

One of the distinguished thinkers in Cefai's series of articles is Albert Einstein. Though Einstein was not strictly speaking a philosopher (in the technical sense) yet in the article on Einstein Cefai laid a skeleton foundation for a scientific system especially of the cosmology and genesis of things (mass universe). In so doing Cefai used specific terms like *physicalist* and *mentalist mass universe* and *mentalist universe*

Mentalism as it emerges from Cefai's serial articles taken together has a number of tenets relevant especially to Science (but also to philosophy and civilization in general) and including

- 1-Everything exists within the confines of a universe
- 2-All that exists must lie spatially within the confines of a universe
- 3-There are two universes : mentalist and physicalist
- 4-The mentalist universe has no confines and can have no confines but is and must be spatial that occupying space
- 5-Space is the existent thing that requires the least physical data (physicality, physicalism) in it
- 6-The mentalist universe has just this minimum amount of the physical – that is space
- 7-Space need not be perceived
- 8-Space is *known* by the human mind or mens
- 9-That space is known by the human mind or mens is 'proven' by the Idea of Infinity
- 10-The space that one knows in the mind and the space of the mentalist universe cannot but be the same space – because
- 11-The space known by the human mind is the Idea of Infinity and
- 12-The space of the mentalist universe is the Idea of Infinity
- 13-The space of the mentalist universe is therefore infinite
- 14-The space of the (physical) Physicalist universe is finite
- 15-The infinite contains all finites
- 16-Therefore and accordingly the space of the mentalist universe must include the space of the physicalist universe or universes
- 17-Therefore the mind or mens knows the space of the mentalist universe – vedi the Idea of Infinity - and to know the space of the mentalist universe we must know the space of (any) (physical) Physicalist universe
- 18-Therefore the human mind or mens knows at least the space of both the mentalist universe and of the physicalist universe
- 19-This knowledge of the human mind is a *minimum of knowledge*
- 20-All other knowledge must be built on this minimum of knowledge like all buildings built on foundations
- 21-The Idea of Infinity is thus the minimum of knowledge
- 22-But the Idea of Infinity is 'certainty'
- 23-Therefore the minimum of knowledge known by the mens or human mind is certain
- 24-For us to know this minimum of knowledge we need not perceive
- 25-When we perceive we add up to this minimum of knowledge
- 26-This minimum of knowledge is inflexible inalterable and unchangeable but
- 27-Any knowledge over and above this minimum of knowledge is flexible alterable and changeable – this is the Theory of Inexhaustible Hypotheses

28-Any knowledge over and above this minimum of knowledge must include knowledge of what we see (evolved knowledge) and knowledge of what we could see (future evolution knowledge) together and

29-All and any knowledge must consist of evolved knowledge plus future evolution knowledge together

30-The senses perceive evolved knowledge

31-The human mind or mens asserts future evolution knowledge

32-In future evolution knowledge there is a place for all assertions ('ad infinitum') – and

33-Therefore in and about future evolution knowledge all assertions have to be made, exist be valid – otherwise we will not be moving 'ad infinitum'

34-We have to move 'ad infinitum' in future evolution knowledge because the Idea of Infinity imposes this on us

35-Since we must observe and obey the Idea of Infinity future evolution knowledge must 'be extended' to Infinity

36-Where an infinity of assertions is all valid (individually valid) it shall be acceptable to assert any of these assertions without fear of invalidity – Inexhaustible Hypotheses

37-In 'Inexhaustible Hypotheses' the term 'hypotheses' is used to replace the dogmatic connotation of 'law' and 'principle' and because hypothesis is (by definition-assertion) more liable to continual change than law or principle

38-All assertions are thus valid in future evolution knowledge

39-Any assertion of knowledge over and above this minimum of knowledge is valid either because it already exists physically and is evolved or because it can or will exist physically and be evolved

40-Therefore in science all hypotheses are valid

41-For a hypothesis to be valid in science it is necessary only to be asserted

42-All and any hypothesis enunciated in science must include within its scope not just evolved knowledge but together and plus with it future evolution knowledge for

43-Were hypothesis in science to include within its scope just evolved knowledge its 'authority' would be limited accordingly and proportionately

44-In science and in 'Inexhaustible Hypotheses' 'hypothesis' as a term means and includes principle, law and hypothesis.

45-Although evolved knowledge is just part of the whole and therefore 'incomplete knowledge' yet it is not to be neglected

46-In fact evolved knowledge must be known and discovered and this

47-through rigorous methods in themselves similar to Descartes' skepticism to arrive at Cogito but

48-One must bear in mind that we humans (the human mind or mens) have the faculty to perceive well because

49-we perceive *specifically* that is we perceive detailed and specific data

50-were we to perceive subjectively our will would change all such subjective perceptions at its sole control for

51-the will's control is total and sovereign – proven in the same mode as the Cartesian Cogito and

52-therefore and accordingly all perceptions that we perceive and cannot change at will exist independently of it and

53-therefore such knowledge is objective and the senses are

54-just apparata or channels for it to pass through but

55-they are good and reliable apparata

Cefai did not expressly enunciate these assertions in his works but they can be gathered from the various articles published in the *Malta News* series as above-mentioned.

In these tenets the contribution of Cefai to the following fields (amongst others) is very evident namely :

- (A)-the theory of knowledge and
- (B)-the methodology of discovery of knowledge and
- ©-the foundations of all our knowledge including scientific knowledge
- (D)-that the foundations of all our knowledge including scientific knowledge are common
- (E)-the cosmology of the universe
- (F)-the genesis of the universe
- (G)-the genesis of existence, space, and physical (physicalist) specific-data objects and
- (H)-the philosophy of science especially in regard to 'proof' of assertions and
- (I)-the methodology of discovery of scientific knowledge through 'mere and sheer assertion'
- (J)-the methodology of enunciation of scientific hypotheses (including principles and law) and
- (K)-the re-ordering of the priorities in our civilization regarding knowledge, the types of it, and how it can and must be discovered and enunciated

Thus Cefai implicitly rejected both the tenets of Karl Popper that for statements to be scientific they must be falsifiable; and also the tenets of Carnap and other philosophers of the Vienna Circle as well as certain logical positivists like Ayer and other thinkers who require that such statements be verified to qualify as 'scientific'. In this sense Cefai's position is near to that of Feyerabend who asserted that in science 'everything passes'. And in regard to Cefai's requisite that knowledge (and therefore hypotheses involving it) must include not just evolved knowledge but also future evolution knowledge is echoed in Charles Sanders Pierce (though obviously in a different context) when he asserted that any positive science to be properly grounded must be dependent

*'...upon the Conditional or Hypothetical Science of Pure Mathematics, whose only aim is to discover not how things actually are, but how they might be supposed to be, if not in our universe, then in some other ...'* (Pierce EP 2,144)

Cefai's rejection of Popper is not explicit; but like Popper, Cefai seems also to shun the deductive method of scientific enunciation.