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### RECEIPT

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JAN 25 1957

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*Einstein Award  
Applic.*

23 January 1957

Dear Mr. Saffron:

Thank you for your letter of January 17th and its enclosure. Upon going further into the matter, I have found that the information sent you on January 9th is considerably out of date; that is, the members of the committee on the Albert Einstein Award are now either deceased or away. We are, therefore, returning herewith the manuscript which you submitted, with the suggestion that you communicate directly with Admiral Strauss whose address is U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1901 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Very truly yours,

Velma A. Mumper  
Office of the Director

Mr. Roman Saffron  
809 East Henry Clay Street  
Milwaukee 17, Wisconsin

809 East Henry Clay St.,  
Milwaukee 17, Wisc.,  
January 17, 1957.

The Institute For Advanced Study  
Office of the Director  
Princeton, New Jersey.  
Gentlemen;

Thank you for your letter of Jan. 9 and am sending you my manuscript to be submitted for the Albert Einstein Award. The primary motive is not the prize but to have my work on record with every conceivable prize offered. The sole protection afforded me at present is by registered mail. The work is developed up to a point short of being called an invention as defined by the U.S. Patent Office. It required over a period of thirty years to make my discovery. If, however, after studying my work very carefully you feel that it is comparable if not exceeding that of Sir Isaac Newton then you may enter my work for the Einstein Award.

The enclosed manuscript consists of mathematical proof showing how energy can be created or destroyed. There is no doubt that energy can be created, that it is contradictory to our laws of physics, but there is always a first time when a major discovery is made. According to history there have been millions of crack pot schemes and inventions devised, but without success. Only one with common sense can understand that you cannot apply something that is not discovered. That is why I have disclosed my work, which no doubt may be the basis for the converse laws of physics. This eliminates one and all of the perpetual motion inventions. My work is concerned with the laws of physics and proof to determine their stability and instability, mathematical proof in trying to explain the phenomenon of miracles, the contradictory teachings that God created energy and the next moment quote the law of conservation of energy which states that energy can neither be created nor destroyed but changed only in form. Certainly only one of these truths or teachings can be an absolute truth.

The proof is set up to determine the output and input when the moments were equal and in equilibrium. Frictional losses were not considered in this proof as they are a minor factor compared to a few hundred per cent efficiency. You will note on the pages of the manuscript, marked page 7, that only the positive sign of the quadratic equation was used; if the negative sign is used the per cent efficiency is increased to 1,800 instead of 330.

Thanking you for your time spent and for your consideration I remain

Yours truly,

  
Roman Saffron

9 January 1957

Dear Mr. Saffron:

In reply to your letter of December 17th requesting information concerning the Albert Einstein Award: This award was established by Admiral Lewis L. Strauss and is made every three years for an outstanding contribution to knowledge in the mathematical and physical sciences. It was established March 14, 1949, on the 70th birthday of Albert Einstein and was first awarded in 1951 to Professor Kurt Gödel of the Institute for Advanced Study and Julian Schwinger of Harvard University. In 1954 the award went to Professor Richard P. Feynman of the California Institute of Technology. Selection of the winner is made by a committee of the Institute for Advanced Study, which administers the award.

Very truly yours,

Velma A. Mumper  
Office of the Director

Mr. Roman Saffron  
809 East Henry Clay Street  
Milwaukee 17, Wisconsin

712 - 6 ds -  
809 East Henry Clay St.,

Milwaukee 17, Wisc.,

Dec. 17, 1956.

Inst. for Advanced Study,

Princeton N. J.

Dear Sir;

Please remit promptly all information concerning  
the Einstein Award. Thanking you I am

Yours truly,

Roman Saffron

Einstein prize

Professor August Nielsen  
Krefeld (Germany)  
Roßstraße 118

Krefeld, den 28. 10. 1955

An das  
Institut for Advanced Study  
P r i n c e t o n  
U.S.A.

Betr.: Verleihung des Einstein-Preises

Sehr geehrte Herren!

Der Beweis des Großen Fermatschen Satzes, der vor rund 300 Jahren  
verloren ging, wurde vom Schreiber dieser Zeilen wieder aufgefunden.

Da dieser Lösung sicher eine große wissenschaftliche Bedeutung  
zukommt, erlaube ich mir, mich hiermit um den Einstein-Preis zu  
bewerben.

Hochachtungsvoll

*August Nielsen*  
( Nielsen )

5 Anlagen

August 27, 1951

Dear Mr. Raines:

Your letter of August 21st has been referred to me by the office of Professor Einstein. The Einstein Prize is awarded every three years, and selections are made by the committee from candidates whose work is known to the committee; no applications for the prize are solicited or received.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Russell,  
Secretary to the Director

Mr. Marvin Wiley Raines  
64 Belden Avenue  
Dobbs Ferry, New York



Dear Mrs. Russell: Do you answer such things?

H. Lukas

August 21, 1951

Dr. Albert Einstein  
Princeton,  
New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Please advise the procedure and form in  
submitting papers and theorem in Mathematics for  
competition in the 1952 Albert Einstein Award for  
Science.

Very respectfully,

*Marvin Wiley Raines*

Marvin Wiley Raines

64 Belden Avenue  
Dobbs Ferry, New York.  
Tel:- Hastings 5-5253

Registered

Güttingen, Thurgau, June 30 1951  
Switzerland

Director's Office      Institute for Advanced Study      PRINCETON  
   School of Mathematics      New Jersey

Reference: EINSTEIN-PRICE

and                              Prof. Albert E i n s t e i n      PRINCETON

Reference: Standards of Atomic Morphology

Two months have gone since my letter of April 30, confirming the reception of your parcel post - and even 3 months since my letter of March 22, informing Prof. Albert Einstein about the most disappointing procedure of the office, and submitting 7 questions to him.

J would have liked to get at least a few words about your "reason" and "right" for sending back or refusing the two pieces of "ELEKTRONEN-STEREOSKOPIE" 1942 with personally written dedications.

J would have liked to receive a few words about the 10 samples SAM - STANDARDS - which J have submitted during the last two years in accordance with the writings addressed to Prof. Einstein, who had promised in his letter of 13. April 1949: "Jedenfalls werde ich die übersandten Schriften als Material der Fakultät unterbreiten."

J cannot understand your resistance and behaviour against something new, but seriously mathematical, or - against myself personally.

J have had the idea, that your publications of setting an "EINSTEIN-PRICE" in newspapers and radio-propaganda in Europe as well as overthere, could allow a submitting of a method for better relation and understanding between physicists - chemists - mineralogists - crystallographers -

J must see, or recognize, now or in the near future, whether the (your) SCHOOL of MATHEMATICS does not like to take any notice of a proposal - or even refuses it, without any proving of the consequences and the results.

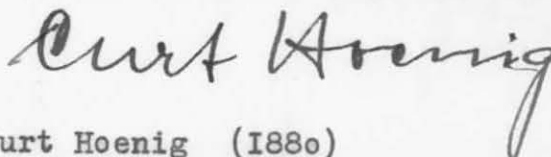
J am very sorry about this poor result in your scientific American atmosphere, which seemed to me especially favorable for something originally and veritably modern, method "into-the material" of your plastics and nylons. A pythagorean solution of the bounds and dimensions.

J would like to refer to, and repeat, the alinea 9 page 58 of the E.St. 1942 in original german:

"Wenn die Mathematik nach diesen anschaulichen Anregungen"  
"versucht, das Vielkörperproblem einfacher Atome, Moleküle "  
"und Kristalle einigermaßen offenkundig und einfach zu be-  
"handeln, so ist der Menschheit vielleicht mehr und besser"  
"gedient, als mit dem geheimnisreichen Unnahbarkeits-Dogma"  
"eines nur Wenigen zugänglichen, verschleierrten Bildes zu"  
"SAIS -

"PAULING .... 1940 "The nature of the chemical bond" III S. 81

Sincerely



Curt Hoenig (1880)

(1929-1931 first president of ISA

International Federation of the National Standardizing  
Associations )

Göttingen, Thurgau, April 30 th 1951  
Switzerland

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR P R I N C E T O N, New Jersey

Your letter March 19, 1951  
Your parcel post

My reference: EINSTEIN PRIZE

letter March 22  
letter March 19 49  
confirmation from Albert Einstein  
April 19 49

Meantime I recieved your parcel post, which again seems to me most disappointing. You sent back to me the IO constructions "since I may wish to have them back" -- You speak about appreciating of my writing -- You might have burnt both overthere.

But you sent back to me also the two publications (1942) ELEKTRONEN-STEREOSKOPIE (ALS METHODE - which is a mathematical one) one with personal dedication to you - the Institute and the school in handwriting,  
one with personal dedication to Mr. Albert EINSTEIN -  
Both, the one for you, and the one for Einstein give the impression to me, the author and writer, that they have not been opened at all. I have sent them officially and personally to you and to him - certainly not for getting them back.

Did you have any reason for sending them back, inspite of the dedication ?? See my questions in letter March 22 -

Did you have any r i g h t for sending the one back, which was dedicated to Albert Einstein ?

In my position of "first president of THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE NATIONAL STANDARDIZING ASSOCIATIONS" founded in New York 1926 - I simply do not accept this method and manner.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Albert Einstein, who's BRAIN WAVES illustration I recieved exactly the same moment, sent by my brother in New York, as your sending back my work.

sig. Curt Hoenig (1880)

*Curt Hoenig*

Güttingen, Thurgau, 22. März 1951 *attach X*

The Institute for advanced Study Princeton - University

*Prize*  
Princeton NJ

Reference: "Albert Einstein Preis"

Your letter March 19, 1951 air mail

Dear Sir,

(office of the director)

Excuse me for not understanding the reason and sense of your sending back to me the collection of submitted constructions. Why should I wish, to have them back? Whether Einstein-Price or not, I would have liked, to have them over there, as a documentation of the "method", depositum at your institute and special school of mathematics. Now I am very disappointed. I must have some more explications and refer to my letter to Mr. Einstein. Your publications of the setting of an EINSTEIN-Price was the reason and permission for me to try it.

Annexe: letter to Prof. Albert Einstein  
Copy

*Curt Hönig*

Güttingen, Thurgau, 22.März 1951  
Schweiz

Herrn Prof.Dr. A l b e r t E i n s t e i n

Princeton University

P r i n c e t o n New Jersey

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Einstein,

Heute erhielt ich vom Institut unvermittelt eine mich sehr enttäuschende Mitteilung, die ich als "air mail" und dem Sinn nach nicht verstehe, und mich deshalb an Sie wende um Vermittlung.

March 19, 1951 Dear Dr.Hoenig

I am returning to you, under separate cover, the reprints you sent to us in March of 1949, since you may wish to have them back.

Your interest in writing was indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours

Doris Kostue

Director's office

Ich muss mir und nun auch Ihnen daraufhin einige Fragen stellen und Sie oder das Institut bitten, mir eine Antwort zu geben.

1. since .. seitdem, seither.. Ich habe nie gewünscht, sie wieder zu haben - im Gegenteil, sie d o r t zu wissen - deponiert - als Akten.
2. Hat Niemand oder ein Dritter gewünscht, sie mir zurückzusenden?
3. Was für ein Grund oder Interesse besteht dort, sie loszuhaben ?
4. Ist der Schlusssatz die ganze wissenschaftliche Beurteilung, die ich jemals von der "School of Mathematics" zu erwarten habe ? ganz unabhängig vom Sinn der Eingabe zum ausgeschriebenen Preis.
5. Ist die Eingabe und Unterbreitung der Dokumente "Elektronen-Stereoskopie 1942 mit 10 Beispielen der Konstruktion damit erledigt und ein für allemal abgetan ? Will die School of Mathematics davon gar nichts wissen ?
6. Kann sie die massstäblichen Konzeptionen und Verifikationen ablehnen oder widerlegen ? wie - mit was - so wenig wie den pythagoräischen Lehrsatz.
7. Was geschieht mit den seither Ihnen übergebenen 10 neuen Beispielen, den "STANDARDS of ATOMIC MORPHOLOGY" ? werden sie mir auch zurückgesandt nach Ablauf einiger Zeit "since I may wish to have them back" - mir ganz unverständliche Begründung.

Ich begnüge mich momentan mit den 7 Fragen, wie mit den nur 7 Rechenexempeln und bitte Sie um Aufklärung, Ihnen stets dankbar.

Hochachtungsvoll

Kopie an das Institut



March 19, 1951

Dear Dr. Hoenig:

I am returning to you, under separate cover, the reprints you sent to us in March of 1949, since you may wish to have them back.

Your interest in writing was indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Kostue  
Director's Office

Dr. C. Hoenig  
Guttingen  
Thurgau, Switzerland

3/16/51

Doris:

Did you put these on my desk? It is material that was to be referred to Einstein Prize Committee. I believe Kay has been handling.

EWL



This COPY to inform the Princeton University Institute for advanced stu  
School of mathematics Göttingen, Switzerland, Nov.9 49

Prof. Albert Einstein ✓

*C. Hoenig*

National Bureau of Standards

WASHINGTON USA

Mr. Harold Lyons  
Chief Microwave Standards Section  
Central Radio Propagation Laboratory

Dear Dr. H. Lyons,

This morning I received your letter of October 20 with encl.  
T.R.1320.

Thank you very much for your attention.

You say "it is not clear to me as to what information you would  
like concerning the ammonia molecule."

In the meantime I got all informations I wanted - consulting  
the scientific literature in Zürich - and before me, on my desk,  
standing a model of the swinging ammonia molecule, which shows  
very well the dimensions, angles and motions of the electrons  
round the N-centre inside.

The big design S A M 6 0 0 (Standards of atomic morphology)  
would show to you the molecule-electrons-Cloud and its motion  
quite clearly - but it needs knowing the method as a whole -

I therefore prefer waiting now, until the acting committee of  
the Princeton University has given his advice after having  
proved it.

What I have seen now and wanted to know, is given page 17:

"In fact, quantum mechanics must be used to calculate and  
design the necessary apparatus, and the absorption  
by ammonia ~~by a~~ gas is a typical quantum mechanical  
effect incapable of explanation by classical physics.

"The ammonia molecule, structurally like a pyramid with the  
three hydrogen atoms forming the triangular base and  
the nitrogen atom at the apex, continually turns it-  
self inside out, giving rise to a quantum-mechanical  
resonance absorption."

What I have to answer is: As far as the energies are concerned,  
yes

As far as the structure - constellations - motions -  
dimensions and angles are concerned,

no

They can be explained sufficiently well to everybody - once the  
"ELECTRONS-STEREOSCOPY" will be introduced.

Once more many thanks for all  
Sincerely yours

*CH*

Curt Hoenig ) 1929-1931 president of  
International Federation of National  
Standardizing Bodies)



10/49

Not acknowledged. Prof. Einstein has  
written him that material will be referred  
to Committee. Reprints received in March '49  
in back of EWL file cabinet.

Göttingen, Thurgau, September 30 1949

*Switzerland*

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY NEW JERSEY  
USA

Reference: Albert EINSTEIN PRICE

Annex to letter of march 1949, and solutions submitted to you

Dear Sirs ,

Since then I found several problems in scientific american papers, giving "samples" like those 10 I have submitted to you.

Two of those I mentioned in letters to Professor EINSTEIN of September 9 and 13.

In my letter of march 1949 pp. 3 and 4 I mentioned a new collection of "STANDARDS of ATOMIC MORPHOLOGY" - S A M - but I realise, that they are too abstract and only dealing with dimensions and angles. Therefore I must renounce to submit them at present.

I have prepared now two samples of the same size, but with the qualities and titles of "STANDARDS". Please accept them like the 10 submitted to you so far - to complete the dozen - 12 now.

These new samples - in the way of standards - conclusively prove the methodical, stereometrical and mathematical qualities of the so-called ELEKTRONEN STEREOSKOPIE (1942). I always like to refer to its "Vorwort" (preface).

I might add, that NIGGLI mentioned the possibilities of constructions (HOENIG) in his "Kristallchemie", and that the new SCHWEIZER LEXIKON (Swiss Encyclopaedia) contains a note about it in vol. II page 1468.

I should therefore appreciate it highly, if you would approve the general principle and the results of the constructions as a modern, paedagogical solution of problems common to physical, chemical and morphological sciences. (E.St. 1942 page 58)

Sincerely yours,

*Curt Hoenig*

Curt H o e n i g geb. 1880

*Crank Proj. weyl says*

ANNEX sent separately  
S A M 6 0 0 AMMONIA  
S A M 6 0 1 METHANE

→ Did not see.  
Emf

The Institute for advanced study  
School of mathematics

XX

New Jersey  
U S A

Copy of Professor Einstein's reply to Mr.C.Hoenig.

Herrn C.Hoenig  
Göttingen,Thurgau  
Schweiz.

Sehr geehrter Herr:

Ich bestätige den Empfang Ihres Briefes und Ihrer Arbeiten. Die Verleihung des von Ihnen erwähnten Preises hängt von der Entscheidung der mathematischen Fakultät des Institute for Advanced Study ab und es ist nicht vorgesehen, dass Anmeldungen für die Preisverleihungen eingesendet werden. Jedenfalls werde ich die übersandten Schriften als Material der Fakultät unterbreiten.

Mit ausgezeichneter Hochachtung

Albert Einstein.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY NEW - JERSEY  
U S A

Reference: "ALBERT EINSTEIN - PRIZE"

C. Hoenig Güttingen, Thurgau, Switzerland  
letter march 22 1949 registered  
printed matters sep. "

Dear Sirs ,

The "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" Nr. 527 of March 15, 1949 and the Swiss Radio Corporation reported the setting of a new foundation to honor Albert Einsteins name and to promote new and important interpretations of the mathematical and physical results of science.

For this reason, the undersigned should like to submit to the University and the acting committee a representative selection - covering the past two years only - from the result of his studies.

These are based on what he prefers to call:  
ELEKTRONEN-STEREOSKOPIE or ELECTRONS - STEREOSCOPIE (1942)  
a new method to show and illustrate structural problems of atoms, molecules and crystals.  
Verifying the results of science this method can show stereometrical and morphological dimensions and angles and principles of nature to scientific specialists, as well as to teachers and students and interested laymen all over the world.

One might call it a method of construction - with the unavoidable element of "standardisation" - for the illustration of the rules that govern the creation of primitive matter.

Such a method represents, in paedagogical respects, a most important and necessary progress, aimed at preventing each specialist from teaching in a scientific terminology all of his own brand.

Natural science will nevertheless keep on making discoveries, but a new and more philosophical point of view has to be found and accepted in order to permit a broad view of the common roots of men's knowledge of the forming principles of nature in its small dimensions. Proceeding on its present multitude of courses, science would eventually find itself in a modern "Tower of Babylon".

The undersigned cannot really claim to be a scientist or specialist. He is interested, however, in physical as well as chemical, mineralogical, technical, paedagogical and philosophical matters and concerns. He is an electrical engineer, has been technical director of a large Swiss firm - the Brown, Boveri Co. As a professor he has been on the teaching staff of a technical college. Later on he was chairman of the board and general manager of a Swiss silk weaving corporation with branches in Europe.

But this might be the most important factor in regard to the proposals presently submitted to you:

He was the initiant engineer of Swiss VSM - Standardization in industry as well as its president during the years 1918-1928. In 1929 (PRAG) he was elected first president of the "I S A " - the International Federation of the National Standardizing Associations, founded in New York 1926.  
(Vide American Standards Committee, Apendix III, International Co-operation in Standardization.)

It is from this wide scope of this neutral standpoint that he has been trying for many years to find a common method and terminology for phisicists, chemists and morphologists (crystallography).

If the results of the recent progress in their respective fields are to become the common property of all mankind, they will have to strive to understand each other in the future.

PAULING ~~~~~	said 1941: There is sure to be some correlation between bond-type and type of atomic arrangement.
DEBYE ~~~~~	said 1936: (Nobel-speech held in Stockholm) that these very physical methods produce a very good confirmation of the formerly chemical aspects of the stereoscopic construction.
NIGGLI ~~~~~	said 1920: structure of atom, molecule and crystal must be along the same principles. Later on it will be possible to find the molecule before its crystallization, and to follow the crystallization, knowing the form of the molecule. The discussion of the structures shows that the selection follows some unknown properties of the atomar elementary body.

Why don't we try to find properties - qualities -at least indications - forms - which would allow:  
m o t i o n       to the phisicists  
m e l t i n g and f l o w i n g       to the chemist  
c o n s t r u c t i o n s       to the morphologist ?  
This is what has to be done -       has beenndone ....

The undersigned, having tested principles of this kind through his m e t h o d, should like to submit to you some s a m p l e s taken from the problems tackled by him during the past 2 years. These problems are all based on data published in books, periodicals and other sources from various countries.  
The s o l u t i o n s to these problems have been deposited at the ETH Zurich by special permission of Professor Niggli.

The undersigned would appreciate it highly if you would seriously investigate and test the possibilities of this real new method.

- I O problems and solutions submitted to you:  
 (drawings separately sent March 23)
- 5 6 8 NYLON-POLYMER view of the chain - dimensions -  
 (1947 sent to Dr.E.K.Bolton of the E.I.Du Pont de Nemours Co.Inc. at Wilmington.  
 Du Ponts letters January 7 1948, April 20 1948)  
photograph of model enclosed
- 5 6 9 NYLON-POLYMER section and verification of Brill's distances between the molecular chains.
- 5 7 0 Zn - S Niggli could not explain the distances.
- 5 7 1 Ni - As " " " " " "
- 5 7 2 Pharmakosiderit - publication in "EXPERIENTIA" by an assistant of Prof.Machatschki,Wien.  
 They could not find the positions of the H-O-H molecules or chains inside the cell.
- 5 7 3 Eglestonit - the same as 572  
 They could not find the positions inside.
- 5 7 4 O - N = O PASADENA/ETH out of Journal of chemical physics Vol.16/3 March 1948  
O = N - O Submitted to the American Institute of Physics-Lanc. from there to Prof.Pauling (?) 1948
- 5 7 5 I O D - I O N - molecule - crystallization -  
 I - I  
 "The globular atom" can never explain forms and distances (old fashion) between atoms.
- 5 7 6 H A E M I N published in "EXPERIENTIA" 1948 Jan.1948 presented to the SNG-section St.Gall(my native town) for the annual assembly SNG.
- 5 7 7 I R O N in Haemin and molecular morphology of it.  
 Some details of chemical functions of animal & plant.
- 5 7 8 H E L I U M II & I following Keesom - Wolfke- Mott - after the "Internationale Tagung für Physik" Zürich 1948
- 5 7 9 C O T - "Miracle chemical" §  
 sent to the "SCIENCE DIGEST" in USA, especially to Helen Davis, editor of Chemistry Magazine.  
 § published Vol.23 number 3 page 85

NB. In preparation are  
STANDARDS of ATOM - MORPHOLOGY " S A M "  
 The undersigned says, that they will at least be the  
 "Pythagorean Solution" for all organic molecules and chains.



Up to now, about 50 of those SAM - Standards of Atom-Morphology - explaining dimensions and angles of anorganic and organic chemistry have been prepared for publication in a very concise form.

The present situation in books and publications about the C - Tetraeder and its combinations is not satisfactory - the oldfashion form cannot give an answer and the bounds C - C and C = C or even C  $\equiv$  C will not be cleared without clearing their formal possibilities. The "electron-stereoscopic" Tetraeder will do that.

The undersigned should like to eventually submit all those standards too. (Reference: Albert Einstein -Prize) He should appreciate it very much, if you would accept them as a depositum of science even if they do not fall within the domain of the new foundation.

The undersigned will write a personal letter to Mr. EINSTEIN, because one of Einsteins biographers - Mr. REICHINSTEIN, Zürich, is well known to him. He encouraged him greatly by publishing the "ELEKTRONEN-STEREOSKOPIE" 1942 (Verlag Aristoteles, his own).

Sincerely yours

*Curt Hoenig*

C u r t H o e n i g 1880

Swiss - citizen

born St. Gall Switzerland

living Göttingen "

Printed matter to follow by registered mail



*Wanda S. Gerner,  
Sprink, Colo.*

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



*Institute for Advanced Study,  
Princeton,  
New Jersey.*

Spivak, Colorado, Y  
March 15, 1949.

Dear Sir: G.F. Einstein  
award.

An Associated Press dispatch indicates that you  
are establishing a special Prof. Einstein award  
to a person "who has made an outstanding  
contribution to the mathematical and Biblical  
sciences." Can you give me some further  
information concerning the same?

Very truly yours,  
David H. Heitner.

November 11, 1949

Dear Dr. Courvoisier:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter concerning the Einstein Award, and three of your reprints.

I regret that you have not received this acknowledgement sooner.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. John D. Leary)

Prof. Dr. Leo Courvoisier  
Supperstr. 25  
Riehen bei Basel  
Switzerland

Courvoisier, Leo, 1873-

cf. Poggendorff, Biogr.-literar. hand-  
woerterbuch, v.5, p.246; v.6, pt.1,  
p.485.

Most of the articles cited are from  
Astronomische Nachrichten (not in IAS  
Library; University has)

T R A N S L A T I O N

To the President of Princeton University.

Application for the announced Physics Award.

According to a newspaper report, Princeton University has announced, on the occasion of Albert Einstein's seventieth birthday, the creation of a physics award.

Allow me to take this welcome opportunity to recall to the minds of those in charge some of my own observations. Although published as long as twenty years ago, some of the results seem to have remained unnoticed for a long time. I am referring to the finding of an "annual (cosmic) refraction" in circumsolar space (1904) as well as in particular to the determination of the "absolute" translation of the Earth. This I deduced from measurements of the difference between angle of reflection and angle of incidence in moving mirrors (discovered in 1920), from observations of the "Lorentz contraction" of the Earth - until then believed undefinable - and instruments, from observed positions of the satellites of Jupiter (1930) and from the secular aberration (1931). These are the fundamental astronomical and physical facts which I have established.

I am enclosing a list of the most important of my publications on "annual refraction" and "absolute motion" of the Earth with brief commentary on the contents. Reprints of the two most recent articles follow under separate cover.

I should appreciate an acknowledgment of receipt.

Sincerely yours,

# Rektorat der Universität Princeton

## Bewerbung um den angekündigten Physik-Preis.

Nach einer Zeitungsmeldung hat die Universität Princeton (N.J.) anlässlich des 70. Geburtstages von Albert Einstein die Schaffung eines Physik-Preises angezeigt.

Ich darf dies als willkommene Aufforderung betrachten, den Preis-Richter Beobachtungsergebnisse in Erinnerung zu bringen, die ich zum Teil vor mehr als zwanzig Jahren veröffentlicht habe, die aber seit langem anscheinend völlig unbeachtet geblieben sind. Es handelt sich sowohl um die Auffindung einer „jährlichen (kosmischen) Refraktion“ im zirkumsolaren Raum (1904), als auch besonders um die Bestimmung der „absoluten“ Translation der Erde, aus Messungen des 1920 entdeckten Unterschiedes von Reflexionswinkel u. Einfallswinkel am bewegten Spiegel, aus Beobachtungen der von den Physikern früher als unbestimmbar erklärten „Lorentz-Kontraktion“ der Erde (1920) u. der Instrumente, aus beobachteten Längen der Jupiter-Satelliten (1930) u. aus der säkularen Aberration<sup>(1931)</sup>, also um Feststellung von fundamentalen astronomischen u. physikalischen Tatsachen.

In der Beilage übersende ich dementsprechend eine Liste meiner hauptsächlichsten Publikationen über „jährliche Refraktion“ u. „Absolute Bewegung“ der Erde u. füge einige kurze Bemerkungen über den Inhalt einzelner Arbeiten hinzu; von den beiden letzten Veröffentlichungen werde ich auch direkt Sonderdrucke einsenden. Im übrigen sprechen die Tatsachen für sich selbst.

Mit der Bitte um Empfangsbestätigung, in vorzüglicher Hochachtung  
× Prof. Dr. Leo Courvoisier, ×

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Ricken bei Basel (Schweiz), Supperstr. 25

16. März 1949

## Bemerkungen

- zu 1): Die beobachtete Abweichung beträgt in  $5^\circ$  Abstand (Venus) von der Sonne etwa  $0''5$ , in  $90^\circ$  Abstand (Polarstern) noch  $0''09$ . (Die jährliche Refraktion wird vornehmlich durch Verdichtung des Lichtäthers von der Sonne hervorgerufen).
- zu 3): Die beobachtete Abweichung beträgt in  $2^\circ$  Abstand von der Sonne rund  $0''5$ , am Sonnenrand  $1''4$  u. bildet die natürliche Fortsetzung der jährlichen Refraktion bis zum Sonnenrand.
- zu 4): Der Lichtäther wird von der Erde nicht mitgeführt. (Man kann vielleicht überhaupt die molekularen Körper nur als wandernde Unstetigkeiten, Stellen im Lichtäther auffassen, als „Zustände“ des Äthers, nicht als „Gegenstände“).
- zu 6-10): Nach den zahlreichen verschiedenartigen Beobachtungen angenommene Näherungswerte der Koordinaten des Zielpunkts u. der Geschwindigkeit der „absoluten“ Translation der Erde:  $A = 5^h$ ;  $D = +40^\circ$ ;  $v = 600 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{sec}}$ .
- zu 11): Ergebnis in abgerundeten Zahlen:  $A = 8^h$ ; ( $D = +20^\circ$ );  $v = 700 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{sec}}$ .
- zu 12): Ergebnis:  $A = 7^h$ ;  $D = +47^\circ$ ;  $v = 600 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{sec}}$ .
- zu 14): Die sowohl nach dem Prinzip des bewegten Spiegels als auch dem der Lorentzkontraktion erhaltenen Resultate stimmen unter sich u. mit den angenommenen Werten von  $A$ ,  $D$  u.  $v$  überein.
- zu 15 u. 16): Die Kontrollbeobachtungen bestätigen die früheren Ergebnisse.



# Liste der hauptsächlichsten Veröffentlichungen über "jährliche Refraktion" und "Absolutbewegung" der Erde.

- 1) Über systematische Abweichungen der Sternpositionen im Sinne einer jährlichen Refraktion. Beob.-Ergebn. d. Sternw. Berlin Nr. 15 (1913).
- 2) Jährliche Refraktion u. Sonnenfinsternis-Aufnahmen 1919. AN 211.305 (1920).
- 3) Sonnenfinst.-Aufnahmen 1919, 22, 29 u. jährl. Refraktion. AN 244.279 (1932).
- 4) Zur Frage der Mitführung des Lichtäthers durch die Erde. AN 213.281 (1921).
- 5) Über astronomische Methoden zur Prüfung der Lichtätherhypothese. AN 214.33 (1921).
- 6) Bestimmungsversuche der Erdbewegung relativ zum Lichtäther. AN 226.241 (1926).
- 7) " " " " " " " II. AN 230.425 (1927).
- 8) " " " " " " " III. AN 234.137 (1929).
- 9) " " " " " " " IV. AN 237.337 (1930).
- 10) " " " " " " " V. AN 249.273 (1933).
- 11) Ableitung der "absoluten" Erdbewegung aus beobachteten Längen der Jupiter-Satelliten. AN 239.33 (1930).
- 12) Bestimmung der "absoluten" Translation der Erde aus der säkularen Aberration. AN 241.201 (1931).
- 13) Ableitung der Bahngeschwindigkeit der Erde aus der auf Grund der Lorentz-Kontraktion (Ziigerstabversuch) bestimmten Absolutbewegung. AN 247.105 (1933).
- 14) Die "absolute" Bewegung der Erde nach neueren Polsternebeobachtungen an Vertikalkreisen. AN 262.201 (1937).
- 15) Neuartige Kontrollbeobachtungen für die astronomischen Bestimmungen der "absoluten" Erdbewegung nach dem Prinzip des bewegten Spiegels. Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, Bd. 57, J. 1, S. 30 (1946).
- 16) Ein einfaches astronomisches Beobachtungsverfahren zum erneuten Nachweis der Lorentz-Kontraktion. V.N.G. Basel, Bd. 59, S. 1 (1948).