

ENERGY SHORTAGE REA UNLIMITED FREE ELECTRICAL ENERGY

The light & new, updated, and improved version of Dr. Henry Moray's book is available in paperback like a new edition, but more to come. It is all true. Moray succeeded in actually producing a free-energy device in the 1920's and 1930's, apparently using zero-point energy of vacuum and producing electric power — at least producing a small power electrical device. Moray's "radiant energy" had some strange characteristics: (1) it produced heat, or in some cases, it produced observable energy from the vacuum; (2) it was high frequency; (3) it did not heat up internal circuitry; (4) it did not flow through 3-dimensional circuits; (5) it was not simply free energy but it was produced from a complex reaction to a high speed oscillation of electrical energy; (6) it was not a vacuum; (7) it could be suspended; (8) it was not a "free energy" device.

It is all true. Moray's radiant energy is usually called "free energy" and the process of its production is usually called "free energy" and the process of its production is usually called "free energy". It is all true. Moray's radiant energy is usually called "free energy" and the process of its production is usually called "free energy". It is all true. Moray's radiant energy is usually called "free energy" and the process of its production is usually called "free energy".

Book Review by Tom Swanson for
The Contest closes January 31 each year.

P. H. Mathey, Editor

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at the suggestion of Mr. Yakovlev, as it had been explained to him just what would happen. If this was done, and the results were as claimed they would be. About two and one half hours were taken up in the demonstration. After the demonstration, the machine was opened for Mr. Yakovlev to inspect; and his report will cover all of that over to the testing of the condensers and the holding in his hand the detector and tubes or oscillators, which he will tell you weighed not more than 5 ounces. All in all, he was given as complete a demonstration as it is possible to give without disclosing the secret. Several hours were spent the next day discussing the theory of the device with Mr. Yakovlev. Mr. Yakovlev left the next day for California and four days later returned to Salt Lake City, at which time he and I spent some hours going over my invention. He seemed very much impressed at what he saw.

Yakovlev then requested that Dr. Moray come to New York in November of 1927 to visit with his superiors at Amberg Trolley Mission. Interestingly enough, when Moray reached New York, they ended up at the office of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York — always after working hours with no one else around.

At this point, Henry became alarmed. Why were they so secretive? Why were they O.K.? Who were these men? What were their connections with Russia? Why did they insist he go to Russia? His questions remained unanswered. No deal agreement was ever reached. After completing their discussions it was determined that they would negotiate further at some future date. At this point, because of his suspicions and fears, and because of his illness, he questioned these men's intentions. He was invited by Yakovlev to return to New York by sea, but because of his previous experience with sea sickness, he traveled by train and subsequently returned to Salt Lake City.

When Henry would tell his friends what happened, and even later as the 1938-40 period developed and he learned more of the political ambitions of these men, no one would believe him. Few received during that period that concession was any threat. With apprehension, he tolerated the Magdiele. He allowed the contract to build the laboratory (Fig. 80) to go to them because of the insistence of his financial backers. It was not until years later that he became fully aware how completely radical their views were. They had an almost religious dedication to Communism and the glory of Russia; to them Mother Russia and the "heavenland" were to be protected at all costs.

When Henry asked Yakovlev if he wanted to meet with Don and John Magdiele, he answered, "Oh no, not me! They're too powerful for me."

In approximately 1943, about the time Russia was executed and Malenkov took control in Russia, John Magdiele wrote Henry from Mexico, where he was living in seclusion because of his political views, telling Moray that within the next five days great changes would take place in Russia, so that he, Magdiele, would have more influence. He said that it would be Henry's big chance for Radiant Energy — under Russian auspices, of course!

The enclosed letter (Figure 79) from Don Magdiele reflects the radical views that he encouraged and alarmed Henry. I have used the letter even though it is



Fig. 57

Yakovlev's insignia that he gave to Dr. Moray

dated in 1951, as it is typical of some of the statements I remember hearing prior to that time.

Don and John Magdiele persevered after the Yakovlev-New York incident, determined that something should be done about Moray's Radiant Energy. As the Roosevelt Administration began to have greater impact, and the REA began to shift to a more liberal attitude, more contact occurred between Henry Moray and REA engineers. Ben W. Crim of the REA called Henry from Boise, Oregon, and asked for a demonstration. Moray agreed. When Crim arrived in Salt Lake City, Moray was very eager to give him information. He performed a number of tests, and Crim was very impressed with them. In January of 1938, he wrote Dr. Moray about the conference he and Henry had recently held and the notes Henry had allowed him to read. Mr. Crim made this statement to Henry: "I understand Mr. Magdiele and the administrator are going to have a conference on this subject this week."

At this point another REA engineer entered the picture, Frank P. Woods, who with J. J. Jorgensen of Greeley, Colorado, had originally seen Dr. Moray's research work in 1933 (Figure 56), and had thoroughly endorsed Dr. Moray's work at the time. Mr. Woods, who had become an engineer for the REA, renewed his acquaintance with Henry Moray.

Henry's memo gives his view of what transpired with the REA: "As early as February 1938, I began to fear, from personal contact, that many offices in