



How Valentin Krassilov's Ideas Determined the Development of Evolutionary Theory

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An important aspect of life is a curiosity. Curiosity is a manifestation of the basic instincts that govern the life of organisms. Of course, a set of instincts becomes more diverse with increasing levels of organisms in the evolution of living things. And here is mankind, the jewel in the crown of all living things, asking ourselves three essential questions – where we are, who we are and where we are going. Since these questions were first asked, a lot of water has passed under the bridge, but they remain the most exciting and demanding interpretation of the information that has been accumulated at each evolutionary stage. Only curiosity pushes us to this understanding. At first glance it seems that the answers to these questions are not so important to our daily lives. However, it is undeniable that without understanding who we are, we cannot identify where we are, and even more so – where we are going. The best minds of humanity which have awareness of our place in the system of a life have always tried to build answers to these questions so that the future looks optimistic. After all, what we want in the future for ourselves and our offspring depends on whether we decide to use weapons of mass destruction or to think twice before using them.

Philosophical (epistemological) decisions influence leading both to war and to progressive development. It is therefore important to understand how we can respond to this triad of sacramental questions. Since then, as the philosophical ideas captured the minds, the answer to the question "where are we going" was the most curious. And the answer to this question lies in the theory of evolution. Attempts to introduce the idea of evolution as a final answer to the question "where to go" poured into so-called "teaching". However, our experience and our curiosity do not allow us to fixate the idea as "teaching" and stop searching for answers. As a result, every "teaching" receding into the past and the development of ideas is no longer "teaching" but theory. Thus, the answers to the triad of questions are embodied in the system of the development of our ideas.

Why is this systemic? It is because the theory has all the properties that define the concept of system, namely – discrete, dynamic, historicity and predictability. This is the theory, for living organisms, has its elements, which include the story of their origin and relationships, allowing a high degree of probability to predict its development. That's what Thomas Kuhn described as paradigmatic theory. That's what develops the theory of evolution. That's

how the ideas of Valentin Krassilov evolved and formed new answers to old questions. Everything in his life was associated with the achievement of understanding of the evolution process, elements and its relationships, and his top reflections was discussed in his last book "Evolution: System Theory" (2014), in which he defined the process of birth of new life, gave a definition of life, and thus created a new paradigmatic theory of evolution. The development of his ideas went along with the development of his own understanding of life's processes, patterns, and elements. It is only now that we feel that we have been born with a systemic understanding of our world. But this was not always so.

The old philosophical systems created by people who came to generalizations based on the experience of his time were covered with a sand of new data. Technological progress not only improves the conditions of our existence, but also gives us an avalanche of new facts about the world and about ourselves, resulting from the acceleration of our lives. Human existence for hundreds of years seems as if it were in slow motion. Films made even 50 years ago, can be seen as being inconsistent with the rhythm of our striving to learn more information. It's all a result of acceleration of life, however, where we are going. So joy ride down the spaces, but sooner or later the question arises – where are we going. The answer to this last question determines our development. The theory of evolution, which developed slowly but steadily, according to the laws of development paradigms, the amount of accumulated facts did not fit into the existing framework, and therefore required new horizons.

The main characteristic of Valentin Krassilov's ideas has been and remains at the present time – freedom. But this way of thinking does not make everything possible, but instead provides us with a diversity of conclusions. Since ancient times, when Evolutionary seminars were extraordinarily popular in the Institute of Biology and Soil Science of the Far Eastern Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in Vladivostok, Valentin always suggested to people to comprehend their accumulated facts and knowledge. And what has attracted of people attending these workshops and later heard his presentations at conferences? Yes, that is the same curiosity. Scientists were curious to find out how he stacked up the facts into the system, how he made his systemic conclusions. They wanted to understand their

own data, as he did. He wanted to move their thoughts forward, to develop the consciousness of everyone who listened to him. Freedom of thought knows no boundaries, neither in time nor in space. We can keep up the spirit of Valentin Krassilov as if he is always with us, checking our answers on his ideas, increasing our knowledge and drawing conclusions based on his ideas. We are to move forward the evolutionary theory together with him. After all the freedom have the other side – the tolerance. Thus, ideas that implanted, sets strict limits, that is, they require an absolute routing. Therefore, the freedom is restricted. The ideas that come to our mind and enrich us, become part of us and then we have the freedom to push forward the evolutionary theory; these ideas are unobtrusive and limitless. They require only one thing – tolerance, which can be achieved by opening our minds to new ideas, in the direction of productive development of evolutionary theory. Currently, many years later, we see in the presentations that scientists, though they say about their own achievements within the existing paradigm, but many are not satisfied with its scope. Their actual material often goes beyond the

existing paradigm, and it cannot provide answers to many questions. That is, the movement of thought is required, the development of new ideas to explain the new facts achieved by modern advanced techniques and technologies. We see that productive approach for new conclusions can be when we do not follow the usual ways, but create the new ones. These are the new ways of explanations of facts which do not fit into the paradigm, offers Valentin Krassilov in his book of 2014. In the book, we see that is not productive to consider each fact in isolation, but only in a system with a variety of other. The main message of the new approach - is a system, and the system - is relations. That is, everything in the world is connected and there is no point feeling the leg, tail and proboscis, so the elephant cannot be described. That is, to go beyond the existing paradigm is easy, just realizing that no individual phenomena, individual facts, and that all there is in the system. That is, all connected and, furthermore, there is in motion, because the system cannot stand, but only move. Only move forward, evolve.

Are we ready for this? Yes, we are.