



# Dewey B. Larson

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Dewey B. Larson was an American engineer and theoretician born in McCanna, North Dakota. The author of several works on the fundamental nature of the universe and the originator of the *Reciprocal System of theory*, Larson developed a consistent and comprehensive theoretical framework to explain natural phenomena from sub-atomic particles to supergalaxies. By answering questions such as, "Why does light sometimes behave as a particle and sometimes as a wave?", "What is the origin of gravity?", and "How are galaxies and quasars related?" the breadth of Larson's work is unmatched by any other scientific investigator, past or present.

His first publication, *The Structure of the Physical Universe* (1959) laid the groundwork for further endeavors. Updated and expanded in a series of volumes, *Nothing But Motion* (1979), *Basic Properties of Matter* (1988), and *The Universe of Motion* (1984), Larson presents an alternative paradigm of the universe where space and time are simply the two reciprocal aspects of the basic component of the universe—motion. In other works, Larson enumerates the shortcomings of modern physical science, including critiques of relativity, quantum mechanics, and the nuclear theory of the atom.

International Society of Unified Science  
1680 East Atkin Avenue  
Salt Lake City, UT 84106



## DEWEY B. LARSON'S RECIPROCAL SYSTEM OF THEORY

The International Society of Unified Science (ISUS) is a non-profit, scientific, educational corporation dedicated to the study and advancement of the Reciprocal System of theory, a unified system of theory describing the characteristics and behavior of the universe in which we live and other realms currently unobservable by modern, scientific procedures. For further information, contact:

### ***ISUS, Inc.***

1680 East Atkin Avenue  
Salt Lake City, UT 84106  
U.S.A.

<http://www.rsttheory.org>

Email: [isus-info@rsttheory.org](mailto:isus-info@rsttheory.org)

Fax: 1-801-761-5975

# Dewey B. Larson's *Reciprocal System* of theory

## PHYSICS

Conventional science considers space and time to be a framework in which the drama of the universe is played out, in manifest form. The thesis of the *Reciprocal System*, however, is that the universe is not a universe of matter, but a universe of *motion*, one in which the basic reality is motion, and all entities—photons, particles, atoms, fields, forces, and all forms of energy—are merely manifestations of motion.

Space and time are the two reciprocal aspects of this motion, and cannot exist independently. They have no significance except to establish a common reference in describing phenomena. Velocity is a relation of space per unit time; with energy being the inverse relation of time per unit space. We observe space as being 3-dimensional, but space does not exist without time, therefore time must be 3-dimensional as well. It is this discovery that opened the door to the quantum world, and the configuration space inside the atom, as a direct result of the basic postulates of the Reciprocal System of theory:

*The physical universe is composed of one component, motion, existing in three dimensions, in discrete units, and with two reciprocal aspects, space and time.*

*The physical universe conforms to the relations of ordinary commutative mathematics, its primary magnitudes are absolute, and its geometry is Euclidean.*

By developing the natural consequences of these postulates, Larson creates a theoretical universe that bears an uncanny resemblance to the universe we observe around us.

## ASTRONOMY

Atoms, like all physical entities, are subject to gravitation, and eventually aggregate, forming dust, rocks, and stars. Extrapolating from his basic postulates, Larson continues the development of the theoretical universe with astronomy, starting with the formation of stars, and deducing the existence of multiple star systems, planetary systems, globular clusters, galaxies, nebula, supernovas, and quasi-stellar objects.

The evolution of stars, as posited from the Reciprocal System, appears backwards from popular astronomical theories. Larson concludes that the *youngest* stars are the red giants, which continue to aggregate material and heat up, moving down to the main sequence as G-class yellow stars, then upwards thru F-class white, A-class blue-white and reach the blue giants during their old age, where, due to thermal factors, become a supernova. The by-products of the supernova form the common red giant/white dwarf binaries, multiple stars and attendant planetary systems.

The evolution of galaxies is also backwards from popular thought, defining globular clusters as the youngest, and most common stellar aggregate. Globular clusters merge to form elliptical galaxies, ellipticals merge to form spirals, spirals merge to form large spherical galaxies, which also have a "thermal limit", and explode like a supernova, but instead of producing a red giant/white dwarf pair, the galactic supernova produces a radio galaxy/quasar pair.

The Reciprocal System has the distinction of predicting the existence of quasars in 1959, published in Larson's first book, *The Structure of the Physical Universe*, some four years before their official discovery by Maarten Schmidt in 1963.

## BIOLOGICAL & ETHICAL

Having defined the characteristics of the inanimate world, Larson then began research into two other realms, that of the living and that which does not fit into the inanimate nor biological realms, commonly known as "metaphysics".

The inanimate universe is comprised of two sectors, the Material (the 3-D space of ordinary experience) and Cosmic (3-D time, more colloquially referred to as the universe of "anti-matter"). If matter from either sector enters the other, it becomes unstable and explodes in a burst of particles. However, the Reciprocal System, being comprised totally of motion, allows for a stable combination of material and cosmic aggregates to occur via motion—the result, a new type of aggregate called a *Life Unit*—a stable combination of matter and anti-matter, and the building block for the cell structure, and biologic life.

With concise definitions of the inanimate and animate realms, there were still observed phenomena that could not be explained. Amongst these were the classic extra-sensory abilities, religion and the concept of ethical behavior. By examining the characteristics of these phenomena, Larson postulated the existence of a Third sector, one that exists outside of both time and space, yet interacts with them thru the life units, as a type of behavioral *Control Unit*.

Larson's final work, *Beyond Space and Time*, is the result of his preliminary investigation into both the biological realm and this unexplored third sector, referred to as the *Ethical* or *Meta-physical* sector, existing beyond the confines of Space and Time.