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PERPETUAL MOTION JOURNAL

1967

RECENT RESEARCH IN PSEUDO PERPETUAL MOTION

Britain is turning to wind power to save coal and help overcome a shortage of electricity.

After four years of experiments under the auspices of the British Electricity Authority, researchers are completing the world's largest wind-driven generation station.

A 100-kilowatt pilot plant, it resembles a streamlined windmill, but does not operate like one. Instead of sails, it has propellers. The generator is directly coupled to an air turbine, both being at or near ground level and neither being mechanically connected to the propeller.

The purpose of the propeller, which is hollow, is to extract air from the tower through centrifugal force and set up a pressure difference which drives the turbine.

In Denmark an experimental power-generating station, operating without any fuel cost, has been opened and is supplying 1200 homes in the surrounding region with all their electric power requirements.

The experimental power generator is essentially a windmill 78 feet high which harnesses the power of the wind with a device more like a modern three-bladed airplane propeller than an oldtime windmill sale.

In the United States temperature differences power a pseudo-perpetual motion engine that runs perpetually without fuel and without any apparent source of energy. It was patented by Cmdr. Ivan Monk of the Navy's Bureau of Ships.

Although his engine couldn't be used to move a carrier, a battleship, or any other type of naval vessel because the cost of building suitable motors is out of proportion to the power they would develop, Cmdr. Monk says that his engine might develop enough power to run a toy boat in a bathtub.

Actually, the engine is a rotary heat engine that is powered by the heat of the atmosphere. Small differences in the temperatures of its parts run it.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Perpetually Unbalanced Gravity Wheel, by Hugo E. Fraga	3
Autobiography of Hugo E. Fraga	4
Bibliography of Perpetual Motion Articles	5
Possible Improvements to Twin Tower Concept Explained in Journal No. 2	7
Is Atmospheric Electricity a Perpetualant? by Gaston Burrige	8
Reprint from Cassier's Magazine, Part III	12
Letters to the Editor	14
The Children's Page	16
The Perpetual Motion Type of Inventor, by R. G. LeTourneau	19
Radio Challenge	21
James A. Reese	22
Three Laws of Thermo- dynamics and Perpetual Motion, by Irvin R. Barrows	24

Perpetual Motion Journal
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Irvin R. Barrows

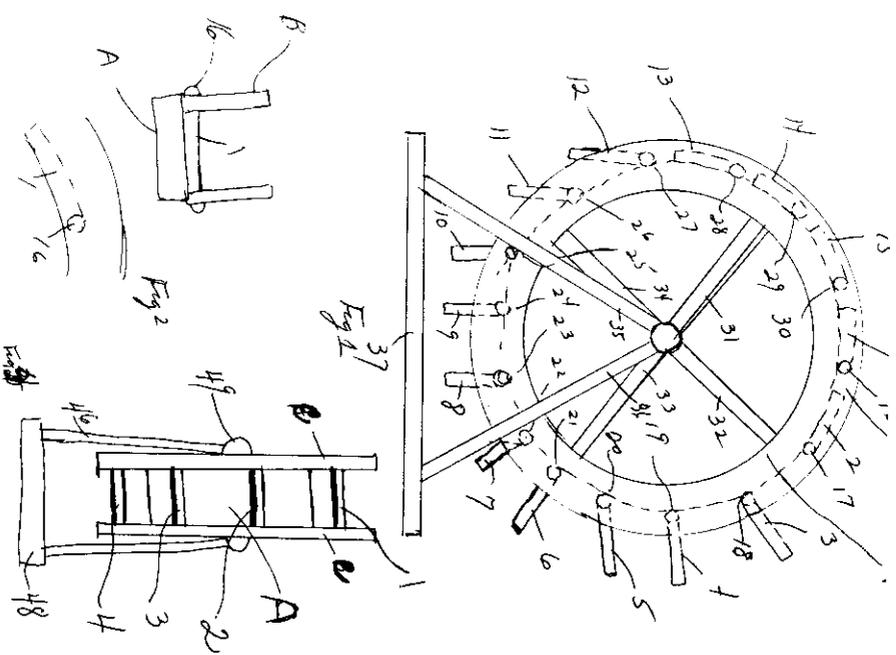
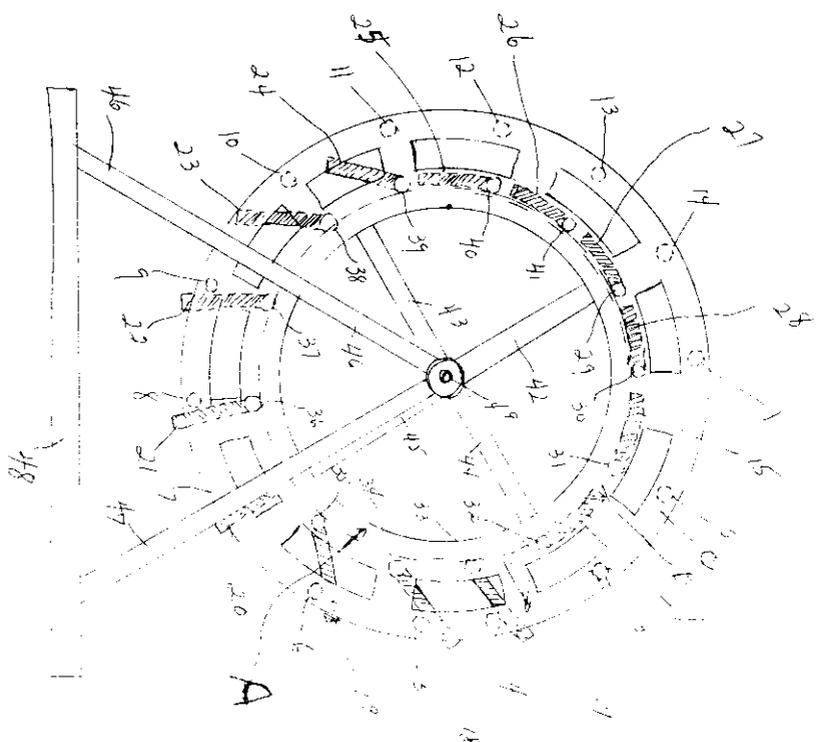


Fig. 2

Fig. 1

A PERPETUALLY UNBALANCED GRAVITY WHEEL
by Hugo E. Fraga

This invention relates to a new type of perpetual motion machine.

Figure 1 shows a general view of this invention, showing wheel A, this same wheel A having a metal ring B attached. Wheel A actually has a number of sections (1 thru 16) consecutively set over the same; these sections 1 thru 16 will be attached to ring B by means of the bolts 16 thru 30; these bolts actually will make the different sections from 1 to 15 move in a clockwise direction in relation to wheel A. As the wheel A rotates the different sections from 1 to 15 will change position due to the law of gravity. This change of position will be presumed to actually power the wheel A.

Figure 2 shows a view of the actual perpetual motion machine. This fig. 2 shows a machine just like the one shown in fig. 1, but actually having an outer ring rising over ring B. This additional ring C will actually have a number of bolts (1 thru 14). As the wheel rotates each section (15 thru 29) will, accordingly with the machine of fig. 1, move too, but its sections will actually fall over bolts 1 to 14, hitting same; this is what actually will power the machine, moving it continuously. This machine actually will be dynamically in a disadvantage, moving in a clockwise direction continuously.

These bolts (1 thru 14) will actually provide a stop to the different sections 15 to 28, preventing them from acquiring a position as in fig. 1. This will actually power the wheel A dynamically. Each section from 15 to 28 will have to fall over the bolts 1 thru 14 powering the machine or wheel A continuously.

Figure 4 is a cross section view of the machine in fig. 2, showing outer ring C, wheel A and bolts 1, 2, 3 and 4. Figure 3 shows a view of ring B, bolt 16, and section 1 of figure 1.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY
of
HUGO E. FRAGA



I was born in Havana, Cuba on the 29th of April, 1939. While some of my family emigrated from Spain and the Canary Islands between 1870 and 1880, others had lived in Cuba for some generations before 1870.

I first attended a rural school in the country where my grandfather had a beautiful and well cultivated farm. This school was located about ten miles from Havana City.

Although I attended school at the age of 6, I've taught myself, due to my intellectual capacity, how to read without actually having any teacher or instructor.

I spent most of my time in the country where my grandfather possessed a beautiful and well-planted farm, and also had a great collection of books from the world's greatest authors, such as Newton, Galileo, Copernicus, Laplace, etc.

I first became interested in Perpetual Motion about 12 years ago. Apart from reading about the great scientists, I also read about the works of Thomas Alva Edison and other great Americans such as Abraham Lincoln and other great patriots, and I felt a great admiration for such men. After reaching the U.S. about 10 years ago my field of creativity expanded due to the technical facilities of this wonderful country.

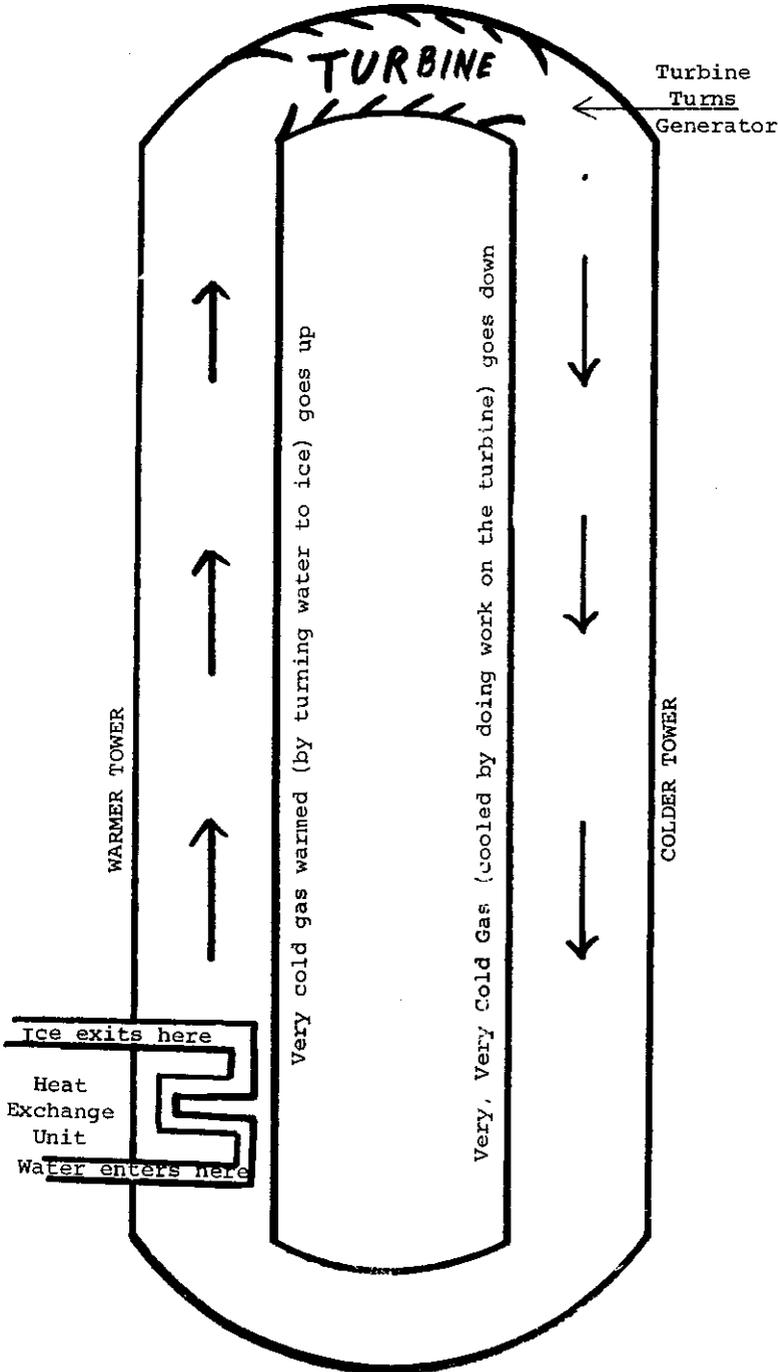
At the age of 16, I produced some work over the field of gravity along with other inventions of great merit.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERPETUAL MOTION ARTICLES

The greater the number of stars preceding an article, the more we recommend that you read it.

25. Industrial Research, March, 1968, "Zero Resistance." A comprehensive study of Cryogenic magnetism which in the last paragraph states that it may bring us the benefits of perpetual motion.
- **26. Scientific Research, April, 1968, "Perpetual Motion Study in USSR." Mentions the founding of the Institute of Electrical Inversion in Moscow, Russia, to study the possibility of perpetual motion by testing the "limitedness of the second law of thermodynamics" in hopes of formulating a "new law of energy concentration" so as to convert frictional losses into electricity. 180 words on page 23.
- ***27. Scientific American, 1/68. "Perpetual Motion Machines," by Stanley W. Angrist. Is the best historical coverage of perpetual motion in over 50 years. This article of 8 and 2/3 pages with 13 pictures or diagrams and about 6,000 words includes material not found in any other work on perpetual motion. The author, who is a Ph.D. gives no hope that perpetual motion will ever be achieved.
28. Esquire Magazine, Dec. 1967, "Hurray for the Human Spirit," by Michael Lamm. Is a humorous, slightly satirical essay listing 8 contemporary perpetual motion inventors and illustrates the invention of each in 4 colors.
- Errata: 21. Scientific Monthly, Vol. 22, Feb. 1926, "Perpetual Motion in the Twentieth Century," by P. R. Heyle, pp. 143-145. (Perpetual Motion Journal, Vol. 1, No. 2.)

TWIN TOWER ENTROPY REVERSAL PERPETUAL MOTION



We are sorry to announce that we have just learned Mr. Lester J. Hendershot, mentioned in the second issue of the Journal, passed away several years ago after the original publication of "The Hendershot Motor Riddle" in FATE magazine.

POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS
TO
TWIN TOWER CONCEPT,
EXPLAINED IN JOURNAL NO. 2

1. Gas molecules of heavier weight travel slower, and therefore, cannot climb as high against gravity. This would reduce the tower height.
 2. Have gas at turbine entrance in super-cooled state so as to increase condensation in the turbine.
 3. Temperature reduction in both towers would reduce tower height.
 4. Vertical mine shafts instead of towers would reduce construction costs.
 5. Use paramagnetic gas in a magnetic field (probably cryogenic) to reduce tower height to a few feet.
 6. Increase the pressure in the closed tower system.
-

IS ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY A PERPETUALANT?

by Gaston Burridge

Any sort of perpetual motion must have a constant source of kinetic energy to sustain it. Many early perpetual motion machines sought to tap the "force of gravity" for that energy. Science indicates the force of gravity to be one of the universe's weak forces, many times weaker than the force we call "electricity." If this be true then we should search for some constant, and as large as possible, natural electric energy reservoir. Does the atmosphere surrounding our earth possess such a supply? Observation, research, theory and empirics all point to a "yes" answer.

Before proceeding farther, this writer would like to mention the book, Atmospheric Electricity, by J. Allan Chalmers, published by Pergamon Press, London and New York. While this volume is now ten years past its publication date, it probably contains more information concerning the subject than any other. But perhaps of far greater value stands the thirty-two page bibliography the book contains. To anyone interested in this energy source the bibliography alone proves many times worth the book's price.

Lightning of course blazes brightest as the acme of atmospheric electricity expression. There are about 1,800 lightning discharges per minute (30 per second) giving vent to this manifestation considering the earth as a whole.

Lightning strokes vary greatly in intensity but all of them are spectacular. Lightning voltages boil high, sometimes ranging up as high as 200,000,000 volts! The amperage is most often low in comparison to the voltage, but it can zoom to as much as 20,000 amperes per stroke. Should these two figures get together, as they have been known to do, we end up with some 40 trillion watts of electrical energy, or about 53 billion horsepower!

Someone once said of the old "iron horse" steam locomotive, "The steam that blows the whistle will never turn the wheels." Lightning, for the most part, is "whistle-blowing" electricity because of the brief period it remains in existence--at most, less than two seconds. We are searching for the "wheel-turning" kind so we will probe elsewhere. But lightning does show we are looking in the right direction.

Research indicates that as a collecting apparatus for atmospheric electricity rises above the earth's surface the atmospheric potential gradient (voltage) gains about a volt for each three feet of altitude. This potential does not always remain constant, varying with weather conditions, day and night, summer and winter seasons. Sometimes the gradient falls to zero for short periods. It has been known to drop to the minus side. These instances are infrequent in number and in length of time when the total yearly hours (8,760) are counted. Hence, the atmosphere can be considered a fairly good source of electric energy in relatively small amounts.

An early United States Patent was granted Charles Vion of Paris, France, in 1860, for "Improved Method of Utilizing Atmospheric Electricity," dated June 29th. The patent number is 28,783. This indicates interest in atmospheric electricity roots in early origins, patent-wise.

From where does our atmosphere receive its electrical charge and how constant is this source, or these sources? Basically, I suppose, before these questions can be properly answered we have to agree on just what constitutes electricity. As this has yet to be agreed upon fully, or maybe even partially, perhaps we should list several potential locations from which such energy might collect.

The closest source of energy to earth is our sun. Estimates indicate the total continuous flow of all known energies our planet

receives from the sun amounts to 170 trillion kilowatts. This energy comes in several forms besides visible light photons--in hydrogen nuclei (protons), free electrons, and sometimes in high velocity magnetic storm wave patterns. Earth also receives energy items from other galaxy stars in addition to our sun's contributions. Hence, we have little need to question the ability of our atmosphere to be constantly replenished energy-wise.

The October, 1967 issue of Science Journal, a British publication, contained a brief article relative to recent findings of our rocket, the Explorer 34, relative to a "hugh electrical current ring" circling earth within the outer Van Allen Radiation Belt. No mention was made as to the potential of this ring current. But because the word "huge" was used in a scientific periodical, it would seem to indicate it showed evidence of being considerable in quantity. The ring circles earth's equator at a distance of 15,000 to 30,000 kilometers. Presently, scientists appear to think this current is composed of electrons and protons from our sun. They also suggest that this ring current may account for some of the periodic disturbances in earth's magnetic field, such as cause auroras and radio blackouts.

Atmospheric electricity has been of concern to science recently. In the paper, "Major Sources of Energy," by Eugene Ayers, is an article reprinted from a transcript of papers delivered before the Division of Refining Group Session, 28th Annual Meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, Section 3, pages 106-124, November 9, 1948. Here, energy was classified as to source, uses and present energy requirements. It included discussions regarding solar energy, earth heat, water power, wind power, heat pumps and atmospheric electricity. Various assumptions were made and predictions set forward regarding these other energies relative to our fossil fuel reserves.

The National Cyclopedia of America Biography, published by John T. White & Co., New York, 1936 edition, Volume 25, page 80, contains a story of one Nahlon Loomis (1826-1886). He was an early experimenter with atmospheric electricity.

Mr. Loomis in company with several Congressmen and scientists of 1868, gave a successful demonstration of his system for using atmospheric electricity to transmit wireless messages. His method ran as follows: From a mountain top near Linchberg, Virginia, he lofted a kite secured by a steel wire. Connected to this wire was a galvanometer. On another mountain 18 miles away, a similar kite was sent up with another galvanometer connected between its wire and the earth. When the kite wire on the first mountain was touched to the ground the potential above the second mountain was decreased enough to cause a marked reduction in the reading of the galvanometer on the second mountain top. When the ground connection at the first mountain was broken, the galvanometer on the second mountain returned to its former reading. By this means Loomis was able to carry on communication over the 18 miles by use of Morse code without any other energy, depending entirely upon the atmospheric potential gradient.

There seems little reason why this same energy is not as great today as it ever was. Nor does there appear solid basis for not believing it can be put to proper employ. Atmospheric electricity should be as interesting an energy source now as in Loomis' time.

Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt.

--William Shakespeare

Another compressed-air perpetual motor is shown in Fig. 12. In this, compressed air or other elastic fluid is admitted to the chamber $A^1 A^2$, and its pressure against the larger surfaces $S^1 S^2$ produces rotary motion. The air is not exhausted, and the leakage losses are made up by pumps driven by the motor. A block D having numerous rectangular cells receives the reactive force of the fluid.

Other inventors propose to utilize the weight of railway carriages, tram cars, etc., to compress sufficient air to drive them, or to construct the tires of a cycle so as to compress air in sufficient quantity to drive the motor which, in turn, will drive the cycle.

The water-wheel, pump, and other hydraulic apparatus have not escaped

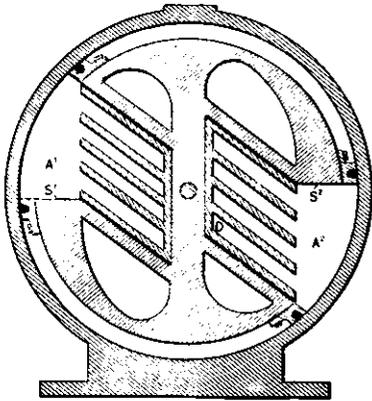


FIG. 12

the notice of those anxious to solve the problem of perpetual motion. A common motor of this type, and one that has been invented more than once, is that shown in Fig. 13, in which a water-wheel D is driven by water from a tank R , and in turn operates the bucket elevator shown to again raise the water up to the tank.

Another inventor proposes to combine the water-wheel, turbine, and centrifugal pump as shown in Fig. 14. The water, after leaving the

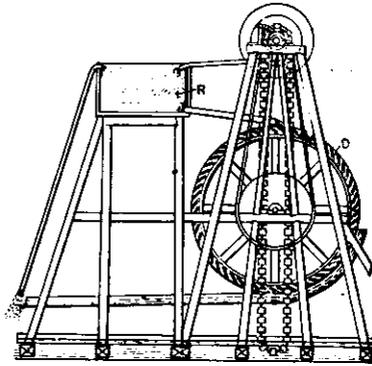


FIG. 13

wheel A , drives the turbine I , and the pump G is driven from the wheel A to raise the water again to the top of the wheel. The power is taken both from the wheel and the turbine.

In the motor shown in Fig. 15, the pump A drives a water-wheel by discharging water upon it, and the wheel in turn drives the pump. A brake is provided to prevent any dangerous increase of speed, and a fly-wheel B is also provided for starting purposes.

An ingenious device, invented as recently as 1900, is shown in Fig. 16. Here a drum b with folding vanes c is driven by water flowing alternately into the chambers d and e , a vacuum being produced in the chambers by a screw t . Valves l and m , worked simultaneously, open and close the

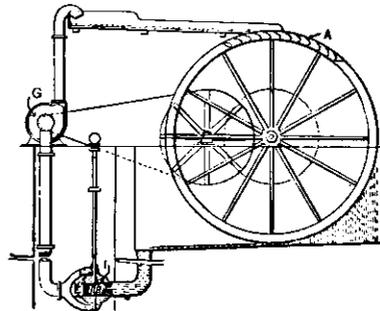


FIG. 14

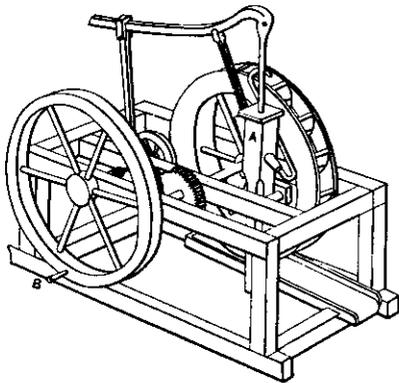


FIG. 15

chambers, one chamber being open at the top while the other is open at the bottom, and vice versa.

Springs arranged to be rewound by the motor have been used in some forms of perpetual motion machines. An example, stated to be used for driving tram cars, motor cars, sew-

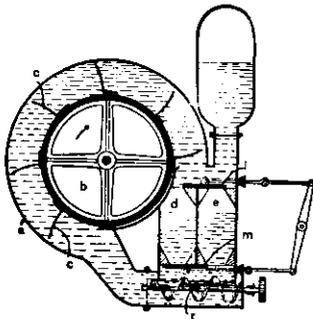


FIG. 16

ing machines, and other light machinery, is shown in Fig. 17. A coiled spring in a box *A* has one end secured to the box and the other end to the shaft *C*. The spring rotates the shaft. A wheel *P* transmits the motion to a compound wheel *N* which rotates around a fixed wheel *G* and is also geared to a wheel *O* which rotates a worm-wheel *H*. This

2-3

wheel *H* carries a frame *J* supporting bevel gearing *F* which gears with a wheel *D* on the box *A* and rewinds the spring.

In addition to the various types of motors previously described, there are many others more or less ingenious. One of these is operated by the surface tension of liquids. A rocking beam pivoted at the center has its two ends overhanging two mercury troughs. A bundle of thin metal plates hangs from each end of the beam, and the plates are immersed in the mercury. Means are provided for varying alternately, on each side of the beam, the area of the plates in contact with the mercury, so that the increase of surface tension as the area increases produces a rocking of the beam.

Another inventor makes use of capillary attraction. A pair of flywheels *a b*, shown in Fig. 18, are mounted in a tank containing a liquid. The liquid is claimed to rise between the wheels, at the parts close together, in sufficient quantity to rotate the wheels by its weight.

To be continued

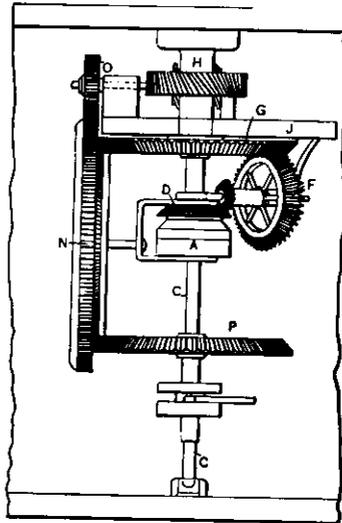


FIG 17

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tampa, Florida

July 11, 1967

Gentlemen:

The Perpetual Motion Handbook was stolen from me an hour after receipt. I enclose \$1.50 and please register the Handbook.

Robberies in Tampa can be considered another kind of perpetual motion.

Gustaf H. Akerlund

211 W. Platt St.

Tampa, Florida

Paducah, Kentucky

June 6, 1967

Dear Sir:

I was certainly surprised on seeing your ad in the magazine. You know you don't hear much about Perpetual Motion any more. I have been studying on it ever since I was a small boy and I am pretty sure I have it solved now.

I would like to come up there and advise with you if I knew just when I would be sure to see you. I can come up there in a day or so. I have shown my plans to two or three and they say they will work. I have about three, all on the same principle. They use springs or gravity. Would you please advise me when I would be certain to find you at the office?

I have lived in Missouri and also St. Louis some. I was water boy when they built the railroad from St. Louis to Memphis. I saw the first passenger train when it ran.

Yours truly,

W. W. Denham

432 N. 7th St.

Paducah, Kentucky

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR--Continued

Readers:

In replying to Mr. Denham, we concluded our letter by saying:

"We would like to publish your ideas in some issue of the Journal. If you can send them to me that would be fine, but if you prefer to come and let me help you draw the plans and write the directions, that would be excellent. It would be nice to visit with you."

The Editor

Dear Editor:

I would like to have someone who would be interested in helping me finance, or who is equipped to make a model to help me make a device to test my idea for an interest in the same.

You may put such an ad in your magazine. Of course, I would send an explanation of my idea to one whom I could trust. I have had my idea for several years and have it on file where I could prove it is original with me.

Yours truly,

H. J. Smith
1601 Moore Avenue
Anniston, Alabama 36201

Dear Editor:

Them sure was big words you used, you must think you are really something. Don't you know how to talk English? I couldn't figure out what you said. Please send me back my money. I don't like your magazine.

Yours,

Mr. I. R. Unhappy

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

"Entropy"

As the golden sun started to set behind the distant blue hills, little Nancy climbed up on her grandfather's lap and said, "My Daddy is working on a big invention and he keeps saying 'entropy.' What does he mean?"

The old man sighed but, seeing his beard reflected in her pretty blue eyes, started to tell her this story:

"On a lake called ENTROPY there lived a miller in a floating millhouse. All of the other mills in the world were by rivers or mill streams where they could get power from running water to grind the farmers' wheat into flour. But on LAKE ENTROPY, there were no rivers and there were no streams.

"There was only one waterfall that fell into the center of the lake from an overhanging cliff. The miller placed his mill in the center of the lake where the water from the waterfall fell on the paddlewheel of the millhouse and he was able to grind into flour all the wheat that the farmers could bring to him in their boats.

"LAKE ENTROPY was in the middle of a very small valley that was surrounded by hills as tall as the overhanging cliff from which the waterfall fell.

"At first the water fell a long way and turned the miller's paddlewheel very fast, but as more and more water fell into the lake, the lake became higher and higher and the miller's paddlewheel turned slower and slower. As LAKE ENTROPY rose higher and higher, the distance from the overhanging cliff to the lake became less and less, and the amount of pushing on the paddlewheel

by the waterfall became less and less because the water didn't have as far to fall. Soon, the miller could no longer grind all of the farmers' wheat--only part of it.

"That night as the miller went to bed he told his wife, 'LAKE ENTROPY got higher today and I couldn't grind as much wheat as yesterday.' The third night the miller said, 'ENTROPY got bigger today and I did less work.'

"On the fourth night he announced, 'LAKE ENTROPY is almost to the top of the falls and I could scarcely do any work at all even though there is as much water coming into the lake now as when, a long time ago, the lake was much lower.'

"On the fifth night, the miller sadly explained to his wife that the lake was as high as the falls and without the falls, there was no running water to turn the paddlewheel. When the paddlewheel didn't turn, he could not grind any wheat for the farmers. The poor miller sat down and cried.

"All the wise men were called but they sadly explained that they could not reverse ENTROPY and make LAKE ENTROPY get lower again. One man tried to dig a hole in LAKE ENTROPY, but he perspired so much that the lake got even bigger. Again the miller sat down and cried because the lake was calm and peaceful and there was no running water to turn his paddlewheel so he could grind wheat to flour.

"As he sat crying, a young, barefooted boy dropped by and told him a strange tale. He told how LAKE ENTROPY was not a calm, placid, quiet lake with no running water, but was really made of hundreds and thousands and millions and billions and trillions of little tiny fish called molecules. He told how these molecular fish were all swimming around very fast, but they were so teeny, weeny small and swam so fast that he couldn't see these molecular fish.

"Everyone said that the tale was foolish, but the boy decided to try to lower LAKE ENTROPY with a special fish net. This net didn't catch the fish. It had a lot of teeny, weeny funnels. Whenever a fish came to one side of the funnel it just followed the walls of the funnel and swam through but when it came from the other side it could not find the small funnel holes.

"The little, barefooted boy put his net of funnels where the river of energy had fallen into LAKE ENTROPY. Soon hundreds and thousands and millions and billions and trillions of tiny, little molecules had gone one way through the funnels from LAKE ENTROPY up the energy stream. After a while, the lake was as low as many years before, and some said the miller's paddlewheels were perpetual motion because they never stopped."

As the old man finished the story, he looked at Nancy, but she was fast asleep so he said to himself, "I guess she will never understand entropy reversal; but then, it seems now like a long time ago when back in 1967 that young man told us about funnel nets and swimming molecular fish."

And then, both were soon asleep.

by

Irvin R. Barrows

The Editor of the PERPETUAL MOTION JOURNAL has read and enjoyed LeTourneau Institute's publication, NOW, for many years. He highly recommends this magazine to all inventors who are interested in the religious and moral values which have made our country so great.

NOW can be received free upon request to the Editor, P.O. Box 2307, Longview, Texas. Just send your name, address, and zip code number, along with your request to the address listed above.

Below, we have re-copied an article written by R. G. LeTOURNEAU that was printed in the April, 1967 edition of NOW.

The Perpetual Motion
Type of Inventor

I always feel sad when I have to send one of my form letters to a hopeful inventor, so every once in a while I put a little piece in NOW to explain why I have to do so. Scores of people write to me about all kinds of ideas, with the hope that I can help them get the ideas developed and on the market. Some of these, no doubt, have value and may be successful, but before an idea gets to that stage, it takes a lot of time and also money.

Some inventions have no chance of succeeding because they have disregarded the laws of gravity, leverage, chemistry, thermo-dynamics, electricity, and the laws of inertia, force and motion. I spent twenty-five million dollars to get the electric wheel perfected, and that's only one of my inventions, so you see I've had lots of experience as my teacher. I hope all friends who send these ideas to me will understand that I'm not just giving them a "brush-off," but it must be made clear that very few engineers can make a modern, efficient machine without going through a development stage.

There is one thing that I always take time for and that is to tell people the way to peace

LeTOURNEAU--Continued

with God through assurance of salvation. Whoever you are and wherever you are, don't neglect these Bible words:

"Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near."--(Isaiah 55:6).

That's more important than any invention any of us can come up with.

No matter how great an inventor you may be, you can't come up with any new way of salvation because Jesus Himself said:

"I am the way, the truth and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me."--(John 14:6).

Don't delay; believe on Him today.

--R. G. LeTourneau

LATE NEWS FLASH

Science News, June 22, 1968, pp 599 & 600. Everyone has said perpetual motion is impossible because of friction, but this article states liquid helium, when it is within 2 degrees of kelvin, becomes a superfluid. One paragraph states, "Superfluidity is the liquid analogue of superconductivity. As the electrons move without resistance through a superconductor, so the helium flows without friction. It will pass through holes so small that gases--including helium itself--will not diffuse through them."

From his mother, the editor received the following letter:

"Dear Irvin: Your photograph on the front inside cover of the second Journal came today. I intend to take it out and frame it; but I don't expect I will ever take time to read what you have written about perpetual motion. I wouldn't understand it if I did."

RADIO CHALLENGE

We are challenging everyone we can about Perpetual Motion. If any of you have a local "Open Line" or "Controversy" or "Your Opinion" program on your radio, please send us the name and address of the station and the moderator, and we will send him the letter reproduced below.

Month 00, 1967

Radio Station
Controversy Program

I consider the enclosed Perpetual Motion Handbook, of which I am the author, to be a rather controversial book. I believe that perpetual motion through entropy reversal can be achieved and power from this source will some day exceed all other power produced on earth from other sources.

Of course, you don't wish to have on your program a person who advocates something that is clearly impossible (such as creating energy), and so I am more than willing to send you additional copies of this book for you to forward to any parties you choose. If you can find any scientists or professors who state or agree as to why the premise on pages 14 and 22 is not adequate for assuming the possibility of achieving perpetual motion, then I agree you should not have this on your program.

If your experience is the same as mine and not everyone says, "I am sorry, but that is not in my field, but everyone knows it cannot be done," then I feel we have a basis for controversy with the academic community. I will then try to be on your program if it seems advisable.

RADIO CHALLENGE--Continued

We are now preparing the first copy of the Perpetual Motion Journal and are anxious to print all the truth. We are anxious to reprint all attacks against Perpetual Motion and request your permission to do so, for we want our readers to know the whole truth.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Irvin R. Barrows
1616 S. Compton
St. Louis, Mo. 63104

Below are some excerpts from a letter which we received from MR. JAMES A. REESE.

"Enclosed is my opinion on perpetual motion. I feel that before I receive your Handbook of how to accomplish building a perpetual motion device, you might be interested in my original opinion.

"You may print the enclosed paper or send it back or merely throw it in the nearest wastebasket as you prefer.

"As of possible interest to the perpetual motion group, the theory of the conservation of energy has been elevated to the status of law, so a perpetual motion machine is unpatentable. It would then seem the best thing to do is to call such a device by another name. In fact one can be locked up as a fraud--or even simply as a nut. A suggested name would be an energy converter. Anything except a perpetual motion machine.

"Experimenters will find a few facts useful. Energy is available in many forms, as potential, kinetic, atomic, electromagnetic and the space-time field to name a few. Entropy is said to

JAMES A. REESE--Continued

represent the amount of disorder or dissipation of heat and often is confused with statistical chance. Heat is defined as molecular motion.

"A reasonable answer to the question of creation is that it is perpetual. The bound energy of matter keeps forming at the expense of space. Some mathematicians seem to believe space cannot exist without matter. The reasoning seems to be time exists as a direction, or simply as a dimension, thereby forming space-time. This is about as far as math can go and matter remains a mystery. Perpetual creation would result from perpetual space-time and is at odds with the belief the age of the universe is measurable.

"Perpetual motion invention or engineering is aimed at the use of energy by tapping a source of perpetual energy. Energy is available as fields, such as gravity, electro-magnetic and space-time itself, to name a few. To tackle the problem, math as a tool is useful even though mathematics strives to avoid perpetual motion calculations. Newton's theory gives little information but it does admit gravity exists.

"Einstein seems to have admitted not only that gravity exists, but matter and space-time, as he calls it, also exist. In this unlovely mess lie some clues.

"Almost nothing is known about behavior of current electricity in the form of protons, or at least it is kept secret if the scientists of the A. E. C. know anything.

Very truly yours,

James A. Reese

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THREE LAWS OF THERMODYNAMICS AND PERPETUAL MOTION

by Irvin R. Barrows

The first law of thermodynamics states that energy cannot be created. If anyone invents a device that creates energy, he has achieved First Class Perpetual Motion.

The second law of thermodynamics states that entropy cannot be reversed because heat always flows to a cooler place instead of a warmer place. If one can reverse entropy by concentrating energy, Second Class Perpetual Motion can be achieved.

The third law of thermodynamics states that friction cannot be completely eliminated, but when this is done, such as electrical current in copper at very low temperatures, then one has Third Class Perpetual Motion.

In addition to the three classes of perpetual motion, there are many imitations of perpetual motion, such as power from any of the following: wind, waves, radium, atmospheric pressure differentials, sunlight, cosmic rays, gravity variations (such as caused by the moon), variations in the earth's magnetic field.

ENTROPY REVERSAL OF THE UNIVERSE

by Irvin R. Barrows

Entropy hast thou now come,
 To claim us one by one,
Until at last thou art complete
 And we are all undone.
Ah! no, thou shalt not reign,
 Your power shall cease to be .
When that which caused thy power to grow
 Shall make thy power to cease.

The Earth the red shift doth perceive
 As stars do rush away.
But day and night shall reversed be
 When in that day,
The tide shall turn to form anew
 The mighty atom from which flew
The complete universe.

The tides rush in, the tides rush out,
 No trace they leave behind,
And so shall be again our fate
 When the atom recombines.

The tides roll in, the tides roll out,
 As eons come and go,
And only God shall still remain
 An anchor to my soul.
Oh! may I now on God rely,
 And live my life for him,
So when I too shall fade away,
 I'll have the peace He's given.