Haedo, July 14 of 1992

To the Administrator
of the N.A.S.A.
600 Independence Avenue SW.
WASHINGTON, DC 20546
U.S.A.

Ref.: Possible solution to the HUBBLE TELESCOPE's trouble of focusing.

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed a copy of the project that I submitted to THE ROLEX AWARDS FOR ENTERPRISE this year. As you will see it is an experiment to test ETHER over very different basis from those so far performed for this purpose. From the encl. 2 of the project it can be seen that the famous experiment of Michelson-Morley was seriously questioned during the past decade. It can also be seen that other experiments were carried out with preliminary positive results. Likewise are questioned the experiments that in the past served to prove the postulate of the Einstein's Theory of Relativity concerning the isotropy of the light propagation in respect to any system of reference (Encl.4 and 5).

I am introducing you to these facts because there is certain probability that the ether is a reality and that it is the cause of the lack of definition and neatness of the image that the orbiting telescope Hubble offers.

This would happen due to the continuous change of direction in respect to the possible ether wind that the telescope suffers in its orbiting movement. This ether wind would appear in such a high vacuum medium as it has never been achieved before in any optic experiment here, on Earth. In fact, under these conditions there is no medium which is able to entrain the light with its movement, accompanying the recipient, in such a way that the paths of light rays -in the case that light were an ether's disturbance- would have different runs within the optic system of the telescope, according to its bearing, resulting in an erratic focusing. This concept is clearly exposed in my enclosed project.

It would be the major paradox that the telescope performed duly filled with air -under the conditions in which the

telescope was fitted on the Earth's surface- but not in the case of being absolutely empty, as it surely is in its orbit.

Obviously, if it were the case, a possible solution would be to capsulate the telescope and to fill it with air or with any other dielectric medium. As it is surely not an easy solution -I don't know its frame in detail- it would be advisable previously to test the ether in a similar orbit as the HUBBLE's with a very simple device as it is the one proposed in my project, with adequate modifications. Or else to test it in a laboratory on earth, but in a vacuum medium similar to the outer space one, although I think this would be something almost impossible to achieve.

I think it is not necessary to point out the convenience of this experiment for Science in general, apart from its possible consequence for the solution of the HUBBLE's trouble.

I hope you may find this project as accurate and as trustworthy as I do. If so, let me know and I would be glad to answer any questions or even travel there, if you considered this useful or necessary and worthy of my travelling expenses.

No matter what your final decision may be I would appreciate if you answered my letter and let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours.

Juan J. Schulz Poquet

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P.S.: I have sent you a similar letter
through the U.S.A. Embassy in Buenos Aires.