guided by technology, is creating a

new *biogenic force* in the biosphere, which is guiding his population growth and creating favorable conditions for his population in parts of the biosphere, earlier impenetrable to human life, and even in places where there was no life before.

Theoretically, we cannot foresee a limit to mankind's potential, if we only take into account the effect of generations; every geological factor is fully manifested in the biosphere only in the effect of generations of living beings, only in geological time. With the rapidly increasing precision of scientific work—in this case, of the methodology of scientific observation,—we can now clearly establish, and study the increase of this new, principally currently emerging, geological force in historical time.

Mankind is a unified whole, and even if that is recognized by the vast majority, this unity manifests itself in forms of human life, which actually deepen and strengthen it without being noticed by man, impetuously, [as a result of] an unconscious striving for it. Human life, with all of its variety, has become indivisible, unified. An event, occurring in a forsaken corner on land or in the ocean, is reflected, and has consequences, major or minor, in a multitude of other places, all over the Earth. The telegraph, telephone, radio, airplanes, aerostats¹ encompass the

¹An aerostat is an object that can stay stationary in air,

globe. Communication is ever easier and faster. Its organization increases, turbulently grows, every year.

We can clearly see that this is the beginning of a tempestuous movement, of a natural phenomenon, which cannot be stopped by the accidents of human history. Here the relation between historical processes and the paleontological history of the manifestation of *Homo sapiens* is expressed, maybe for the first time. That process—the *complete colonization of the biosphere* by mankind—arises from the course of the history of scientific thought, which is inseparably connected with the speed of communication, with the achievements of transportation technology, with the ability of thoughts to be communicated *instantaneously*, and to be discussed everywhere on the planet simultaneously.

The fight, which is being carried out against this main historical current, is forcing even its ideological opponents to obey it. Government formations, ideologically rejecting the equality and unity of all people, are attempting, lacking no resources, to halt its impetuous manifestation; but it can hardly be doubted that these utopian dreams would fail to last. This transformation will inevitably come to pass in the course of time, sooner or later, since the creation of the noosphere out of the biosphere is a natural phenomenon, fundamentally deeper and more powerful than human history. It necessitates the manifestation of mankind as a unified whole. This is its inevitable requirement.

Ours is a new stage in the history of the planet, which does not allow comparison with past history without corrections. It is so, because this stage is creating fundamental *novelty* in the history of the whole Earth, and not just in the history of mankind.

Man has actually recognized for the first time that he is a citizen of the *planet* and that he can—must—think and act in a new aspect, not only in the aspect of individual personalities, nuclear or extended families, nations or their unions, but also in a *planetary aspect*. He, like everything living, can think and act in a planetary aspect only in the region of life—in the *biosphere*, in a certain earth envelope, with which he is inseparably and lawfully connected, and outside

of which he cannot go. His existence is a function of it. He carries it everywhere with himself. And he inevitably changes it lawfully and unceasingly.

15. Simultaneously with mankind's complete envelopment of the surface of the biosphere—with its complete colonization,—which is closely connected with the achievements of scientific thought, i.e. with the course of scientific thought in time, a scientific generalization, which scientifically reveals the character of the historical moment mankind is currently living through in a new way, has been formed in *geology*.

Mankind's geological role has been cast anew in the understanding of geologists. True, the recognition of the geological significance of our social life has been expressed in a less clear form long ago, much earlier in the history of scientific thought. However, at the beginning of our century C. Schuchert [1858–1942] in New Haven,¹ and A. P. Pavlov (1854–1929) in Moscow² independently accounted, geologically anew, for the long-known change which the emergence of human civilization introduces into the environment, onto the face of the Earth. They considered it possible to take this manifestation of *Homo sapiens* as the basis for distinguishing a *new geological epoch*, along with the tectonic and orogenic data which usually determine such divisions.

They correctly tried to split the Pleistocene Epoch, defining its end by the beginning of the manifestation of mankind (during the recent hundred-something thousand years—say a few decamyriads ago), and separating the latter in its own geological epoch: *psychozoic*, according to Schuchert; *anthropogenic*, according to A. P. Pavlov.

Actually Ch. Schuchert and A. P. Pavlov deepened and made more precise, brought into the established in modern geology divisions of the history of the Earth, a conclusion, which was made much before them, and which did not contradict the empirical scientific work. This conclusion was clearly recognized by one of the creators of contemporary geology,

¹Charles Schuchert and Carl Owen Dunbar. "A Text Book of Geology". In: New York, 1933, p. 80. ISBN: B000EVHHNI

²Алексей Петрович Павлов. "Геологическая история европейских земель и море в связи с историей ископаемого человека". В: Академии наук СССР, 1936, 105 и сл. URL: <http://books.google.com/books?id=0aTpHAAACAAJ>

because it is lighter than it, such as a balloon or a dirigible.

L. Agassiz (1807–1873), based on the paleontological history of *life*. He established the special geological *epoch of mankind* already in 1851.

However, Agassiz relied not on geological facts, but rather, to a great extent, on the common religious conviction so strong during the age of natural science before Darwin; he started from the special position of man in the universe.³

The geology in the middle of the 19th century, and the geology at the beginning of the 20th century are incomparable in their power and scientific justification, and the epoch of mankind of Agassiz is not scientifically comparable with the epoch of Schuchert-Pavlov.

Already earlier, when geology was just being created and its basic concepts did not yet exist, G. Buffon (1707–1788) notably expressed that same geological epoch of mankind at the end of the 18th century. He proceeded from the ideas of the philosophy of the Enlightenment, advancing the significance of reason in the conception of the universe.

The definite difference between these homonymous concepts is clear from the fact that Agassiz assumed the geological age of the World to be the biblical duration of the existence of the Earth—six–seven thousand years,—Buffon thought about an age of more than 127 thousand years, Schuchert and Pavlov—of more than a billion years.

16. We have already met with similar conceptions in philosophy long ago. Conceptions, which have been reached in another way—not by way of precise scientific observation and experimentation, like that of C. Schuchert, A. P. Pavlov, L. Agassiz (and J. Dana, who knew about the generalizations of Agassiz), but by way of philosophical searches and intuition.

The philosophical worldview creates, in general, as well as in particular, that environment, in which scientific thought takes place and develops. To a significant extent, it determines and gives rise to scientific

thought, itself being changed by its achievements.

The philosophers relied on free, it seemed to them, in their expression ideas, on the searches of confused human thought, of human consciousness, which wouldn't reconcile with reality. However, man unavoidably built his ideal world in the brutal framework of surrounding nature, the environment of his life, the biosphere, with which he has a deep connection, independent of his will, which he did not, and still does not, understand.

We find, in the history of philosophy, already many centuries before our age, intuitions and constructs, which could be connected to scientific empirical conclusions, if we translate the thoughts—intuitions—that have reached us into the realm of real scientific facts of our time. We lose their roots in the past. A few of the philosophical searches in India, many centuries ago,—the philosophy of the Upanishads—can be interpreted in such a way, if we translate them into the realm of 20th century science.⁴

Analogous conceptions existed in another, smaller, cultural area, partly overlapping, but later, which was isolated from the Indian one for a significant part of the time: in the circle of the Hellenic Mediterranean civilization. We can trace the germs of these conceptions going back almost two and a half thousand years ago. The significance of science and scientists for the government of the polis in political and social thought is clearly manifested in Hellenic thought, and is notably expressed in the concept of the *sate*, [given by Plato [427–347].

It cannot, it seems, be denied, but the condition of the sources, reaching us in fragments, also does not allow us to confirm precisely, that after Aristotle [384–322] these ideas were still alive during the Hellenic age of Alexander the Great [356–323], when, a few centuries after the destruction of the Persian kingdom, a close exchange of ideas and knowledge between Hellenic and Indian civilization was established. A connection between them and Chaldean scientific

³Agassiz expressed that idea in a polemical work directed against Darwinism (Louis Agassiz. *An Essay of Classification*. London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, & Roberts, 1859. URL: <http://books.google.com/books?id=QXkLAAAAMAAJ>). It is possible that this is related to why the work did not reach, [despite] the many important reflections in it, the influence it could have had.

⁴The philosophy of The East, mainly of India, in connection with the new creative work there, taking place under the influence of the introduction of Western science in Indian culture, is of much greater interest for life sciences than Western philosophy, which is deeply permeated—even in its materialistic parts—by deep echoes of Judeo-Christian religious searches.

thought, which went back a few millenia before Hellenic and Indian thought, was established at the same time. The history of scientific work and thought during this remarkable age is just beginning to come to light.

Better known is the influence of the Hellenic political and social ideas. We can trace their historical influence exactly in the historical process of modern science and of the civilization of the European West, which replaced the theocratic ideological structure of the Middle Ages. We can see their growth in practice, and with clarity only during the 16th–17th centuries, in the conceptions and constructs of F. Bacon (1561–1626), who prominently advanced the idea of the power of man over nature as the aim of modern science.

In the 18th century, in 1780, G. Buffon posed the manifestation of man's control of nature *as part of the history of the planet* not as an idea, but as an observable natural phenomenon. He relied on the hypothetical reconstruction of the planet's past, connected with philosophical intuition and theory, rather than on precisely observed facts—but he was looking for them. His ideas were adopted by philosophical and political thought, and, undoubtedly, exerted their influence on the course of scientific thought. Geologists from the end of the 18th–beginning of the 19th century often relied on them in their current scientific work.

17. The scientific constructs of Schuchert and Pavlov and all the scientific work which—to a significant degree unconsciously—preceded them are essentially distinct from these philosophical constructs, which, however (this can be established historically), undoubtedly influence the course of geological thought, though unable to give it a firm basis.

It is clear from the generalizations of Schuchert and Pavlov that the main influence of human thought as a geological factor is expressed in its scientific manifestation: it mainly builds and guides the technical work of mankind, which is transforming the biosphere.

Both of the indicated geologists were able to make their generalizations, above all, because mankind was able to colonize the whole planet in their time. No organism except him, save for microscopic species and, possibly, a few graminoids, has encompassed such an

area in populating the planet. However, mankind has accomplished this in a different way. He thought scientifically and transformed the biosphere through labor, adapted it to himself and himself created the conditions for the manifestation of his characteristic biogeochemical energy of reproduction. Such population of the whole planet became clear at the beginning of the 20th century, and it could be considered a fact since about the first quarter of that century, which is being confirmed every year in front of our eyes. It became possible only thanks to the drastic change of the conditions of life connected with the emergence of a new ideology, with the drastic change in the tasks of government life, with the scientific growth of technology, which were being carried out at the very same time.

As J. Ortega y Gasset⁵ correctly remarked, the 19th century in Europe, and over the whole world since its second half, was a historical period when the significance of the vital interests of the masses of population occupied first place in practice and ideology in their consciousness and in the consciousness of government people for the first time in world history. It was dramatically manifested in everyday life for the first time. A new ideology was based on the consciousness of the population masses stepping onto the historical stage as a social force for the first time. It is beginning to encompass all mankind—every language without exception—at a rapidly increasing rate.

It will show in its real significance only in the course of time.

The social-political ideological shift was dramatically manifested in the 20th century mainly thanks to scientific work, thanks to the scientific determination and clarification of the social tasks of mankind, and of the form of his organization.

18. The question of the better organization of life and of the means by which it could be accomplished has been raised numerous times during the multi-thousand-year historical tragedy full of blood, suffering, crime, destitution, hardship, which we call world history. Man did not accept the conditions of his life.

The exit from these searches has been resolved

⁵ José Ortega y Gasset. "The Revolt of the Masses". In: London, 1932, p. 19

differently, and we can see numerous (and how many have disappeared without trace!) searches—philosophical, religious, artistic and scientific. For millenia they have been, and are being created in every corner where human society has existed.

The world history of mankind has been lived and recreated for a significant part of the human population, and the places and times full of suffering, evil, slaughter, hunger, and destitution for the majority have been an unsolvable mystery from a *human* point of view of sensibility and goodness. In general, innumerable philosophical and religious attempts during the course of millenia have not reached a unified explanation.

All solutions reached in such a way transfer and have transferred the question in a different plane—from the domain of heard reality into the domain of ideal constructs.

. . .

Chapter 3

The movement of scientific thought in the 20th century, and its significance in the geological history of the biosphere. Its main characteristics: explosion of scientific work, change in the understanding of the fundamentals of reality, ecumenicism, and efficient, social manifestation of science.

47. What is presently occurring in the scientific movement can only be compared with that scientific movement from the past of science, which was connected with the birth of Greek philosophy and science in the 6th–7th c. BC.

Unfortunately, so far we cannot clearly imagine that accumulation of scientific knowledge which the ancient Greeks had amassed at the time when scientific thought manifested itself in their environment, and when it, for the first time, acquired a scientific-philosophical structure, outside of religious, cosmogonic and poetical constructs—when the scientific method was created for the first time in the Hellenic city civilization of the polis—logic and theoretical mathematics applied to life, when the search for scientific truth became a reality, as a goal for itself in the life of the individual in a social environment.

The circumstances of this, as history has shown, momentous event in mankind's life, and in the evolution of the biosphere are, to a large extent, mysterious and the history of scientific knowledge is being clarified slowly, but nevertheless ever deeper. Clear is only a general sketch of the accumulation of scientific knowledge of the Hellenic environment at that time, the achievements of the thinkers of Hellenic science, who lived at the time, and what they received from the previous generations of Hellenic civilization. We

are slowly beginning to understand this. This is on the one hand.

And on the other hand, the conceptions about what the Greeks received from great civilizations preceding them—Asia Minor, Cretan, Chaldean (Mesopotamian), Ancient Egypt, India—are now starting to drastically change.

Unfortunately, only a *miniscule part* of Hellenic scientific literature has reached us. The major researchers have left no trace in the literature accessible to us, or only fragmentary indications of their scientific work has reached us.

True, a large part of the complete works of Plato has reached us, as well as a significant part of Aristotle's scientific works, however, many of the latter's works, fundamental from the standpoint of the scientific search, have been lost. Especially unfortunate, from this standpoint, is the loss of the works of major scientists, in whose output scientific thought and the scientific method entered the age of flourishing and synthesis of Hellenic science—Alcmaeon (500 BC), Leucippus (430 BC), Democritus (420–370 BC), Hippocrates of Chios (450–430 BC), Philolaus (5th century BC) and many others, from whom only miniscule fragments, or nothing but names have remained.

The loss of the first attempts at histories of scientific work and thought, which were written closest to

the centuries of its manifestation, may be even more unfortunate. Partly distorted, and in an incomplete form, this work has reached us in the form of nameless essentials, sometimes adapted and skewed in the course of the many centuries after their publication. But the originals of Xenocrates' (397–314) history of Geometry, Eudemus of Rhodes' (circa 320) history of science, Theophrastus' (372–288) historical books, and others have been lost in the historical course of Greko-Roman civilization by the time of our age—during the centuries closest to it, almost a thousand years ago.

In essence, the basic fund of Hellenic science—what I call a *scientific apparatus*¹—has reached us in minuscule fragments, passing, on top of it, through many centuries, in the remains of Aristotle's and Theophrastus's works on the history of natural sciences, as well as in the works of Greek mathematicians. Nevertheless, it exerted tremendous influence on the Renaissance and on the creation of Western European science in the 15th–17th centuries. Our modern science has been created, to a significant extent, relying on and starting from this fund's achievements, developing the ideas and knowledge laid out in it. Broken for centuries, that already during the time of the Roman Empire, the threads were restored in the 17th century.

48. The recent course of the history of science requires us to change our conceptions of that pre-Hellenic heritage, from which Hellenic science sprouted, as I already indicated (§42).

The Greeks have everywhere pointed to the great knowledge, which they had received from Egypt, Chaldea, the East. We must now admit that they were correct. Science had already existed before them—the science of the “Chaldeans”, reaching back beyond millenia BC, is only now being uncovered before us—in fragments, proving beyond any doubt its long unsuspected, until our time, force (§42).

It is now becoming clear that we must attribute a

much more real significance, than has been recently done, to the numerous indications by ancient scientists and writers of the fact that the creators of Hellenic science and philosophy took into consideration, proceeded in their creative work from the achievements of scientists and thinkers from Egypt, Chaldea, Arian and non-Arian civilizations of the East.

Babylonian scientists worked together with Greek ones in the course of several centuries. At the same time, the new flourishing of Babylonian astronomy occurred in the centuries closest to our age. Gradually, in the course of several generations, they merged into the Hellenic cultural environment and equally suffered the unfavorable for science circumstances of that time (§40). Undoubtedly, the knowledge received from the scientists of that time was used by the Greeks during the period of this dialogue.

Undoubtedly, what was harnessed and used by them was very significant by that time—especially if we consider the multimillennial experience and the multimillennial tradition of seafaring, engineering, agriculture, irrigation works, military art, government organization and everyday life.

For centuries Greek science worked in direct contact with Chaldean and Egyptian science, was merging with them. Though it is possible that creative thought in Egyptian science died out during that time—this didn't happen with Chaldean science (§42).

Hellenic science, in the age of its birth, is a direct continuation of the intense creative thought of pre-Hellenic science. This fact is acknowledged, but still not assimilated, in the history of science.

The “miracle” of Hellenic civilization—a historical process, whose results are clear, but whose course cannot be precisely traced—was a historical process like others. It had a solid basis in the past. Only its result in its achievement—the rate at which it was achieved—turned out to be singular in time, and exceptional in its consequences in the noosphere.

49.

¹Владимир Иванович Вернадский. О коренном материально-энергетическом отличии живых и косных естественных тел биосферы. В. 2. Проблемы биогеохимии. Академии наук СССР, 1939, с. 9–10. URL: [\(http://goraknig.org/estestvennye_nauki/?kniga=MTQ2MTQxMw_\)](http://goraknig.org/estestvennye_nauki/?kniga=MTQ2MTQxMw_) (Problems of Biogeochemistry II)

Chapter 7

The structure of scientific knowledge as a manifestation of the noosphere, the geologically new state of the biosphere resulting from this knowledge. The historical course of the planetary manifestation of Homo sapiens by means of its creation of a new form of cultural biogeochemical energy, and the noosphere associated with it.

100. The sciences of the biosphere and its objects, i.e. all humanities without exception, natural sciences, in the term's own meaning, (botany, zoology, geology, mineralogy, etc.), all engineering sciences—applied sciences in the general meaning of the term—are areas of knowledge, which are maximally accessible to mankind's scientific thought. Here millions of millions of incessantly scientifically established and systematized facts, which are the results of organized scientific work, are concentrated, and are unstoppably increasing, quickly and consciously, with every generation, beginning with the 15th–17th centuries.

In particular, the scientific disciplines of the constitution of means of scientific knowledge, inseparable from the biosphere, can be viewed scientifically as a geological factor, as a manifestation of the biosphere's organization. These are sciences “of the spiritual” work of the human individual in one's social environment, sciences of the brain and organs of sense, the problems of psychology and logic. They give rise to the search for the fundamental laws of human scientific knowledge, that power which has, in our geological age, transformed the biosphere encompassed by mankind into a natural body, new in its geological and biological processes—into a new state, into

the noosphere,¹ to whose consideration I shall return below.*

Its emergence in the history of the planet, beginning intensively (on the scale of historical time) a few tens of thousands of years ago, is an event of great importance in the history of our planet, connected, in the first place, with the growth of sciences about the biosphere, and is, obviously, not accidental.²

We can say that, in this manner, the biosphere is the main area of scientific knowledge, even if we are only now beginning to differentiate it scientifically from our surrounding reality.

101. It is clear from what has been said, that the

¹Edouard Le Roy. “Les origines humaines et l'évolution de l'intelligence”. French. In: *La noosphere et l'humanisation*. Paris, 1928, pp. 37–57

²I will return to this process later. Here I only note Le Roy's thought (1928): “Deux grands faits, devant l'esquels tous les autres semblent presque s'évanouir, dominant dans l'histoire de la Terre : la vitalisation de la matière, puis l'humanisation de la vie.”—Op. cit., p.47. “Two major facts, in comparison to which all others seem almost unnoticeable, predominate in the history of the Earth: the vitalization of matter, and the humanization of life. The first one is hypothetical, but the beginning of the second is clearly visible.”

*See Владимир Иванович Вернадский и А.А. Ярошевский. “Химическое строение биосферы Земли и ее окружения”. В: Наука, 1987. Гл. 21. URL: <http://books.google.com/books?id=OrVeAAAAIAAJ>

biosphere corresponds to that, which in the thought of naturalists and in most of philosophical thought, in the cases where they were not concerned with the Cosmos as a whole but remained within the limits of the Earth, corresponds to Nature as usually understood, the Nature of the naturalist in particular.

However, this nature is not amorphous and shapeless, as it has been considered for centuries, but has definite, very precisely delineated structure,³ which must, as such, be reflected, and considered in all conclusions and results concerning Nature.

It is especially important in scientific research that this is not forgotten and that it is taken into account, since unconsciously, opposing the human individual to Nature, the scientist and thinker gives in to the greatness of Nature above the human individual.

But life in all of its manifestations, the manifestation of the human individual included, radically changes the biosphere in such a degree that not only the agglomeration of indivisible units of life, but, in a few problems, also the single human individual in the noosphere could not be left without attention in the biosphere.

102. Living nature^I is a main characteristic of the manifestation of the biosphere, it is the very distinction of the biosphere from the other earth envelopes. The structure of the biosphere is characterized, first of all, and most of all, by life.

We shall see further on (§135) that between the physical-geometrical properties of living organisms—

they are manifested in the form of their agglomerations in the biosphere—living matter, and those properties of inert matter, which constitutes the dominant part of the biosphere by weight and by number of atoms, there is in several respects an impassable gulf. Living matter is a carrier and creator of free energy absent from any other earth envelope on such a scale. This free energy—biogeochemical energy⁴—encompasses the whole biosphere and gen-

⁴The concept of biogeochemical energy was introduced by me in 1925 in a still-unpublished report to the R. Rosenthal fund in Paris. (The fund does not exist any more.) This fund gave me the ability to work without interruption for two years. The concept has been presented by me in print in numerous articles and books:

- Владимир Иванович Вернадский. “Биосфера”. В: Научн. Химико-Техн. Издат., отдел В.С.Н.Х., 1926, с. 30—48. URL: <http://books.google.com/books?id=jvE\SwAACAAJ>;
- Владимир Иванович Вернадский. “Études biogéochimiques. 1. Sur la vitesse de la transmission de la vie dans la biosphère”. French. In: *Известия Российской академии наук*. 6th ser. 20.9 (1926), pp. 727–744. URL: <http://mi.mathnet.ru/izv5583> (visited on 07/17/2012); Владимир Иванович Вернадский. “Études biogéochimiques. 2. La vitesse maximum de la transmission de la vie dans la biosphère”. French. In: *Известия Российской академии наук*. 6th ser. 21.2 (1927), pp. 241–254. URL: <http://mi.mathnet.ru/izv5457> (visited on 07/17/2012);
- Владимир Иванович Вернадский. “О размножении организмов и его значении в механизме биосферы. Статья первая”. В: *Известия Российской академии наук*. 6-я сер. 20.9 (1926), с. 697—726. URL: <http://mi.mathnet.ru/izv5582> (дата обр. 17.07.2012); Владимир Иванович Вернадский. “О размножении организмов и его значении в механизме биосферы. Статья вторая”. В: *Известия Российской академии наук*. 6-я сер. 20.12 (1926), с. 1053—1060. URL: <http://mi.mathnet.ru/izv5605> (дата обр. 17.07.2012);
- Владимир Иванович Вернадский. “Sur la multiplication des organismes et son role dans le mecanisme de la biosphere, Premiere partie”. French. In: *Revue générale des sciences pures et appliquées* 37.23 (), pp. 661–698. ISSN: 03705196. URL: <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k17101g/f665.tableDesMatières> (visited on 07/17/2012); Владимир Иванович Вернадский. “Sur la multiplication des organismes et son role dans le mecanisme de la biosphere, Deuxième partie”. French. In: *Revue générale des sciences pures et appliquées* 37.23 (), pp. 700–708. ISSN: 03705196. URL: <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k17101g/f704.tableDesMatières> (visited on 07/17/2012);
- Владимир Иванович Вернадский. “Бактериофаг и

³This “structure” is very peculiar. It is not a mechanism or anything motionless. It is dynamic, always variable, moving, changing at every moment, and never returning to a previous type of equilibrium. It is closest to a living organism, differing, however, from it in the physical-geometrical state of its space. The space of the biosphere is physically-geometrically inhomogeneous. I think that it is convenient to define this structure by means of a special concept of organization. See Владимир Иванович Вернадский. *Значение биогеохимии для изучения биосферы*. Russian. .В. 1. Проблемы биогеохимии. Академии наук СССР, 1934, pp. 9–10. URL: http://goraknig.org/estestvennye_nauki/?kniga=MTQ2MTQxNA_; Владимир Иванович Вернадский. “Проблемы биогеохимии”. In: vol. 16. Труды Биогеохимической лаборатории. Изд-во Академии наук СССР, 1980, pp. 10–54.

^IA literal translation of the Russian expression for the living part of nature.

erally determines all of its history. It gives rise to and sharply changes the intensity of the migration of chemical elements constituting the biosphere, and determines their geological significance.

A new form of this energy, even greater in its intensity and complexity, has been created and has been quickly increasing in its significance in the domain of living matter during the last ten thousand years. This new form of energy, connected with the activity of human societies, of the genus *Homo* and others (*Hominidae*) close to it, preserves the manifestation of the usual biogeochemical energy, but at the same time gives rise to a new kind of migration of chemical elements, leaving, in its variety and power, the usual biogeochemical energy of living matter on the planet far behind.

This new form of biogeochemical energy, which can be called energy of human culture, or cultural biogeochemical energy, is the form of biogeochemical energy, which is presently creating the noosphere. Later on I shall return to a more detailed presentation of our knowledge of the noosphere and its analysis. But it is now necessary to sketch its manifestation on the planet.

This form of biogeochemical energy is characteristic not only of *Homo sapiens*, but also of all other living organisms.⁵ It is, however, negligible in them in comparison to the usual biogeochemical energy, and has a hardly noticeable effect on the balance of

nature, and that only in geological time. It is connected to the psychological activity of organisms, to the development of the brain in the highly developed manifestations of life, and is expressed in a form resulting in the transformation of the biosphere into a noosphere only with the emergence of the human mind.

Its manifestation in mankind's predecessors has been produced, apparently, over hundreds of millions of years, but it could be expressed in the form of a geological force only in our time, when *Homo sapiens* has encompassed with our life and cultural work the whole biosphere.

103. The biogeochemical energy of living matter is determined, above all, by the reproduction of organisms, and by their inevitable tendency, determined by the energetics of the planet, toward a minimum of free energy—it is determined by the fundamental laws of thermodynamics, corresponding to the existence and stability of the planet.

It is expressed in the respiration and feeding of organisms—"laws of nature", which have not been discovered in their mathematical expression to this day, but the task of searching for whose expression was clearly laid out already in 1782 by C. Wolf at the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences[†] at the time.[†]

Obviously, this biogeochemical energy, in this form, is characteristic of *Homo sapiens*, as well. It is, as with all other living organisms, a species characteristic,⁶ and seems unchangeable to us in the course of historical time. The other form, of "cultural", biogeochemical energy is also unchanging, or hardly changing for other organisms. This other form is expressed in the everyday and in the technical conditions of organisms' life—in their movement, in their daily activity and construction of dwellings, in the transportation

скорость передачи жизни в биосфере". В: *Природа* 6 (1927), с. 433—446. ISSN: 0032-874X. URL: <http://www.ras.ru/publishing/nature.aspx> (дата обр. 17.07.2012). [Ed.:] For the R. Rosethal fund's report *Живое вещество в биосфере* see: Владимир Иванович Вернадский. В: *Живое вещество и биосфера*. Наука, 1994, с. 555—602. ISBN: 5-02-005754-1

⁵Вернадский, "Биосфера". See Владимир Иванович Вернадский. В: *Живое вещество и биосфера*. Наука, 1994, с. 330—341. ISBN: 5-02-005754-1; Вернадский, "О размножении организмов и его значении в механизме биосферы. Статья первая"; Вернадский, "О размножении организмов и его значении в механизме биосферы. Статья вторая". Published under the title *О размножении организмов и его значении в строении биосферы* in the book Владимир Иванович Вернадский и Всеволод Всеволодович Добровольский. "Труды по биогеохимии и геохимии почв". В: Библиотека трудов академика В.И. Вернадского. Наука, 1992, с. 75—101. URL: <http://books.google.com/books?id=LeA2AAAAAAJ>.

⁶On the species characteristic see Владимир Иванович Вернадский. *Considerations generales sur l'etude de la composition chimique de la matiere vivante*. French. Vol. 1. Труды Биогеохимической лаборатории. Изд-во Академии наук СССР, 1930, pp. 5—32.

[†]Владимир Иванович Вернадский. *Химические элементы, их классификация*. Vol. 1. Избранные сочинения. 1954, p. 50

[†]Петербургской Академии наук

of their surrounding matter, etc. It, as I have already indicated, comprises a negligible fraction of their biogeochemical energy.

With mankind, this form of biogeochemical energy, associated with the human mind, grows and increases in the course of time, quickly taking first place. This growth is possibly related to the growth of the mind itself—apparently, a very slow process (if it, in fact, occurs at all)—but mainly—with the increase of the precision and depth of its use, associated with the conscious change of the social setting, and, particularly, with the growth of scientific knowledge.

I shall proceed from the fact that the skeletons of *Homo sapiens*, including the skull, over a hundred millenia gives us no basis for viewing them as belonging to another species of man. This is admissible only under the condition that the brain of Paleolithic man does not differ in any significant degree in its structure from the brain of contemporary man. At the same time, there is no doubt that the mind of that man from the Paleolithic for this species of *Homo* cannot bear comparison to the mind of contemporary man. Thence it follows that the mind is a complex social structure, built, for the man of our times, just as for the Paleolithic man, upon the same nervous substrate, but in a different social setting, which is being composed through time (space-time, in essence).

Its change is the basic element, leading, in the end, to the transformation of the biosphere into a noosphere in the obvious manner, above all—through the creation and growth of the scientific understanding of our surroundings.

104. The emergence of cultural biogeochemical energy on our planet is a major factor in its geological history. This had been prepared for through all geological time. The main, decisive process here is the maximum manifestation of the human mind. But this is, in essence, inseparable from all biogeochemical energy of living matter.

The life of the migration of atoms in the living process connects in a unified whole all migrations of atoms of the biosphere's inert matter.

Organisms are alive only while the material and energetic exchange between them and their surrounding

biosphere is uninterrupted.⁷ Colossal definite chemical cyclical processes of atomic migration, in which living organisms enter as a lawful, inseparable, often main part of the process, are being clarified in the biosphere. These processes are constant in geological time and, for example, the migration of magnesium atoms incorporated in chlorophyll stretches uninterruptedly for at least two billion years through innumerable, genetically related generations of green organisms. Living organisms, uninterruptedly and inseparably connected to the biosphere by such atomic migrations, comprise a lawful part of its structure.

This must never be forgotten in the scientific study of life and in scientific statements about any of its manifestations in Nature. We cannot overlook the fact that an uninterrupted connection—material and energetic of the living organism with the biosphere, a completely definite connection, “geologically eternal”, which can be scientifically expressed precisely—is always present in our every scientific approach to life and must be reflected in all of our logical conclusions and results about it.

In moving to the study of the geochemistry of the biosphere we must, first of all, precisely estimate the logical significance of this connection, unavoidably entering all of our constructs related to life. It does not depend on our will, and cannot be excluded from our experiments and observations, but must always be taken into account as something fundamental, inherent in life.

The biosphere must, in this manner, be reflected in all of our scientific statements without exception. It must be manifest in every scientific experiment and scientific observation—and in every thought of the human individual, in every speculation, from which the human individual—even thought—cannot escape.

Therefore, the human mind can be maximally expressed only with the maximum development of the basic form of the biogeochemical energy of mankind, i.e. with its maximum reproduction.

105. The potential for covering the surface of the whole planet by means of reproduction of an organ-

⁷The complete absence of exchange for the latent forms of life cannot be considered proven, yet. It is extremely slow—and, possibly, in a few cases there is no migration of atoms indeed—it could become noticeable only in geological time.

ism of a single species is characteristic of all organisms, since the law for reproduction is expressed in the same form for all of them, in the form of a geometrical progression. I have already indicated the major significance of this phenomenon long ago,⁸ and I will return to it at the appropriate place in this book.

The phenomenon of covering the whole surface of the planet by a given single species can be seen widely developed for aquatic life in the microscopic plankton of lakes and rivers, and for a few forms of—essentially also aquatic—microbes, from the surface layers of the planet, propagating through the troposphere. Among larger organisms we observe this in almost full measure in a few plants.

This has begun to be manifest for mankind in our times. The whole globe and all the seas have been encompassed by him in the 20th century. Thanks to the success of communications, man can be in constant communication with the whole world, cannot be solitary and get himself lost in the grandiosity of the earth's nature anywhere.

Presently, the number of the human population on Earth has reached unprecedented height, nearing two billion people, despite the fact that murder in the form of war, hunger, malnourishment, constantly affecting hundreds of millions of people, extremely diminishes the course of the process. Negligible time from the geological point of view would be necessary, hardly more than a few hundred years, to end these relics of barbarism. This could be freely done even now; the ability to end this condition is presently in the hands of mankind, and the reasonable will will inevitably go down that path, because it corresponds to the natural tendency of the geological process. It

should be so all the more, since the means to do it are increasing rapidly and almost tempestuously. The real significance of population masses, suffering the most from this, is irrepressibly increasing.

The number of people inhabiting the planet began increasing, say, about 15–20 thousand years ago when mankind became less influenced by food shortage in relation to the discovery of agriculture. Apparently it was then, say, about 10–8 thousand years ago that the first population explosion occurred.⁹ G. F. Nikolai (in 1918–1919)¹⁰ attempted to estimate the actual population increase of mankind and the development of agriculture numerically, the actual population of the planet by mankind. According to his calculations, taking the total territory of the Earth, there are 11.4 people per square kilometer, which constitutes $2.10^{-4}\%$ of the possible population. Considering the amount of energy received from the Sun, agriculture allows 150 people to be sustained per 1 km^2 , i.e. for the whole Earth (land area) it must be $22.5 \cdot 10^9$ units, i.e. 22–24 times more than live presently.¹¹ But mankind acquires energy for sustenance and for living not only through agricultural labor. Considering this possibility, Nikolai, for example, estimated that the Earth in the historical age started in our time, using new energy sources, could be populated by three hexillion people ($3 \cdot 10^{16}$), i.e. more than tens of millions of times more than the present number of mankind. These numbers must be highly increased at the present moment, when more than 20 years have passed since Nikolai's calculations, since mankind can, in practice, presently use sources of energy, which Nikolai could not imagine in 1917–1919—energy, connected to the atomic nucleus. Must now say, more simply, that the source of energy, which is encompassed by the human mind in the energetic age of mankind, which we are entering—is practically unlimited. Hence, it is clear that the cultural biogeo-

⁸See Владимир Иванович Вернадский. “Биосфера”. Russian. In: Научн. Химико-Техн. Издат., отдел В.С.Н.Х., 1926, pp. 37–38. URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=jvE_SwaACAAJ. In the book Владимир Иванович Вернадский. In: *Живое вещество и биосфера*. Наука, 1994, p. 335. ISBN: 5-02-005754-1; Вернадский, “*Études biogéochimiques. 1. Sur la vitesse de la transmission de la vie dans la biosphère*”. In the book Владимир Иванович Вернадский. In: *Живое вещество и биосфера*. Наука, 1994, pp. 413–424. ISBN: 5-02-005754-1; Владимир Иванович Вернадский. In: *Биогеохимические очерки*. Изд-во Академии наук СССР, 1940, pp. 59–83. URL: <http://books.google.com/books?id=37cIHAACAAG>. In the book Вернадский and Добровольский, “Труды по биогеохимии и геохимии почв”.

⁹Vere Gordon Childe. In: *Man makes himself*. The Library of Science and Culture. London: Watts & co., 1937, pp. 78–79. URL: <http://books.google.com/books?id=vPgYAAAAAYAAJ>

¹⁰Georg Friedrich Nikolai. German. In: *Die Biologie des Krieges. 1. Betrachtung eines Naturforschers den Deutschen zur Besinnung*. Vol. 1. Zürich, 1919, p. 54.

¹¹Georg Friedrich Nikolai. German. In: *Die Biologie des Krieges. 1. Betrachtung eines Naturforschers den Deutschen zur Besinnung*. Vol. 1. Zürich, 1919, p. 60.

chemical energy (§17) shares the same characteristic. According to Nikolai's calculations, machines increased mankind's energy more than ten times in his time. We cannot presently give a more precise calculation; however, recent accounts of the American Geological Committee¹ indicate that water power, presently in use all around the world, reached 60 million horsepower at the end of 1936: it increased by 160 per cent in 16 years, mainly in North America.¹² Thanks to that, we must already increase Nikolai's calculations more than one and a half times.

In essence, all of these calculations about the future, expressed in a numerical form, have no significance, since our knowledge of the energy accessible to mankind is, we can say, rudimentary. Of course, the energy accessible to mankind is not an infinite amount, since it is determined by the size of the biosphere. The limit to the cultural biogeochemical energy is also determined by this.

We shall see (§138) that there is also a limit to the basic biogeochemical energy of mankind—the speed of expansion of life, the limit of mankind's reproduction.

The speed of reproduction¹³—the magnitude V considered, in essence, by Nikolai, is based on the actually observed population of the planet by mankind in unfavorable for his life conditions. We shall also see, further on, that there are still unknown to us phenomena in the biosphere, which lead to a stationary maximum quantity of living units per hectare which can exist in a given geological age in a given condition

¹²"Water—Power of the World". In: *Nature* 141.3557 (1938), p. 31. DOI: [10.1038/141031a0](https://doi.org/10.1038/141031a0). URL: <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v141/n3557/abs/141031a0.html> (visited on 07/17/2012).

¹³On the speed of expansion of life see below. See Вернадский, "Études biogéochimiques. 1. Sur la vitesse de la transmission de la vie dans la biosphère" in the book Вернадский, *Живое вещество и биосфера*, с. 413–424; Владимир Иванович Вернадский. В: *Биогеохимические очерки*. Изд-во Академии наук СССР, 1940, с. 118–125. URL: <http://books.google.com/books?id=37cIHAACAAJ> in the book Владимир Иванович Вернадский. В: *Живое вещество и биосфера*. Наука, 1994, с. 437–444. ISBN: 5-02-005754-1; Владимир Иванович Вернадский. "Химическое строение биосферы земли и ее окружения". В: Наука, 1965. Гл. 20. URL: <http://books.google.com/books?id=mXP4uAAACAAJ>.

¹американского Геологического комитета

of the biocenosis.

106. We can record the human population on the planet with any precision only since the beginning of the 19th century. It is still calculated with a high percentage of possible error. Our knowledge has considerably increased during the last 137 years, but can still not be considered having reached the precision which contemporary science may require. For earlier times the numbers are only provisional. Still, they are helping us in the understanding of the occurring process.

The following data may have significance for us in that aspect.

The number of people in the Paleolithic likely reached a few million. It is possible that it began with one family. However, the opposite view is also possible.¹⁴

In the Neolithic we are likely dealing with tens of millions on the whole surface of the Earth. It is possible that even in historical time it did not reach a hundred million, or that it did not exceed that number by much.¹⁵

G. F. Nikolai supposed that the human population of the planet increases by 12 million people annually for 1919, i.e. increases by, say, 30 thousand a day. According to the critical report of the Kulischers (1932)¹⁶ the world population was 850 million in 1800 (A. Fischer takes it to be 775 million). We can assume its number for the white race to be 30 million in 1000, 210 million in 1800, 645 million in 1915. For the whole population in 1900, according to the Kulischers—about 1,700 million, but according to A. Hettner (1929)¹⁷—1,564 million, and 1,856 million in

¹⁴See E. Le Roy. [The author's note has not been found.—Ed.]

¹⁵Б. П. Вейнберг. "К двухдесяти тысячелетию начала работ по уничтожению океанов. Очерк истории человечества от первобытного состояния до 2230 г." (Научная фантазия). In: *Сибирская природа* 2. Омск, 1922, p. 21 (assumes a population of 80 million at the beginning of our age).

¹⁶A. and E. Kulischer. "Kriegs- und Wanderzüge. Weltgeschichte als Völkerbewegung". In: Berlin-Leipzig, 1932, p. 135.

¹⁷Alfred Hettner. "Der gang der Kultur über die Erde". In: 2 umgearbeitete und erw. Aufl. Leipzig-Berlin: B.G. Teubner, 1929, p. 196. URL: <http://books.google.com/books?id=qkFAAAAMAAJ>

1925, according to the same.

That number has evidently reached about two billion, more or less, at present. The population of our country (about 160 million) comprises about 8% of the world population. The world population is rapidly increasing, and, evidently, the percentage of our population is increasing, since its growth is greater than the average population growth. In general, we should expect to significantly exceed 2 billion by the end of the century.

107. The reproduction of organisms, i.e. the manifestation of biogeochemical energy of the first type, without which there is no life, is inseparable from man. However, at his very differentiation from the mass of life on the planet, man had already mastered the use of tools, even if they were very primitive, which allowed him to increase his muscle power, and were the first manifestation of contemporary machines, which distinguished him from the other living organisms. The energy by which they were powered, however, was produced through the feeding and breathing of man's very organism. It has probably been hundreds of thousands of years already since man—genus *Homo*,—and his predecessors mastered the use of wooden, bone, and stone tools. The skill of making and using those tools was being developed slowly, in the course of many generations, skill—the mind in its first manifestation—was being perfected.

Such tools can be observed already in the most ancient Paleolithic, 250 thousand–500 thousand years ago.

A significant part of the biosphere was living through critical times during that period. Apparently, a radical change—in its water and heat regime—began already in the Pliocene, an ice age began and was developing throughout the whole period. We are, apparently, still living during the dying out of its last manifestation, whether temporary or permanent is still unknown. We can see strong oscillations in the climate during these half a million years; relatively warm periods—continuing for tens and hundreds of thousands of years—replaced in the northern and southern hemispheres periods, during which masses of ice which reached depth of up to a kilometer, for example, in the vicinity of Moscow, moved slowly—on the historical scale. They disappeared a

thousand and seven^I years ago in the Leningrad region, and are still occupying Greenland and Antarctica. Apparently, *Homo sapiens*, or his closest predecessors, formed not long before the onset of the ice age, or during one of its warm periods. Man survived the coldness during that time with hardship. That was possible thanks to a great discovery in the Paleolithic—the mastery of fire.

This discovery was made in one–two, possibly a few more, places and slowly spread among the population of the Earth. Apparently, we have a general process of great discoveries here, where not the mass activity of mankind, smoothing out and amending particularities, but rather the manifestation of the separate human individuality plays a role. We can trace that in the more recent time and in very many cases, as we shall see later (§134).

The discovery of fire is the first case of a living organism mastering and harnessing a force of nature.¹⁸

This discovery is the foundation, as we shall now see, of all the following increase of mankind, and of our present power.

This increase, however, took place extremely slowly, and it is hard for us to imagine the conditions, under which it could occur. Fire was already known to the ancestors of the genus, or to the predecessors of that species of Hominid, who is building the noosphere. The latest discovery in China reveals the cultural remains of *Sinanthropus*, which indicate his wide use of fire, apparently, long before the last glaciation of Europe, a hundred thousand years before our time. We presently have no data of any credibility about how that discovery was made by him. *Sinanthropus* already possessed a mind, had primitive tools, used speech, performed burial rites. This was already a human, but foreign to us in many morphological characteristics. Also, the possibility that

¹⁸Vere Gordon Childe. In: *Man makes himself*. The Library of Science and Culture. London: Watts & co., 1937, p. 56. URL: <http://books.google.com/books?id=vPgYAAAAAJ>. Cp.: James George Frazer. *Myths of the Origin of Fire*. London, 1930. ISBN: 0878170685, 9780878170685.

^IThe other English translation has seven thousand here, and notes “Now we know that in the environs of Leningrad the ice has disappeared about 12 thousand years ago.”

he is one of the predecessors of the contemporary human population of China has not been eliminated.¹⁹

108. The discovery of fire is all the more remarkable because the manifestation of fire and light emission in the biosphere had been a relatively rare phenomenon before mankind, and had manifested mainly when taking up a large space, in the form of cold light, in such forms as airglow, aurora borealis, sheet lightning, stars and planets, noctilucent clouds. The Sun alone, the source of life, was simultaneously a bright manifestation of light and heat, was lighting and heating the planet.

Living organisms had developed a manifestation of cold light long ago. It appeared in such large-scale phenomena as marine bioluminescence, usually taking up hundreds of thousands of square kilometers, or the luminescence in marine depths, whose significance is just beginning to be clarified. Fire, accompanied by high temperature, was manifested in local phenomena, rarely taking up large spaces like volcanic eruptions.

But these colossal on the human scale phenomena, obviously, because of their destructive force, could in no way have aided the discovery of fire. Man had to look for it in closer to him, and less scary and dangerous manifestations of nature than volcanic eruptions, still exceeding mankind in their manifestation of power. We are only beginning to approach using them in practice, in conditions which were inaccessi-

ble and unthinkable to Paleolithic man.²⁰

He had to look for phenomena giving heat and fire in his surrounding everyday phenomena of life; in his habitat—in the woods, steppes, among living nature, with which he was in close (long forgotten by us) connection. Here he could encounter fire and heat in a safe form in numerous everyday phenomena. These were, on the one hand, fires, the burning of living and dead matter. They were the very sources of fire used by Paleolithic man.

He burned wood, plants, bones, that which produced fire around him without his will. This fire was due to two very different reasons before man's emergence. On the one hand, lightning caused forest fires, or set dry grass on fire. Mankind still suffers from fires caused this way. The natural conditions in the ice age, especially in interglacial ages, could have been even more favorable for lightning phenomena. There was, however, another cause which produced fire independently of mankind.

That was the biological activity of lower organisms, which lead to fires in dry steppes,²¹ to the burning of bituminous coal layers, to the burning of peat bogs, which continued throughout a number of human generations and gave a convenient way of obtaining fire.

²⁰Mankind has obtained superheated vapor at a 140°C temperature as a source of power only in the 20th century with the aid of drilling in Larderello under Le Conte's initiative. Still later, this method was greatly developed in Soffioni, in New Mexico, in Sonoma. Parsons, before his death, worked on an implementable project to obtain an unlimited, from mankind's point of view, source of energy from the inner heat of the earth's crust with the aid of deep drilling. The attempt to obtain energy from the cold depths of the ocean, which the French Academician Claude did not realize only because of criminal hooliganism in 1936, can be considered analogous. Undoubtedly, we have in these phenomena a practically inexhaustible force in mankind's hands.

²¹The spontaneous ignition of dry grass in the steppes, in pampas, in forests has sometimes been denied. Presently the source of fires is almost always man, but there are cases which, it seems to me, undoubtedly indicate the possibility of spontaneous ignition in steppes under the direct action of the sun. The cause remains unclear. About such cases see E. Popping. "Reise in Chile, Peru und auf dem Amazonenstrom während der Jahre 1827–1832". In: vol. 1. Leipzig, 1835, p. 398. Geoffrey Douglas Hale Carpenter. "A Naturalist on Lake Victoria. With an Account of Sleeping Sickness and Tse-tse Fly". In: London, 1920, pp. 76–77. URL: <http://archive.org/details/naturalistonlake00carp> (visited on 07/17/2012).

¹⁹On Sinanthropus's technology, and on his use of fire see Б. Л. Бogaевский. In: *Техника первобытно-коммунистического общества*. История техники 1. Изд-во Академии наук СССР, 1936, pp. 26–27. Pithecanthropus, who lived earlier, at the very beginning of the Pleistocene, hardly more than 550 thousand years ago, also possessed fire. Cp.: Б. Л. Бogaевский. In: *Техника первобытно-коммунистического общества*. История техники 1. Изд-во Академии наук СССР, 1936, pp. 11, 67. The use of fire by Pithecanthropus cannot be considered proven, yet, but is very likely.

We have direct indications of such bituminous coal fires in Altai, in the Kuznetsk basin, where they occurred in the Pliocene and post-Pliocene, but where they also occurred in historical time, and where we still have to deal with them. The causes of these fires are still not completely clear, but all indications are that it is unlikely that we have phenomena of purely chemical spontaneous combustion, i.e. intensive oxidation of coal fragments with oxygen from the atmosphere, or its spontaneous ignition due to heat released during oxidation of sulphur compounds of iron in the coal.²²

The most probable source is the biochemical phenomena associated with the biological activity of thermophilic bacteria. We have the direct observations of B. L. Isachenko^{II} and N. I. Malchevskaya^{III}²³ for peat bogs in recent times.

This phenomenon presently requires careful study.

109. Such regions of warm winter and summer, as well as places of outlets of heat sources, were precious

gifts of nature to Paleolithic man, who had to use them just as they are used, or were used until recently by tribes and peoples that we still find in a living Paleolithic stage.

Man at that time, with his great attentiveness and closeness to nature, undoubtedly noticed such places, and must have been using them, especially in glacial periods.

It is curious that we can observe the use of the same biochemical processes among the instincts of animals. This can be observed in the family of the chickens, with the so-called incubator birds, or large-foots (Megapodiidae) of Oceania and Australia, which make use of the heat of biological decay, i.e. of a bacterial process, for the hatching of chicks from eggs, creating large mounds of sand or dirt mixed with strongly rotting organic remains.²⁴ These mounds can reach 4 meters in height, and the temperature in them reaches no less than 44°C. Apparently, these are the only birds possessing such instincts.

It is possible that ants and termites increase the temperature of their dwellings on purpose.

However, these are weak attempts, incomparable to that planetary revolution, which mankind has produced.

Man has been using the products of life—dry plants—as a source of energy, fire. Numerous myths about its creation have been preserved and created.²⁵ But most characteristic is the fact that man used, for that purpose, methods which he hardly ever observed to produce fire in the biosphere until his discovery. The most ancient methods were, apparently, the transformation of man's muscle power into heat (strong friction of dry objects), and the making and catching of sparks from stones. A complex system for the preservation of fire was developed in the end in everyday life a hundred, and more, thousand years ago.

The surface of the planet has been changed radi-

²²See Михаил Антонович Усов. "Состав и тектоника месторождений южного района Кузнецкого каменноугольного бассейна". In: Новониколаевск, 1924, p. 58; Михаил Антонович Усов. "Подземные пожары в Прокопьевском районе". In: *Вестник Западно-Сибирского геолого-разведочного треста* 4 (1933), 34 и сл. В. А. Обручев. "Подземные пожары в Кузнецком бассейне—геологический процесс". Russian. In: *Природа* 3 (1934), pp. 83–85. ISSN: 0032-874X. URL: <http://www.ras.ru/publishing/nature.aspx> (visited on 07/17/2012). J. F. Hermann^I, who discovered the Kuznetsk bituminous coal basin, already indicated these phenomena in 1796. See B. F. J. Hermann. "Notice sur les charbons de terre dans les environs de Kousnetz en Sibirie". In: *Nova acta Academiae scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae* 11 (1793), pp. 376–381. URL: <http://archive.org/details/novaactaacademia11petr> (visited on 07/17/2012). Cp. B. Jaworsky and L. Radugina. "Die Erdbrände im Kusnezsk-Becken und die mit ihnen verbundenen Erscheinungen". In: *Geologische Rundschau* 24 (5 1933). 10.1007/BF01809729, pp. 298–310. ISSN: 0016-7835. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01809729> (visited on 07/17/2012); В. И. Яворский and Л. К. Радугина. "Каменноугольные пожары в Кузнецком бассейне и связанные с ними явления". Russian. In: *Горный журнал* 10 (1932), p. 55.

²³See Б. Л. Исаченко и Н. И. Мальчевская. "Биогенное саморазогревание торфяной крошки". В: *Доклады Академии Наук* 4.8 (1936), с. 364. ISSN: 0869-5652.

^{II}Б. Л. Исаченко

^{III}Н. И. Мальчевская

^IИ. Ф. Герман

²⁴See *Птицы*. 4-е, совершенно переработанное и значительно расширенное издание профессора Отто Цур-Штрассена. Авторизованный перевод под редакцией профессора Психоневрологического института и С.-Петербургского женского медицинского института Н. М. Книповича. Т. 7. 1912, с. 15.

²⁵See Frazer, *Myths of the Origin of Fire*.

cally after this discovery. Fireplaces shone, were extinguished and started everywhere, if only man lived there. Mankind was able, thanks to this, to survive the coldness of the glacial period.

Man was producing fire among living nature, subjecting it to burning. In this way, by means of steppe and forest fires, he acquired a force which, in comparison to that of his surrounding animal and plant world, put him above the numerous other organisms and became a prototype of his future. Mankind has mastered other sources of light and heat—electrical energy—only in our time, in the 19th–20th centuries. The planet started shining even more, and we have found ourselves at the beginning of times, whose significance and future still remain outside of our attention.

110.

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Chapter 10

151. But the contemporary state of biology and its excursions into philosophy are also detrimental to philosophy.

The expectant attitude of the naturalist for the confirmation of philosophy creates among philosophers the impression that precisely the scientists^I, proceeding from their data, accept the basic tenets of the philosophical current of materialism about the lack of fundamental difference between living and inert. Vitalistic notions have remained so far in the past in the general course of biological thought that their real significance hardly influences large-scale work. The overbearing majority of naturalists are far from them.

The philosophers-naturalists, whose significance in contemporary philosophical thought, in its global scope, is minute, receive [from the exact scientists] what seems like firm ground, and calm their doubts. This impacts their creative work, which slowly dies down, and degenerates into dry, formal scholasticism, or into verbal talmudism, especially in such cases as our country, where dialectical materialism is the state philosophy, and is favoured by the mighty support of government power, and by intellectual and practical impossibility of its free criticism and of the free development of any other philosophical views.

However, official dialectical materialism itself, being one of the many forms of this current of philosophical thought, does not possess such freedom, ei-

ther. And has been, meanwhile, never systematically philosophically worked out to the end, remaining full of unclarity and unthoughtfulness. Its official exposition has changed more than once during the past twenty years, previous ones were declared heretical, and new ones were created. Our philosophers of strict discipline, in which they work, have been obliged to obey without objection, under the threat of persecution and material hardship, these new ones, and to publicly repudiate their previous teachings, admitting their mistakes. It is easy to imagine what result follows, and how fruitfully can one work intellectually in such a severe real environment. As a result, a condition very reminiscent of the condition of the orthodox church under despotism has arisen, with the gradual downfall of lively work, work in this area of philosophy, the exit into safe areas of knowledge, the publication of classics, forebears; a new degeneration of thought has arisen.

152. It seems to me that for these 20 years, except the republication of old works, which were released in the pre-revolutionary period, not a single independent, purely philosophical work has been published, and there are not even histories, based on primary sources, of the creation of dialectical materialism itself.[‡] Such decline of philosophical thought in the area of dialectical materialism in our country, and the seemingly extensive possibilities of its manifestation, are a consequence of the adopted understanding of

^Iprobably a typo, and should be: “exact scientists” [—Pav]

[‡]This part of the phrase is crossed out by the author in the manuscript.

the goals of philosophy, and of the decrease of deep philosophical work, thanks to the belief among our philosophers that a philosophical truth, which cannot be changed and subjected to doubt any further, has been reached.

Such an idea is, essentially, foreign to both K. Marx and F. Engels, not to mention Feuerbach.

It was developed on Russian soil in the middle of emigration, and grew into a state ideological influence completely unconsciously, its consequences being unexpected for many very prominent freely thinking communists, as well.

The fight of the intellectual circles turned, in the end, imperceptibly and unsuspectedly, into a state philosophy of the winning interpretation of dialectical materialism.

Thanks to the strengthening of one definite current, this has been manifested more and more clearly during the past 10 years.

As a result, we see, or we have, instead, a mass of literature of a transient character, rooting out conscious or unconscious errors and heresies, deviations from the officially accepted state philosophy. On top of that, the state philosophy itself has changed in very important nuances in the accepted interpretation of dialectical materialism. Such a sad state of work in our country in the area of dialectical materialism at the presence of huge material resources, which had never existed for any other philosophy (except for theological ones—Catholic and Muslim philosophies in the Middle Ages), would unavoidably come in another way, as well, thanks to many peculiarities in the structure of state philosophy in our country. On the one hand, thanks to the emigration of intellectual circles, whose significance was already indicated; and, on the other, thanks to the complexity, independent of life in our country, of the environment, in which dialectical materialism was being created.

153. Dialectical materialism, in the form in which it is actually manifested in the history of thought, was never presented coherently by its authors—Marx, Engels, and Ulyanov-Lenin. These were prominent thinkers, and no less prominent political activists. Characteristic of them are a large breadth of scientific knowledge and scientific interests, unusual for political activists. They stood at the level of their time,

but at the same time were volitional personalities, organizers of the popular masses. They were actively opposed to, and regarded strongly negatively religious searches, judging them, historically, as a force hostile, in the end, to the interests of the popular masses and to the freedom of scientific work. However, they, at the same time, attributed great significance to philosophical thought, whose primacy over scientific thought did not raise any doubt to them.

Their philosophical ideology was most closely related to their political activity, and left an imprint on their scientific searches and understanding. They were primarily philosophers, spokesmen for aspirations, and organizers of the actions of the popular masses, whose social well-being—on a real planetary basis—was the goal and meaning of their lives. We see, by the example of these people, a real, great impact of the personality not only on the course human history, but, through it, on the noosphere, as well.

Part of the polemical works which their authors—Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin—never intended for such a task were laid in the foundation of the Soviet state philosophy; their statements on practical and political questions of life, in which philosophy sometimes occupied a secondary place. Such were, secondly, draft notebooks, extracted from the manuscripts remaining after their deaths, often reports and overview summaries related to the reading of philosophers, which were never historically, scientifically, critically published. They were published by the scientific apparatus and with the obeisance of believing students, and, as always under such circumstances, are full of contradictions, and, in some cases, such as the Engels's *Dialectics of Nature*, the authorship of all of Engels's statements cannot be considered proven. A few works of Marx, and, partly, Engels, have a different character, but they are completely insufficient for the firm establishment of a new philosophy. Marx' and Engels' life work was in another domain. Marx was a prominent scientist, who in the *Kapital* reached his conclusions by an exact scientific pathway, but presented them in the language of Hegelian philosophy, independently reworked by him and Engels, which already during their lifetimes did not (in general) correspond to current scientific methodology and scientific searches. The prominent mind could permit itself

such a peculiar form of presentation.

Already during Marx's lifetime—at the publication of the last volumes of his *Das Kapital*—such a presentation was an obvious anachronism, and it is an even greater one in our time. In essence, of course, what is important is not the form of presentation of the scientific work, but rather the actual methodology, by which what is presented has been reached. The form of Marx's presentation misleads the reader into thinking that what is presented was reached by a philosophical pathway. It is, in reality, only presented that way, but was, in fact, reached by the exact scientific method of the historian and economist-thinker, who Marx was in his scientific work.

It turned into a complete anachronism, since it was transferred from the area of political economy and history into the area of natural and exact sciences. This transfer, which can be observed in the works of both Marx and Engels, acquired an extremely peculiar character with their epigons, having become the state philosophy of a large and strong nation, most closely related to the International.

Thirdly, the situation was worsened by the fact that the authors of these philosophical searches were people, either actually exercising dictatorial power in an unprecedented depth and degree, and considering the philosophical ideology of dialectical materialism as the basis of their political and practical activity, or people, such as Marx and Engels, who are not subject to free criticism in our country for the same reason. Their conclusions are, in fact, accepted as impeccable dogma, defended by the full mechanism of government power.

The stagnation of philosophical thought here, and its transformation into fruitless scholasticism and talmudism, opulently blooming against that background, is a direct consequence of this state of affairs.

This, in essence, great historical phenomenon was prepared in our country by deeply-rooted submissiveness—unchanged during all the transformations of the form of government—to the state religion. The official Orthodoxy in the Tsardom of Russia, as well as in the Russian Empire, prepared the ground for the official philosophy, which replaced it, and which has acquired the clear form of official religion with all of the consequences from that.

154. This, however, is, historically and in essence, only the everyday side of the matter. The ideology and its associated belief at its foundation are far more important.

Dialectical materialism, in sharp contrast to contemporary forms of philosophy, is extremely distant from philosophical scepticism. It is convinced that a universal method rules—an infallible criterion of philosophical and scientific truth. This is the effect of the temperament of its founders Marx and Engels, who succeeded, thanks to their joining the still alive at that time Hegelian philosophy, to impart to their scientific achievements the vibrantly active form of faith, and not only of a philosophical doctrine—to create a political force, able to move the masses and vividly manifest itself in the *Communist Manifesto* of '48—in a brilliant and profound work, reflecting the age of the middle of the last century, when the primacy of philosophy over science dominated ideologically Euro-American civilization.

In contrast to other forms of materialism, with which it is in fundamental disagreement, dialectical materialism is closely related in its genesis and in the basis of its formulations with idealism in its Hegelian form.

It is far from clear, whether it is possible to regard it as free from the influence of such history, and to attribute it completely to the philosophical current of materialism.

As far as I know, this question is historiographically unresolved, and in the manifestation which materialism has in our country, its idealistic basis is strongly emphasized, whereas its materialistic one is an outer appearance.

But this is a debatable area, far from my interests, and from my knowledge, and I would not concern myself with it, if the sharp distinction between the philosophical current of materialism and dialectical materialism did not become completely clear in our country in the aspect which most concerns the naturalist and seriously affects scientific work in our country.

Materialistic philosophy was evidently distinct—and that is where its force lied—from the other philosophical currents of modern times, in the fact that it did not conflict with science, was completely based

on its achievements, as far as possible. It generalized and developed them. In essence, it continued that great movement, which developed in the 17th–18th centuries on the basis of the new science, the new philosophy, and the new ways of everyday life and technologies, which were created at that time.

Materialism, in essence, was striving to become a scientific philosophy, or a philosophy of science. It did not succeed in practice, since in its logical conclusions, being part of the philosophy of the Enlightenment from the end of the 18th century, when it clearly occupied a place on the historical stage for the first time, it quickly fell behind the science of the times.

But in the aspect concerned in this book, what is important is not the success, or failure of materialism in its historical manifestation during the age of its flourishing at the end of the 18th century, and in the 1860s, but the foundation of its ideology, which always recognized the primacy of science above philosophy. It considered everything proven by science as obligatory for itself.

The dialectical materialism, created by Marx and Engels, did not accept that, and, in that, sharply distinguished itself from all forms of philosophical materialism, and, from that standpoint, did not differ at all from idealistic Hegelianism.

For that very reason, it is also clearly distinct from philosophical scepticism, which accepts the realistic worldview, as it is manifested scientifically, as the only possibility, and does not recognize, in comparison, either religious, or philosophical views on an equal basis. Philosophical scepticism, in contrast to philosophical materialism, does not recognize the scientific view of reality as its complete view, taking into account the increase of scientific knowledge, and the imperfections of human reason. But for it the scientific achievements at a given historical moment, and at a given form of the human brain have the character of the most precise achievement of reality. Dialectical materialism does not proceed from scientific data, is not limited to their boundaries, is not based on them, but is striving to change and develop them, adapting them to its views, which have as a basis the laws of Hegelian dialectics. It seems to me that this dialectics is so closely related to the whole philosophy of

Hegel that through it foreign, from the standpoint of materialism, formulations enter into the spiritual environment of materialism—mystical, distorting to it, such as, for example, the manifestation of dialectics in nature, or in the present case, speaking scientifically, in the biosphere.

The introduction of the dialectics of nature in the philosophical purview of our country, in its official philosophy, during our time of great increase, and significance of science—is a remarkable historical phenomenon.

This has been the form of the post-mortem influence of the works of Marx and Engels, based on faith—officially—but not expressed philosophically, or scientifically, etc. [by them].

155. Effectiveness, i.e. the equal significance of methodological thought and the instructions of the philosophers-dialecticians for current scientific work, is strongly underscored in our philosophical literature, and is introduced into science through the agency of government power.

The philosophers-dialecticians are convinced that they can aid current scientific work with their dialectical method.

They believe in its significance for science, but the manifestation of that belief in reality contradicts it.

It appears to me that this is a misunderstanding. No philosophy has played, or plays, such a role in the history of thought. No philosopher can instruct the scientist in the pathway to take in the methodology of scientific work, especially in our times. The philosopher is not capable of precisely encompassing the complex problems, whose solutions stand today before the naturalist in one's current work. The methods of scientific work in the area of experimental sciences and descriptive natural sciences, and the methods of philosophical work, even in the area of dialectical thought, are expressly different. It seems to me, the two lie in different domains of thought, as far as we are dealing with concrete natural phenomena, i.e. with empirically established facts, and empirical generalizations built upon scientific facts. It seems to me that the issue here is so clear that no argument is necessary. Our philosophers-dialecticians must not interfere with this area of scientific knowledge for their own benefit. Here, also, their attempt

is doomed to failure from early on. Here they are fighting with science on its native terrain.

Science lived through a similar interference of religious thought and religious constructs, erroneous at their roots, during the age of the Renaissance, during the 17th–19th centuries. Though the fight here is not yet over, hardly anybody would deny that victory has remained on the side of science, that the majority of religious constructs of that type remained in the past, or are being reconstructed in their essence, reinterpreted, are shifting from the area of reality into that of personal belief and interpretation. The historical experience was not taken into account by the official philosophers of our country, and they, in their squareness and insufficient scientific literacy, entered into a sharp conflict with scientific thought and work, which are correctly placed ideologically high in our country—on an equal level with dialectical materialism—at the foundation of our system of government.

The weakness of placing “dialectical materialism” at such a height, unavoidably impacts its real power in nation building, does not correspond to reality, and unavoidably proves to be transient.

Conflicts with the actual needs of life are beginning, which must unavoidably have those consequences, which came into being . . . supreme . . .[§] in the old Christian nations.

156. I have collided with this kind of circumstances in my scientific work many times, and have even mentioned the struggle of my predecessors in scientific knowledge from the past century in public statements.

In 1934 little-educated philosophers, heading the planning of scientific work of the former Geological Committee^I, erroneously attempted to prove, by means of dialectical materialism, that the determination of geological age by means of radioactivity is based on erroneous theses—dialectically unproven. They thought that the facts and empirical generalizations that radiologists relied upon were dialectically impossible. They were joined by a few geologists, occupying themselves with philosophy, and heading the

scientific leadership of the Committee. They held up my work by one-two years, because the Radium Institute^{II}, which I headed, was completely unable to get in touch with the work of the Committee geologists, and to put the investigations on a solid basis. In the end, after an uncaredful statement at the public session of the Committee by the Vice Scientific Director^{III} professor M. M. Tetayev^{IV}, a prominent geologist, publicly indicating the incompatibility between dialectical materialism and the conclusions of radiologists, it was possible to achieve a, now public, discussion on this subject. It was possible to do so, because the whole radiological work of the Committee was under attack by his statement. I was able to intervene in my role as an Acting Chairman^V of the Committee on Geological Time^{VI}, having been elected at the Soviet Union Radiological Conference^{VII}, and to acquire a public debate of this question. This took place under my chairmanship at the premises of the Geological Committee, where I placed the condition that we, as insufficiently competent in dialectical philosophy, would only address the scientific side of the phenomenon. The striking ignorance of the basic facts and achievements in the area of radiogeology of all philosophers and many geologists became undeniably clear to all at that session, attended by a few hundred geologists and philosophers. We were able to freely develop our work to a large degree thanks to the fact that the philosophical leaders of the Geological Committee soon proved to be heretics according to the official interpretation of dialectical materialism, and were excluded from the Committee. However, they still did harm—weakened our scientific work by a few years.

The phenomenon which was manifested here—errors in the interpretation of dialectical materialism by official representatives of the philosophy—is an everyday and widespread phenomenon of our life. There are a few philosophers, whom it didn’t suit to retract the philosophical theses set forth by them,

[§]Illegible in the manuscript.

^IГеологический комитет

^{II}Радиевый институт

^{III}заместителя директора по научной части

^{IV}М. М. Тетяев

^Vи. о. председател

^{VI}Комитета по геологическому времени

^{VII}Всесоюзной Радиологической конференцией

which has been explained by an unconscious mistake, or a conscious one, by a hidden departure from the official philosophy, or, even, by a conscious interference with the government. The wide manifestation of this phenomenon, totalling hundreds of our philosophers-dialecticians, indicates the clear to every scientist difficulty in the application of the dialectical method in the current scientific environment. For, as is clear from §153, there has been not one prominent thinker from among the founders of dialectical materialism throughout the historical course of its development, who has given a complete treatment of this philosophy, thought through to the end. It has been created by them in the dust of fights and polemics, from case to case.

None of them has made a complete presentation, and the attempts by less prominent thinkers, unavoidably proved to be ephemeral. Errors were found in them, they were revoked from circulation, one was to never refer to them. That continued tens of times, and there remained no presentation, which could be considered firm. The present official presentation of both dialectical materialism, and of the history of the Communist Party, whose ideology this is, is dated 1936–1937, and there is no certainty than in a year or two they would not require new reworking.

I have had the occasion to, also, encounter other manifestations of this scientific environment. Inexplicably, the Kant-Laplace hypothesis and the acceptance of the possibility of abiogenesis were connected to dialectical materialism, and their negation was considered unacceptable from a dialectical standpoint. Such a presentation met censorial difficulties. Already in 1936 in my report *On the Problems of Biogeochemistry*, I ran into objections of that kind at the session of the Academy. And I was able to establish the presently unscientific character of the Kant-Laplace hypothesis, and its incompatibility with radiogeological data the next year in my official speech at the International Geological Congress^I to the tacit agreement of our geologists, including those considering themselves dialecticians.

In this case the question is not about the interference of dialectical materialism with the scientific

work of the naturalist in the manner indicated earlier.

Principally, the naturalist cannot deny the correctness and usefulness of the interference of philosophers in one's scientific work in many cases, when what is being dealt with are scientific theories, hypotheses, generalizations of a non-empirical character, cosmogonic constructs. Here the naturalist unavoidably treads upon philosophical terrain.

Even here scientific thought finds itself in a condition, which interferes with its correct scientific work, in our country. In this case, our scientific thought conflicts with an obligatory philosophical dogma, with a definite philosophy, which, as we have seen, has no firm presentation. This dogma, with the lack of free scientific and philosophical investigation in our country, with the extreme centralization of advance censorship, and all means of dissemination of scientific knowledge—by way of printed or spoken word—in the hands of government power, is accepted as obligatory for all, and is introduced in popular life through the full power of government.

1936–1938.

^IМеждународном геологическом конгрессе

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