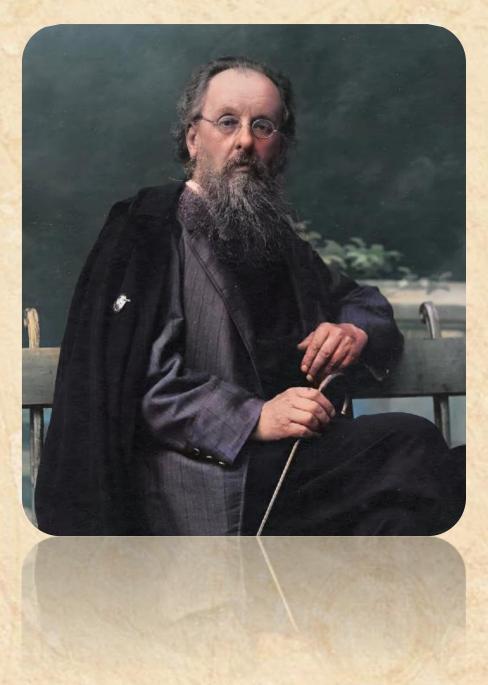
The Radiant Humanity Project



Konstantin Tsiolkovsky

Conditional Truth

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Conditional Truth

There is no real (absolute) truth, because it is based upon total comprehension of space. But there is no such total comprehension, and there will never be. Science that gives knowledge continuously moves forward, it rejects or asserts the old and finds out the new. Every century changes science - does not reject, just changes its content more or less, deleting one and adding other. There will be no end to this process, as there is no end to centuries and to development of brain.

So, it means that truth can only be conditional, temporal and variable.

Religious faiths name their dogmas truth. But can any faith be truth? Faiths number in thousands. They conflict with one another, are often disproved by science and that is why cannot be taken even for conditional truth. Political beliefs also disagree more or less. Therefore, we will say the same about them. Philosophical musings created world-views. Their disagreement also compels us to view them as personal opinions. Some philosophers accepted nothing but exact scientific knowledge for their conclusions. But, similarly, their conclusions do not deserve the name of conditional truth, because did not agree inter se. Finally, there is not a single person that would not understand truth in his own way. So many men, so many truths. How can it be truth!

However, we should initially agree about what we want to denote by conditional truth.

Philosophers, sages and scientists, certainly, assist distribution of knowledge about the Universe and thereby refine people's idea of conditional truth.

Conditional truth can be global, national, town, district, community, village, family and personal.

Personal conditional truth is what a man acquires in various ways and considers to be the best, the most correct and the most fair. Generally, it is the lowest sort of conditional truth. It changes with age and experience of a man. Village truth is the one which a village is ready to accept and submit to.

How can it be? A village, with a considerable majority vote (0.6, 0.7, 0.8, etc.), elects a person from this social environment whom it considers to be the highest in all respects. The village authorizes him to produce a code of truth, as far as he is able to do it. The approved code will be conditional village truth. Certainly, it changes with the change of the person elected. This truth yet stands some higher than personal views of ordinary villagers. I mean averages.

Electees from a few villages, who live together and know one another, authorize a special person from their environment, whom they consider the most intelligent, to search for truth. Thus a community truth is worked out.

Now it is clear how to create conditional truths: town, national and global.

All these truths will be conditional ones, because they disagree with one another, they are variable and imperfect. It is obvious that the highest truth will be global one, which is obtained by a man elected from all people, i.e. by all nationalities.

Maybe, some of personal truths (in general, those of the lowest sort) in fact will appear higher than the highest of the selected ones. But nobody can declare and prove it. And that is why for people truth would be what has been selected by their representative.

A man accepts only what he understands. Anything extra, enforced upon him, in his own eyes is confusion and violence, even if he is a thousand times wrong.

In point of fact, we have no authority to impose our personal truth on him, even truth of a city or country. He requires truth of the entire world, even of the whole Universe, if only it were possible.

The imposed truth will violate the world, provoke disagreement and dissatisfaction.

So, conditional higher truth is the truth generated by a village, then by a community, district, town, region, nation and, finally, by the electee from all nations.

How can I pass off my persuasions as truth and employ violence for this reason, if this truth has not been ratified by the whole world.

In such a way leaders, emperors, conquerors, and others behaved - and were mistaken. We should not follow them; we should humbly step back and let all the humankind elect and determine the truth.

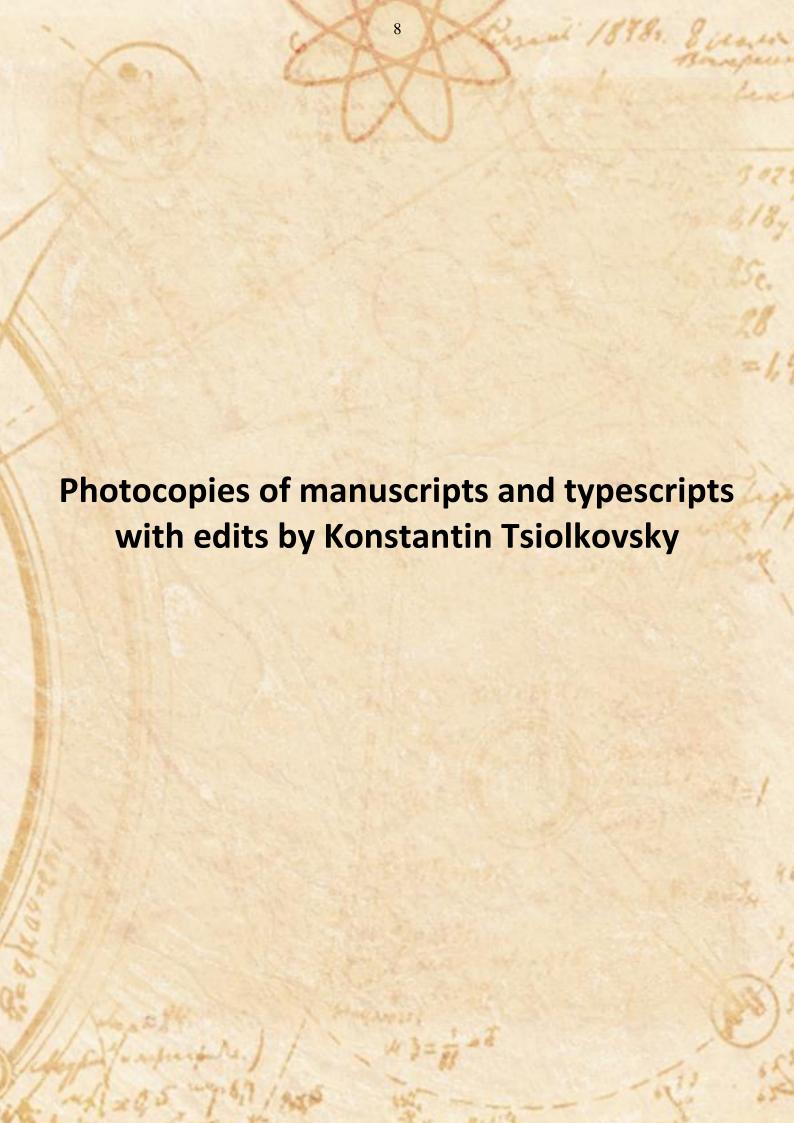
It is only necessary that every society, having chosen the best person, had him periodically before their eyes and carried out incessant evaluation of him: if he changes to the worst - away with him at once.

For this person to be in the public eye all the time, there should be several electees from a group: one manage the community, and other go to elections to the top of society. Every electee spends a half of his time in his society, and a half in the higher one.

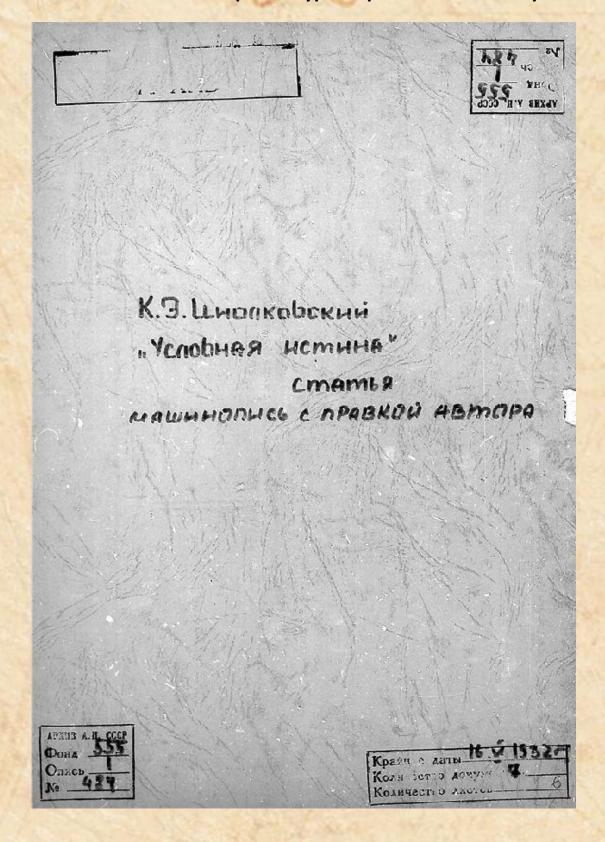
It is also needed that the high society should not be able to exclude him without consent of the lower. Certainly, the number of members of every community must be relatively small. So, the members can know each other, evaluate one another's merit and make a right choice. From this point of view, the smaller the number of members, the better. But however, there should not be less than 100-1000 of them. For this, average human memory and observancy will suffice.

There is no such thing as reasonable elections anywhere in the entire world. But if there were, our planetary truth would hardly be the highest. In practice, individual truth still takes control of the humankind. Hence the source of violence against humankind. This truth, on occasion, can be much higher than the common planetary one, and that is why can seemingly be justified. Here it looks like a supreme person rescues the rest of the humankind by force. In the same way a shepherd drives a herd and protects it from predators. Notionally it is conceivable, and something of the kind happens in history.

Translation from Russian © Oleksandra Hamanenko



"Conditional Truth." Manuscript and typescript with revisions by the author



к. Циолковский.

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Настоящей /абсолютной/ истины нет, потому что сла основывается на полном познании космоса. Но такого полного познания нет и никогда не будет. Наука, которая дает знание непрерывно идет вперед, ствергает или утверждает старое и находит новое. Каждое столетие меняет науку. Не отвергает, а именно изменяет более или менее ее содержание, вычеркивая одно и прибавляя другое. Конца этому не будет, как нет конца векам и развитию мозга.

Значит истина может быть только условная, времен-

Религиозина вери называют свои догмати истиной. Но может ли какая либо вера быть истиной? Число вер виражается тисячами. Они противоречат друг другу, опровергаются частию наукой и потому не могут быть приняты даже за условную истину. Политические убеждения также бслее или менее несогласны. Поэтому и про них мн скажем то же. Философские размышления создавали мировоззрения. Несогласие их также заставляет смотреть на них, как на личное мнение. Некоторые философи не принимали ничего для своих выводов, кроме точпого научного знания. Но и их выводы не достойны названия условной истины, так как не былк согласны нет челомежду собой. Наконец. - 8 CEP 1820 € мал истивека, который бы не пони Д.Ж.ПАБ инипримий чичей. ну по своему. Сколько это истина. столько и истин. Какая же

Huse.

Однако, мы должны сначала условиться о том, что ин хотим подразумевать под условной истиной. .

Философи, мужреци и учение, конечно, способствуют распространению познаний о вселенной и потому совершенствуют представление людей об условной истине.

Условная истина может быть: 1/ Земная народная. городская, волостная, сельская, деревенская, семейная и личная.

Личная-это та, которую приобретает человек разными путями и считает за самое лучшее, самое верное и самое справедливое. Это есть наиболее нисший сортусловной истины. Она изменяется с возрастом и познанием человека. Истина деревенская есть та, которую готова принять деревня и подчиниться ей.

Как это может быть? Деревия, значительным большинством \$/0,6 0,7 0,8 и т.д./ голосов, вноирает из своей среди человеке, которого она считает во всех отношениях самым високим, Она поручает ему виработать кодекс истини, как он умеет. Принятий кодекс будет условной деревинской истиной. Разумеется, она меняется, с изменением выборного лица. Все же эта истина несколь ко выше личных взглядов заурядных членов деревни. Подразумеваю средние величины.

Выборные из нескольких деревень, живущие виесте, знающие друг друга, поручают отыскивать истину особону лицу из их же среды, которого они считакт за самого умного. Так получается истина сельская.

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Теперь понятно, как создать условную истину: городскую, национальную и вемную.

Все эти истины будут условны, потому что несогласны, переменны и несовершенны. Высшая истина, понятно, будет земная, полученная человеком, избранным от всех людей, т.е. всеми народностями.

Может бить некоторие личные истини,/в общем,самого низкого сорта/ на деле окажутся више самой висшей избранной. Но утверждать и дожазать этого никто не может. И пртому, для людей, истина будет та, которая вибрана их представителем.

Человек принимает то, что постигает. Остальное, навязанное ему, в глазах его, есть заблуждение и насилие, котя бы он тисячу раз ошибался.

В самом деле, мы не имеем права навязывать ему нашу личную истину, даже истину города или страны. Он требует истины всего мира, даже от всей вселенной, если бы это только было возможно.

Навязанная истина нарушит мир, возбудит несогласие и недовольство.

Итак, условная висмая истина есть та, которая вирабативается довереннии деревней, потом селом, уездом, городом, округом, нацией и, наконец, виборним от всех наций.

Как я могу выдавать свои убеждения за истину и на основании их насиловать, если эта истина не утверждена всем миром.

Так действовали и заблуждались вожди, императоры, завоеватели и проч. Мы не должны им подражать а смиренно отступить и предоставить выборы до во определение истины всему чело-

Нужно только, чтобы каждая община, выбирая лучшее лицо, имело его периодически перед глазами и делало ежу непрерывную оценку: изменился к худшему - и вон его.

Чтобы это лицо было всегда на виду, надо, чтобы выборных и в одном обществе было несколько: одни управляют общиной, а другие идут на выборы в высшее общество. Каждый выборный половину времени проводит в своем обществе, а половину в высшем.

Еще надо, чтоби висшее общество не могло его исключать без согласия нисшего. Да нужно, чтоби число членов в каждой общине било не велико. Тогда члени могут изучить друг друга, определить взаимние доствинства и сделать верний вибор. С этой точки зрения чем меньше число членов, тем лучше. Но все же их не жу должно бить меньше 100-1000. На это хватит средней человеческой памяти и наблюдательности.



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About the Project

Konstantin Eduardovich Tsiolkovsky is known all over the world as the founder of modern cosmonautics, who developed the theory of airship and rocket construction. But there is another, little-known Tsiolkovsky, who described from the position of monism his point of view on the structure of the Universe and the place of man in the manifested by him slender hierarchy of universal beings and entities.

The totality of his ideas and hypotheses, which formed the content of philosophical works, Konstantin Eduardovich himself called "Cosmic Philosophy".

The importance of these studies for mankind is demonstrated by Konstantin Tsiolkovsky's assertion that he developed the theory of rocket building only as an appendix to his research devoted to cognition of the principles of functioning of the Universe and to research on this basis the fundamental possibility of resettlement of mankind from the Earth and the settlement of the Cosmos by people. Rockets for him are only a way, only a method of penetrating into the depths of the cosmos, but by no means an end in itself.

Despite the fact that all of Konstantin Tsiolkovsky's philosophical works are now classified as public domain, the results of many of his studies have not been published to date even in Russian and, consequently, are little known.

Addressing his readers, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky said:

"I will try to restore what has been lost to mankind in the sonnets of millennia, to find the philosopher's stone that he has dropped."

"The Living Universe", Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, 1923.

"Be attentive, strain all your strength to assimilate and understand what is being presented."

"The Living Universe", Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, 1923.

"For your exertion, for your attention, you will be rewarded, I won't say a hundredfold, it's too weak, but immeasurable. There are no words to express the benefits you will receive for your labor. There is no measure for these benefits. That measure is infinity."

"The Living Universe", Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, 1923.

"All matter in the universe is stirring. Man or other creature is matter, wandering throughout the universe. The fate of a being depends on the fate of

the universe. Every intelligent being must be imbued with the history of the universe. Such a higher point of view is necessary. A narrow point of view can lead to delusion."

"The Necessity of a Cosmic Point of View", Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, 1934.

Project Objective:

- To make the philosophical works of Konstantin Tsiolkovsky publicly available and absolutely free for all;
- To overcome the "conspiracy of silence" around his philosophical works;
- To open them a "second breath" and give them a "new life".

How we do it:

- We create e-books based on manuscripts and typewriters from the archive of Konstantin Tsiolkovsky's works;
- We organize them in the form of e-books in PDF format;
- We distribute books free of charge via the Internet;
- We translate selected articles into various world languages using the most modern machine translation systems with subsequent proofreading;
- We collect materials on the Internet that can be attributed to the scientific heritage of Konstantin Tsiolkovsky and publish them.

Why it is important?

Konstantin Tsiolkovsky's writings are unique:

- They contain clear, simple, and at the same time, profound answers to complex questions that concern many readers: What is an "atom"? What is "matter"? How does "living" differ from "dead"? Are there "spirits"? Is there a "god"? Can there be beings living on our planet that are more advanced than humans?...
- They help readers to look at the world in a new way and realize their unity with the inhabited universe.

The works of Konstantin Tsiolkovsky can help every reader to better understand the Universe and realize their place in it!

Support the Project!

Together we can make the world a better place!

Best Regards,
Mykola Krasnostup,
Head of the Project
Zaporizhzhya, Ukraine

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