

Carnegie Hall
New York

Mr. William L. Laurence
New York Times, New York.

January 16th 1944

Dear Mr. Laurence;

Your article in today's Times was interesting from the point of view of new results observed, but, like so many conclusions arising from such experiments, the conclusion that there is such a thing as a magnetic current is not only wrong but impossible.

The reason why it is impossible is because magnetism is the measuring and surveying force which keeps the universe in balance. It measures and surveys the dual electric force which, alone, does the "work" of the universe.

Things in Nature are not always what they seem to be. Railroad tracks seem to meet on the horizon, but we are not deceived by that illusion. Let us not be deceived by this one of your making into drawing wrong conclusions concerning it. We must never forget that every effect of motion is an illusion which would deceive us if it could. We should be on the lookout for such deception always in order to avoid wrong conclusions.

There are other more logical explanations for the phenomena described which would harmonize with Universal Law, but certainly not that conclusion. One might as appropriately speak of a weight current because things which have weight in respect to gravity move in the direction of gravity.

Just as weight is a measure of potential which is out of balance with its environment, volume for volume and pressure for pressure, so, likewise, magnetism is the measure of intensity expressed by electricity when dividing an equilibrium pressure into waves of two opposed pressures. Magnetism measures both positive and negative unbalance in respect to gravity and insures equality--or balance-- of actions and reactions.

Motion is impossible in an equilibrium pressure

I am afraid that those industrialists who may raise their hopes over the promised magnetically operated machinery will be doomed to disappointment.

One might as reasonably conclude that one had discovered a temperature current because the thermometer rose, or fell, above or below zero, when the real reason is that the thermometer is merely a gage which measures the intensity of contraction or expansion of warming or cooling air.

Magnetic pole strength is, likewise, the measure of the strain between the two centripetal and centrifugal electric forces which wind light waves up into incandescent solids and unwind them into cold, dark, surrounding space. That is electricity's job, and it is the purpose of magnetism to measure and survey the potentials utilized by the opposed electric workers to see that a balance between the two is always maintained.

The experiment which "proves" that there can be single magnetic poles, or single magnetic ions, is another conclusion based upon wrong premises. The very statement that these magnetic ions can be produced either by friction, by chemical means, or by light, voids that claim entirely, for each of these three effects is electrical. The so called "magnetic ions" are produced electrically if these methods produce them, and the resultant poles automatically appear as they must do in every mass which electricity produces throughout the universe, whether it be ion, planet, or sun.

The claim that single magnetic "charges" can be produced is as inharmonious to Natural Law as to claim that dry water can be produced.

I will close this letter by offering you a conclusion which is in keeping with Natural Law, regarding that ten per cent loss in pole strength during twenty four hours of immersion in acidulated water, to take the place of the conclusion arrived at by your savant.

The pole strength of the magnet was originally given to it by an electric current. As long as the iron held the pole strength