Il Dublin Institute forAdvanced Studies

J. L. Synge

Janossy, Born, de Brun, Dirac, de Valera, Conway, Schroedinger, McConnell, Heitler (1945)

2. Staff and Scholars.[1]

Professors :

Erwin Schroedinger
Senior Professor 1940–
Director 1940–1945.
Acting Director 1949–

Walter Heitler
Assistant Professor 1941–1943.
Professor 1943–1945.
Senior Professor and Director 1945–1949.

Hwan Wu Peng
Assistant Professor 1945–1947.

John L. Synge
Senior Professor 1948–

Cornelius Lanczos
Senior Professor 1954–

Assistant :

Ernesto Corinaldesi
1954–

Research Associates :

Stephen O'Brien
1954–

Mrs. Sheila Tinney
(née Power) 1954–

Scholars :

J. Hamilton
1941–1943.

H. W. Peng
1941–1943.

Sheila Power (part-time)
1941–1949.

Rev. J. R. McConnell
1942–1945.

Scholars :

Rev. P. Walsh, O.F.M.
1943–1945.

F. I. Mautner
1944–1946.

E. F. Fahy (part-time)
1944–1945.

N. Hu
1946–1948.

Cécile Morette
1946–1947.

A. Papapetrou
1946–1948.

Mme. Tonnelat
1946.

D. Basu
1946–1950.

W. A. Bassali
1946–1947.

S. T. Ma
1947–1949.

G. Field
1948–1949.

S. N. Gupta
1948–1949.

M. Brdička
1948–1949.

N. Symonds
1948–1950.

E. Corinaldesi
1949.

W. Thirring
1949–1950.

Rev. E. McMullin
1949–1950.

Scholars :

J. W. GARDNER
1950–1951.

H. MESSEL
1950–1951.

REV. J. MCMAHON
1950–1952 ; Student at Stanford University 1952–1953.

G. H. F. GARDNER (part-time) 1950–1954.

O. BERGMANN
1951–1952.

O. HITTMAIR
1951.

H. FREISTADT
1951.

A. BORK
1951–1952.

N. BALÁZS
1951–1952.

F. ROESLER
1951–1953.

S. O'BRIEN (part-time)
1951–1954.

M. J. KLEIN
1952–1953.

J. R. POUNDER
1952–

V. G. HART
1952–1954.

H. F. SANDHAM
1952–

Scholars :

P. N. DAYKIN
1952–1953.

P. J. DONOHOE
1952–1953.

J. G. ROCHE
1953

B. BERTOTTI
1953–

C. B. RAYNER
1953–1954.

F. A. E. PIRANI
1954–

L. BASS
1954–

B. K. P. SCAIFE
1954–

E. BELLOMO
1954–

P. C. RATH
1954–1955.

Technical Assistants :

MRS. MARGARET MCDONNELL
1943–46.

MARY HOUSTON
1947–1951.

EVELYN WILLS
1951–1954.

MARGARET CUNNEY
1954–

ES maestro
Il ferromagnetismo
Il problema dei due corpi in relatività generale

On the Two-Body Problem in General Relativity.

B. BERTOTTI

Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies (*)

(ricevuto il 4 Giugno 1954)

Summary. — The HEI [see footnote (1)] equations can be understood with the assumption that each body moves along a geodesic in the field of the other one, due regard being paid to the acceleration the second body experiences from the first.

B. Bertotti

ON THE MOTION OF PARTICLES IN GENERAL RELATIVITY THEORY

A. EINSTEIN AND L. INFELD

$$\ddot{\eta}^m - \frac{2}{m}\frac{\partial(1/r)}{\partial\eta^m} = \frac{2}{m}\left\{\left[\dot{\eta}^s\dot{\eta}^s + \tfrac{3}{2}\dot{\zeta}^s\dot{\zeta}^s - 4\dot{\eta}^s\dot{\zeta}^s - 4\frac{\overset{2}{m}}{r} - 5\frac{\overset{1}{m}}{r}\right]\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta^m}(1/r)\right.$$

$$+ [4\dot{\eta}^s(\dot{\zeta}^m - \dot{\eta}^m) + 3\dot{\eta}^m\dot{\zeta}^s - 4\dot{\zeta}^s\dot{\zeta}^m]\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta^s}(1/r)$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^3 r}{\partial\eta^s\partial\eta^r\partial\eta^m}\dot{\zeta}^s\dot{\zeta}^r\right\}. \qquad (12.11)$$

$$\ddot{\eta}^m - \overset{2}{m}\frac{\partial(1/r)}{\partial\eta^m} = \overset{2}{m}\left\{\left[\dot{\eta}^s\dot{\eta}^s + \tfrac{3}{2}\dot{\zeta}^s\dot{\zeta}^s - 4\dot{\eta}^s\dot{\zeta}^s - 4\frac{\overset{2}{m}}{r} - 5\frac{\overset{1}{m}}{r}\right]\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta^m}(1/r)\right.$$

$$+ \left[4\dot{\eta}^s(\dot{\zeta}^m - \dot{\eta}^m) + 3\dot{\eta}^m\dot{\zeta}^s - 4\dot{\zeta}^s\dot{\zeta}^m\right]\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta^s}(1/r)$$

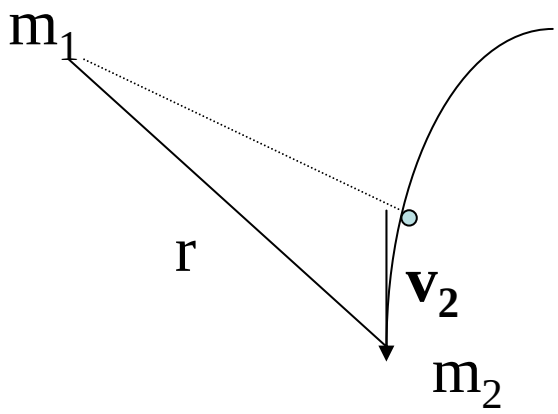
$$\left. + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^3 r}{\partial\eta^s\partial\eta^r\partial\eta^m}\dot{\zeta}^s\dot{\zeta}^r\right\} . = O(v^2/c^2)\frac{m_2}{r^2}$$

1. Particella di prova nel campo di Schwarzschild, con

$$g_{00} = 1 - 2\varphi + 2\varphi^2 \quad (\varphi = \frac{m_2}{r})$$

2. Campo di Schwarzschild per sorgente in moto dà g_{0i}

3. Potenziale ritardato!



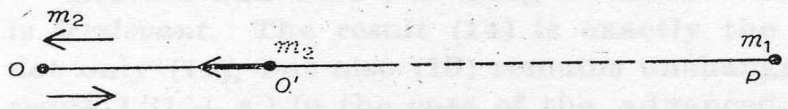
$$\frac{m_2}{r} \to \frac{m_2}{\left|\boldsymbol{r} - (\boldsymbol{v}_2 \, g \, \boldsymbol{r})\boldsymbol{r}/r\right|} = \frac{m_2}{r}(1 + O(v_2))$$

No!!

Testo di ES

in the second member of (1).

Within the very accurate approximation arrived at here the quasi-stationary assumption, so familiar in the theory of the electron, is not quite sufficient. It holds rigorously for uniform motion, which may be explained as follows: we ought really to compute the *retarded* potential of our particle 2, taking it in its antedated position, but in this case this would be exactly balanced (5) by the small change due to the factor $1/(1 - v_r)$, equally familiar from the electron theory, v_r being the component of the particle's velocity *towards* the place for which the potential is to be computed. In our case,



m_2 being at rest and accelerated towards m_1 (the place where the potential of m_2 is required) the antedated position (O') is nearer to the (simultaneous) m_1 by

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{m_1}{r^2}r^2 = \frac{1}{2}m_1 ,$$

(from Galileo's formula, r being the time of retardation in our units). So in this count the Newtonian potential m_2/r at m_1 is to be increased by the factor

(12) $$1 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{m_1}{r} .$$

ES, Einstein e Unified Field Theory nel 1953

147 *The Statistical Law in Nature* 1/451
Nature, **153**, (1944), 704–705

1945

148 *On Distant Affine Connection* 2/477
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, **50 A**, (1945), 143–154

149 *Infinitesimal Affine Connections with Twofold Einstein-Bargmann Symmetry* (mit F. Mautner) 2/489
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, **50 A**, (1945), 223–231

150 *Probability Problems in Nuclear Chemistry* 1/455
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, **51 A**, (1945), 1–8

151 *Österreichische Wissenschaft* 4/375
Kulturelle Schriftenreihe des FAM (Free Austrian Movement), London, (1945), 1–3 [A 152], Englisch: Austrian Science [A 211]

152 *Österreichische Wissenschaft*
Austro American Tribune, **4**, (1945), 7 [A 151]

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153 *The General Affine Field Laws* 2/498
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, **51 A**, (1946), 41–50

154 *Affine Feldtheorie und Meson* 2/508
Verhandlungen der Schweizerischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, **126**, (1946), 53–61

1947

The Foundation of the Theory of Probability – I 1/463
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, **51 A**, (1947), 51–66

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Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, **51 A**, (1947), 147–150

The Final Affine Field Laws I 2/521
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, **51 A**, (1947), 163–171

Der Geist der Naturwissenschaft 4/379
Eranos-Jahrbuch 1946, **14**, 491–520, Zürich: Rhein. 1947. [A 207], Englisch: The Spirit of Science [A 189, B 12]

1948

160 *2400 Jahre Quantentheorie*
Annalen der Physik, (6), **3**, (1948), 43–48, Ungarisch: A 2400 éves kvantumelmélet [A 204]

161 *Die Besonderheit des Weltbilds der Naturwissenschaft*
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162 *The Final Affine Field Laws II*
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163 *The Final Affine Field Laws III*
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, **52 A**, (1948), 1–9

164 *Theoretiker und Praktiker*
Die Furche, 27. März, (1948)

1950

165 *What is an elementary particle?*
Endeavour, **9**, (1950), 109–116 [A 174, B 13.1], Deutsch: Was ist ein Elementarteilchen? Endeavour, **9**, (1950), 109–118 [A 173, B 16.1], Polnisch: Co to jest cząstka elementarna? [A 203]

166 *Irreversibility*
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, **53 A**, (1950), 189–195

167 *The Future of Understanding – Die Zukunft des Weltverstehens*
Three BBC Talks on September 16, 23, 30, (1950) [B 12, B 14.1, B 14.3]

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168 *Studies in the Non-Symmetric Generalization of the Theory of Gravitation I*
Communications of the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, Series A, **6**, (1951), 28 S.

169 *On the Differential Identities of an Affinity*
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, **51 A**, (1951), 79–85

170 *The Point-Charge in the Non-symmetric Field Theory* (mit A. Papapetrou)
Nature, **168**, (1951), 40–41

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A Combinatorial Problem in Counting Cosmic Rays 1/493
The Proceedings of the Physical Society, Section A, **64**, (1951), 1040–1041

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Die Pyramide, (1951), 2–4; 24–25; 44–46 [A 165]

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The Smithsonian Institution's Annual Report, 183–196 [A 165], Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1951.

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Nature, **169**, (1952), 538

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The British Journal for the Philosophy of Science, **3**, (1952), 109–123 [B 12]

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Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, **55 A**, (1952), 29–50

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L'homme devant la science, Texte des conférences et des entretiens organisés par les rencontres internationales de Genève 1952, 31–54, Neuchâtel: Baconnière. 1953. Deutsch: Unsere Vorstellung von der Materie [A 180, A 187, B 16.1], Englisch: Our Conception of Matter [B 12], What Is Matter? [A 181, A 208], Our Image of Matter [A 205], Italienisch: L'immagine attuale della materia [A 202]

Unsere Vorstellung von der Materie
Merkur, **7**, (1953), 131–145 [A 179, mit einer Vorbemerkung der Herausgeber]

Scientific American, **189**, (1953), 52–57 [gekürzte Fassung von „Our Conception of Matter"; A 179]

182 *The Meaning of Wave Mechanics – La signification de la mécanique ondulatoire*
Louis de Broglie, Physicien et Penseur, 16–32, Paris: Michel. 1953. Deutsch: Die Bedeutung der Wellenmechanik, Louis de Broglie und die Physiker, 18–25, Hamburg: Claassen. 1955.

183 *The General Theory of Relativity and Wave Mechanics*
Scientific Papers Presented to Max Born, 65–74, Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. 1953. [A 127]

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184 *Electric Charge and Current engendered by combined Maxwell-Einstein-Fields*
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, **56 A**, (1954), 13–21

185 *Relativistic Quantum Theory*
The British Journal for the Philosophy of Science, **4**, (1954), 328–329 [Auszug aus einem privaten Brief]

186 *Measurement of Length and Angle in Quantum Mechanics*
Nature, **173**, (1954), 442

187 *Unsere Vorstellung von der Materie*
Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau, **7**, (1954), 277–282, [gekürzte Fassung von A 179]

188 *Orientierung im Weltall; Erdalter und Weltalter; Die Kohlenstoff-Uhr; Raum und Zeit*
Orientierung im Weltall, 7–31, Zürich: Fontana. 1954. (Das Internationale Forum. Berichte und Stellungnahmen. 3)

189 *The Spirit of Science*
Spirit and Nature, Papers from the Eranos Yearbooks, 322–341, New York: Pantheon Books. 1954. [A 159]

1955

190 *The Philosophy of Experiment*
Il Nuovo Cimento, (10), **1**, (1955), 5–15

191 *A Thermodynamic Relation between Frequency-Shift and Broadening*
Il Nuovo Cimento, (10), **1**, (1955), 63–69

192 *The wave equation for spin 1 in Hamiltonian form [I]*
Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, A, **229**, (1955), 39–43

Atomenergie 4/569
Sie und er, 27. Januar, (1955), 20–22

Must the photon mass be zero? (mit L. Bass) 2/654
Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, A, **232**, (1955), 1–6 [A 197]

The wave equation for spin 1 in Hamiltonian form. II 2/641
Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, A, **232**, (1955), 435–447

Die Atomisten 4/575
Merkur, **9**, (1955), 815–824 [B 10.2], Englisch: The atomists [B 10.1]

1956

Must the Photon Mass be Zero? (mit L. Bass), [Zusammenfassung sowie Diskussionsbeiträge] 2/660
Il Nuovo Cimento, Supplemento, (10), **4**, (1956), 825–826 [A 194]

1957

Festrede, gehalten bei der Eröffnung der fünften Weltkraftkonferenz, Wien 1956 4/585
Fünfte Weltkraftkonferenz, Wien 1956, Gesamtbericht, Band I, 277–283 [deutsch], 283–289 [englisch], 289–295 [französisch], Wien: Österreichisches Nationalkomitee der Weltkraftkonferenz. 1957. [B 14.1, B 14.3, B 15.1, B 15.2]

Zur Geistesgeschichte der Stellung der Menschen 4/592
Der Mittelschullehrer und die Mittelschule, **6**, (1957), 280–282

Die Atomtheorie 4/595
Lebendige Stadt. Almanach 1957, 157–161, Wien: Amt für Kultur und Volksbildung der Stadt Wien. 1957.

1958

Might perhaps Energy be a merely Statistical Concept? 1/502
Il Nuovo Cimento, (10), **9**, (1958), 162–170

1959

L'immagine attuale della materia
Discussione sulla Fisica Moderna, 35–57, Torino: Boringhieri. 1959 und 1980. [A 179]

1960

203 *Co to jest cząstka elementarna?*
Postepy Fizyki, **11**, (1960), 135–150 [A 165]

1961

204 *A 2400 éves kvantumelmélet*
Fizikai Szemle, **11**, (1961), 101–104, [A 160]

1962

205 *Our Image of Matter*
On Modern Physics, 45–66, New York: Clarkson N. Potter. 1961. London: Orion Press. 1961. New York: Crowell-Collier Publishing Company. 1962. [A 179]

206 *Die Wandlung des physikalischen Weltbegriffs*
[Vortrag im Deutschen Museum, München, 6. Mai 1930; B 16.1]

1966

207 *Der Geist der Naturwissenschaft*
Gibt es Grenzen der Naturforschung? 15–36, Freiburg, Basel, Wien: Herder. 1966. (Herder-Bücherei 253) [A 159]

[Ohne Erscheinungsjahr]

208 *What Is Matter?*
Supplementary Readings for Chemical Bond Approach, 2–8 [Gekürzte Fassung von „Our Conception of Matter"; A 179]

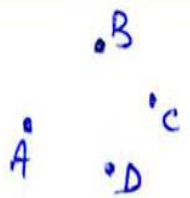
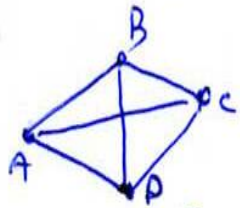
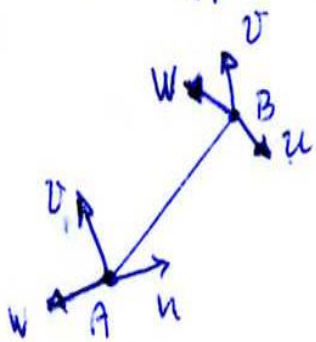
209 *Infinites – A Discourse on Transfinite Numbers*
The Times Review of the Progress of Science [ohne nähere Angabe]

210 *Gleichheit und Relativität der Freiheit*
[Zeitschrift und Datum unbekannt; gekürzte Fassung von A 105]

[Nachtrag]

211 *Austrian Science*
Science in Austria. Leaflet, presented on the occasion of the meeting of British and Austrian scientists, 12–13, London: Association of Austrian Engineers, Chemists and Scientific Workers in Great Britain. [1945]. [A 151]

THE IDENTIFICATION PROBLEM

MATHEMATICAL ENTITY	MATHEMATICAL OBJECT		NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS	PHYSICAL OBJECT
DIFFERENTIAL MANIFOLD	QUADRUPLETS OF REAL NUMBERS		EVENTS	PARTICLE COLLISIONS ?
RIEMANNIAN MANIFOLD	SYMMETRIC QUADRATIC FORM		"LENGTHS" "ANGLES"	10 GRAVITATIONAL FIELD. CLOCKS
AFFINE MANIFOLD	CONNECTION		EQUALITY OF VECTORS	64
NON SYMMETRIC RIEMANNIAN MANIFOLD			NON COMMUTATIVE SCALAR PRODUCT	64+16 OR 16 GRAVITATION ELECTROMAGNETISM (MESON FIELD ??)

The affine connection in physical field theories (1944)

The superiority of the affine point of view.

At the back of our striving for a unitary field theory, the great problem awaits us of bringing into line with quantum theory. This point is still covered with a deep mist.

The final affine field laws (1947-48)

I am inclined to believe that the field equations (18) are the ultimate word that can be said on the physical fields, short of introducing the quantum effects.

A Criticism of a Recent Unified Field Theory

C. Penix Johnston, Jr.*
Department of Chemistry, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
(Received September 26, 1952)

I WOULD like to show by an example that Dr. Albert Einstein's recent unified field theory is apparently not in agreement with the Newtonian and Coulomb laws of force between charged masses.

Corresponding to this motion, there will be (let us assume) a solution in Einstein's theory for all the quantities in it, including the gravitational and electromagnetic potentials which he indicates by the symbols g_{ij} and g_{ij}, as functions of the four chosen coordinates of space-time:

$$g_{ij}=f_{ij}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \quad (i, j=1, 2, 3, 4),$$
$$g_{ij}=f_{ij}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \quad (i, j=1, 2, 3, 4).$$

It is a characteristic of the new field theory that if the above equations form a satisfactory solution, then another satisfactory solution is

$$g_{ij}'=f_{ij}(kx_1, kx_2, kx_3, kx_4) \quad (k=\text{constant}),$$
$$g_{ij}'=f_{ij}(kx_1, kx_2, kx_3, kx_4) \quad (k=\text{constant}),$$

representing a different physical reality. In addition, if g_{ij} and g_{ij}

Coulomb force (1) should be $1/k^2$ as large as originally, and the theory leads to a contradiction with Coulomb's law.

A Comment on a Criticism of Unified Field Theory

ALBERT EINSTEIN
Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey
(Received November 12, 1952)

In order for a system of field equations to be acceptable from a physical point of view, it has to account for the atomistic structure of physical reality. This comprises two general characteristic features:

(1) the quasi localization of mass (i.e., energy) and electrical charge;

(2) regions of space corresponding to a "particle" have discrete masses and charges. That is to say, if there exist elementary solutions of the equations which depend upon a continuous parameter, then the field equations must prevent the coexistence within one system of such elementary solutions pertaining to arbitrary values of their parameters. If a theory does not possess these two features, that is, if these features do not follow as conclusions from the theory, then the theory is inadmissable.

Let the field variables be denoted by g for short, and let $g(x)$ be a solution of the field equations; then also $g(kx)$ is a solution for any value of k. We refer to such a manifold of solutions as a family of "similar solutions." What is physically important here is the fact that both the mass and the charge of a "particle" vary continuously with k (all solutions being imbedded in the same Minkowski space). It would seem then that such a world, built out of solutions with continuously varying k values, violates the requirement (2).

However, the conclusion is based on the assumption that such solutions, with arbitrarily differing values of k, can coexist in the same world, without destroying each other through their interactions; whereas, it could be, for example, that the interaction terms would introduce inadmissable singularities into the field (this is what happens in the static case of two bodies in the theory of pure gravitation). If, however, the field equations exclude the possibility of coexistence of similar solutions in one and the same world, such an objection to the theory can no longer hold; Johnson's argument cannot be carried out then, for it too is based on the assumption of coexistence of similar solutions.

JULY 1, 1935 PHYSICAL REVIEW VOLUME 48

The Particle Problem in the General Theory of Relativity

A. EINSTEIN AND N. ROSEN, *Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton*

(Received May 8, 1935)

Una soluzione delle equazioni di Einstein-Maxwell, corrispondente a una carica isolata, possiede una proprietà geometrica particolare che, se accettata, impone alla massa il valore 0. Un esempio rudimentale di “autovalore per la massa”?

ciple it can claim to be complete (or closed). On the other hand one does not see *a priori* whether the theory contains the quantum phenomena. Nevertheless one should not exclude *a priori* the possibility that the theory may contain them.

Realismo metodologico

Methodological realism (L. Wessels)

1. “My world is built up of *my* sensations, the world of Mr B is built up of Mr. B’s sensations. There is no communication between Mr B’s sensations and mine.” (To BB)

2. “The representation of a really existing world is based upon the wide consensus of the experiences of many individuals. We could not care less about the methaphysical importance of this reality. It is a summary, made for economy of thought, of their summaries, which would collapse incoherently if one wanted to get rid of this method.” (To AE)

3. “Is it not then actually an unaccountable marvel that the two “worlds” of Mr A and mine, built as it were from entirely different material, coincide?” (To BB)

4. “...the very old Indian TAT TWAM ASI (This art thou) is a methaphysical statement. It is so simple that it is impossible to explain it. It cannot be grasped by the intellect, but it may spring up in you like a spark, and then it is there and will never leave you. (To BB)

My Weltanschaung was formed by B. Spinoza and by A. Schopenauer. Of the latter I have probably read every line. Also none of them influnced me as much as those in which he commends the Upanishads. At the age of 30 I procured my translation and finding in them what, right or wrong, I believed to be my Weltanschaung, I have never changed since.

3 April 1959

17 aprile 1959

My dear Bertotti:

Though I am not at all yet in the state of writing a well-disposed, comprehensive letter, I should not like to let you wait any longer for at least a few lines, to tell you how much your letter and typescript of 28.III/6.IV have delighted me.

To begin with a point you make in your letter: the very, very old Indian TAT TVAM ASI (This art thou) is, of course, not a physical but rather a metaphysical statement. It is so simple that it is impossible to explain it. It cannot be grasped by the intellect, but it may spring up in you at some occasion like a spark, and then it is there and will never really leave you, even though it is not a practical maxime to use every hour of your life. There is a Sanskrit verse of which I know a German and a Latin translation (I believe it is from the not very interesting Bhagavadgîtâ), the Latin one is in the elegic metre (= distichs) and reads:

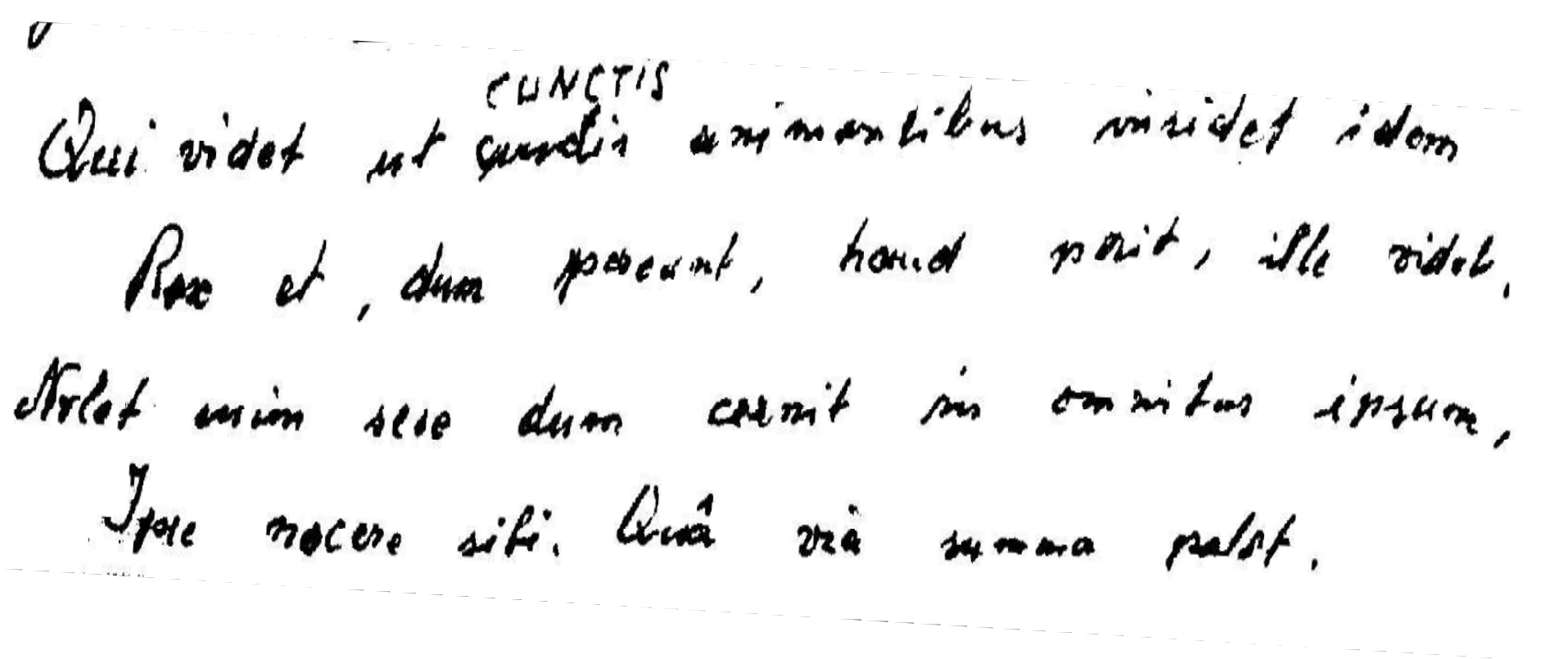
Qui videt ut cunctis animantibus insidet idem
Rex et, dum pereunt, haud perit, ille videt.
Nolet enim sese dum cernit in omnibus ipsum,
Ipse nocere sibi. Quâ via summa patet.

He sees himself not only in his dear friend, wife or son, but also in the lion that attacks him furiously, the snake that is about to give his child the deadly blow, his own child that he might catch [illegible]-handedly in torturing [illegible] cat e.s.o., finally even in the [illegible] officer who inflicts devilish tortures on his prisoners [illegible] at first nothing moral at all in the Tattvamasi [illegible] something between intellectual and intuitional. Only if it were shared by the mighty (at least), then the

of 28. II./6. IV have delighted me.

To begin with a point you make in your letter: the very, very old Indian TAT THAM ASI (This art thou) is, of course, not a physical but rather a metaphysical statement. It is so simple that it is impossible to explain it. It cannot be grasped by the intellect, but it may spring up in you at some occasion like a spark, and then it is there and will never really leave you, even though it is not a practical maxime to use every hour of your life. There is a Sanskrit verse of which I know a German and a Latin translation (I believe it is from the partly not very interesting Bhagavadgîtâ), the Latin one is in the elegic metre (= distichs) and reads:

Qui videt ut CUNCTIS animantibus insidet idem
Rex et, dum pereunt, haud perit, ille videt.
Nolet enim sese dum cernit in omnibus ipsum,
Ipse nocere sibi. Quâ vià summa petat.



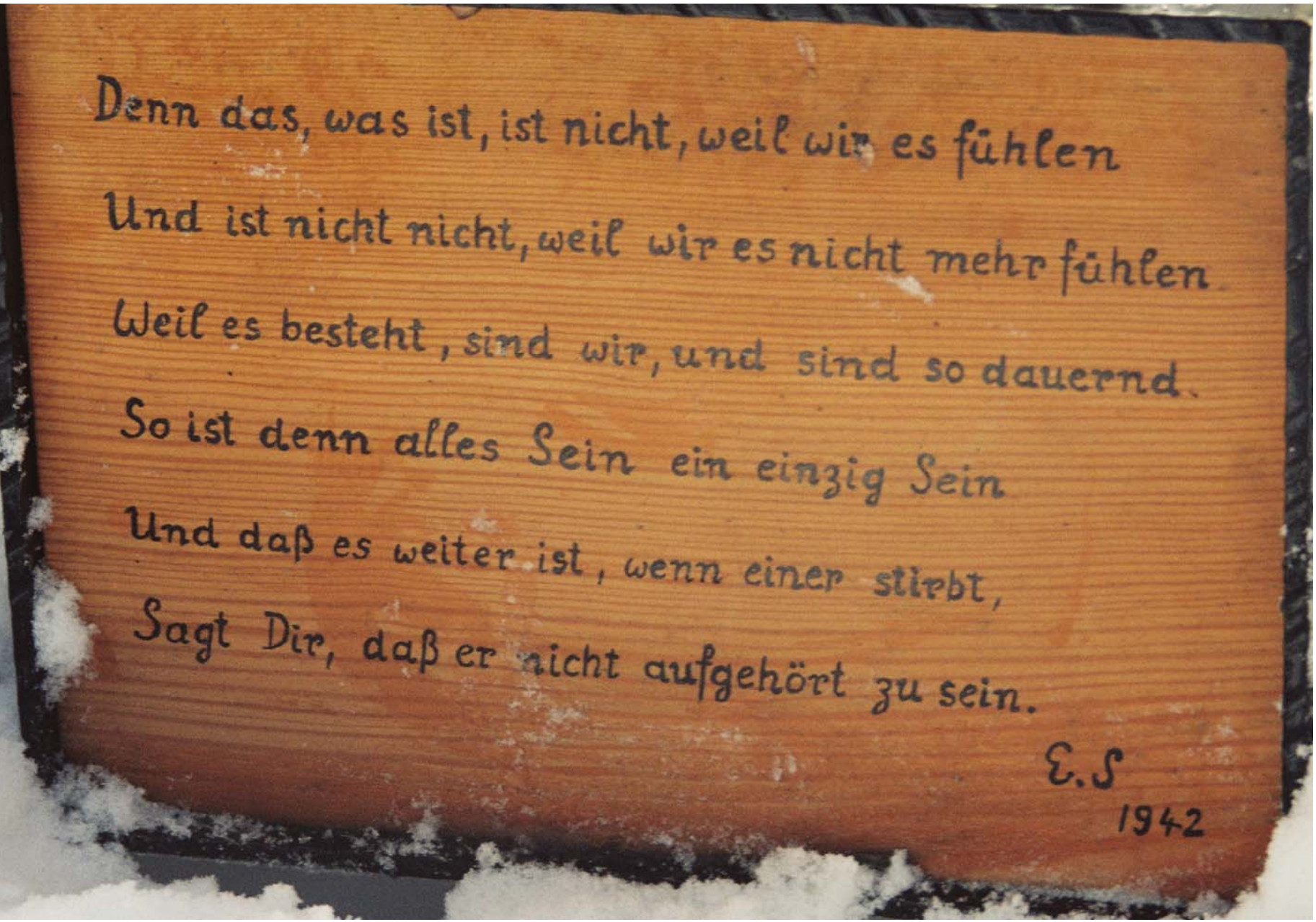
Who sees the Lord supreme dwelling alike in all beings, perishing not as they perish, he sees indeed. For when he sees the Lord dwelling in every place alike, he harms not Self by self; therefore he goes to the highest way.

(Bhagavadgita, 13th Reading, v. 27 and 28)

Il self e il Self


Erwin Schrödinger
Annemarie Schrödinger
R I P
Denn das, was ist, ist nicht, weil wir es fühlen
Und ist nicht nicht, weil wir es nicht mehr fühlen
Weil es besteht, sind wir, und sind so dauernd.
So ist denn alles Sein ein einzig Sein
Und daß es weiter ist, wenn einer stirbt,
Sagt Dir, daß er nicht aufgehört zu sein.
E.S.


$i\hbar\dot{\psi} = H\psi$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E.S
1942

Denn das, was ist, ist nicht, weil wir es fühlen.
Und ist nicht nicht, weil es nicht mehr fühlen.
Weil es besteht, sind wir, und sind so dauernd.
So ist denn alles Sein ein einzig Sein.
Und daß es weiter ist, wenn einer stirbt,
Sagt Dir, daß er nicht aufgehört zu sein.

E. S. 1942

Non è che ciò che è sia in quanto noi lo percepiamo.
E non è che ciò che non è non sia, perché noi non lo percepiamo più.
Ed è poiché ciò che è sussiste, che noi siamo, anzi: siamo per sempre.
Tutto l'Essere è un unico Essere.
E che l'Essere continui ad essere quando uno muore
Ti dice che egli non ha cessato di essere.

E. S. 1942