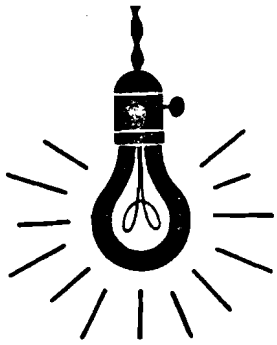

INTERMOUNTAIN SOCIETY OF INVENTORS AND DESIGNERS

P. O. Box 222, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

Dear Members:

This summer and fall has passed with an exceptionally fast pace. New job assignments and moves out of town has forced a post-ponement of our first meeting of the 76/77 year.

Thus October 16th at 1:00 PM will be the time, The Cal Rampton Bldg. at Utah Trade Tech. 4500 South Redwood Road, will be the location of our General Meeting.

Please contact other members and advise them of our meeting place and time, or invite new friends to join us.

Our first newsletter will be out in a few weeks, If you have any items of interest please send them to our permanent address at' Post office Box 222, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Thank you for your patience.

Sincerely,

Stan Shelby

President

THE INVENTORS' JOURNAL

A publication of the Intermountain Society of Inventors and Designers

NOVEMBER 1976 Ed. Rabiger - Editor

NEW SOCIETY OFFICERS CHOSEN

Lucille Hinmon, founder of the Intermountain Society of Inventors and Designers, is the new president for the 1976-77 year. The newly elected board of officers appointed at the October 16th meeting, felt that Lucille should have this honor and experience, as no one knows the history and function of our organization any better than she does.

The new board of officers consists of Lucille Hinmon, Pres.; Ed DeVore Vice President; Floyd Colibert, Secretary; Carol Anderson, Treasurer. Members of the board are: Carl S. Anderson, Programs; Stephen Gregory, Invention Evaluation; Robert Fowles, Services and Materials; Ed Rabiger, Publications and Research; Stanley Shelby, Publicity; and Ed DeVore, Membership. An organization chart with the phone numbers of the Board is included with this publication.

Ed DeVore (Tooele), Floyd Colibert and Carol Anderson are new to the Board although Carol has served before.

We extend sincere thanks and gratitude to all who have served and contributed to our organization during the past year with a special thanks to Charles Snow who came to our rescueso many times without recognition.

Special committees will be formed to assist Board members as required. If any member feels a special need for the organization or wish to be on a committee, please feel free to put your thought in writing.

INVENTION OF THE MONTH

Last year stores featured a doll that drank, this year's model has a kidney condition.

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

Kay S. Cornaby, Patent Attorned, will speak on "Making a Disclosure" on Saturday, November 20th. The meeting will be held at 1:30 P.M. in the Rampton Technology Building 4600 So. Redwood Road and can best be reached from 45th So. exit on I-15.
Those wishing to use the special collection of books on inventing and new product development in the UTECH Library should come early as the library closes at I P.M..

This is your chance to hear professional advice on the contraversial question of disclosure. You owe it to yourself not to miss Mr. Cornaby (he is a member of the Society.

We express our thanks to UTECH for the use of their fine facilities that add dignity to our meetings. There will be no meeting held in December. Regualar meetings are held on the third Saturday of each month as announced.

AVAILABLE BOOKS

Check your library or book dealer for these gems.

Complete Guide to Making Money With your Invention--Richard E. Paige.

Mind to Matter (How to Manufacture your Idea)--W. W. Hill.

Magnetism and Its Effects On The Living System--Elbert Ray Davis and Walter C. Rawles Jr. Exposition Press, 901 So. Oyster Bay Road, Hicksville, N. Y. 11801

ENERGY-RELATED INVENTION PROGRAM

The Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-577) established a national program for research and developmentof all potentially beneficial energy sources and utilization technologies. The program is to be conducted by the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), Section 14 of the Act, however directs the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) to give particular attention to the evaluation of all promising energy-related inventions, particularly those submitted by individual inventors and small companies for the purpose of obtaining direct grants from the administrator.

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February 1977

MAKING A DISCLOSURE

Kay Cornaby, a noted patent attorney who is now our state senator advises on "disclosure and public use".

Our meeting of November 20 was worth a fortune to most inventors in sound legal information. Mr. Cornaby gave a brrilliant lecture on the does and don'ts of disclosure of an invention and public use. Mr. Cornaby sees two types of people. The ones who say I wish somebody would do something about that problem; and the ones who say I wonder if I can do something about that problem and then does it. Obviously the later is the inventor, who is a special breed of people apart form all the rest.

He stated that public use is an area of the law that is confusing to the lawyer as well as the laymen and quoted the patent statute as follows: U.S. Code title 35, section 102B says a person shall be entitled to a patent unless the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this country or a foreign country, or was in public use, or on sale in this country for more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the U.S. If used in a foreign country for one year it's no bar to a patent, but if patented in a foreign country it is.

Congress felt that there ought to be a period during which inventors could determine to their own satisfaction whether their invention is going to be feasible or commercially successful.

The concept behind this is that paper patents aren't worth the paper they are written on. Congress said we will not penalize the inventor for trying out his idea on the open market for one year to if the public thinks it's a better "Mousetrap".

The patent statute awards a patent not to the man who files first, but to the one who invented first. But conflict in this area is known as interference, and can be avoided with a self addressed, registered letter. This is not the best way to protect your idea, but if you use it, make sure you keep a copy of what's in it, as only the court can open it.

A better method of protecting against interference is to log you thoughts and drawings in with your patent attorney, or the patent office under the Document Disclosure Program. Another method used by large corporations in research is to have you sign a nondisclosure agreement. These methods establish dates of conception of an idea, a chronilogical history and what it is to be used for.

If you don't use it publicly, nor place it on sale, the year period doesn't start to run at all and you are under no obligation to make application for the patent. The year period only starts running once you start doing one of these two things; however, if this is done you had jolly well apply for your patent application within that year.

There is a limitation of course of due diligence, which is a variable concept. The thought here being that although you are granted time for experimentation, research and development, the inventor is expected to excercise "due diligence" to reduce that idea or invention to practice or some identifyable form and say "here it is and this is the way it works".

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United States 13c

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710 West 400 North
Bountiful, Utah 84087

The courts often give considerations of time in case of war and hardship cases for due diligence.

The "public use" or "on sale" action does not have to be by the inventor, it can be by a third party. What this does is prevent you from coming in now and patenting the automobile.

Foreign patents don't give us the same protection as ours. One of the greatest problems in patents is in South America and Japan. Don't ever talk to anyone in these countries about a patent until your application is on file in that country. It is a known fact that most patents come from America, so some "Honyock" from down there comes to America, copies our inventions and files for it in his name down there.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

Our January 22 meetings guest speaker was Mr. David Campbell, noted inventor and businessman. Our March newsletter will feature highlights of his speech.

Our next meeting of the Society will be on February 19 at 1:30 p.m. at the Utah Technological College in the Rampton Technology Building 4600 South Redwood Road.

Do you have to have a patent to get your idea on the market? Please come to our Feb. 19 meeting to hear Mr. Larry Decker a successful motivator and idea man who has seen his products through from conception to use. This is sure to be one of our best meetings with a lot of valuable information to the inventor.

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March 1977

BILLINGS ON SCHEDULE WITH HYDROGEN POWERED PROGRAM

Billings Energy Corporation, the nation's leading developer of metal hydride storage systems for hydrogen powered vehicles and appliances, is looking forward to a record breaking year in 1977.

Billings company has established a five-year goal for developing and implementing its hydrogen products for commercial energy applications. The applications will be small at first, but compared to the current energy problem, they will take on added importance in the future, he said.

Billings manufactures its own line of metal hydride tanks for the storage of gaseous hydrogen, an electrolyzer for producing hydrogen and a recently added line of microcomputers.

Billings Energy put the world's first hydrogen-powered bus into operation Feb 27, 1976. The converted minibus took its first 19 passengers on a short round trip to University Mall from Billings headquarters on Columbia Lane.

Since that time, the bus has run intermitantly on the Provo City Bus Lines.

BEC'S latest hydrogen-powered vehicle is a 1977 Cadillac Seville which the company entered in the inaugural parade for President Jimmy Carter Jan. 20.

Just a year ago, Billings bought the 388- acre Ironton parcel from Brigham Young University for an undisclosed price on which the company plans to build an industrial park, a small hydrogen-powered demonstration farm and 38-home subdivision.

Homes in the village, located in the northeast corner of the land along highway 89, will eventually have hydrogen-powered appliances including furnaces, a Billings spokesman said.

Billings plans to locate a mixture of light manufacturing businesses and research development firms in the next 100-acre phase.

A long-term plan for the 388-acre parcel is the installation of a coal gasification plant large enough to power all of the buildings in the technology park and subdivision.

One of the top priorities at BEC is the successful implementation of a hydrogen-powered mass transit system in this area and in southern California.

Saturday March 19, 1977 at the Rampton Technology building 4600 South Redwood road at 1:30p.m. Mr. Billings vice president will be our featured speaker. He will have some very interesting film and slides in addition to his speech.

"CONCENTRATE YOUR EFFORTS WHERE THEY ARE MOST FRUITFUL"

Our guest speaker in Feb., Mr. David Campbell, successful businessman and inventor, advised that it takes something past the bright idea to see an idea through to fruition before one can realize the joy of being an inventor. Campbell stressed patience as most important to the inventor, his first patent coming through after 8 years of hard work and long hours.

Mr Campbell is the inventor of the Cambelt and president of Cambelt International Corp.

The Cambelt conveyor is a unique and versatile concept in belt conveyors- unique in that it is the only belt conveyor that can transport materials in a completely enclosed dust tight system at any angle of incline; versatile in that a simple modular method of construction permits complete flexibility of design. By assembling various

modular components, Cambelt provides a method of moving materials horizontally, on an incline, vertically, or through any required combination of planes and angles.

The Cambelt conveyor will move a wide variety of products, including pellets, granulse, and very fine powders, at high capacities.

Mr. Campbell showed film of some of his products in operation, one of them, a sand mover, was most interesting.

HOW'S BUSINESS

We pretty much make our own market. If you think you've built a better mouse trap, make sure the world can find your door. But if you make something they really need, you can be a long ways back in the woods and business will still be good.

Anyone can sell hot dogs to a hungry football crowd on a cold day; but try selling hot dogs in a french restaurant after the dessert course has been served. Good sense makes good business.

THE END OF THE BEGINNING

The nation was great in its first 200 years; so was technology- each to a great extent because of the other.

At this time we would like to express our sincere thanks to a loyal and hard working member of the society.

Carol Anderson has asked to be relieved of his duties as treasurer of the society. His wife has recently undergone critical surgery and he is confined close to home to care for her at this most difficult time. We will miss seeing them at the meetings, and wish her a most speedy recovery.

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MAY 1977

Meet and Eat on May 21st

Save Saturday, May 21st, for the best meeting of the year with your partner. We will meet and eat at the Chuckarama, 744 East 4th South, S.L.C. at 7:00 p.m. sharp.

Mr. E. Cordell Lundahl, of Logan, Utah will be our guest speaker. As one of the most successful inventors of our Society and a past officer, he will share a few more secrets of his success with us.

Mr. Stan Shelby, our past President, will be Master of Ceremonies. This is one meeting you won't want to miss with its bargain price tag.

The dinner menu will feature roast beef and fish and chips at $4.25 per plate, and you may invite friends.

Reservations are required, so please fill out and mail the form printed below, or telephone 571-5283 today. We'll see you there for the Event of The Year.

Note

This meeting will take the place of the regular "3rd Saturday-of-the-month" meeting usually held at the Trade Tech.

Cut

CHUCKARAMA DINNER RESERVATION
5-21-77

Please reserve (No.) _____ places for me and my partner or guests @ $4.25 each. A check for $_____ is enclosed.

Name & Phone No. _____

Send checks to Lucile Hinmon, 5756 Waterbury Way, Apt. #F, S.L.C., Utah 84121

We Miss You

We extend our best wishes for a continued recovery of Vonda Anderson, wife of Carol Anderson, who has been a most efficient and devoted committee member and Treasurer in the past. May her recovery enable them to rejoin us soon.

Last Meeting--A REAL TREAT

Mr. Barry Campbell, Vice-president in charge of energy research at Billings Energy Corporation, Provo, Utah, spoke to us and showed pictures as previously programmed for March, but was delayed due to a conflict in scheduling. (See March Journal). Mr. Campbell is a Physics major out of Yale and B.Y.U. who worked on a specific project for Billings and decided to stay with them when their Hydrogen Research Program offered a challenge to him.

Mr. Campbell demonstrated the Billings' development of metal hydride tanks for safe storage and transporting of gaseous hydrogen in a 1977 Cadillac Seville. He also explaine the electrolyzer for producing the Hydrogen with a recently added line of microcomputers.

The Billings Corp. put the world's first Hydrogen-powered public bus on the streets of Provo and is presently developing the 388-acre abandoned Ironton Plant into a Hydrogen-powered farm and 38-home subdivision.

Those who missed this presentation are the loosers and could recover from some of this loss by attending our future meetings.

THE BICENTENNIAL 100
AMERICA'S GREATEST DISCOVERIES, INVENTIONS AND INNOVATIONS

One of the most interesting science-oriented bicentennial activities was a survey conducted by the Museum of Science & Industry in Chicago to select America's ten greatest scientists, engineers, inventors, and innovators and the 100 most-significant American scientific discoveries, technological inventions, and industrial innovations.

The Intermountain Society of
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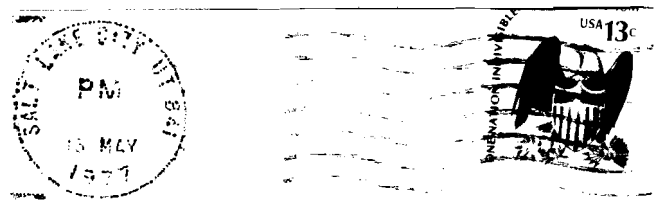
5756 Waterbury Way, Apt "F"
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121



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J. Wanless Southwick
710 West 400 North
Bountiful, Utah 84087

The "top 10" individuals in American science, technology, and industry, as selected by the Museum's Bicentennial Advisory Committee, consisted primarily of prolific inventors and fundamental scientists.

Thomas Alva Edison--holder of 1,093 patents for inventions--was the over-whelming choice as the greatest of America's scientists, engineers, inventors, and innovators.

In addition to developing the incandescent electric light in 1879, Edison was responsible for the phonograph, telephone microphone, quadruplex telegraph, talking motion pictures, and alkaline storage battery.

Benjamin Franklin, who conceived the lightning conductor and made other electrical phenomena discoveries about 1753, ranked second in the poll. He also developed an efficient heating stove, bifocal glasses, improved street lighting, and other innovations.

Placing third was Albert Einstein, who enunciated the theory of relativity in 1905. In addition, he was cited for developing the unified field theory which includes the laws of electromagnetism and gravitation in a single mathematical formula, reducing the influence of gravity on the propagation of light, and formulating the photoelectric effect law to explain the transformation of light units.

Josiah Willard Gibbs, founder of modern physical chemistry, was fourth in the balloting. Gibbs was responsible for the principles of chemical thermodynamics in 1876 and vector analysis in 1881.

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone in 1876, was voted sixth on the 100th anniversay of his invention that revolutionized communications.

The seventh spot was shared by Wilbur and Orville Wright for achieving the first powered airplane flight at Kitty Hawk in 1903.

Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin in 1793, was selected eighth. He also developed the interchangeable parts concept for mass production in 1798 and the milling machine in 1818.

Ranking ninth ws Luther Burbank, whose research resulted in numerous plant hybridization advances from 1870 to 1926.

John Bardeen, the only person to receive two Nobel Prizes in the same field, completed the list of 10. He helped discover the transister effect in 1947 and developed the microscopic theory of superconductivity in 1956.

The Bicentennial Advisory Committee of the Museum of Science & Industry also chose what is considered to be the 100 most significant scientific discoveries, inventions, and innovations in the nation's 200-year history. The complete article was published in Industrial Research Magazine of Nov. 15, 1976 by Victor J. Danilov, Chicago Museum of Science and Industry.

#3947 - We Need Both Brains

Did you know that you have two brains? Until recently even the experts thought we had a single, albeit two-sided brain. That we have two brains has been only lately discovered. Insights and Innovations pointed out that research on brain-injured patients, and electroencephalography, reveals that each side of the brain is actually a full-fledged brain in its own right. And each brain performs a quite different function. Your right brain is the one that produces new ideas. The left brain deals only with facts.

THE INVENTORS' JOURNAL

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September 1977

BILLINGS RESEARCH CENTER FIELD TRIP PLANNED FOR SEPT. 17th MEETING

Don't miss this rare opportunity to see where hydrogen, one of the most promising sources of energy of the future, is being developed. You and any guests you care to bring are invited to tour the former Ironton plant between Provo and Springville, purchased from BYU by the Billings Energy Research Corporation.

The Inventors Society group will form car pools at the Prudential Banks' parking lot on 33rd So. and State Street, S.L.C., on Saturday, Sept. 17th at 1:00 p.m. sharp.

After the tour, those wishing to eat will reassemble as a group at the BYU campus cafeteria where we will attempt to reserve a spot for refreshments and further socializing. This should be a very interesting, informative and joyful gathering at a very nominal cost, where all share in the transportation and buy what they care to eat. Just come and get acquainted and discuss your new ideas if you don't care to eat.

Roger Billings, Vice-President, was one of our recent guest speakers and Roger is an engineering student at the Brigham Young University. He is the inventor of a national prize-winning automobile engine that burns pure hydrogen and cleans the air as it runs. This is a switch from most inventors who are still striving for 100% polution-free engines. Is it any wonder that the Billings' engine took the prize when it cleans the air as it runs? How efficient can one get?

Billings heads a BYU team who installed his engine in a Volkswagon, the only car from any state in the competition to pass the 1976 emission standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency. The car can be converted to gasoline with the flip of a switch and the engine is being experimented with in a Provo City bus. The Lear Jet Corp. has also extended the use of their vast laboratory for highly technical experiments on this project.

Hydrogen has long been known as an ideal fuel except for the danger in transporting it. The secret of the BYU teams' success is largely due to their hydride storage tank invention which renders hydrogen practically inert and possibly less dangerous than gasoline in a collision.

Come and see this marvelous invention and bring your friends. You may even get a demonstration ride. Let's start this year off "BIG" by introducing your "IDEA" friends to the Society with a free tour.

Watch the Deseret News for a story about our Society by their accomplished writer, Rosemary Peterson. Our committeeman, Robert Fowles, is working with her in our behalf.

SPRING BANQUET WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

Our last meeting of the season in May at the Chuck-A-Rama was well attended and a great success. Those who didn't make it missed a treat. The food, as always, was at its best and our guest speaker was superb.

Cordell Lundall, with his usual surprises in new ideas spread from his soil-tilling farm machinery clear into the finished product of special baked potatoes. They were the prettiest and tastiest spuds you ever "flapped a lip on" as "Festus" would say. He supplied the special radar oven, projector, screen, and all accessories for practically a one-man show. Those who missed it are the loosers, as Cordell

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is one of our most successful inventors and is always ready and willing to share a "leaf out of his notebook." We extend our thanks and appreciation for all he and his lovely wife do for us.

We have many distinguished inventors among us such as Cordell, Earl Miller and the late Philo T. Farnsworth, to name a few, who have always been gracious with their time, experience and hard-earned lessons for our benefit. Perhaps some of you heard the KSL radio broadcast on Mr. Farnsworth's birthday where he was recognized as one of the greatest inventors that has ever lived, and a genius in his electronic television accomplishments. You owe it to yourself to come out and rub shoulders with this group.

ELECTIONS ARE COMING UP

We should be thinking of people to head our organization with officers and committeemen at our upcoming election meeting. Let's build up our meeting attendance for this event in order to have a wide choice to select from. Who knows, our next president could be you. You may volunteer to serve in any position you desire to work by nominating yourself. This is an open invitation to the spirit of freedom and invention to do that which you think you can do best. That's what American democracy is all about.

Our meetings are held the 3rd Saturday of each month in the lecture room of the Rampton Technology Building, 4600 South Redwood Road, at 1:30 p.m. Our greatful appreciation is extended to the Technical College for the use of these beautiful facilities in the interest of American progress.

KRAFTS-HOUSE INVITES INVENTORS' SOCIETY ASSOCIATION

Thanks to our committeeman, Ed Rabiger, for representing our Society at the KRAFTS' open house this spring. This is Krafts-manship organization sponsored by several business people and housed in Granite School District facilities on 33rd South and 5th East who also hold classes there.

The Kraft-House has a collection of many antique inventions including prototypes that are very interesting and well worth seeing to say the least. Fred Auerbach is one of the major sponsors who displays a collection of inventions from all over the world. Ed spent a delightful hour there and was introduced to Mr. Auerbach and other officers.

There are some possibilities that our two organizations could benefit each other by closer association in view of their similarity in purpose. We suggest that you visit this fine institution and give us your ideas on how we might accomplish this.

RUMORS

Word has leaked through that Stan Shelby, our former president, has transferred back to Salt Lake from the Heber area of the Highway Patrol. Welcome back Stan, we need you here.

THE INVENTORS' JOURNAL

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October 1977

ARTIFICIAL HEART--SUBJECT OF NEXT MEETING

Dr. John Lawson of the University of Utah Biomedical Engineering Institute, Department of Artificial Organs, will be the speaker at our next meeting. We will meet on our regular third Saturday, October 15th, at 1:30 p.m. in the Calvin Ramptom Building of the Utah Technical College (4600 South Redwood Road).

This promises to be another outstanding meeting as we are indeed fortunate to have Dr. Lawson with us in this capacity. Members may again invite quests and are encouraged to do so.

CHARLES LINDBERGH DEVELOPED FIRST WORKABLE ARTIFICIAL HEART PUMP

Charles Lindbergh was not only the first man to fly solo across the Atlantic, he was also the first to develop a workable artificial heart pump.

He was spurred to develop the device after his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Reeve Morrow, became seriously ill with a heart condition. Doctors said they couldn't operate because there was no way to keep her blood circulating while they worked on her heart.

Since the heart is a pump, reasoned Lindbergh, "Some kind of blood and air pump" should be able to take over functions of the heart on a temporary basis.

In 1930 he began his project with Nobel Prize winning surgeon, Dr. Alexis Carrel, at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City. Two years later the work took on added meaning--it helped Lindbergh escape that torment and pressures of the kidnapping of his son and the sensational trial that followed.

Working in secret, Lindbergh was so absorbed with his scientific work that often he didn't stop to eat lunch, and often worked late into the night. A medical breakthrough appeared to be of vastly greater importance to him than his epic flight!

Within five years, Lindbergh had developed his fifth and final model. Instead of moving parts, his device had three glass chambers linked together by a tube. Compressed air caused the apparatus to wobble rhythmically and send blood flowing through the organ, which was kept alive in the devices' upper chamber.

In 26 experiments with Lindbergh's invention, various organs from chickens and cats were kept alive outside the body for weeks.

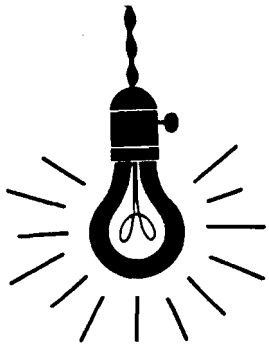
Finally in the summer of 1935, Lindbergh's device was announced publicly in Science Journal and hailed as a medical breakthrough.

Thirty yeras later, scientists at the U.S. Naval Research Institute were dumbfounded to discover that improved modern equipment couldn't keep organs alive any longer than the first artificial pump built by Lindbergh.

Lindbergh's artificial pump paved the way for other researchers and Dr. Carrel once said Lindbergh's medical breakthrough was of vastly greater importance to the future of mankind than his epic flight.

ELECTIONS FORTHCOMING

A nominating committee will be elected at this meeting to select potential candidates for next year's officer vacancies to be filled. Final elections will be held at the following meeting. You may also nominate candidates from the floor, so come out and speak up--this is your chance.



INTERMOUNTAIN SOCIETY OF INVENTORS AND DESIGNERS

P.O.BOX 1514 Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

Hear Ye, Hear Ye ! All Idea People.

"HOW THE INVENTOR MARKETS A NEW PRODUCT" WILL BE THE TOPIC OF A LECTURE BY EARL MILLER, PROMINENT UTAH INVENTOR, AT THE NOVEMBER MEETING OF THE INTERMOUNTAIN SOCIETY OF INVENTORS AND DESIGNERS TO BE HELD AT THE CAL RAMPTON BUILDING ON THE CAMPUS OF THE UTAH TECHNICAL COLLEGE AT SALT LAE AT 1:30 P.M., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19th. THE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION IS KNOWN TO BE THE MOST ACTIVE INVENTORS GROUP IN THE NATION, AND WAS ORGANIZED TO HELP INDEPENDENT INVENTORS AVOID THE PITFALLS AND COSTLY MISTAKES SO PREVELENT AMONG PERSONS WITH NEW PRODUCTS AND IDEAS. THE MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AND THERE IS NO ADMISSION CHARGE. PART OF THE MEETING WILL BE A QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION FROM THE FLOOR.

EARL MILLER HOLDS MORE THAN 100 PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. HIS INVENTIONS HAVE RESULTED IN SALES OF MORE THAN THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS. HE INVENTED THE FIRST STRAPLESS SKI POLE GRIP, FIRST SKI BRAKE, FIRST ALL-ANGLE RELEASE DINDING, AND THE WORLD FAMOUS "MILLER SOFT" DEEP POWDER SKI. IN THE ARCHERY FELD HE INVENTED THE MAGNETIC MASTERFLETCHER, THE SPIRAL KILLER BROADHEAD, AND THE FIRST DIE-CUT FLETCHINGS. HE ALSO INVENTED THE MILIER INSTANT-GRIP WRENCH. HIS PRODUCTS ARE SOLD IN MORE THAN THIRTY COUNTRIES FOR WHICH HIS COMPANY RECEIVED A PRESIDENTIAL "E". HE RECEIVED THREE GOLD MEDALS FOR INVENTIONS AT THE INTERNATIONAL PATENT CONGRESS IN NEW YORK.

Miller attended U.C.L.A., Washington State University, and holds a B.A. degree from B.Y.U. He also studied at M.I.T. and Michigan State, He is President of Miller Ski Corporation, Utah Down Mfg., Utah Plastics, Utah Feathers, and Miller Ski International. He is a former President of the Intermoutain Society of Inventors and Designers.

Elections will also be covered.

FOR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION FEEL FREE TO PHONE MS. LUCILE E. HINMON 466-2874 OR WORK 535-7467.

THE INVENTORS' JOURNAL

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DECEMBER 1977

December 17th Meeting WILL RADIATE SOLAR ENERGY & CHRISTMAS

Dr. Robert F. Boehm of the University of Utah, Department of Mechanical Engineering, will speak on the status and future of solar energy, along with visual slides revealing a lucrative field of research for the inventor.

The meeting will be held on Dec. 17th (our regular 3rd Saturday of the month), in the conference room of the Calvin Rampton Bldg. (north entrance), Utah Technical College, at 1:30 p.m.

The College is located at 4600 So. Redwood Rd. and can best be reached from the west exit of the 45th South off-ramp of Freeway I-15.

Committee recommendations for next year's officers will be voted upon after additional nominations are taken from the floor.

A special Christmas treat between elections and our noted speaker will be some vocal selections by Ms. Ann Cardall Bunting, former Metropolitan Opera singer. She will be accompanied by Ms. Jackie Beazant, also an outstanding musician.

Dr. Boehm earned his Doctorate in Mechanical Engineering from the University of California and came to the University of Utah as Professor of Engineering in 1968. He received his Batchelor's and Master's degrees from Washington State University.

He has worked for such companies as General Electric in California and has done consulting work for many large concerns.

Dr. Boehm and his wife have two children (boy and girl) and she has a college degree as an English major. He is a Corvair (Chevrolet) enthusiast when time permits a hobby.

SOLAR AIR CONDITIONING CHALLENGES THE INVENTOR

Looking for an open field for invention? Then read "The Other Story on Solar Air Conditioning" in the July issue of Mechanix Illustrated, p. 40, from your local library.

According to this, the field is ripe and the harvest is near for people with practical solutions. Perhaps a few highlights from the article will convince you of this.

Solar heating is much simpler than solar air conditioning. To keep your house solar-warm in winter, you put out collectors to trap the energy of the sun, transport this power via a medium of water or air to some kind of storage place (water or stones) and then arrange for its delivery, again, via air or water to the living quarters as needed.

To keep your house solar-cool in summer is something else. You trap the solar energy and cart it off to storage, as above. But then, the complications start. What you've stored is heat, and what you want is the absence of heat; call it coolth. So to make use of what you have in storage, you have to convert it to the product you want.

Using heat to cool is nothing new. Forty years ago you could buy an Electrolux refrigerator that burned kerosene to produce ice cubes and keep foods cool Servell became famous for a refrigerator line that burned gas.

The principle of cooling from heat can be accomplished by using the heat to pressurize amonia called "the amonia-pressure phenomenon. This winds up with cooled amonia that is used to cool the house.

As we said, the system is not as simple or straight forward as solar heating. It has to be properly and delicately balanced at the end of each cycle, and the system must recharge itself. In this period, no heat is

The Intermountain Society of
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NEWS ITEMS ARE INVITED

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J. Wanless Southwick
710 West 400 North
Bountiful, Utah 84087

being extracted from the house and, if the day is too hot or recycle time too long, a conventional type supplemental cooler is required.

Also, air conditioning takes a lot more energy than heating - about two times as much. Thus, it follows that if you're cooling by electricity from the nearest power company, you are using a lot of juice, which is expensive. Getting it free from the sun, therefore, is an immensely attractive alternative.

What a challenge to the Inventor! Can you improve on this "mouse trap?" You certainly can - and you don't need a degree in Engineering as evidenced by many of our greatest inventors. It has been said that the bumble-bee is aero-dynamically not able to fly according to scientific engineering theory. But he doesn't know this - so he takes off.

Your editor found that a conventional refrigeration type air contidtioner works best set in the fireplace, giving it another seasonal use. By sealing the excess open space, and opening the damper and ash pit gates, the chimney draft creates additional condenser cooling capacity, along with the fan. Elimination of the unsightly improvised usual window location is an added bonus.

Come and hear Dr. Boehm, ask all of your sticky questions after, and you could be ready to improve on the solar air conditioner.

NOVEMBER MEETING A GREAT SUCCESS

Our November meeting reached a new high in attendance, membership and dues paid up for some time (renewal of dues is in season). Our sincere thanks are extended to Earl Miller, Pres. of Miller Ski Company and our first Society President, for his informative speech that reviewed some of our dormant membership.

Although Mr. Miller's busy schedule and world travels keeps him from regular attendance at our meetings, he is always willing to assist the Inventor is any problems through his vast experience and costly mistakes.

FIRST MANPOWERED AIRPLANE WINNER ANNOUNCED

They said it couldn't be done-and for nearly 20 years, it wasn't. Now an American team has captured the long-sought $87,000 award for the first practical manpowered flight. Pilot Bryan Allen flew the Gossamer Condor designed by Dr. Paul MacCready, Jr. over the "Kemer Course" in Shafter, California on August 23, 1977.

The huge manpowered "kite" weighs 70 pounds the pilot approximately 150, with a wing span of 96 feet. It has a 12 1/2 foot pusher prop and flew the mile-long figure 8 course in 6 minutes, 22.05 seconds. It's top speed was 11 MPH and reached an altitude of 12 feet.

Our own Society member, Dale Nelson and his associates, tried for the prize and spent much time and money without success except for the education. We certainly wish them better luck next time.

The information given above was condensed from the December 1977 issue of Popular Mechanics, p. 100.

THE INVENTORS' JOURNAL

A publication of the Intermountain Society of Inventors and Designers

Salt Lake City, Utah—Sunday Morning—January 15, 1978

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

New Years greetings to members, and friends of the Intermountain Society of Inventors and Designers. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many people who participated or helped in any way to the many successful meetings of this past year. We were indeed fortunate to have had another fine group of speakers to share their knowledge and experiences with our Society. I feel that you have selected a progressive and eager group of officers and board members to assist me. I would like to indicate to whom you should turn for director and committe functions. John Mervin Brazil will be your new vice President. He will be assisted by Lucile Hinman as Secretary and Carl Anderson as Treasurer. We are also happy to welcome the following, this years board members. Ed Rabigar, Steve Gregory, Eldon Alsop, Geo. Jones, and Stan Shelby who will be Editor of our Journal. Stan is asking every member of the Society and especially the board of directors for full support and participation in supplying articals and news items for our Journal. We must realize that our Journal represents the only contact we have with many members.

Lets make our Society the greatest of its kind in the Country. Please volunteer your services and information articals by card or to letter to our permanent mailing address- Post Office Box 1514 Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

Sincerely

Ed Devore
President

Do not forget our next meeting on Jan. 21st. At the Cal. Ramton Building. Trade Tech. 4600 South Redwood.

NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

Dr. Delbert Goates will be our guest speaker for our next meeting! We are very fortunate and pleased that Dr. Goates is willing to take a break from his busy schedule to visit our Society. He has a very successful medical practice, a active and busy interest in inventions, and will discuss product development during our meeting.

OFFICE OF U.S. PATENTS IS AGLEAM WITH BRIGHT NEW ENERGY CONSERVING INVENTIONS

BY DICK WEST

WASHINGTON—One day it's a man who drives here from Fort Smith, Ark., in a car that runs on alcohol. He gets about 4 miles to the fifth.

Another day it's a couple who drives from Nyack, N.Y., in a homemade car that uses foot-power to supplement its one-cylinder engine.

These are the new prospectors—inventors who have heard thar's gold in that thar energy crisis.

And indeed there is.

The government is underwriting projects of all manner and description to stimulate development of new fuel-saving equipment and energy sources.

Fairly typical was a recent Agriculture Department award of a $149,250 contract to Cornell University for research on a wind-powered churn.

So the basement workbench Edisons are arriving in an ever increasing stream, looking for federal grants.

Probably the best indicator of what is happening is the Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, published weekly at $6.60 per copy, Essex, Conn., offers a new type of wood-burning stove.

There are also plans for an "environmentally heated and cooled building," a "solar energy augmented water heating system" and many other implements for coping with the fuel shortage.

And all of these comprise just a single week's outpouring.

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YOUR SOLAR HOME

If you missed our December meeting you missed an extremely informative two hours. Dr. Robert J. Boehm of the University of Utah, Department of Mechanical Engineering presented a program on Solar Energy and its current progress. Those who attended were ready to go home and convert to Solar Heat and Electricity, or get to work on those new systems theyve been thinking of creating or developing.

****

Govt. Will Test Energy-Saving Inventions Free

You can have an energy-related invention evaluated free of charge by government agencies under a little-publicized federal program.

If the agencies find your invention is feasible, you might receive a financial grant, government contract or business management assistance.

"This is only program of its kind in the world. We'll consider all inventions and look at things no one else will," said Richard Sutz, head of the federal Energy-Related Inventions Program. Both patented and unpatented inventions are eligible for examination and the inventor can retain all rights to his product.

For more information, write to: Office of Energy-Related Inventions, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234, or to the Dept. of Energy, Division of Business Programs, Washington, D.C. 20545. Ask for evaluation request form No. NBS-1019.

Innovation Center Offers Help

To the inventor considering selling his invention, Dr. Udell offers these two bits of advice:

- Don't go to an idea broker. "The problem with businesses that try to develop meaningful evaluations for inventors is that they either go out of business or become ripoff artists," he says.
- Before sinking a lot of resources into an invention, get an evaluation and proceed from there.

Anyone desiring more information on the Innovation Center, can find out what he needs to know by writing and asking for a booklet "Bridging the Gap Between Invention and Innovation." This describes not only the services available through the assistance program, but also carries a list of useful publications available for purchase from the Center and a brief listing of services and booklets available from the U.S. Patent Office. The information booklet and a copy of the Innovation Registration and Disclosure booklet are available by writing:

The Innovation Center
131 Gilbert Hall
College of Business
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403

In a future issue, Science Digest *will be taking a closer look at the innovation center program and how it is helping to produce inventors who will not only have the skill to develop their inventions—but also have the business expertise to market them.*

Idea promotion firm challenged

Idea promotion firms, sometimes called invention brokers, are in the business of representing people who do not have the connections to market their own new products or other commercial ideas.

The Federal Trade Commission has been proceeding against the Raymond Lee Organization Inc., one of the most prominent of these firms, for false advertising.

The evidence showed that, out of some 30,000 inventors served by the Lee Organization, only three ever got back more money than they had paid in fees. From 1968 to 1976 the Lee Organization negotiated for its clients a total of eight licensing agreements — an average of one a year. In 1974, the Lee Organization made no license agreements for any of its clients; in 1975, it negotiated licenses for two clients.

This kind of information did not appear in Lee's ads. On the contrary, as the FTC judge ruled, the advertising was a "shrewd use of exaggeration, innuendo, ambiguity, half-truths, and omission of material facts." The misleading impression created by all this was increased because the Lee Organization operates in a highly technical field where little reliable information is available to the public.

A cease-and-desist order, subject to possible appeals, prohibits all false and misleading statements, including representations that Raymond Lee himself is a registered patent attorney and that anyone in the Lee Organization is qualified to prepare patent applications and file them in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

Please post these notices at work
Invite a friend this Saturday!

INTERMOUNTAIN SOCIETY OF INVENTORS AND DESIGNERS

THE INVENTORS' JOURNAL

A publication of the Intermountain Society of Inventors and Designers

a nonprofit corporation **Sunday Morning, February 5, 1978** **Page One**

SENSATIONAL

Sensational was the word that many used to describe the message we received from Dr. Delbert Goates at our January meeting. He really put the facts of life before us. His main message was that we should never let our inventing disrupt the family welfare. In other words dont put your house and family in-hock for the sake of a ideaor invention. Make sure there is security for the wife and kids, then go for the moon.

WELCOME

MR. DAVID SPEALLER

Mr. David Spealler is thirty three years old, he came to Salt Lake 3 years ago from the State Of Penn. His present work and occupation is in the retail sporting goods field. Davids college education came from West Chester Teachers College and Iowa State University. He was a participant in the world Olympics, and then in professional sports. His present interest is in all type recreational sports that use rackets and balls. He started inventing approx. 2½ years ago. He will speak to our group on the process of invention and its marketing.

Remember Sat. 18th 1:30pm

NEWS ITEMS ARE INVITED

Your working in your shop, on a invention, an accident or illness strikes.... serious cut ....fire breaks out... electrical shock....a dozen different things can happen.... know where the fastest and closest help is ????? ????? Dial 911.....

SALT LAKE AND UTAH COUNTIES

Dial 911 for Emergency Help.

According to studies conducted at California State Polytechnic College, women tend to have the most active imaginations and the most abundant flow of new and original ideas. A lack of motivation often keeps them from utilizing their talents, however.

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Get Acquainted

Our monthly meeting will be held at the Calvin Rampton Tech. Building, which is located on the North side of The Utah Trade Tech. College 4700 South Redwood Road. February 18th at 1:30pm

By Ernest V. Heyn

Not every inventor who patents his idea makes a fortune, but practically all of them set out to fill a need. So if you have an idea for something new, or for an improvement of something old, be sure that it truly will be needed — and by a large number of people.

We all know that Alexander Graham Bell made a fortune when he invented the telephone, as did Thomas Alva Edison with the electric light and phonograph. George Eastman and Edwin Land with their cameras, Guglielmo Marconi with the telegraph and Lee De Forest with the development of the radio. And the Wright Brothers did well financially with their invention of a motorized plane that flew with a man aboard.

Then there are the not-so-well-known inventors. Charles M. Hall, for instance, accomplished only one major breakthrough during his 51 years: a method of turning a precious,expensive metal into a widely usable, inexpensive one. Hall's science professor at Oberlin College, F.F. Jewett, said during a lecture that if anyone should invent a process by which aluminum could be made commercially and cheaply, it would be a great service to the world and would make him immensely rich. Young Hall said to a fellow student, "I'm going for that metal." After working on the problem for years, he finally developed an electrolytic process that could extract globules of aluminum from bauxite. The result of this discovery is the Alcoa Company (Aluminum Company of America), which made Hall a multimillionaire.

When you think of inventors, such as Hall or Roentgen (the X-ray), Diesel (the auto engine), Evinrude (the outboard motor), Sikorsky (the helicopter) or Townes (the laser), you may decide that your idea must be as big as theirs were. Not true. Innumerable minor contributions that were patented have made fortunes Consider the man who found a way to fold paper used for wrapping lump sugar so that the product wouldn't spoil; or the two men who designed a lightweight folding baby carriage, and the man who invented several pharmaceutical products, including the first can of automatic lather for shaving.

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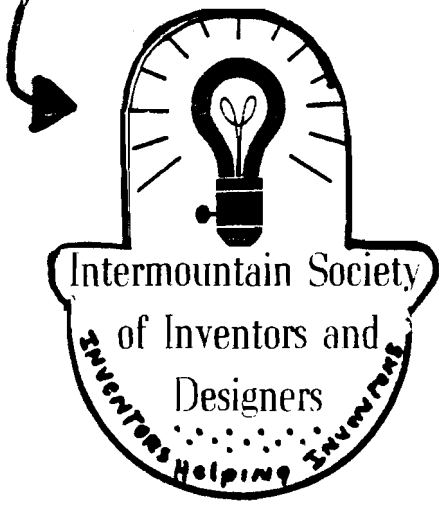
HELP WANTED

Many ideas and suggestions came out of our last board of directors meeting. It was suggested that we ask all the members for their ideas and art abilities to create a Logo or symbol to represent our Society. So lets get those pens and pencils busy. Lets get fifteen or twenty entries into our board and we'll put the most representive into the Journal for all to appraise. We still like our light bulb for our letterhead, however we need something that will identify the Society by name and purhaps purpose. The following is an example which should let you all know that you can easily do much better. Join in the fun...

If the owl is so all-fired smart, why doesn't he get on the day shift?



Further information about patents may be obtained by ordering the pamphlets entitled "Patents and Inventions, an Information Aid for Inventors" and "General Information Concerning Patents" from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20402. These pamphlets are available at a nominal charge.

Dues are Due

My uncle went broke trying to market a product that removed stains from stained glass.

Meeting Sat. Feb. 18th 130 Trade Tech.

By Edwin C. Bliss

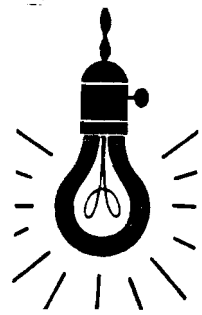
After all the navigational equipment on a plane failed, the pilot informed the passengers, "I don't know where we are or where we're going." The pilot then added cheerfully, "But we do have a tremendous tail wind, and wherever we wind up, I think we're going to set a new record."

If you are moving through life, with no clear-cut sense of moving toward a specific set of goals, you are missing most of what life is all about and probably achieving only a small percentage of what you could.

Not long ago I asked a group of 35 people how many had a written list of lifetime goals. Only two had — about par for the course — but one of the two stood up and said, "I've got to give you a testimonial on goal-setting. Two years ago I read a book that emphasized the importance of spelling out in writing what you hope to accomplish in life. I thought it was pointless because I knew what my goals were. But I decided to go along and filled a page with a list of things I would like to do. The change it made in my life was so abrupt it was almost scary. Suddenly, all the half-formed wishes I had in the back of my mind were crystallized into specific goals, and almost without effort on my part I began moving toward those goals. My life will never be the same."

I have heard such stories over and over again, which is why I tell people that the first step in getting control of time is not to analyze paper work or communications procedures or time-saving shortcuts, important as these may be, but to take a pencil and a piece of paper and figure out what you would like to do with your life.

This is a painful process for some people because it means confronting some harsh realities. After all, as long as you don't have a written list of goals, you don't have to analyze whether the list is realistic or whether you are doing the things that you must do to move in the right directions. But forcing yourself to confront such a list will make you turn your life around. I guarantee it.



I recommend taking a blank sheet of paper and trying to fill it up as rapidly as possible with every possible goal you can think of, both personal and professional. Don't edit as you go along — that can come later — but make your goals specific. For example, "travel" is not a goal, but "a trip to South America" is. Even better would be "a trip to South America by 1982." In listing your financial goals, try to set a specific figure on the amount of income you hope to attain or the size of the estate you hope to accumulate.

But don't forget to list your very private goals — such things as improving your relationship with your spouse, strengthening lifelong friendships or resolving inner conflicts that trouble you.

Incidentally, in addition to your list of lifetime goals, you may find it worthwhile also to keep handy a similar list of things you want to accomplish in the immediate future, say within the next six months.

When you have listed all the goals you can think of, go back and ask, "Do I really intend to invest the time and effort and money necessary to reach this objective, or is it just wishful thinking?" If it's wishful thinking, cross it out. You want goals you are really committed to achieving.

Now transfer your list to another sheet of paper or to your pocket-reminder book or to 3" x 5" cards and devise a way of keeping the list where you will often see it. Of course, you will need to revise it from time to time to comply with changing circumstances and changing desires. But the mere existence of such a list will influence you to do those things that will keep you moving in the right direction, and when you get off-target, you will find that adjustments will be made almost automatically, just as a homing missile continually adjusts its trajectory in order to accurately intercept its target.

If Christopher Columbus was so smart, why didn't he discover Saudi Arabia?

INTERMOUNTAIN SOCIETY OF INVENTORS AND DESIGNERS

THE INVENTORS' JOURNAL

A publication of the Intermountain Society of Inventors and Designers

a nonprofit corporation **Friday Morning, April 7, 1978** **Page One**

Inventors helping Inventors

Introducing painless procedure

The April meeting of the Intermountain Society of Inventors and Designers will be held Saturday April 15th at the Calvin Rampton Tech. building on North side of the Utah Trade Tech. 4700 So. Redwood.

President Ed. Devore indicated that the meeting which will begin at 1:30pm. He was very happy to announce that we are going to have as ane guest speaker, Dr. Stephen C. Jacobsen , director of the Projects and Design Laboratory in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. Dr. Jacobsen has had many innovative and successful creations andprojects. His Uof U lab. and Dr Robert Stephen combined to develope a devise the size of a pocket calculator that uses electrical current to deliver local anesthetic through the skin without pain, puncture or risk of infection. The device is called a Dermatron, and it has been used in anesthetizing the forearms of kidney patients before insertion of the large needles used in dialysis.

SATURDAY April 15 Program

. . . . . .

Getting the Details
About Copyright Protection

The writer considers it absolutely mandatory for anyone planning to write, draw, create or otherwise live by his ideas, to get the wonderful *free* booklet entitled General Information on Copyrights by sending for it to Register of Copyright, Library of Congress, Washington D.C. 20540. Unlike the mechanical patents, copyrights may be obtained without prior submission to the Copyright Office in Washington. *After* the book, or poem, or song, or novel is already printed, and *already marked "copyright,"* then a few copies of it are sent to the Copyright Office. In view of the fact that different rules apply to different artistic things, no *one* set of directions will be given here.

Copyright can cover such dissimilar artistic creations as sculpture, decorative maps, lyrics for a song, newspaper columns, even photographs. *All* copyright protection is very low in cost, and most do *not* require a patent attorney's services. Each separate category of creation is listed and the requirements for it made very simple, so protecting your work becomes far, far less costly than with mechanical patents.

My grandfather invented the burglar alarm but never got credit for it. Someone stole it from him before he even had a chance to tell anybody about it.

NEWS ITEMS ARE INVITED

The average man's biggest problem is that his paycheck comes minus tax and his bills come plus tax.

A publication of the Intermountain Society of Inventors and Designers

Opportunities Unlimited

Glance around and you will see that almost everything surrounding you has been invented and designed by someone else; some person at some time engaged in a creative act, and the sum total of those acts makes up the world you live in. This applies not only to your physical environment, but your mental one as well -- your mind is filled almost entirely by symbols originally formed by creative persons.

Consider what these creative products are made from. Very simple things; things that existed in nature, now combined into new patterns. The chair you sit in did not exist in the tree from which the material came, but in the mind of a creative person who conceived of it and designed it. And so with the desk or table, the rug on the floor, the drapery at the windows, the very floor and walls and ceiling that surround you. All are patterns formed by creative persons who found new combinations for quite simple and ordinary things.

The essence of the creative act is to see the familiar as strange, to ask yourself, "What if?" It is the unquestioning acceptance of the already existing that keeps people from being creative; it is an attitude of mind, rather than the lack of innate ability to create.

This was marvelously pointed out in an edition of KAISER ALUMINUM NEWS that I saved in 1968 -- "The essence of the creative act is to see the familiar as strange, to ask yourself, 'What if?' It is the unquestioning acceptance of the already existing that keeps people from being creative; it is an attitude of mind, rather than the lack of innate creative ability."

The wind had been blowing dust around for millions of years, but it was not until 1901 that H. C. Booth thought of using wind in reverse, and thus created the vacuum cleaner to pick up dust.

We inherit, not through our genes, but through our childhood training, the feeling that what is, is "right." Even the idea of discussing creativity as a human act did not enter the mainstream of human consciousness until the 18th Century. Up until then, it was almost universally held that everything there was, or ever would be, had been formed in one grand act of Creation, and the role of poor mortals was limited to discovering what was already there. We think we know better now; that all of life is a creative process; that the world is constantly new, and that the efforts of human beings to respond to it endlessly create new patterns that shape the environment as it is experienced.

Thus the important question is not, why do some people appear to be creative? But, rather, why is it that some people do not appear to use the creative ability with which they are endowed? Man stands at the wave front of a phase of an on-going process, the constant and creative modification of environment, that has been going on since living things first moved upon the earth. Alone of all these creatures, we are aware that we are part of a process, and thus can consciously direct it.

Creativity is a state of mind, and it is most widely expressed by children, because their confrontation with their environment is constantly made up of original discoveries and inventions. In time, through social pressures to conform and the repetition of experience, most of them lose this sense of wonder and become less and less creative, trapped in a concrete mold not of their own making.

. . . . .

It has been said that the creative person is essentially "a perpetual child." The tragedy is that most of us grow up.

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INVENTION PRECEDES THE NEED

Here's an interesting thought: A new and successful product or service almost always precedes the public's awareness of a need for the product. For example, people were not clamoring for the telephone, or the electric light, or radio or television. They were quite content to go along as they had been. In fact, they tend to resist, rather than welcome, new and revolutionary ideas. Radio and television were exceptions to this rule, I think, because they totally revolutionized communications. People welcomed radio and television but didn't miss them or demand them before they were invented.

What I'm getting at is this: the inventor or innovator must have the ability to see, to imagine a need for a product or service before there is an awareness on the part of people in general for whatever it happens to be.

John Kuecken, an Engineering Specialist with General Dynamics, who holds sixteen patents and has some thirty pending, has written a terrific little book entitled, CREATIVITY, INVENTION, & PROGRESS, in which he tells how some of the more important inventions came into being. The self-starter for automobiles, for example, came into being because of an accident which occurred in June of 1910. Mr. Byron Carter was struck by the backfiring crank of a Cadillac while trying to help a young lady who had stalled on the Belle Isle Bridge in Detroit. This was a common occurrence in the days when car engines had to be cranked to be started. But in this case, Mr. Carter sustained a fractured jaw and died of complications. Mr. Carter was president of the Carter Car Company and a close friend of Henry Leland, then president of Cadillac. Leland called in Charles F. Kettering, the genius of the automobile business, and told him that if he could come up with a practical self-starter he would incorporate it in the 1911 model, thus giving Kettering an order for 12,000 units if he could fill the bill. It wasn't easy ... they were plagued by problems, but it was finally accomplished on February 17, 1911. It was an instant success ... it was, in fact, the sensation of the 1911 Auto Show. By 1912, six cars had the self-starter; by 1913, 13 cars. With a self-starter anyone could drive; you no longer needed to be strong enough to crank a car. It has been observed that Kettering inadvertently contributed more to the emancipation of women than Susan B. Anthony or Carry Nation. Within three years, cars without electric starters simply disappeared from the market. Prior to that time -- one man, Henry Ford -- told Kettering that he would never put the self-starter on his cars. Kettering didn't bat an eye; he told Mr. Ford: "The public will force you to." And it did. Proving once again that you should never use the word "never."

The story of man is the story of invention. The oldest historic record of an invention is found in Genes Chapter 3: 7: "And the eyes of them both were opened and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons." The simple account of the founding of the clothing industry. Improvements were rapid, for in Genesis Chapter 3: 31, we find them wearing "coats of skin."

A market exists right now for hundreds, thousands of products, improvements and services that no one has yet developed. It's an exciting, richly rewarding game. And anybody can play.

My grandfather could have been a millionaire if he hadn't run out of patience. He invented 1-Up, 2-Up, 3-Up, 4-Up, 5-Up, 6-Up—and stopped.

Coast to Coast Vacuum Tube?

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A transcontinental subway ride in 21 minutes? That's the proposal of a Rand Corp. physicist who said Monday it really isn't as far-fetched as it might seem.

"In order to gain proper perspective, it is instructive to look back over the last 100 years in transportation and see how far we've come," Robert Salter told a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Magnetic Fields

His proposed system is still just in the idea stage. But he said there's no reason it shouldn't work, provided the $250 billion-plus cost can be met.

Salter calls the concept "planetran." It would send 200-passenger cars zipping across the country up to 14,000 miles per hour in underground vacuum tubes, riding a wave of magnetic fields as a surfboard rides the ocean's waves.

At top speed, the super subway could make the Los Angeles-New York run in 21 minutes. But to avoid acceleration forces that would increase your weight by 40 percent, he said it might be desirable to hold the speed to 6,000 mph. A cross-country trip then would take 54 minutes.

Main Line

Salter's proposed route system would have the main line running from Los Angeles to Dallas to New York with feeder tubes between Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego; from Dallas to Little Rock, St. Louis and Chicago; from Chicago to New York with a stop in Cleveland and additional spurs in Texas, the Midwest and the Northeast.

He said the planetran would connect with existing subway, rapid rail systems and airports. Aircraft would cover areas of the nation not linked by the super subway.

Salter said the bullet-shaped planetran cars would be much more efficient than airplanes. He estimated the coast-to-coast energy cost for single planetran passenger would be $1.

But since the passenger would also have to help pay for the overall cost of the system, Salter said the fare could be as low as $1 a minute if the system had fully loaded cars traveling a minute apart. That would be $54 between New York and Los Angeles at the slower, more comfortable speed.

Part of the world is living on borrowed time while the rest of it is living on borrowed money.

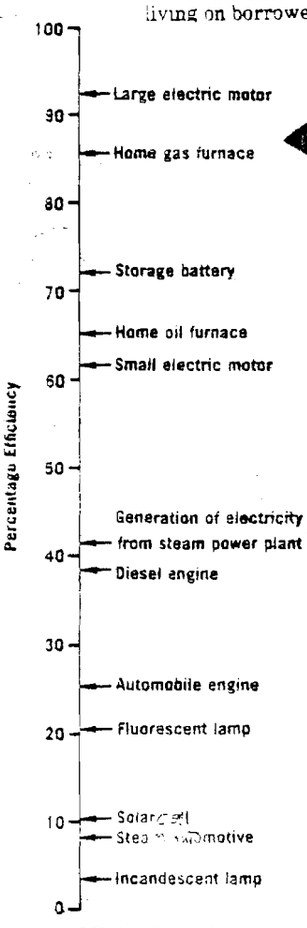

FIGURE 3.8 Efficiencies of some common machines, devices, and processes. The values for electrical devices do not include the energy losses at the generating station.

experienced

Experienced would be the word to describe Dr. Vaughn North, our guest speaker for the March meeting. Yes! everyone agreed that it was one of our most informative meetings.

Dr. North described how it had felt to have been in both positions-as a patent attorney and also as a inventor of his own products. It gave us all a ray of hope. Those of you who failed make our meeting certainely missed a stimulating and precious few hours.

Thanks again to Dr. North!!!!!

The trouble with resisting temptation is that it might never come again.

The Intermountain Society of
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