

II. Scientific Missions

LAROCHE'S IDEAS PRESENTED

Moscow Conference Commemorates the 160th Birthday of V.I. Vernadsky

May 2—On April 18, 2023 Jason Ross of the LaRouche Organization (TLO) and Richard A. Black of the Schiller Institute addressed an online conference in Moscow, titled “Globalistics—2023: Sustainable Development in the Context of Global Processes.” The 10-day conference was dedicated to the 160th anniversary of the birth of the eminent Ukrainian-Russian scientist, Vladimir I. Vernadsky. It was held at Lomonosov Moscow State University and was sponsored jointly with the Institute of Scientific Information for Social Sciences of the Russian Academy of Sciences (INION) and the Russian National Committee on BRICS Research.

Vernadsky, born in St. Petersburg, Russia, lived from 1863 to 1945. He founded the field of biogeochemistry: the study of the relationship between inert chemical matter, life processes, and human creativity as a force in the development of the universe. He is most famous for his analysis of the Biosphere, the term which he used to denote the envelope of all living matter—taken as a “One”—in, on, and above the Earth.

In 2013, Russian Academician M. Ya. Marov characterized Vernadsky’s contributions as follows:



Richard A. Black

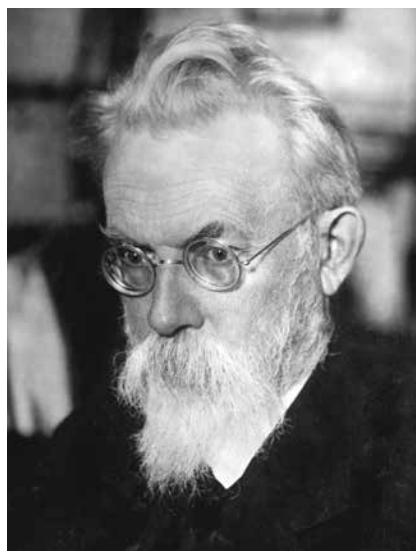
Schiller Institute



Jason Ross

Schiller Institute

By rethinking natural phenomena, and drawing philosophical generalizations from them, he laid the foundations for new areas of contemporary knowledge. He made an immense contribution to geochemistry and to the study of the history of



Russian Academy of Sciences
Vladimir I. Vernadsky

the chemical elements of the Earth’s crust, to mineralogy and to the study of the Earth’s water cycle, as well as to the study of the nature of symmetry and of time. He laid the foundations of radiochemistry as one of the major fields in the development of nuclear power. He was the first to investigate the crucial problem of the close relationship between the activity of man and living organisms, on one side, and geological processes, on the other; this investigation provided the basis for his concept of the biosphere. He is also credited with investigations into the history of

the foremost branches of science, and of methodology for the compilation of scientific knowledge.

Jason Ross presented by [video](#) his ongoing research, titled, “Vernadskian Time: Time for Humanity,” and Black presented a paper titled, “V.I. Vernadsky

and L.H. LaRouche: The Distinct Power of Noesis and Its Metric.” Ross has published his research [here](#); in the magazine, *Leonore*, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2022, pp. 28–44; and [here](#) in *Executive Intelligence Review*, Vol. 49, No. 27, July 15, 2022, pp. 30–32.

Immediately following is Richard Black’s live presentation.

Vladimir Vernadsky and Lyndon LaRouche: The Distinct Power of Noesis and Its Metric

by Richard A. Black

This is the edited address of Richard A. Black, delivered online, at Lomonosov Moscow State University, April 18, 2023, to the conference titled, “Globalistics—2023: Sustainable Development in the Context of Global Processes.” His address was delivered to the panel on “The Foundations of the Philosophy of V.I. Vernadsky and the Realities of the 21st Century.” Black is the Schiller Institute Representative at the UN in New York City.

Video of the presentation is available [here](#).

Abstract

V.I. Vernadsky elucidates the discontinuous separation between the abiotic domain and the living substance, and between the living substance and the noetic domain. His investigation of the Noösphere, itself, includes analysis of both creative science and of artistic creation: Vernadsky states, “The mastery of this cognitive apparatus, little reflected by logic, is a task for the future.” L.H. LaRouche, later, proposes a metric for evaluating Man’s new fundamental creative discoveries within the Noösphere, when they occur.

Introduction

It is auspicious that moves have recently been taken by both China and Russia toward an increasing emphasis on fundamental science research into the principles governing both the physical, as well as the noetic, universe. Provocatively, the recent years’ close policy integration “at the top” between China and Russia has increased the durable sovereignty of each. China’s President Xi Jinping has recently emphasized that “innovation and creativity must be encouraged to accel-

erate self-reliance in science and technology,” while President [Vladimir] Putin very recently proposed: “Innovative technology invariably relies on existing fundamental research. Here, just like in culture ... we must give researchers greater freedom for creativity.... Fundamental science makes its own rules....”

Thus, both leaders have called for new policies which foster “creativity.” So, what is uniquely human creativity, and what are “its own rules”?

Each of these national leaders, speaking in layman’s terms, is focusing on the challenge to accelerate the development of the Noösphere. In my brief remarks today, I will focus on V.I. Vernadsky’s distinction between the phase space of “living matter” and that of the Noösphere, and discuss American scientist L.H. LaRouche’s contributions to (1) defining the uniquely human power of scientific discovery as the standard for noesis, and (2) defining a true metric in the domain of physical economy—which LaRouche named “Potential Relative Population Density”—as the measurement of the validity, or not, of those new scientific discoveries.

Vernadsky defines three distinct phase spaces: the abiotic, living substance, and the Noösphere—each defined by its own distinct principles. As Vernadsky writes, there is “an impassable, sharp, materially energetic boundary between the living and inert substance.” Abiogenesis is not known to exist: “all the living is derived from the living.”

Thus, the principles of all three phase spaces have existed in the universe “from the beginning.” With the appearance of living matter, with its characteristic “biogenic migration of atoms,” living matter becomes