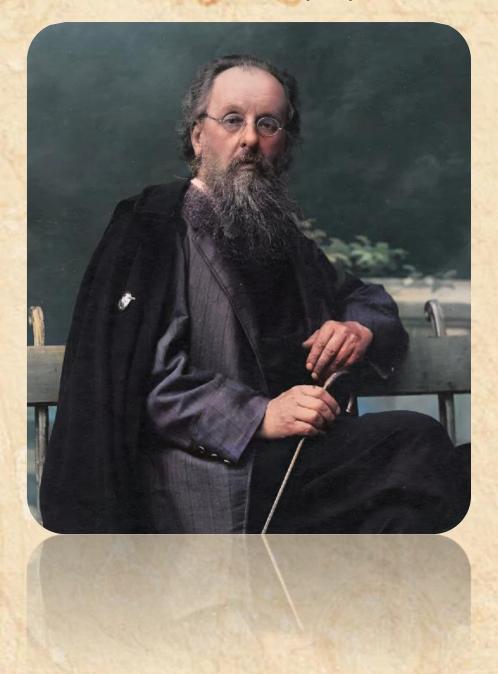
The Radiant Humanity Project



Konstantin Tsiolkovsky

The Cosmic Philosophy

(thematic selection of works)

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The article, written on May 8, 1935, i.e. shortly before the death of the genius scientist, summarizes in a brief form his science-fiction reflections on the possible inhabitation of the cosmos by intelligent beings. First published in the magazine «Техника — молодёжи» ("Technics for Youth" № 4, 1981) according to a typewritten copy corrected by Konstantin Tsiolkovsky himself (Archive of the USSR Academy of Sciences, fond 555, inventory 1, case 535).

Published according to the publication "Shield of Scientific Faith", Publishing House "Self-Education"; Moscow; 2007; ISBN 978-5-8-87140-265-8

This eBook also includes a small thematic selection of excerpts from various writings of Konstantin Tsiolkovsky.

The Cosmic Philosophy

WE DOUBT THAT LIFE IS WIDESPREAD EVERYWHERE

Of course, on the planets of our system it is possible, if not the absence of life, then its primitive, weak, perhaps ugly, and, in any case, backwardness from the Earth, as being in particularly favorable conditions of temperature and matter. But the milky ways, or spiral nebulae have each billions of suns. A group of them contain millions of billions of luminaries. Each of them has many planets, and at least one of them has a planet in favorable conditions. This means that at least a million billion planets have life and intelligence no less perfect than our planet. We have limited ourselves to a group of spiral nebulae, that is, the universe available to us. But it's infinite. How can we deny life in that infinity?

What would be the meaning of the universe if it were not filled with an organic, intelligent, sentient world? Why would there be endless blazing suns? What would their energy be for? Why would it go to waste? Do the stars shine to decorate the sky, to please man, as was thought in the Middle Ages, the time of the Inquisition and religious madness.

WE ARE INCLINED TO THINK ALSO THAT THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF LIFE BELONGS TO THE EARTH

But its animals and man are relatively new and are in a period of development. The Sun will continue to exist as a source of life for billions of years and mankind will have to advance and progress in this unimaginable period – in body, mind, morality, knowledge and technical power. Something brilliant and unimaginable lies ahead of it. At the end of a thousand million years, nothing imperfect like modern plants, animals and man will exist on Earth. One good thing will remain, to which reason and its power will inevitably lead us.

But are all the planets of space as young as the Earth? Are they all in a period of development, in a period of imperfection? As we know from astronomy, the ages of suns are varied, from just-born rarefied giant luminaries to extinguished black dwarfs. Older ones are many billions of years old, younger suns have not even given birth to their planets yet.

What is the conclusion? It turns out that there must be planets of all ages: from blazing like suns to dead, thanks to the extinction of their suns. Some planets, then, have not yet cooled down, others have primitive life, others have grown to the development of higher animals on them, others have already a mind similar to that of man, others have stepped forward, and so on. Hence it is

evident that we must renounce the opinion that the most perfect life belongs to our planet.

Yet we come to a conclusion not altogether comforting: in the universe imperfect, unintelligent, and tormented life is as common as the highest intelligent, powerful, and beautiful life.

BUT IS THIS CONCLUSION CORRECT?

No, it's not, and we're about to find out. We have found that the ages of the planets are most varied. From this it follows that there are planets which, in the development of intelligence and power, have reached the highest degree and have surpassed all planets. They, having gone through all the pains of evolution, knowing their sad past, their former imperfection, wanted to spare other planets the pains of development.

If we, earthlings, already dream of interplanetary travel, what have the planets, which are billions of years older than us, achieved in this respect! For them, this travel is as simple and easy as for us to travel by rail from one city to another.

On these advanced, mature planets, reproduction is millions of times faster than on Earth. However, it is regulated at will: if you want a perfect population, they will breed them quickly and in any number.

Visiting immature worlds with primitive animal life around them, they destroy it as much as possible without suffering and replace it with their perfect breed. Is this good, is it not cruel?

If it were not for their intervention, the agonizing self-extermination of animals would have gone on for millions of years, as it still does on Earth. But their intervention — in a few years, even days destroys all suffering and puts in its place intelligent, powerful and happy life. Clearly, the latter is millions of times better than the former.

What follows from this? And that there is no imperfect and suffering life in the cosmos: it is eliminated by the intelligence and power of the advanced planets. If there is any, it is on a few planets. In the general harmony of the universe, it is imperceptible, as imperceptible as a speck of dust on a snow-white field.

But how can we understand the presence of suffering on Earth? Why don't the higher planets eliminate our miserable life, stop it and replace it with their own, beautiful one? There are other planets similar to Earth. Why do they suffer? In a perfect world, besides the prevailing progress, there is also regression, a

backtracking. Besides, the flowers of life are so beautiful, so varied, that the best of them must be nurtured, wait for seeds and fruits. Though the advanced planets are ahead of the others, yet, after all, this may be due to their old age.

There may be late planets with better fruits. It is necessary to replenish the regress of the universe with these its late fruits. That is why a small number of planets that promise to produce extraordinary results are left uninterfered with. Earth is among them. She suffers, but not without reason. Its fruits must be high if it is left to its own development and inevitable torment. Again, I will say that the sum of these sufferings is imperceptible in the ocean of happiness of the whole cosmos.

OTHERS THINK: WE HAVE YEARS OF LIFE AND DECILLIONS OF YEARS OF NOTHINGNESS!

Is not this, in fact, nothingness, since being in the mass of nothingness is imperceptible and the same as a drop in an ocean of water.

But the point is that nothingness is not marked by time and sensation. Therefore, it is as if it does not exist, but life alone exists. A piece of matter is subject to an innumerable series of lives, though separated by vast intervals of

time, yet merging subjectively into one continuous and, as we have proved, beautiful life.

What is the conclusion? And that, the total biological life of the universe is not only high, but appears to be continuous. Every piece of matter lives this life continuously, since the intervals of long non-existence pass imperceptibly for it: the dead have no time and receive it only when they come to life, i.e. when they take the highest organic form of a conscious animal.

It may be said: is organic life available to the centers of suns, planets, gas nebulae and comets. Is not their matter doomed to eternal death, i.e., non-existence? And the Earth, and we, and all humans, and all organic modern life on Earth was once the substance of the Sun.

However, that did not prevent us from getting out of there and getting life. Matter is continually mixing: some parts of it go into the suns and others come out of them. Every drop of matter, wherever it is, will inevitably have its turn to live. It will have to wait a long time. But this waiting and huge time exist only for the living and there is their illusion. Our drop will not experience the agonizing wait and will not notice billions of years.

Again, they say: I will die, my substance will be scattered all over the globe, how can I come to life?

Before your birth your substance was also scattered, but this did not prevent you from being born. After every death, the same thing happens — dispersion. But, as we see, it does not prevent reanimation. Of course, each revival has its own form, dissimilar to the previous ones. We have always lived and will always live, but each time in a new form and, of course, without memory of the past.

THE COMING THOUSANDS AND MILLIONS OF YEARS WILL PERFECT THE NATURE OF MAN AND HIS SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

Mankind will turn as it were into one powerful being under the rule of its president. This is the best of all men both physically and mentally. But if the members of society are high in their qualities, how high is the highest, scientifically chosen of them?

The populations of other planets are inevitably organized in this way.

The powerful population of the highest planet of each solar system will have access not only to the planets of that system, but also to the whole circum-solar space. It is exploited for the benefit of the population, as is all solar energy. Clearly, one planet is a crumb in the solar system. It does not form the center.

The population is dispersed throughout the entire circum-solar space. Not only each planet is subject to unification, but also their entire aggregate and the entire etheric population living outside the planets in artificial dwellings. So, after the unification of each planet, the unification of each solar system will inevitably come.

Their power is so great that they communicate with each other not only by special telegrams, but also in person, directly, as acquaintances. Thousands of years are required for this journey, but also thousands of years live other inhabitants of solar systems, for billions of years of the coming development of any planet will give the population of each and indefinitely long life.

Catastrophes of suns, their explosions, temperature increases and decreases force the population to foresee everything and know everything about neighboring suns in order to move away from the threatening danger in advance.

A union of neighboring suns, unions of unions, etc. is formed. Where the limit to these unions is it is difficult to say, for the universe is infinite.

We see countless presidents of varying degrees of perfection. And since there is no end to these categories, there is no limit to personal — individual perfection. If there are hundreds, thousands of presidents of different ranks, if

an ordinary member of society is already incomprehensibly high for us, people, then how high should be the tenth, hundredth, thousandth president.

WE HAVE SO FAR SPOKEN ONLY OF THINGS AND BEINGS OF ORDINARY MATTER.

It contains 92 or more elements, and the latter are made up of a combination of hydrogen atoms.

So, we've talked about hydrogen beings, the hydrogen world.

But isn't there some other kind of matter? We have such a substance — little comprehensible light-bearing ether, filling all the space between the suns and making matter and the universe continuous.

There is reason to suppose that the suns and in general all bodies lose matter the more, the hotter they are. Where does this matter go? We think that it passes or decomposes into simpler and more elastic matter, which is distributed in the cosmos. Maybe it's aether or other non-hydrogen matter.

But where did the suns, gaseous nebulae, and the whole hydrogen world come from? If matter decomposes, then there must be a reverse process — its synthesis, i.e. the formation from its fragments of newly known to us hydrogen matter of 92 varieties.

We observe reversibility in all mechanical, physical, chemical and biological phenomena. Is it necessary to talk about it? Who is not familiar with the phenomena of reversibility, the circular process, when what has been destroyed reappears. I mean this phenomenon in a broad sense, in an approximate and not exactly mathematical sense, because exactly nothing is repeated. In these phenomena, however, the law of conservation of energy is observed. But here the hidden potential intra-atomic energy of matter intervenes and the phenomenon sometimes becomes confused. This is how radioactivity, at first, confused scientists.

Here are the simplest examples of reversibility. A higher velocity of a body changes into a lower velocity and vice versa. A liquid becomes a vapor and back again. A chemical combination occurs and vice versa. All 92 elements decompose into hydrogen and from the latter 92 elements are obtained. Organic matter passes into inorganic matter (destruction, death) and inorganic matter into organic matter.

So, probably, too, the decomposition of suns in one place is followed by their formation in another.

Since reversibility is so common, why should it not also be allowed in the case of the destruction of hydrogen matter. It is converted into energy, but we must think that energy is a special kind of the simplest matter, which sooner or later will again give the hydrogen matter known to us.

What is the very atom of hydrogen, the beginning of all known matter?

It is created by the elapsed time, which is infinitely great. Consequently, the atom is infinitely complex. Hydrogen had simpler parents, even simpler grandparents, etc.

Isn't this similar to the origin of man? Weren't his ancestors more and more simple as we move away from our time. Man's ancestor is hydrogen, and his closer ancestors are 92 elements. But man is only a few hundred million billion years removed from these ancestors. That's so short compared to infinity! What are the ancestors of hydrogen, if we take them back a few decillion years?

In short, if we divide infinite time into a series of infinities, each of these infinities will correspond to its own matter, its own suns, its own planets, and its own beings. Each epoch in relation to all previous ones is grossly material,

and the same epoch in relation to subsequent ones is ephemeral. They are all material, but conventionally, because of the extreme difference in the densities of these worlds, some may be called spiritual, others material. With respect to our hydrogen world, all previous epochs are spiritual. And ours, when the infinity of time passes and the epoch of more dense matter comes — will become spiritual. It is the same, but it is relative.

Is there anything left of the previous epochs: simpler matter, light etheric beings, etc.? We see light ether. Is it not one of the fragments of primitive matter? We see sometimes extraordinary phenomena. Are they not the result of the activity of surviving intelligent beings of other epochs?

Is it possible that there are traces of them? Let's take an example. Our terrestrial creatures began to emerge as the Earth's crust cooled. But some of them grew to higher animals, and others remained the same infusoria and bacteria, as they were, the time that passed the same, but what a difference in achievements. So, maybe, a part of the substance of each epoch left a certain amount of peculiar to it matter and peculiar to it living beings.

It turns out that among us and simultaneously with us there are innumerable other cosmoses, other beings, which conventionally we can call immaterial, or spirits.

What are they: are they perfect or do they represent ugly phenomena like our unfortunate earthly animals?

We have already proved that the mature intelligence of our epoch, emitted by the cosmos, eliminates everything imperfect.

So, our hydrogen epoch encapsulates the beautiful, the strong, the powerful, the intelligent and the happy. I am talking about the general condition of the epoch. Also, the mind of other epochs has highlighted one good thing. So, we are surrounded by perfect spirits.

Another question: do they have influence on us and on each other? In fact, the spirits of different infinities are all material. But matter cannot help but influence matter. Hence, the influence of spirits on us and on each other is very possible. A crude example: the wind stirs the water; the oceans change the land.

Can we turn into these spirits and live their lives? Matter either complicates or decomposes. Both are happening at the same time and always. The more time passes, the more chance there is of producing different matter: simpler or more complex. In the first case, spirits may emerge from our matter; in the second case, denser matter than hydrogen may emerge. Of course, the most possible and closest is the emergence from the 92 elements. The second is the

emergence in the elements of the nearest infinity. Even more time is needed for the emergence in the elements of the second order infinity, more distant, etc.

LET US SUMMARIZE THE ABOVE

- A. Organic life is widespread throughout the universe.
- B. The most important development of life does not belong to Earth.
- **C.** The intelligence and power of the advanced planets of the universe, make her drown in perfection. In short its organic life, with imperceptible exceptions is mature, and therefore powerful and beautiful.
- **D.** This life to every creature seems continuous, since nothingness is not perceptible.
- **E.** Everywhere in the cosmos there are widespread social organizations which are governed by presidents of different dignities. One president is higher than the other and thus there is no limit to personal or individual development. If

every mature member of the cosmos is incomprehensible to us, how is the president of the 1st, 2nd, 10th, hundredth rank incomprehensible?

F. The infinity of elapsed time makes us assume the existence of a number of more peculiar worlds separated by infinities of a lower order. These worlds, becoming more complex, have left some of their substance and some of their animals in a primitive form. They are perfect in their kind and may be called conventionally, on account of their lovely density, spirits. We are surrounded by somnas of spirits of different epochs and can turn into them as well, although it is infinitely more probable to arise in the form of dense modern matter. And yet we are not guaranteed against transformation into conditional spirits.

Hence, we can see the infinite complexity of the phenomena of the cosmos, which, of course, we cannot comprehend in due measure, i.e. it is even higher than we think. As the mind expands, knowledge increases and the universe is revealed to it more and more.

FLUCTUATIONS, DOUBTS, QUESTIONS.

There are phenomena that can only be explained by the intervention of other beings. For example, a reasonable and moderate appeal to the higher powers is performed by someone, especially when the petitioner has gained their favor

and really needs support. From our point of view this is, if not quite clear, possible.

But here is how to understand help from deceased relatives and high people who have passed away from our lives, when you turn to them, tormented by misfortunes and injustice? According to our theory they live a blissful life, but they lose all their past and you among them. Therefore, there is no point in turning to them.

How can they help us?

It is possible that they, taking another image, remain observers of our life. But who will help them to point out their kinship, if they themselves, like all others, have lost their past?

And the kinship itself has no meaning beyond the grave. One man, of a very good life, told me that he always received help in his sufferings from his relatives. But when he wanted to make sure of it unnecessarily, making experiments, he immediately lost support, i.e. he did not receive a response.

Are our comforting conclusions (monism) quite correct?

Does not something of man, some part of his earthly nervous life, remain after death? But then we must allow the same for all animals, though in the most

varied and inferior degree. Modern science cannot recognize the possibility of such remnants, i.e., remnants of memory from any existence. Finally, if it were possible, we would have a memory of innumerable past existences in the present life. This is inconceivable because no memory can contain the infinity of past sensations.

It is possible that help is given not by relatives (which makes no scientific sense), but by other beings seeing our suffering. This is quite permissible. We only think on relatives, and it is not about them.

I have worked a lot on the expediency of nature and have come to a positive conclusion. It is a long topic and deserves special research. Someday I'll share my work.

But if the Universe is expedient, why not to allow, though absolutely incomprehensible for us, but useful for mankind.

So, on Earth, bad deeds find retribution that comes naturally out of themselves.

But there are also crimes that go unpunished until death.

Everyone knows this and therefore does not refrain from doing bad things. Expediency and the common good require that man should fear the slightest deviation from the truth. It would be good if he were assured of retribution

after death, a steady retribution at all costs. It would deter many from crime. It is good, useful, expedient. But since it is, why shouldn't it be!

Scientifically, retribution seems impossible to us; ethically, it is a different matter.

Also, useful would be rewards for exploits – by all means: if not in this life, then in the next. From our scientific point of view, we have them (monism). It is only unpleasant that these rewards are given indifferently to both the perpetrator and the selfless worker.

How to suppose, for example, that the perpetrators of imperialist wars receive the same reward as Galileo, Copernicus, Giordano Bruno, Gauss, and so on. How many victims and executioners... and the result is one happiness and perfect life after death for all. The idea of rewards is useful, but not scientific.

In terms of expediency, however, it is acceptable.

Different faiths spread the idea of rewards and punishments. Many believed in them, and so the idea was useful at one time.

And now the masses believe them. However, science cannot confirm them.

It is possible that they, having played their expedient role, will be dissipated by knowledge, and replaced by some other beliefs, acting also in favor of a good life. For example, gratitude to nature, which promises supreme bliss. Gratitude, delight of the future posthumous life can also serve to refrain from evil, as well as the fear of punishment.

Many people beg the higher powers for forgiveness and a better posthumous destiny for their loved ones: parents, spouses, children, friends. They don't really believe, but their love for their relatives causes them to alarm the higher powers. Many rationalists cannot detach themselves from such prayers. Science considers it pointless, since all the dead, indifferently, must be immersed in the perfection of the universe.

We doubt science as well. Some innate instinct makes us-though vaguely, not firmly, hesitantly-believe in the reasonableness of our prayers. Of course, science is constantly evolving, does not stand in one place, has not said the last word. Just in case, people do as if incongruous, not believing also in science: in its infallibility and finality. In any case, if we are wrong, there is no great harm from such mistakes.

(Excerpt, May 8, 1935) Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Fund No. 555, inventory No. 1, file No. 535

Exploration of world spaces

The desire to penetrate beyond the atmosphere is like the desire to explore the seabed, the interior of the earth's crust, to discover a new country, to invent a submarine, to fly through the air, to improve life, to cure disease, to study the sky.

Once all these desires were audacious and punished or condemned by many.

But, of course, in vain, for these desires have yielded good fruits to men.

It has long been proved that the same light illuminates billions of planets having the same material composition, i.e., the same, approximately, earths, ores, metals, liquids, and atmospheres.

All millions of suns are similar to each other and there are only huge, not yet cooled planets - earths.

All this is the material world and nothing prevents us from studying it, penetrating into it and using it, as we use the benefits of the Earth. It is the destiny of man to reach them.

But there is another heaven - metaphysical, higher, mental, into which we will penetrate when we lose this bodily shell.

There is another world, a spiritual world, which will be revealed to us when we end our life's journey; this world is not accessible to our senses, but it will arise before us in due time, when we stand before Him. The sleep of our life will be interrupted, we will wipe our spiritual eyes, and we will see what we do not think of now.

As long as we are alive, as long as our sound sleep continues, we cannot help thinking about earthly things, material things, such as the visible sky.

The countless planet-earths are islands of the limitless etheric ocean. Man occupies one of them. But why can he not use the others as well, and also the power of the countless suns!

It pleases Him that all His creation be for the benefit of man, and that the sleep in which mankind abides be of value, just as our ordinary night sleep is of value, which strengthens soul and body. May the sleep of life also be light and joyful. ***

Commentary

The excerpt represents the beginning of Konstantin Tsiolkovsky's work "Exploring the World's Spaces with Jet Instruments" (Supplement to the first and second parts of the work of the same title), Kaluga, 1914. This brochure was a small addition to the classic work on the theory of rocket dynamics and cosmonautics published earlier by the scientist in 1903 and 1911-1912. It is devoted to a specific problem in the field of rocket propulsion. The more unexpected were the scientist's reflections on the illusory nature of earthly life and all active human activity in the field of science and technology regarding the true eternal life of the soul "after leaving the body".

During repeated reprints of a number of Tsiolkovsky's books under the general title "Exploring the World's Spaces with Jet Instruments" in Soviet times, the beginning of this brochure, containing the above passage, as well as the history of the question, was omitted. The only reprint edition with the full text of all articles of the "Exploring..." was undertaken in 1977.

The text is printed from the 1914 edition; pp. 1-2.

Faith in people or in authorities is not reliable...

Faith in people or in authorities is not reliable, because the authorities contradict each other. Moreover, they come to ridiculous conclusions, and in spite of this, they still have tremendous power now. Almost all 100% of people are now subject to the grossest superstitions. Such are the belief in the salvation of certain statues, shapes and actions that have nothing to do with reason and the laws of nature. For example, if you eat a piece of bread with or without wine, you will be happy in the future and will be spared punishment for the crimes you have committed. If you anoint yourself with aromatic oil, you will recover; if you perform a series of rites that lead to nothing, you may enter into a union with a woman, otherwise you may not. These customs are no different from the belief in three candles, in dreams, in the 13th number, in scratching, and in various other omens. They are as much a disgrace to mankind as all reckless behavior. Such people are no different from the insane because they deny reason and knowledge.

How should we treat such people? The same way we treat the insane and the sick: with full attention, regret and mercy. We try to cure the sick or alleviate their suffering, and we also try to enlighten those who suffer by believing in trifles, i.e., to give them knowledge that will save them from error and ruin.

A great deal of patience is needed. Only slowly, slowly can the way of life of people be changed for the better. Others, like some sick people, are incurable. Only our compassion and care will remain for them.

On what to base ourselves, what to recognize as true? The study of the universe has begun, but of course it will never be finished. Our knowledge is a drop and ignorance is an ocean. All kinds of knowledge accumulated by the most conscious people of all countries, peoples and times are called sciences. They are divided into exact and doubtful. The exact ones include geometry, mechanics, physics, chemistry, radiology, biology and mathematics or logic penetrating them all. The exact sciences include applied and descriptive sciences, such as technology, geography, geography, zoology, botany, geology, astronomy, mineralogy, physiology, etc. The doubtful sciences are also very important because they represent attempts to solve problems whose solution is essential to every conscious being. They are called doubtful because the solutions of these problems by different minds are dissimilar. It is not known who is right and whose solution is wrong. It may be that they are all wrong. Such are historical, philosophical and religious sciences.

But we should not think that there are sharp boundaries between exact and inexact sciences. On the one hand, the highest limits of exact sciences fluctuate, on the other hand, the foundations of social sciences are close to accuracy.

We will start with the most exact sciences, discarding from them everything doubtful. In the humanities and philosophical sciences, we will accept that which agrees with our conclusions from the knowledge of the undoubted.

Let us be bold. We will not be afraid of the punishment of the authorities, even if they have been behind them for millennia. We will willingly follow them, if they, from the point of view of indubitable knowledge, have come to correct, although not proven by them.

How can we be guilty if we follow our reason? What can be superior to it? Certainly, there are possible beings stronger than me in reason. But where are they? They don't come to our aid. When they do, then we will listen to them. For now, we have only the guidance of our most gifted brethren. The mind of heaven is silent.

In thousands of years, science will expand and improve, and man himself will be transformed for the better. But until that happens, we have to make do with what we have. Our conclusions will probably be incomplete, even erroneous, but what can we do if we do not have now what will be in 100, a thousand, a million years and that will give us more correct conclusions!

Excerpt from Tsiolkovsky's work "Love of Self, or True Self-Love". Kaluga, 1928.

My philosophy

The universe is composed of a single entity, which I call matter. It is unity, or monism. It is simplicity. I see no need for duality (dualism), or a plurality of beginnings. Modern science is dualistic, even polyistic. But this is temporary, these are working hypotheses. It will disappear.

Matter is defined by three qualities:

- 1) time,
- 2) space,
- 3) force, or the sensation of pleasantness or unpleasantness.

Time and space define force and all mechanics, mechanics defines physics and chemistry, these all biology.

The three qualities (attributes) of matter are not separable from each other. Therefore, where we see one of the attributes, the other two qualities must also be there, i.e. matter must also be there. Time and space are everywhere, so matter is everywhere. Hence the conclusion: the universe is limitless.

The boundlessness of time has not been denied in science so far. The universe was denied in the past, but not time. Space has been limited since Einstein. But it's one of two things: either it's limited or it's infinite.

There's no middle ground. So, it's infinite. We can't imagine zero or infinity. These are limits. But the sum of all times cannot be defined by a number and is therefore conventionally called infinite.

The mere general recognition of the infinity of time also speaks of the infinity of space and matter.

If matter had no sensibility, there would be no sense in its existence. But if at least a part of matter is sensible, how can we deny this property to another part! Some of the matter in living bodies is undoubtedly sentient. So, the rest of it must also feel, otherwise it would contradict unity.

Finally, in every living organism, matter flows, i.e. it is constantly changing, like water in a river. So, the dead, entering the organism, becomes alive.

The dead comes to life, the living dies. Both death and life are only a transformation of matter, a transition from one form to another.

(Excerpt, September 6, 1932) Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Fund No. 555, inventory No. 1, file No. 488

Conclusions from my "monism" and "ethics"

In my "Monism" I came to these conclusions regarding the state of the hydrogen cosmos and hydrogen creatures like Earth's animals.

- **1.** The known universe contains millions of billions of billions (10¹⁵) of suns and no less habitable planets close in habitability to Earth.
- **2.** If some celestial bodies perish, new ones arise from their remains. In general, the universe always has the same appearance of seething never tiring activity.
- **3.** The cosmos everywhere gives birth to the rudiments of organisms which produce minds higher than human beings.
- **4.** This reason leads to the conclusion: there must be nothing unconscious, imperfect and no suffering in nature. Only then will everything animated be guaranteed in the infinite future against effervescence. Then it will be forever immersed in happiness.
- **5.** Reason utilizes this conclusion by destroying the agony of evolution and filling the universe, by reproduction, with perfect animals (above man). Reason,

on the other hand, gives the power by which planets are visited, revisited, and populated.

6. The existence of matter in an unorganized state is imperceptible and therefore as if it did not exist. Each particle of the universe notices only its stay in an organized perfect form. And since it repeats itself (albeit briefly) countless times, all these short lives merge into one as if continuous happy, conscious and powerful life.

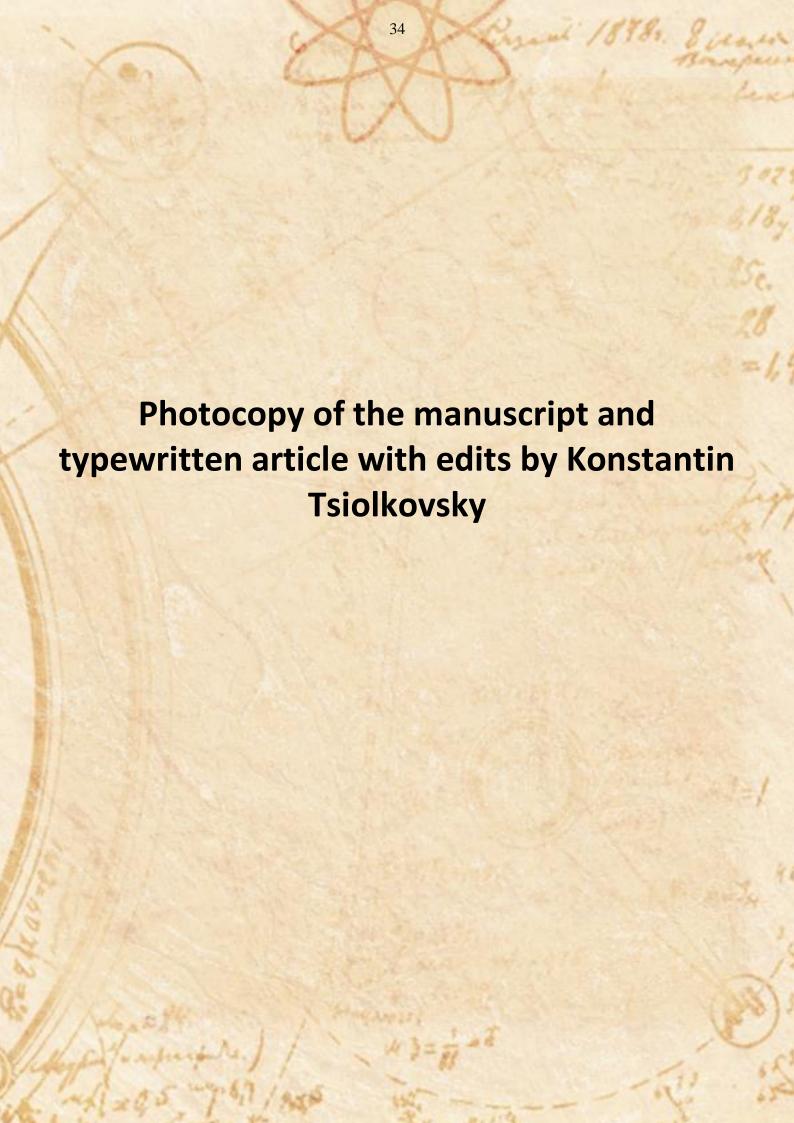
All this is beautiful, comforting, and this teaching alone can lift the human spirit: make one cheerful, industrious, fearless, and almost blissful (were it not for the coming path of life's dictates).

7. These conclusions are good, harmless, and worthy of every spreading like a healing balm.

The conclusions of my "Scientific Ethics" are deeper. Here they are.

- **1.** All known, even invisible particles of matter have infinite complexity because matter has evolved or become more complex over infinite time.
- 2. Therefore, there must exist very diverse matter from different infinitely distant eras. Just as lower and higher organisms have existed simultaneously since the cooling of the planet, so there are also different varieties of matter of extremely different densities and elasticities. We have electrons, light-bearing ether and other parts smaller than hydrogen as a confirming hint of this.

(June 20, 1934) Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Fund No. 555, inventory No. 1, file No. 527



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Конечно на планетах налей системи возможно если не отсутствие мизни, то ее примитивность, слабость может бит. уролливость и во всяком случае отсталость от земной, нам нахолящейся в особенно благоприятних условиях температура и вещества. Но млечиме пути, или спиральные туманности имеют намдая миллиарды солиц. Группа не их запличает миллиони миллиардов светил. У мамдого из них мномество планет, и котя одна из них имеет планету в благоприятних условиях. Вначит по храйней мере миллион ниллиардов планет имеют мизнь и разум не менее совершение, чем наша планета. Ни ограничились группей спиральних туманностей, т.е. доступной мам вселенной. Но ведь она безгранична. Как же в этой безграничности отрицать мизнь?

Какой он смися имела вседенная, если он не била заполнена органическим, разумним, чувствующим миром? Зачем били ом бесконечные пилающие солица? К чему их энергия? Зачем она пропарает раром? Неумели звезди смярт пля украшения неба, для услаждения человека?, как думали средние века, времена инквизиции и религиозного безумия. 2. Вы силонны думать также, что наиболее высокое развитие жизни принадлежит экиле.

Но инвотиме ее и человек сравнительно недавно варолились и пребивают сейчас в периоде развития. Солице еще просуществует, как источник мизии, биллиони лет и человечеству предстоит в этот невообразимий период итти впере;

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и прогрессировать - в отномении тела, ума, иравственности, познания и технического могущества. Впервии его кдет нечто блестящее, невеобразиков. По истечении тисячи миниконов кет ничего несовершенного, вроде современиих растемий, кинетимк и человака на Земле уже не будот. Останстся одно керонез, к чему неизбекно привенет нас разум и его сила.

Но мое, ил планети мосмоса имеют такой не мадий немраст нам Земия? Все ди они находится в периоде развития, в периоде несовершенства? Нам мнаем из астрономии, возраст солиц самий разисобразиий; от только что родизиися разременных гигантских светия до погасних чериих и рязков. Стариям имеют многие билянени лет, молодие солица даке эце не ролили своих иланет.

Какой то вивод? Виходит, что должим бить и планоти всех возрастов; от пидавиях подобно солицам до омертвевших, благодаря урасанию своих солиц. Один планоти визчит еще не остили, другие диакт примитивную жизнь третьи дерески до развития на них яконих жизстикх, четвертие
имеет уме разум подобний человеческому, пятие еще пагнули вперед и т.д. Отенда видно, что им должим отречься
от мнения будто наиболее совершениям жизнь принадлежит
имией планете.

Все не ин приходим и виводу севсем утешительному: во вселенной несовершенная, неравунная и мучительная жизнь распространена в такой степени, как и висшая разумная, могущественная и преврасная.

З. Но верен их этот вивод? Нет, он не верен и ми сейчае это вияснии. Ин нашин, что возраст планет самый разносбразний. Из этого следует, что есть планети, которие по развитие разума и могущества достигли висшей сте- 3 -

лени и оперенили все планети. И ужих планет не мадый проце дент. Они, перейдя все мужи эволюции, зная свое печальное прошедшее, свое былое несовершенство, захотели другие планети избланть от муж развития.

Если ин зенине интели уже мечтали о межиланетних путепествиях, то чего же достигля в этом отношении планети, которие на миллиарди дет старие нас! Для них это путешествие также просто и легко, как нам просед по меже эной дороге из одного города в другой.

На этих передових, вредих планетах разиномение идет в инплиони раз бистрее, чем на Земле. Вирочем оно регупируется по меданию: надо совершенное население — его нарождают бистро и в маком уголно числе.

Посещая окружающие их не эредие имри с примитивной инвотной инвино, они уничтокают ее по возможности без мучений и заменяют своей совершенной породой. Хорово да это, не местоко ди? Если би не било их вменательства, то мучетельное самоистребление мизотних прододжалось би милляони дет, как оно и сейчас прододжается на вемле. Их же вменательств — в неиногие годи, даже дии уничтокает все страдания и ставия вместо них разумную, могущественную и счастивную жизиь. Асно, что последнее в милляони раз дучие первого.

что же из этого следует? А то, что в космосо нет несовершенной и страдальческой жизни: ее устраняет разум и могущество передових планет. Если она и сеть, то на немногих планетах. В общей гарионии вселенной она неваметна, как неваменна пилинка на белоснежном поле.

: Но нак же пои ть присутствие страданий на Земле? Почему висшие планети не ликвидируют нашу неочастную гизии

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не прекратят ее и не заменят своей прекрасной? Есть и другме планети полобиме Земле. Зачем они страдавт? В мире совершенном, кроме преобладавщего прогресса, ств. и регресо,
полятий ход. Помимо того цвети кизим вак прекрасии, так равнообразии, что лучшие из них мужно виростить, доклаться семям и плодов. Хотя передовые планети и опередили другие,
но ведь это может бить об ясинется их старим возрастом.
Могут бить поздние планети с дучшими плодами. Необходию
пополнять регресс вседенной этими ее запоздавшими плодами.
Вот почему оставлен без вмешательства исбольшее число планет, обещающих дать необимновениие результати. Между ними
и Земля. Она страдает, но недаром. Плоди ее долини бить
висомими, если ее предоставили самостоятельному развития
и неизбежним мучениям. Онять скажу, что сумма этих страданий незаметна в океане счастья всего косноса.

4. Инне дунают: МИ ИМЕЕМ ГОДИ МИЗНИ И ДЕЦИЛЛИОНИ ДЕТ НЕБИТИЛ! Не есть ин это, в сущности небитие, так как битие в массе небития незаметно и то же, что капля в океане води.

Но дело в том, что небитие не отмечается временем и ощущением. Повтому оно как би не существует, а существует одна жизнь. Кусочек материи подвержен бесчисленному ряду жизней, хотя и разделенных громадиным промежутками времени, но сливающимися суб"е итивно в одну непрерывную к, как ин доказали, пре прасную жизнь.

Что не виходит? А то, что, собщая блокогическая инэнь вседенной не тодько висока, но и комется непреризной Всякий жусочем материи непреривно живет этой жизнью, так нак промежутии додгого небития преходят для него неваметно: мертиме не имеют премени и получают его только тогда, когда оживают, т.е. принимают вменую органическую форму совна-

Может быть сманут: разве доступна органическая жием центрам солди, планет, газовых туманностей и комот. Не обречена ли их материя на вечную смерть, т.е. мебытле? И Венля, и им, и все двям, и вся органическая современная живнь Венля била когда то веществом Солица. Однако ето не помещало нам выбраться оттупа и получить живнь. Материя меторериямо переменивается: один ее части укодит в солица, а другие выходят из них. Всякой жиме вещества, где би она не находилась, неизбежно придет очередь жить. Идать ее придется дожго. Но это ожидание и огрошное время существуют тодьно для живого и есть их планеня. Наша не напада не испитает мучительного ожидания и не наметит биляюной дет.

Опять говорят: я укру, вещество ное рассестоя по весму вениску пару, нам не я могу окить?

До запого зарождения зоцество запо темо опто рассояно, однако это не поменако заи родиться. После наидей смерти получается одно и то не - расселине. Но, наи ин заяни, оно не препятствует ожимения. Конечно, наидое оживление имеет свою форму, нескодную с предидущим. Ин востра имям и эсогда будем инть, но наидий раз в новой форме и, разуместся, без памяти с промедшем.

5. ГРИДУЩИЕ ТИСЯЧИ И МИНДИОНИ ДЕТ УСОВЕРШЕНСТВУЮТ ПРИРОДУ ЧЕ-ДОВЕКА И ЕГО ОБЩЕСТВЕННУЮ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЮ, Человечество обратител нак би в одно могущественное существо под управлением своего превидента. Вто самый дучний из всех людей в физическом и умственном отношении. Но осли члени общества високи по своим начествам, то как не висок висиий, научно-

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набранный на них?

Так организуются немабенно населения и других иданет.

Могущоственному население висней иханети маждей солночной системи будут доступни не только планети етой опстеми, но и все околосомиечное пространстве. Оно эксплоатируется на пользу населения, как и вся соднечная энергия. Ясно, что одна планета есть преда в соднечной системе. Она не составляет центра. Население рассевается по всему околосомиченому престранству. Об'единению подлежит не тялько нашлая планета, но и вся их совожущность и все эфирное неселение, кизущее име планет в допусственных планета. Неак, после об'единения каждой планети некобекно настанет об'единение каждой солнечной системи.

Ногущество их так велико, что они сносится
между собов не только особини телеграмиани, но и
инче, непосредственно, нак знаконие. Тислян дет гребуртся или этого путенествия, но и тислян дет инвут
инче интели солнечних систем, нео миллиарди дет грянущего развития любой планети далут населения маждей
и неокредоленно делгую инжи». Катастройи солиц, их
верими, повишения и понимения температур вастаяилет население все предвидеть и все знать с сосодних солицах, чтоби варанее удадяться от угромавщей
опасности.

Образуется сова бликайних солиц, сован соваев и т.д. Где предел этин совзан - трудно снавать, так наи вседенная беспонечна.

Ми видии бесчисленное инохество превидентов

разной степени совершенства. А так как этих категорий бев конца, то нет и пределов совершенству личному - индивидуальному. Если есть сотии, тисячи президентов разного ранга, если ваурядний член общества уже непостикимо висок для нас людей, то как же должен бить висок десятий, сотий, тисячний президент.

6. Ин говорили пона только о вещах и существах из обичной материи. Она содержит 92 или более элементов, а последиис составлени на соединения водородних атомов.

Итак, ин говориян про водородних существ, про водородина мир.

Но нет ин. еще накого нибудь другого вещества? Есть у нас такое вещество — мало постижники светоносний эфир, заполняющий все пространство между солицами и делающий материю и вселенную непрерывной.

Есть основания предполагать, что солида и вообще все тела теряют материю тем сильнее, чем они горячее. Куда девается эта материя? Ми думаем, что она нереходит или раздагается на более простую и упругую, которая и распрестраняется в носмосе. Может бить это есть эфир или другое неводородное вещество.

Но отмуда же появились солица, газообразине туманности и весь водородний мир? Если материя разлагается, то дожен бить и обратний процесс - ее синтеза, т.е. обравования же ее обложов вновь известной нам водородной материи 92-х сортов.

Обратимость ин наблюдаем во всех механических, физических, кимических и биологических явлениях. Нукио ли об этом говорить? Кому неизвестии явления обратимости, вруго

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вого процесса, когда разрушенное вновь возинает. Подравумеваю это явление в инроком значения в приблавительном,
а не точно математическом, потому что точно учто не новторяется. При этих явлениях однаво соблюдается закон сохранения энергия. Но тут внешивается сирител потенциальная
внутриатомная внергия рещества и явление иногда запутизастся. Так радиантивность, на первых порах, запутала
учених. Приведен простейшие примеры обратимости. Большая
скорость тел переходит в нахую и обратно. На издвости получится пар и обратно. Проноходит химическое соединение
и обратно. Все 92 элефмента разлагается на водеред, а
из последнего получается 92 элефмента. Органическая натерия переходит в неорганическую /разрушение, смерть/, в
неорганическая в органическую.

Так, вероятно, и раздожение содиц в одном месте со-

Раз обратиность так обична, то почему не допустить ее и в деле разрушения водородной материя. Она обращается в энергия, но вадо дунать, что энергия - особий вид простойней материи, которая рано или поздио опить даст известную нам водородную материю.

что же такое есть самий атом подорода - начало всего известного вещественного мира?

Он создан проведени временем, а оно бесконечно веинно. Следовательно и атом бесконечно сложен. У водорода били более простие родители, эще более простие деди и

не подобно ин это происхождению человека? Не были им его предки все более и более простими по мере упале-

ния от намего времени. Родоначальник человека - водород, а более бливине предки - 92 элемента. Но человек отпален от этих превков всего на несколько сотен миллионов индлиардов лет. Это так нало в сравнении с бесконечностью! Какови же предки водорода, если ваято их за несколько дециллионов лет назад?

Однии словом, если разделить бесконечное время на ряд бесконечностей, то макдой из этих бесконечностей будет соответствовать своя материя, свои содица, свои планети и свой существа. Какдая энеха по отномению ко всем предмяущим грубо материальна, и та же энеха по отномению и последувщим - эфимериа. Все они материальны, но усленно, в силу чрезвичайного раздичия в плотностях этих миров, один можно назвать духовими, другие материальными. В отношении нашего водородного мира все предмяущие энехи муховин. И наша, когда пройдет бесменечность времени и наступит эпеха более плотного вещества - сделается духовной. Она та же, но это относительно.

Осталось ин что нибудь от прежим эпох: более простая материя, легине эфирине существа и т.д.? Ин видин световой эфир. Не есть ли это один из основнов первобитной материи? Ми видим поров необижновение явления. Не есть ли они результат леятельности уцедевних разунних существ иних эпох?

Возможно ли, чтобы остались сдеди их? Приведен пример. Наши вемние существа стали возникать со времени остивания вемной кори. Но один из них доросли до висим инвотних, а другие остались теми же инфузориями и бактериями, макими и били. Время то промяо одно и то же, но макое различие в достижениях. Так может бить часть ве-

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поства наидей эпохи оставила некоторое количество и свойственной ей материи и свойственных ей кивых существ.

Вихонет, что среди нас и одновременко с нами сумествуют бесчисленное многоство динх носмосов, иних существ, которых условно ин можем назвать нематериальнеми/ или лухами.

Какови они: совершении или представляют уродилоне явления вроме намих несчастних венних инвотика?

Ми уке показивани, что эрекий разум намей знака, зипеляемий мосмосом ликвидирует эсе несовершенное. Так что наша водородная эпоха заидочает в себе препрасное, сильное, могущественное, разумное и счастивсе. Говора про общее состояние эпоха. Такие разум имих эпох виделия одно хорошее. Стало бить им окружени совершенники духами.

Еще вопрос: имеют ди они влияние на нас и друг на пругат В сущности дужи разних босмонечностей все нетериальни. Но материя не может не влиять на материв. Следовательно влияние духов на нас и друг на друга весьма возможно. Грубий пример: Ветер волнует воду, океани изменяют сущу.

Можен ин ми превратиться в этих духов и инть их инвива? Материя то усложинется, то разлагается. И то и пругое происходит одно времение и всегда. Чем больне пройдет времени, тем больше шансов получится иноймы-терии: более простой или более слемей. В первом случае из нашего вещества могут возникнуть духи, во втором более плотиме вещества, чем водородиме. Коночно, наиболее возможное и близкое — есть возникновение из 92-х мементов. Второе — возникновение в элементах бликай-шей бесконечности. Еще больше надо времени для вознакновения в здементах бесконечности второго порядка, более отдаленной и т.д.

7. Резвидруем издоленное:

- А. По всей вселенной распространена органическая жизнь.
- Б. Наиболее ванное развитие пизии принадлежит не Зеиде.
- В. Разум и могущество передових планет вселенной, заставдивт утопить ее в совершенстве. Короче - органичестая жрань ее, за незаметными исиличениями, - вреда, а потому могущественна и преврасна.
- Г. Эта книж для вакного существа накотоя нопроривной, так нак небитие ис опущается.
- Д. Всиду в мосмосе распространени обществение организации, которие управдяются президентами размего достоинства. Один президент више другого и такии образов ист предеда дичному или индивидуальному развитив. Всим нам непонитис висок наидий вредий член космоса, то машие непостиким президент I-го, 2-го, 10-го, сечого ранга?
- В. Веспонечность потриного времени заставляют преднолагам существование еще ряда своеобразних инрев, разбедениях беспонечностями инсперо перядка. Эти инри, условняют, оставиди часть своего вещества и часть своем инвотим в первобитном виде. Они совершении в своем роде и могут бить названи условно, всдедствие своей мадой идетности, духами. Им окружени сомнами духов разних эпох и можем привратиться также и в инх, хотя безмонечное вероятное везникновение в образе плотной современной материи. И все же от превращения в условиче духи им не гарантировани.
- 8. Отовда видна бесконечная сложность явлений космоса, которуд конечно, им не можем постигнуть в дожной мере, т.е. она еще више, чем им думаем. По мере распирения ума, ввежиневаются вывтся внамия и раскривается для него вселенная все более и более.

Канебания, самыния, Копросы

Всть явления, которие можно об"яснять только внеметельством иних существ. Напр., разумное и умеренное обрещение и висшии силам исполняется кем-то, в особенности, когда просящий получил их расположение и действительно нуждается в поддержие. С нашей точки врения это осля не совсем ясно, то возможно.

Но нот мак помять помощь от умериих родственников и умериих из намей мизии внеских дадей, могда зи и или обращаетесь, измучение несчастилии и несправодивостью? До намей теории они мизут блаженном мизиамь, но терият все овее провлее и вас в том числе. Следовательно, тут обращение и или бессинеленно.

Как же они нам можут помочь?

Возможно, что онк, принимая другой образ, оставтся наблюдателями нашей жизни. Но жто-и им может указать им им родотво, если сами онк, как и все другие, свое промернее потерями?

Да и самое родотно за гробом уме не имеет симода.
Один человек, очень доброй жизни, расшиливал, что
всегда получал помощь в своих страданиях от родотненияме.
Но могда он хотех убедиться в этом без нужди, производя
вкоперименти, то тотчас же потерях поддержку, т.о. не пс-

Вполне як верин наши утешительные виводы /монкви/? Не остается як после смерти что мибудь от чековека, какая имбудь часть его земной мервиой жизни? Но тогда ин то же должны допустить и для всех животикх, котя в самой разнообразной и нисшей степени. Современная наука не может признать возможность таких остатнов, т.е. остатнов памяти

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от накого дибо существования. Дамонец, есля би это бидо возножно, то и в настоящий имена у или осталось би воспоминание о бесчисложном количестве прошедиих суцествований. Это немаздине уже потому, что им одна немять не вместит бесконечности прошедиих опущений.

Возможно, что помощь давт но редствожники /» чен нет научного онноже/, а другие существа, видя наше отрадания. Это впожно допустино. Ни только думаем на редственников, а дело-то не в ниж.

Д иного работал над целесообрашностою причеди и примед и положительному визоду. Эта дипиная тема и заслушивает особих исследований. Когда инбудь поделясь със-

Но осин во одонная целессобразна, то почеку не докустить, дотя и совершение непонятиме для нас води, не полезние для человечества.

Так на Земие дуриме поступии находит возможде, издодищее естептвенно из них самих. Не веда есть и преступиения, которые гроходят безнашавание до самой омерия. Все это знавт и потому не воздерживаются и дурного. Колеособразность и общее благо требувт, чтоби челокой стравидся мадейнего уклонения от истини. Хорене, если би он бил уверен в возмездии после смерти, в везмездии неучлением, во что би то ни стало. Вто удержало би иногих от преступиений. Это дороше, полевно, целесообразно. Не раз оне так, то почему би этого не бить!

С научной точки грения возмендие нам жамется невозможним, с этическей же - другое жело. Такие полозни били би награди за подвиги - во что би то ни стало: если не в этой мизии, то в следующей. С нашей научней точик врения они есть /менизи/. Неприятно только, что эту награди получают безравшично и преступник и самоотвориенный деятель.

Как допустить, напр., что виновиния выпорначистической войн получают ту не награду, нам Раминей, Конерини, Дивердайо Бруне, Гус и проч. Сколько керти и падачей... и в ревультате всем одно: счастье и совершениях кизнь после смерти. Влея о наградах полезна, но не научна. С точим не времяя щелесообразности допустина.

Разние веренсповедания распространями идея с наградам и навазаниях. Иногие верили в них и потому эта идея била в свое время подезна.

И теперь масси им верят. Однако наума не менет их подтвердить. Возножно, что они, сиграв свен целесообразную рель, рассентся знанием, и заменятся жанным инбудь другими убокдениями, действующими такие в пользу доброй жизни. Напр., благодарностью и природе, обещающей высшее блаженство. Вкагодарность, восторг будущего посмертного жития могут также послужить и поздержанию от ада, нам и строх намазаний.

Многие умоляют висшие сиды о процении и посмертной сущьбе своих близких: родителей, супругов, детей, друзей. Они не очень верят, но либовь и родстве никам заставляет их тревожить висшие сиды. Иногие рационалисти не могут отрешиться от таких можений. Наука считает это безсимолениям, так как все умершие, безраздично, долини погрузиться в совершенство всеменной.

Мы сомноваемся и в науке. Какой то врокденний инстини заставияет нас, котя и смутно, не препко, с колебаинями - верить в разумность наших молитв. Конечно, наука, непрерывно развивается, не стоит на одном месте, не сказака последнего скова. На всяний случай люди делавт нак би несообразное, не веря и в науку: в се непогрешнисоть к окончательность. Во всяком случае, осли ми и ошибаемся, то большего вреда от подобних ошибок ист.

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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."

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

"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;
- 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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