ISSN: 2754-4753

Journal of Physics & Optics Sciences

SCIENTIFIC Research and Community

Review Article

Open Access

The Mission of Creativity in Digital Chaos: Lessons from D.I. Mendeleev

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ABSTRACT

The article reproduces universal attempts to find a language common to everything that exists, from digitalization to the supramoralism of N.F. Fedorov, geometric and geodetic views of the first international mathematical congresses and the state of graphics at the current level.

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Received: July 20, 2026; **Accepted:** August 10, 2026; **Published:** August 17, 2026

Keywords: Digital, Epistemology, Supramoralism, Geometry, Graphics

Digitalization is rapidly reaching new frontiers. Almost everything, including artificial intelligence, is digitized. Only one area: the Earth, on which we all live. Its high-altitude component is hidden from everyone: satellites fly, taking pictures of the Earth, and what purpose do they serve: to enrich those who produce drones, as well as those for whom "what is more valuable than gold, which is a source of mutual destruction?" - the words belong to N.F. Fedorov (1829-1903) in his article "Supramoralism, or General Synthesis, i.e., General Unification":

“The synthesis of two minds (theoretical and practical) and three objects of knowledge and action (God, man and nature, of which man is an instrument of the divine mind and himself becomes the mind of the universe), and together with this the synthesis of science and art in religion, identified with Easter as a great holiday and a great cause.

Supramoralism is a duty to our ancestors, a duty to resurrection as the highest and most universal morality, a morality natural to rational and sentient beings, on the fulfillment of which, i.e., the duty of resurrection, depends the fate of the human race. By calling the duty to our ancestors, the duty of resurrection, supramoralism, we speak the language of those to whom we address ourselves, in order to be understood by them, for whom the words "duty to our ancestors" and "resurrection" are completely incomprehensible, since they are all, one might say, foreigners and Nietzscheans. These are those who, moving away from the graves of their fathers, not only did not take a pinch of their ashes (as do the settlers who honor their fathers, who have not forgotten their duty to their ancestors), but also shook off even the ashes of their fathers from their feet, as, one might say, the famous Richet did, calling his ancestors disgusting - these disgusting ancestors, which expressed the opinion and feelings of the majority of his contemporaries - the intelligentsia, or the ashes of the fathers as the goal of uniting sons...

Supramoralism is a duty to one's ancestors, resurrection as the highest and most unconditional universal morality, a morality natural to rational and sentient beings, on the fulfillment of which, i.e., the duty of resurrection, depends the fate of the human race.

Supramoralism is not the highest Christian morality, but Christianity itself, in which all dogma has become ethics (dogmas are commandments), and ethics inseparable from knowledge, inseparable from knowledge and art, from science and aesthetics, which must become, become instruments of ethics, while worship itself must turn into a matter of redemption, i.e. resurrection... resurrection for the dead and immortality for the living. " [1] The dream of Fedorov N.F. (1829-1903) - the founder of Russian cosmism, with his philosophy of a common cause, as a project of world regulation, permeating all layers and levels of world existence. Especially the doctrine of the unification of all living for the common cause of the resurrection of all the dead: "Supramoralism or universal synthesis (i.e. universal unification).

Fedorov N.F. asserted that: “What is nature, a force in its present, i.e. unconscious, state, a state of birth and death, what will nature become, what will it become, having achieved consciousness, if not a force that restores what was destroyed by it through its blindness. And what sense do the words have about the disproportion of the forces of man and nature, striving for consciousness and control, with the forces of the same nature, but as a blind force? And what should be considered human strength - the direct strength of the hands or what he can do through the forces of nature? And can we consider the limit of human strength, human activity, that which we can do now through the forces of nature?” [1].

The article "Supramoralism..." was written in 1902, a year before the death of N.F. Fedorov, and a year later, in 1904, the Third International Mathematical Congress, which took place in Heidelberg from August 8 to 13, at which a decision was made to include in the list of sections a section on the HISTORY OF MATHEMATICS (starting with the geometry of Egyptian surveyors) and a decision was made to create an INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS.

The section on philosophy, history, and teaching at the IV International Congress of Mathematicians, which met in Rome from April 6 to 11, 1908, heard a series of reports on the teaching of mathematics in the major countries. At the initiative of Professor D. Smith, the author of the report on the United States of North America, the section decided to submit to the Congress a resolution on the organization of an international commission that would be tasked with presenting a complete survey of the achievements of teaching mathematics in various countries. This proposal had already been expressed by the learned New York professor D. Smith in 1905 in his response to a questionnaire from the international journal " L' Enseignement " " mathematique " specifically on the question of "reforms to be implemented." This proposal was energetically supported by Congress, which, at its session on April 11, adopted the following resolution:

"Recognizing the importance of comparative learning methods in teaching mathematics in secondary schools in different countries, the Congress instructs Messrs. Klein and Fehr to organize an international commission that will study these issues and prepare a general report on this matter for the next Congress."

In January 1909, the President of the Central Committee, Professor Klein, on behalf of the committee, asked Professor Sonin to take the entire matter into his own hands as it concerned Russia.

The commission included invited guests from St. Petersburg: B. Koyalovich from the Technological Institute and the director of the real school K. Fokht" [2].

From 1901 to 1910, the Russian National Library's Journal of the Ministry of Public Education published a monthly list of textbooks on all fields of study by Russian and foreign authors, along with commentary. Particularly impressive was the list of mathematics textbooks: from arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, and so on to algebra. Articles such as "Manuscript of a Collection of Roman Surveyors" were published [2].

The same Journal published a review by FOKHT K.V. on the book by Professor Wiechert "Introduction to Geodesy" - lectures for teachers of secondary educational institutions, Odessa, 1907 From a collection of lectures for teachers of secondary schools, Uber agngewandte Mathematician and Physik , ed. by Prof. Klein and E. Risske [2]:

"And now geodesy," says Professor Wichert, "will give us an excellent means of further increasing the educational value of mathematics through its practical applications."

These views on secondary school teaching in general, and on the teaching of mathematics in particular, prompted Professor Wiechert to give lectures on geodesy to secondary school teachers. "In these lectures, the author presented a condensed version of the entire course of basic geodesy, and touched on the main issues of advanced geodesy in the final pages. Taking into account the composition of his audience, he limited himself to brief explanations, and therefore managed to squeeze a wealth of material into a small volume. A high school teacher will find in Professor Wiechert's book a description of geodetic instruments and an exposition of all the techniques used in surveying an area, as well as in leveling—in a word, everything he will need to know if he wishes to conduct practical classes in geodesy with his students" [2].

And in conclusion, returning to Fedorov's article, in which he touched upon all the burning issues of his time, including the problems raised and published in the articles, article number 3 - "More about the monument to Karazin; this article talks about the widespread organization of schools that combine visual teaching with observation, which is based on observations not here and there, sometime, by someone, but on observations made everywhere, always and by everyone with the addition to these observations of experiments carried out in the very nature of regulation, by means of Karazin's apparatus and others similar to this last one. / Karazin's apparatus caused thunderstorms. during a drought/….". [1].

At first reading, neither the article by N.F. Fedorov, nor the information about the life and work of Rudjer Josip Bošković (1711-1787), a Serb, Orthodox, being a Jesuit scholar, with his work serves as a reminder that science and religion are not mutually exclusive and can coexist harmoniously in the search for truth. In the works of his associates R. Ma ko Compendiaria Metaphysicae institution . Vindobonae , 1769. Mako and Horváth were among Bošković's like-minded followers, sharing his scientific and philosophical views but also devoting some of their interests to technical applications. This same work included Bošković's remark in his commentary on Stojković's "Modern Philosophy," citing the example of the marble books of ancient Egypt, which suggests that humanity is losing the ability to understand and decipher the meaning of the existence of previous generations. He even supported his ideas with mathematical "justifications" in the note "A Geometrical Prophecy" / De geometrico quodam vaticinio /. [3, p.86-87] are not impressive, and these thoughts appeared 140 years before the decision of the III International Mathematical Congress.

And more facts from life: in 1988, the year of the 1000th anniversary of the baptism of Rus', I flew to the All-Union Conference on Geodesy in Alma-Ata via Penza. In Penza, Ilya Nikolaevich Ulyanov—Lenin's father from 1855 to 1869—taught mathematics and physics at the Penza Nobility Institute. Lenin's 1888 seventh-grade high school diploma, which included geodesy, was on display at the Ulyanov Museum. This was 24 years before the Third International Mathematical Congress, demonstrating the ubiquity of geodesy as the geometry of the earth in general education. My stepfather's father was a state councilor at the Vologda City Council. Every summer, he and his family traveled to the villages and, together with the peasants, built drainage and containment ditches, and dug wells to collect water and drain waterlogged areas of land. All annexed outskirts were subject to such improvements. Malaria was rampant in Crimea, and the draining of swamps continued until the last days of the USSR. Land reclamation was also accompanied by the development of the Far East and the Amur River. Commissions at Land Banks

issued loans for the construction of drainage structures, meaning the financial sector had access to geodesy. The first surveyors appeared under Peter the Great; it was with their help that the coasts of Sakhalin and Kamchatka were described. Cartographers and surveyors in Russia were trained from 1701 at the Navigation School in Moscow, and from 1715 at the University of Moscow. at the Maritime Academy in St. Petersburg, but geodesy as an academic discipline at the general education level has not yet been established.

The synthesis Fedorov described was the Periodic Table of Elements by D.I. Mendeleyev (1834-1907). "That which particularly contributed to the advances of knowledge in the nineteenth century and shaped the dominant character of the time was the universal and successful effort to subject to rigorous testing, measuring, and weighing everything previously touched by science; striving to separate the reliable from that which is merely analogous, and thus to subject all knowledge, physical astronomy, the study of terrestrial forces, natural science, geology, and archeology, to the same rigorous methodology. The universality of such critical analysis, in particular, led to the clarification of previous boundaries... The experiments by which this simple law was comprehended were conducted in the last half of the 18th century by the founder of modern chemistry, the French academician and master farmer Lavoisier. Many of this scientist's studies were conducted using scales, the only instrument capable of directly and accurately judging the quantity of a substance. Weighing each substance and even the apparatus used in the experiment, and then weighing the substances resulting from chemical transformations, Lavoisier found that the sum of the weights of the bodies produced is always equal to the sum of the bodies taken, or, in other words: SUBSTANCE IS NOT CREATED AND IS NOT DISAPPEARED, or MATTER IS ETERNAL, or the total mass (weight) of substances is conserved during chemical changes (reactions), and this is true in all (mechanical, physical, chemical, and physiological) studied natural phenomena [4].

Mendeleev's periodic table of elements appeared in 1869, and in 1905, Mendeleev's work "An Attempt at a Chemical Understanding of Ether" was published.

"But what is mass or quantity of matter—a concept in itself—that, as far as I understand, is still completely unknown. The vague concept of primary matter, so many times rejected by experience, aims only to replace the concept of mass with the concept of quantity of primary matter, but there is no apparent benefit from such a replacement, and no clarity is gained. I do not think that this is the boundary of knowledge forever, but I believe that an understanding of mass should first develop a truly clear understanding of the ether. If my "attempt" had led to such a development, even from a completely different direction, my determination to come forward with a desire to really understand the ether would have been justified in the history of the progressive movement of knowledge, i.e., the search for truth." Note [5].

"In order for our gas/ether/ to be widespread throughout the world, it must have such a low density relative to hydrogen (i.e. our x/2), that its own partial translational motion would allow it to escape from the sphere of attraction of the earth, but also of all suns , not only the sun , but also all suns, i.e. stars, otherwise this gas would accumulate near the largest masses and would not be able to fill all space. The speed of that proper rapid partial motion, which determines the gas pressure [5, p. 28] in accordance with the number of impacting particles and their living force, is determined according to the kinetic theory of gases by an expression containing a constant value (depending on the chosen units for measuring pressure, temperature, density and speed), divided by the square root of the gas density relative to hydrogen and multiplied by the square root of the binomial (1 + at), expressing the expansion of the gas with temperature. (density = 1) For hydrogen at t = 0 degrees and at a pressure of 760 millimeters weigh almost exactly 0.09 grams, equal to 1843 meters per second, for oxygen at 0 about 461 meters. (because its density is 16 times greater than the density of hydrogen), i.e. 1843 divided by the square root of 16, or by 4, etc. Let me remind readers that if not the absolute value of this speed, then its relative change and the existence of a unique rapid movement of gas particles are directly visible from the experience of gas escaping from porous vessels or from thin holes, so that although the basis here is hypothetical, the real confidence in the existence of the described movement of gas particles is obvious, even it is hardly less than the confidence that the earth rotates and does not stand still, although the eye does not directly see either one of these movements" [5].

“Therefore, all the modern fundamental concepts of natural science—and consequently, the world ether—must inevitably be discussed under the combined influence of information from mechanics, physics, and chemistry, and although the concept of ether was born in physics, and although skeptical indifference tries to discern a “working hypothesis” in everything, a thoughtful natural scientist, seeking reality itself as it is, and not content with vague pictures from the magic lantern of fantasy, even if adorned with the most logical analysis, cannot help but ask the question: what kind of substance is it in the chemical sense?
My attempt begins with this question” [5].

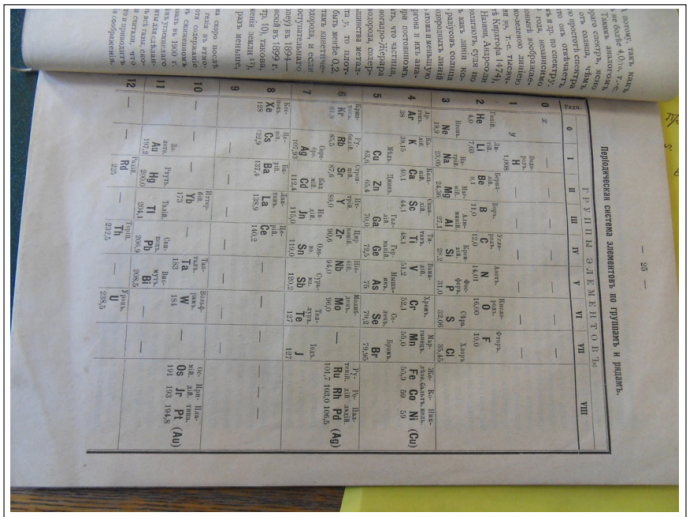
“The necessity of easy and complete penetration of all bodies by ether should be recognized not only for the sake of the possibility of understanding a multitude of well-known physical phenomena, beginning with optical ones, but also because of the great elasticity and, so to speak, fineness of the etheric substance, the atoms of which are always and by all imagined to be nothing other than very small in comparison with the atoms and particles of chemically known substances... Moreover, such permeability of all bodies by ether also explains the impossibility of isolating this substance, just as it is impossible to collect either water or air in a sieve, which for ether any solid or other substances and barriers must be considered. The ability of ether to penetrate everywhere, into all bodies, can, however, be understood as the highest stage of development of that penetration of gases through solid barriers, which Graham studied for rubber in relation to many gases, and Deville and others found for iron and platinum in relation to hydrogen” [5].

“The world ether can be imagined, like helium and argon, as a gas incapable of chemical compounds [5].

“If the analogs of argon do not produce compounds at all, then it is obvious that they cannot be included in any of the groups of previously known elements, and a special group, zero, must be discovered for them” [5].

“Although such a distribution of elements best expresses the periodic law, the following, on page 25, distribution by groups and rows is more clear, where under the signs “ x ” and “ y ” I have already designated the elements that I now expect, not yet known, with atomic weights lower than that of hydrogen” [5].

"Now they have become accessible gases, devoid of chemical dexterity, i.e., distinguished by the specific property of not being attracted to each other or to other atoms when the distances are small, but still possessing, of course, weight, i.e., obeying the laws of that mechanical attraction at distances which is devoid of traces of specifically chemical attraction, as can be seen from the experiments of Newton and Bessel with pendulums of different substances. Universal gravitation, one way or another, can still hope to be understood by means of pressures or impacts produced from all directions, but chemical gravitation, which begins to act only at negligible distances, will remain, long after the cause of gravitation is understood, elementary, basic, and incomprehensible to people, especially since it varies greatly for different atoms. THE PROBLEM OF THE WORLD ETHER, more or less closely connected with the PROBLEM OF GRAVITATION, becomes simpler when the question of the chemical attraction of atoms is completely removed from it, and by placing it in the zero group, ……but also in the zero row, we achieve this" [5].



"And when I am told that the unity of the material from which the elements are composed corresponds to the striving for unity in everything, then I reduce this striving to what this article began with, i.e., the inevitable need to distinguish at the root between matter, force, and spirit, and I say that the rudiments of individuality existing in material elements are easier to admit than in anything else, and without the development of individuality, no community can be recognized. In a word, I see no goal in pursuing the idea of the unity of matter, but I see a clear goal both in the need to recognize the unity of the world ether and in the realization of the concept of it as the final facet of the process by which all other atoms of the elements, from which all substances, were composed. For me, this kind of unity speaks much more to real thinking than the concept of the composition of elements from a single primary matter. The problem of gravitation and the problems of all energetics cannot be imagined as truly solved without a real understanding of the ether as a world medium transmitting energy over distances. A real understanding of ether cannot be achieved by ignoring its chemistry and not considering it an elementary substance; elementary substances are now inconceivable without subjecting them to periodic law" [5].

Mendeleev further writes: "At the time when I had made my calculations /on the zero group/, my learned friend Professor Dewar sent me his presidential speech, delivered in Belfast at the opening of the meeting of the British Association of Naturalists (1902). In it, he puts forward the idea that in the highest regions of the atmosphere, where the light and colors of the northern lights burn, the region of hydrogen and argon analogues must be recognized. From here it is only a short distance to the regions of the sky, even more distant, and to the necessity of recognizing the lightest gas capable of penetrating everywhere and filling space… and its ability to penetrate all substances, not only gaseous and vaporous, but also solid and liquid" [5].

"In the case of radioactive bodies, the glow is caused by the massiveness of the uranium and thorium atoms, as the cause of the sun, in my opinion, can be seen first of all in its enormous mass, which can accumulate ether in much larger quantities... And my personal impression from the radioactive phenomena I have learned about, and I am not silent about it, although I consider it very difficult to somehow understand this still dark area of light phenomena... I look at my attempt, far from complete, to understand the nature of the world ether from the real-chemical side of nothing more than an expression of the sum of impressions that have accumulated in me, which break out solely for the reason that I do not want the thoughts induced by reality to disappear.. But until they are set out, they easily and often disappear and do not develop [5, p. 39], do not entail a gradual accumulation of the reliable, which alone is preserved. "If they contain even a fraction of the natural truth we all seek, my attempt will not be in vain... and yet, while remaining true to realism, one cannot deny the ether's materiality, and with it the question of its chemical nature arises. My attempt is nothing more than a feasible and primary answer to this immediate question, and in essence it boils down to placing this question on the agenda" [5].

The following brochure by D.A. Goldhammer, "Time, Space, Ether," published in 1912, was a speech given at the 2nd general meeting of the 2nd Mendeleev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry and Physics in St. Petersburg on December 28, 1911, in which an analysis was made of the compatibility of all physical theories existing at that time with the ether.

"The very first theory in physical phenomena involving the ether was Hertz's theory, but by the time he delivered his speech at the Mendeleev Congress, a new theory had emerged as its complete antithesis, rejecting the very applicability of the principle of relativity in electromagnetic phenomena: the theory indicated, on the contrary, that the influence of the annual motion of the earth can be experimentally detected optically. Let us imagine that we have a light source on the earth, a uniformly flickering lighthouse; at some distance from it there is an observer who has at his disposal a perfectly correct clock and everything necessary for measuring time with an accuracy of some small fraction of a second. The observer begins by accurately measuring the time interval between two flickerings, then predicts the occurrence of the hundredth flickering and observes the time of occurrence of this flickering. Obviously, the occurrence of the flickering of the source in comparison with the calculated one, since light has a speed and it takes time for it to travel from the source to the observer. By performing the experiment, we will find the speed of light, as it was first determined by O l a f R o m e r , for which the flickering beacon was the satellite of Jupiter, periodically plunging into the shadow of its planet" [6].

"But with further use of this method it would be very difficult to take into account the influence of the movement and rotation of the earth."

"The impossibility of carrying out the experiment directly led Maxwell to the idea of carrying it out in a different, more complex way, so that it could be produced using the phenomenon of light interference, this amazing phenomenon where the observer, as it were, feels with his hands lengths whose dimensions are only a few ten-thousandths and of which he can still distinguish their tenths and hundredths! This idea was first realized in 1881 by Albert Abraham Michelson, a non-commissioned officer in the United States Navy. A ray of light from some source is divided into two beams going perpendicular to each other, each to its own mirror; after reflection, the rays, each going back in their previous direction, converge at one place and here interfere, producing a series of colored and white stripes. Both mirrors are at equal distances from the light source and the entire setup can rotate about the vertical axis. First, let one of the rays coincide in direction with the direction of the earth's motion; then the other beam remains perpendicular to this direction all the time, but if the entire system is rotated around the vertical axis by ninety degrees, the roles of the beams will change, and one might expect that this change will cause a shift in the fringes, interference from the unequal influence of the Earth's motion on the speed of light in the direction of the Earth's orbit and normal to it. The expected influence should have been noticeable, although it is very small for us, since it depends on the square of the ratio of the Earth's speed to the speed of light, and this value is one hundred millionth. And what happened? No shift in the fringes occurred, no movement of the Earth was detected... Then, in Michelson's experiment, the distances of the source from the mirrors should have changed during the rotation of the entire system around the axis and should have been unequal. This contraction or flattening is extremely small: for the Earth with its colossal orbital velocity of 80 km/sec. This compression would be very small, only about 13 cm for the entire diameter of the Earth, i.e. "This is almost 18,000 kilometers! Bodies moving on the Earth, with their comparatively insignificant speeds, measured [6, p. 8] in just tens or even hundreds of kilometers per hour, naturally contract so little that even here we cannot notice the phenomenon. Of course, everything on Earth is flattened, both our measures of length and we ourselves…"

"And what is most curious is that the flattening itself follows in general from the theory of electromagnetic phenomena, since we, together with Maxwell and in accordance with experience, accept that every movement of electricity is an electric current with all its magnetic forces".

"By the time of the discovery of particles smaller than the hydrogen atom, electrons—with their negative electric charge—it became almost certain that all interatomic and intermolecular forces within bodies are forces of electrical origin. The shapes and sizes of bodies are determined by the arrangement of atoms and molecules, and the latter is the result of the equilibrium of forces. This equilibrium, which exists when the body is at rest, is obviously disrupted if the body begins to move; the molecules are distributed differently in order to restore the equilibrium of forces, and, consequently, the shape and size of the body change. It is even possible to calculate these changes for the case when the body consists entirely of electric charges" [6].

"The general public may find the distortion of physical phenomena by the act of motion strange. Doesn't a spinning top have the same properties as a spinning top when it's held upright without falling? Doesn't a powerful jet of water appear to us as a solid body, off which a sword bounces?" [6].

"But there is no need for the admission of such a strange distortion for now: it has no significance in any earthly experiment with the interference of light, and only with the help of interference could we discover the influence of the Earth's motion on optical phenomena: it has no significance in any non-optical phenomenon either—and only our experiment with measuring the speed of light could resolve the question of whether such a distortion of time by the act of motion actually exists, and this, as we know, is not feasible on earth" [6].

"The point is that our usual, "naive" idea of time as something absolute, given once and for all, is incorrect. Such a once-and-for-all, absolute time does not exist in nature: the principle of relativity is given absolutely once and for all, the speed of light in airless space is given, - and time in every moving system is its own, depending on the speed of uniform and rectilinear motion ... And as a consequence of the stated postulates /of Einstein and Lorentz/, in every moving system there are its own units of length, time, etc., also depending on the speed of motion, and these distortions are exactly the same as in Lorentz's theory, so that Einstein's formulas coincide with the formulas of the Dutch scientist. The difference between the two theories is again in the interpretation of the formulas, in their derivation: and from this point of view, Einstein's theory is higher than Lorentz's theory, since in the former all the distortions of motion from the assumptions once accepted are self-evident; "In the same way, one cannot help but welcome the extension of the mechanical principle of relativity to all natural phenomena. And since in optical and electromagnetic [6, p. 13] phenomena the primary role is played by that medium, unusual to us, which we call ether, it becomes clear that the inclusion of these processes in the cycle of mechanical processes entailed a seemingly strange distortion of time by movement, when time turns out to be dependent on location".

"But Einstein goes much further; the concept of 'perversion' presupposes that there is something 'real' that is not perverted. For Einstein, we repeat, there is no 'real' time; what we call perverted time is true time, and all are equally good, while the uncertainty that manifests itself here is already a property of the concept of time itself. On the other hand, the author of the theory of relativity admits the absolute equality of all relative motions and, therefore, the impossibility of resolving the question of the motion of the ether in general, forces Einstein to admit that the ether does not exist; according to Newton, then light cannot be waves; the theory of particles flying in absolutely empty space" [6].

"Our world, according to Minkowski, is four-dimensional, it contains an innumerable number of three-dimensional spaces, and each of them is characterized by its own time, a unique and "imaginary," as mathematicians say, direction of the perpendicular to space" [6].

Now let's return to today's events:
Opinion on the state of physics. Miles Mathis in his book: " Through the Looking-Glass Physics: A New Field Theory and Other Questions".

Publisher's comment: "Physics Through the Looking Glass" is a challenge to traditional notions of science, an attempt to find answers to its fundamental questions by penetrating the façade of mathematical formulas. The author is convinced that physics is only just beginning its real life, but it must be freed from "nonsense" for its answers to be meaningful [7].

"I once hoped that quantum electrodynamics would one day learn moderation and that we would return to work as physicists. That we would finally acknowledge the enormous gaps in our theories, dating back to Euclid, and try to fill them. Instead, the new generation of physicists has continued to absorb all the wrong lessons of the recent past, ignoring the most essential ones. From quantum electrodynamics, they have borrowed nothing but Berkeleyan idealism and intellectual dishonesty. They have dug themselves so thoroughly into their esoteric mathematics that they no longer see the light of day. And they continue to dig even deeper. Now they have reached a depth where, it seems, even the cries of logic are no longer heard, and where neither the rope of moderation nor the ladder of restraint can reach." [7].

From the afterword by Dr. Tahir Yakoub, an astrophysicist at NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center, Johns Hopkins University, and the Space Telescope Science Institute, who specializes in frontal X-ray research: "Physics is in a state of crisis today for many reasons. First of all, the interaction between quantum mechanics and gravity theory is well-known to cause existing mathematical constructs to fall apart. The impossibility of unifying the two leading mathematical frameworks of the twentieth century has led to countless problems, and despite all the persuasions, a solution has yet to be found. Furthermore, particle physicists have convinced the world and major funding agencies that mass can be explained by a particle that itself has mass (the Higgs boson). It seems no one has yet seen the absurdity of this assumption. Similarly, string theorists, with their calls to look closely at a straw, are trying to convince us that we inhabit eleven dimensions…." [7].

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