The Radiant Humanity Project

and 1878 .



Konstantin Tsiolkovsky

Planets are inhabited by living creatures

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Planets are inhabited by living creatures

Many well-educated and worldwide-known scientists disbelieve existence of animals on other planets on the grounds that nobody saw them and they do not show themselves. Likewise, for a long time Europeans believed that there is no America and people living there.

Here we want to prove the contrary: it is quite impossible to doubt inhabitance of numberless planets.

There is undoubted knowledge, although currently it is impossible to verify it. For example, chemical composition of suns' surface is known in theory. However, we have not hold a single crumb of their substance in our hands.

Much is known about celestial bodies. For example, their sizes, distances, densities. But nobody measured all this directly, and only theoretical verification of this knowledge is possible. Nobody saw atoms, however, they undoubtedly exist. Similarly, there are solid grounds for complete confidence in existence of numerous units of nonearthly habitants.

Which are these grounds? We will name them.

- All these trillions of suns and all rarefied gaseous masses of the above consist of the same substance as the Earth is composed of.
- 2. All planets separated from suns. Therefore, they are also composed of the same matter as the matter which our planet is formed of.
- 3. All celestial bodies are subject to gravity. Therefore, weight is found on all planets.
- 4. There are liquids and gases on all major planets.
- 5. All planets are exposed to the same rays of their suns.
- 6. Almost all planets have day-and-night cycles and seasons.

It is evident from the above that planets from various solar systems differ from one another only quantitatively, not qualitatively. Well, they are of different size, have different gravity, different depth of their oceans, different atmospheric depth, they have different mean temperature, different duration of day-and-night cycles and year, different harshness of climate, etc. But, certainly, there are planets extremely similar to the Earth.

There are about ten major planets and a thousand of small ones near every sun. At least one of the large ones resembles the Earth – by temperature, size, gravity, water and air, etc. Well, how could one deny organic life on them?

One could count a million of billions of suns in the known Universe. So, we have the same number of planets similar to the Earth. It is implausible to deny life

on them. If life was conceived on the Earth, why it could not emerge in the same conditions on planets similar to the Earth? There can be less of them than the number of suns, but, however, they must be. It is possible to deny life on 50, 70, 90 percent of all these planets, but not on all of them – it is quite impossible.

Besides, why should the difference of conditions eliminate life? On our planet there are places with different temperature, different environment (water, air, soil), and other conditions do vary as well. However, is there a place with no plants and animals on the Earth? They can be found everywhere – even in arctic snows, on heights and in depths. Absence of light, cold, heat – nothing stops development of living organisms on the Earth. Therefore, each sun has not just one inhabited planet, but, probably, a few of them.

Technical force of humanoid creatures matters a good deal as well. Thanks to it, a man on the Earth can organize a comfortable life on poles and in deserts, on mountains and under water, above earth and in aether, and anywhere else. It is especially true for our mighty descendants.

What are the grounds for denial of reasonable planetary beings in the Universe? We will name these grounds.

We are told: if there were any, they would have visited the Earth. My answer is: maybe, they will visit us, but time has not come yet for this. Savage

Australians and Americans of ancient centuries saw Europeans visit them – but many millenniums passed before they arrived. Similarly, we will see such a visit in some time. At other planets, maybe, their mighty habitants for a long time have been visiting one another.

We are also objected: if they existed, they would have shown us some signs of their existence.

My answer is: our facilities are too weak to perceive these signs. Our celestial neighbours understand that at the certain level of knowledge people themselves will definitely prove inhabitance of another planets. In addition, there is no good of informing about inhabitance of planets lower animals from the Earth, along with majority of humankind – because of low degree of their development. What if this knowledge does harm? What if massacres and St. Bartholomew's nights occur due to this?

Time must pass until the average level of humankind's development is sufficient for nonearthly dwellers to visit us.

We – brothers – kill one another, wage wars, treat animals cruelly. How will we treat the creatures who are quite alien to us? What if we consider them rivals in owning the Earth and destroy ourselves in a one-sided fight? They cannot wish such a fight and death. Humankind is as far in development from more

perfect planetary creatures, as lower animals are from people. We do not go on a visit to wolves, venomous snakes or gorillas. We only kill them. Perfect animals from the cosmos do not want to do the same with us.

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Could we carry out reasonable communication with dogs and monkeys?

Similarly, higher creatures are powerless to communicate with us so far.

On the other hand, there is a number of strange facts that prove participation of another creatures in our life. It already directly confirms existence of another, more mature, organisms.

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Иного образованных и всемирно известных ученых людей не жерят в существование кивстных на планетах на том основании, что их никто не видал и они ничем о себе не заявляют. Так еврспейци долго дунами, что нет Америки и се людей.

Ны хотим доказать обратное: совершенно невознохно сомневаться в населенности бесчисленных иланет.

Есть несомненные знания, хотл их сейчас нельзя промерить. Напу., теоретически известны состав поверхности солиц. Однако на одной прехи их менества ин в руках не держаля. Иного известно о небесных телах. Напр., - их размери, расстояния, плотности. Но все это непосредствение нимто не измерял и проверка этих инаний возможна только теоретическая. Нимто не видья атомов, однако оки несомненно есть. Так же есть и солидные основания для полной уверенности в существованым бесчисленных кадров небесных интелей.

Каковы же эти основания? Ми их перечислим.

- I. Все солнца и все разреженине газообразные масси мебео составлены из того же вещества, па которого составлена в Земая.
- 2. Все иланети отделились от солиц. Поэтому и они составлени из такой не материи, из которой образована наша планета.

З. Все небесние теля подвержени силе тяжести. Поэтому тяжесть находится на всех планетах.

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5. Все пленети освещени одними и теми ке лучами своих солиц.

6. Почти все планети имеют сутых и времена года.

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На жето этого жилно, что иланети разних солнечных систем отличаются друг от друга не начественно, а только количественно. Так у них разние размери, разная тижесть, разной глубини окоани, разной внеоти атмосфери, они имеют разную средные температуру, разную продолжите льность суток и года, разную резиссть его времем и проч. Но, разумеется, соть и иланоти чрезвичайно сходные с Земдей.

У нандого солида с досяток больных планет и тисячи надих. Хоть одна из больных близка в Зекле: по температуре, об"ему, тяжести, воде, воздуху и проч. Ну нак не на них отрицать органическую знань?

В известной вселенной можно илечитать миллион миллардов солиц. Стако бить, им имеем столько же планет сходных с Землей. Не вероятно отрицать на них икань. Если она экродилась на Земле, то лочену же не коявится при тех не условиях на схедних с Землей ислиетой? Их может бить меньше числа солиц, но же по они должни бить. Можно отрицать кнень — 50, 70, 90 преценных всех этих планет, но на всех - это совержение не возможно.

При том разве разность условий исиличает низнь? и на намей иланете: разная температура, разная среда

/вода, Возрух, почва/ и другие не согласние условия. Однако, где нет на Земном шаре растений и живстних? Даже на полярных снегах, на Высотах и в глубинах-их можно найти. Отсутствке света, холод, жар - ничто не превращает развитие организнов на Земле. Постоку каждое солице имеет не одну заселенную планету, а нероятно несколько.

Много значит и техническая свла человекоподобных существ. Человек на Зекле, благодаря этому, может устроить комфортабельную жизнь и на полюсах, и в пустинях, и на горах,и под водой,и над Землей, и в эфире и где угодно. Оссбенно это справедливо для наших иогущественных потомков.

На чем основано отрицание разумных планетных существ вселенной? Перечислим эти основания.

Нам говорят: если бы они быля, те посетния бы Земию.

Мой ответ: может бить и посетят, но не настало еще для того время. Диние австралийци и америманцы древних веков дождались посецения европейцев, но проило мчого тисячелетий, прежде чем они появились. Так и им когда нибудь дожденов. Другие планети, возможно, давно взанино посецаются своими могущественными жителями

Нам еще возражают; если би они били, то какими нибудь знаками могли би нам дать понятие о своем битии:

Мой ответ: наши оредотва очень слаби, чтоби воспринять эти знаки. Наше небесние соседи понимают,что при известной степени развития знаний, люди и сами с

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несомненностьк докакут себе населенность имих планет. Кроме того, имсним земным животным нет сынсла давать внать об этой населенности планет, но и большенатлу человечества - такке, ввиду назкой степени его ре-интия. Не принесло ли бы даке это знание вред? Не никнут ли вследствие этого погромы и варфоломее, мие ночи?

Должно притти время, когда степень развития человечества окажется достаточной для посещения иле небесными жителями.

Ки - братья - убиваем друг друга, зате ваем Войни, нестоко обращаемся с животными. Как же ми отнесемся и совершенно чуждым нам существам? Не сочтем ли их за соперников по обладанию Землей и не погубих ли самих себя в неравной борьбе? По Урай Барабси и инфали тиска и ни шогур. Чемовечество также далеко по своену развитив от

Человечество также далёйо по своему развитив от более совершенных планетных существ, как нисние, имвотные - от дидей. Не пойдем же мы в гости и волием, адовитым змеям или горилдам.

Мотат ин на завести разриние спиніния с сабакати и обозаном Пак и ваюсник суругания. Пак уля спанении с намия С другах Срарана герб рад суранних ораюнев, конорые баказоснага участие пага сущесть к нашей жесть оте те напосредства к надуверядного образ инаго басее эрегого оргенизие

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

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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

Personal website: <u>www.krasnostup.com</u> Project website: <u>www.tsiolkovsky.org</u> Email: <u>mykola.krasnostup@gmail.com</u>