

# **Великие ученые – наши земляки**

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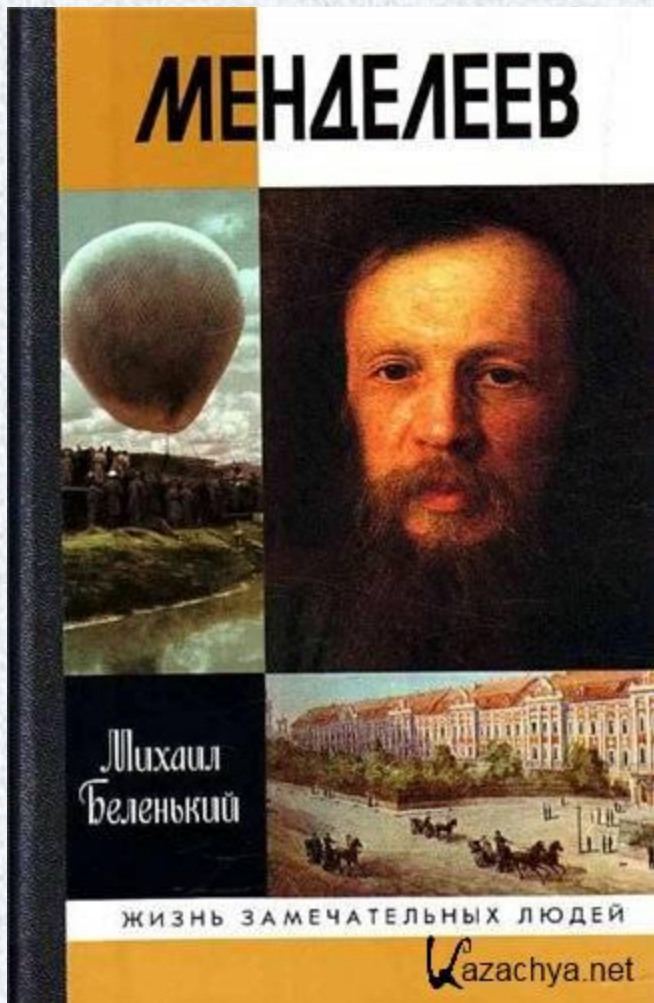
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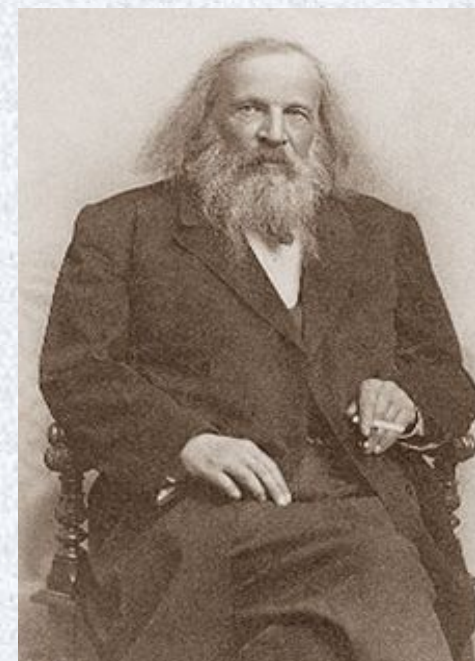


# The Day of Russian Science

- Russian Science Day was established in 1999.
- It is dedicated to the date of the founding of the Russian Academy of Sciences, established by order of Emperor Peter I in 1724.



**D.I. Mendeleev (1834—1907)**  
*Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev is a famous Russian chemist. He is best known for his development of the periodic table of the chemical elements.*



Mendeleyev was born in the village of Verkhnie Aremzyani in 1834 , near Tobolsk in Siberia.

A black and white portrait of Dmitri Mendeleev, showing him from the chest up, facing left. He has long, wavy hair and a full, long beard. He is wearing a dark coat over a white shirt and a dark cravat.

**Mendeleyev D.I.**





*He received secondary education in Tobolsk and then entered the Petersburg Pedagogical Institute.*

*After graduation he worked as a teacher for two years.*

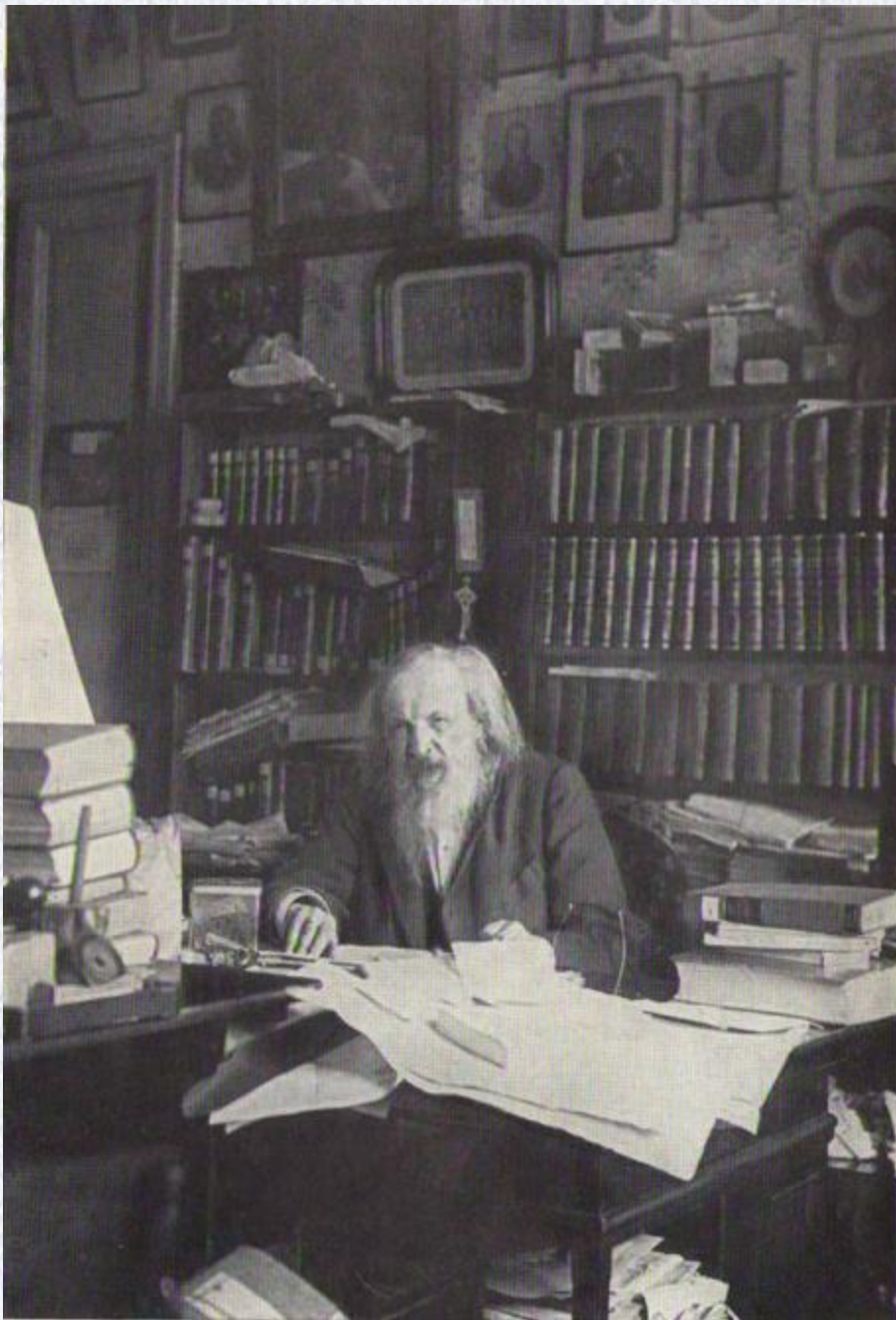
**1885**



Mendeleev became Professor of Chemistry at the Technical Institute in 1863 of St. Petersburg.



*In 1905, Mendeleev  
was elected a member  
of the Royal Swedish  
Academy of Sciences.*



In 1893 he became director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures in St. Petersburg and held this position until his death in 1907.





**TOBOLSK**



***Tobolsk State Social And  
Pedagogical Academy named  
after D.I. Mendeleev***



**Named in memory of Mendeleev**

*the chemical element , a mineral , an asteroid , a crater on the dark side of the Moon, an undersea ridge , a mountain peak, a volcano, a city in Tatarstan, an island , metro station and so on.*



Russian Academy of Sciences established Mendeleev Golden Medal in 1998 for achievements in chemical science and technology.

# **Raul–Yuri Georgievich Ervier (1909 – 1991)**



**A legendary geologist who led the search and discovery of Tyumen oil. The initiator and organizer of the wide-scale exploration of the largest in the USSR, the West Siberian oil and gas province.**

**In August 1952 he was assigned to Tyumen oil and gas exploring expedition. Since 1955 he was the main engineer of Tyumen gas and oil exploring trust. Since 1956 he was the director of the trust, later the department of “Tyumenneftegeologiya”.**

**The head of “Glavtyumengeologiya” in 1966-1977.**



**On 29 April 1963 Yuri Georgievich Ervier was awarded the star of the Hero of Socialist Labour and the Order of Lenin and a gold medal "Hammer and Sickle" for outstanding achievements in discovering and exploration of gas and oil deposits.**

**In April 1964 he was among the group of specialists and scientists awarded the Lenin prize.**

**During his management more than 250 fields of oil and gas were discovered, some of them are unique: Mamontovskoe, Pravdinskoe, Samotlorskoe, Fedorovskoe, Holmogorskoe (of oil) and Zapolyarnoe, Medveshye, Urengoyskoe, Yamburgskoe (of gas).**

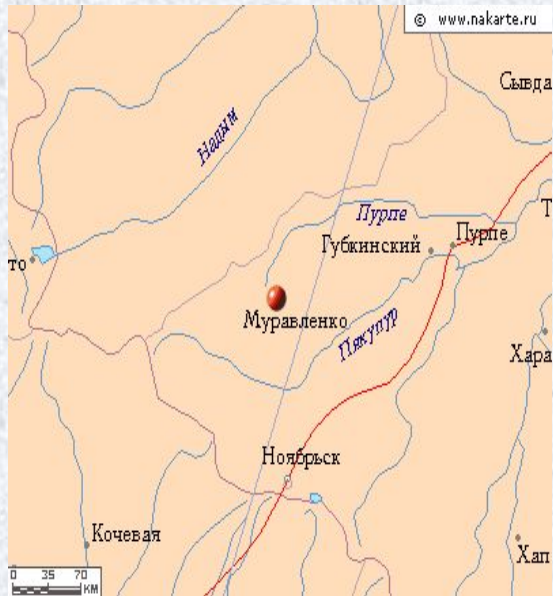


- His name was given to a street in Tyumen and a charity fund of Russian geologists.
- On 14 April 2006 in Tyumen a monument to Ervier who had worked in “Glavtyumengeologiya” for many years was opened in Respublika street.
- The text on the monument says: “To Ervier Yuri Georgievich – from grateful Tyumen”.

# Viktor Muravlenko



Viktor Muravlenko - Soviet organizer of the oil and gas industry, head of the largest in the USSR oil industry enterprise Giprotyumenneftegaz in 1965-1977 years. Hero of Socialist Labour and the laureate of Lenin and State prizes. In 1936 he graduated the Oil Institute in Grozny . His professional career began in the oil fields in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR.



- Since 1965 Muravlenko worked in the Tyumen region. From 1965 he was head of Glavtyumenneftegaz. He taught in the Tyumen industrial Institute. In honor of Muravlenko named the town in the Tyumen region, one of the largest in the oil industry research Institute «Giprotyumenneftegaz», a secondary school in the village Parfenovo in Tyumen, the streets in Tyumen, Samara, Zhigulyovsk. In 2007 the plane Tu-154 of UTair was given the name «Viktor Muravlenko».





## **Farman Kurban ogly Salmanov (1931 - 2007)**



The Soviet and Russian geologist, Doctor of geological-mineralogical Sciences, corresponding member of RAS (1991), Hero of Socialist Labour (1966), the Honoured Geologist of the Russian Federation.

- Having worked in Western Siberia for over 30 years, he became a discoverer in the Tyumen North more than 130 fields of «black gold» and «blue fuel», including the largest: Mamontov, Megionskoye, Pravdinskoye, Ust-Balyk, Surgutskoye, Fedorov, Urengoiskoye, Yamburgskoye and many others, which became the main base of the oil and gas complex of Russia.
- After that, in the area of Ust-Balyk the second well gave fountain, Salmanov sent telegram to N. S. Khrushchev with the following content: I found oil. The Well strikes by all the rules .That's it. «Я нашел нефть. Скважина лупит по всем правилам .Вот так, Салманов».

# Nikolay Nikitin (1907 - 1973)



Nikolay Nikitin was a construction engineer of the Soviet Union, best known for his monumental structures.

Nikolay was born in Tobolsk. In 1930, Nikolay graduated from the Tomsk Technological Institute.



- Moscow State University is 240 m high main building. At the time of its construction it was the tallest building in Europe. Built from 1949 to 1953.
- Warsaw Palace of Culture and Science, constructed from 1952 to 1955 also in partnership with Lev Rudnev as main architect.
- Luzhniki Stadium





- Ostankino Tower is a television and radio tower in Moscow. Standing 540.1 metres tall, Ostankino was designed by Nikolai Nikitin. It is currently the tallest freestanding structure in Europe and eighth tallest in the world. Ostankino was built to mark the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. It is named after the Ostankino district of Moscow in which it is located.



- Mother Motherland is a statue in Mamayev Kurgan in Volgograd, commemorating the Battle of Stalingrad. It was designed by sculptor Yevgeny Vuchetich and engineer Nikolai Nikitin, and declared the largest statue in the world in 1967.



- The Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw is the tallest building in Poland, the eighth tallest building in the European Union. The building was originally known as the Joseph Stalin Palace of Culture and Science.
- Construction started in 1952 and lasted until 1955. A gift from the Soviet Union to the people of Poland.

# Yuri Sergeyeovich Osipov



**In Tobolsk he graduated school № 13 with a gold medal.**

- Yuri Osipov (born July 7, 1936, Tobolsk) - Russian mathematician and engineer, teacher, professor. President of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1991 to 2013. Academician.



Professor, Doctor of History Sciences  
**Dmitry Ignatievich Kopylov**



- Professor Kopylov written 103 works, the most important are: the books «Ermak» , «Manufacturing of Siberia in early XVIII-XIX centuries», «Tyumen», «Stories about history of the Tyumen region».