THE STAR-PLANETARY ORGANIZATON OF THE UNIVERSE

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The astrophysical data confirming researches, carried out by the author, 1974-90 are received. In the same time the majority of the known theories of formation and developing of the Universe do not allow to explain both in particulars and in general many observed even with the nacked eye of the star sky. We notice that the concept of formation of the Universe here is submitted in the extremly simplified kind, stage by stage, but so that is full enough to present charcter and principles of Creation, as it's opens to the author.

1. Preparation Primary Mastter (PPM). The stage by stage expansion of volume of a homogeneous matter with displacement of it's centre and input into it of resonant fluctuations forms flat spiral expansion of system (CES) with allocation of strings of a spiral, that creates facilities for local condensation in the strings of the spirals, as rudiments new CES of higher order, on the basis of which the galactic systems (GS), and on their basis star-planetery systems (SPS) - theory of blobes - are formed. The presence of mutual counteraction of neighbouring SPS derivates twisting a part of shells of SES in spirally braided systems (STS), similar to the structure of the SPS. At the given stage Energy of systems is accumulated by means of formation and active using of primary particles, showing itself through the pulses of action (see report "Physics and mentality in the modern world").

2. The Creation of conditions for formation of SPS in GS. For this purpose all elements of SES and SPS should be connected mutually with each other according to 1 of several algorithms, two of which are described in the item 3. Essence of it is that the elements of spiral systems are connected spatially in pairs so that the distances between them at their spatial moving did not change. Such spatial manipulations is possible to implement only after the repeated recurrences of a cycle of the unscrewment of the stringes of spirals, when they approach on the critical distances to the similar elements of the other spiral structures - then happen the spasmodic discrete transitions into the other spatial situations according to the rules of mutual gravitation and pushing away.

3. A Formation of primary elements of steady star systems (SSS).The pairs of SPS during the process of their coming clother by to each other form two types of systems:

3.1. The contact of SES and STS in the one plane drives us to systematic transfering of weights of SES in the volume STS. This system is a broadband parametrical star generator of a flow of weight with the open-ended contour (SSS1), prototype of the shaper of any form of energy known for us. The short circuit of a contour occurs at the twisting of system so that both of main components of a system rotated in a plane that is normal to the plane SSS1.

3.2. If these systems are perpendicular to each other SSS2 so, that the distance centres and distance between the centre of one of them and edge of a disk another were constant, so the formed triangle (Δ) with tops "the centres of systems - the allocated point of edge of one of them" keeps the configuration, inspite of the rotation of both components: there is a rotation of all system perpendicularly to each of the rotated components.

As a result of it appeares a condition of quantization of weights, according to which happens the further compression of a matter in a local clots: a). In the centres of the systems "overheating of compressed weight" forms Stars - Sun, b). in the strings of their spirals condensations form bodies of planets, i.e. stable SSS, containing almost rectangular Δ, are formed, the tops of which contain "Both Sun are each of planets". The bodies of both systems change in the sizes, but the distances between components SSS2 thus change extremely poorly, i.e. in such system there is no distination between relative and absolute movement, for the majority of objects of rotation and the rotation in SSS2 doesn't have the independent directed movement, but they are subject to mutual and proportional moving concerning their dependent componions.

4. Stabilization of PPL. The further connection of SPS to each other submits to the principles given in the previous stage. Thus are formed equally sizes Δ and squares (Q), the tops of which are the centres of SPS and their stability is supported both by their geometrical configuration, and by orientation of their SPS in directions of a location of their inducing GS (complete similarity of SIKORSKI's multiscrew helicopter). For temporary spatial stabilisation of a rule Δ and Q are used SPS with extreme close to each other properties (weight, dimentions and e. o.), and for maintenance of the steady rotation of these figures, on the contrary, - with the exellent properties. In any case it is important to note that the applied here SPS have many similarity with properties of atoms of hydrogen **H,** known to us.

5. The Formation of star crystals (SC). The further connection of SPS in already formed on the previous stage PPL consists in leading single massive SPS (MSPS), associated with atoms of nitrogen **N** (Δ), carbon **C** (Q), sulfur **S** (6-angle), on an axis of symmetry PPL and perpendicularly to their plane. Forces of pulling abd pushing away, arising during it, between SPS from PPL and MSPS drive us to the suspension of the last on certain distsnce F ' from a plane PPL. Such configuration is a system of a potentional-power lens (PPL), in one of focuses F ' of which the object (MSPS) is located, the image of which is under construction from a back side of a lens on the distance of secondary focus of system F ", where the image of initial object is usually formed. In this situation is entered a tiny

SPS (mSPS), the geometrical properties of which are correspond with properties connected with it MSPS also, as it would be for an optical lens, objects and their focused images. Our solar system simultaneously is in one SC is MSPS, and in another prepares to become MSPS.

6. TheFormation of double SC (DSC). Similar to each other SC join among themselves in directions of their similarity, on their main axes of symmetrry and rotation (MAS), so that the last were close by and parallel, but did not coincide with each other. Usually it's reached by introduction of an addititional SPS, with in couple with two mSPS also forms steady T. Each DSC is a complex parametrical system with specific gererating, intensifying and transformating properties.

7. The Formation and starting of the specialized star systems (SS). The received difficult configurations of SS under the certain program settle down in one circle, that corresponds with a so-called Zodiac configuration of a congestion of star systems. In other planes the set of other configurations from SS is formed. The similar arrangement of structures of SC is a similarity of a multiplanimetric magnetron, generating the program of a sequence of field development of the Universe. In the same time every DSC is a prototype (skeleton) of certain **Hyperman**, having all attributes inherent in the terrestrial mab, and there is a performance, that one of tasks of the Founder is the display of a certain new qualitative form of "Man".