

INTRODUCTION TO THE 5th EDITION

At a recent Kiwanis meeting I heard a lecture given by the public relations officer of the Bell Telephone Company. The speaker illustrated his lecture with a historical film by Bell Laboratories justifying their position as a research organization and a leader in communications. It was interesting to note that although the film was essentially correct, the story told did not coincide in all particulars with what actually took place. For example, Bell gave Mr. Edison the credit for the electric light. He definitely deserves a great deal of credit. However, Edison only took a known principle of the day and produced a workable lamp globe by discovering through tedious trial and error the one thing, the tungsten filament, that would stand up under the crude vacuum systems then available to him. Naturally enough, the Bell film also gave Alexander Graham Bell great credit for the telephone. But it was really Joshius Coppersmith who first made a practical demonstration of a telephone. Likewise, the narrator in the film spoke of how Mr. Farnsworth had developed television. In fact, the first television demonstration was made by Francis Jenkins to Secretary of the Navy Wilber at the old Naval Radio Station in Washington, D.C., in June 1925.*

Research organizations such as Bell Labs have succeeded in large part because they have been able to inform the world of their work and thus market it. On the other hand, many young men – Francis Jenkins, for example – have come and gone, disappearing into obscurity, making great discoveries but receiving no credit for them, unable to develop them fully. I think one of the greatest such discoveries was the invention of radio by the Spanish physicist, Slava. One hundred and fifty years before radio was generally known, Slava transmitted radio signals from an island off the coast of Spain back to the mainland.

Fifty years before the advent of the atomic bomb. Dr. Gustav LeBon published a book describing what a nuclear fission reaction would be like, estimating it would be equivalent to the energy released by “1,340,000 barrels of gun powder.” I am told that, years later, Albert Einstein wrote a letter to LeBon’s daughter stating that Dr. LeBon, physician turned physicist, was truly the father of nuclear physics. Though generally unheralded, LeBon’s position as a nuclear pioneer can easily be verified simply by going to one of our better stocked public libraries and checking out his book, **The Evolution of Matter**.

A this point the reader may well ask what my concern is with such obscure

*CBS, “*Industries of Tomorrow*,” April 24, 1937

individual research. The reader may also question my interest in scientific experiments whose results do not behave in accord with accepted scientific dogma. My answer is that I am a scientist and the son of a scientist, and I desire to see facts published as they really are. I also wish to present some unorthodox theories.

In the first edition of my father T. Henry Moray's book, **The Sea of Energy in Which the Earth Floats**, the history of the Moray radiant energy device was secondary, contained only in one chapter near the end. I wish, however, to emphasize that the workability of this device was repeatedly demonstrated, and it was successfully reproduced many times by Dr. Moray. Consequently, in this extensive revision of my father's book, I have introduced the subject of Radiant Energy with the history, leaving the theory to the last. If, in repeating what my father felt and thought in the past, I should offend some innocent, bystander or "well-meaning" individuals who did not intend offense to Dr. Moray, then all I can say is that the purposes of science sometimes are inadvertently obstructed by well-meaning individuals, and I will be the first to apologize if someone will point out my error. The historical information is as I have received the notes and as I remember it, living with my father some 45 years.

In this book I have gone into the historical background to try to interpret Dr. Moray's feelings. In writing his history I have taken the liberty to give some of my own opinions since I lived through many of these events and they are encircled with emotion for me.

Dr. Moray's work, unfinished as it is, can stand the strain of criticism. And, hopefully, its publication at this time will excite the interest and support it deserved originally. At times during the story's unfolding it becomes impossible for me to eliminate entirely my father's religious convictions. However, I wish to emphasize that at no time did he allow religion to become involved in his work, lest any man should say that he used religion for his own aggrandizement, and therefore imply that he should be found lacking before the Lord in whom he so fervently believed.

Although he was frequently misunderstood, at all times he exhibited rectitude. Only once did I see him "lose his cool," and that was when asked to comment on the "dirty tricks" department of life.

The story of Dr. T. Henry Moray is the story of a man working alone, whose discoveries and theories were years, even decades, ahead of his time. His many pamphlets and writings advanced ideas with which science is only now coming more and more into agreement. His active mind delved into many fields of science and always came up with new and startling discoveries.

Time and space do not allow a full discussion of the various Moray devices, since the primary subject of this book is a presentation of Radiant Energy (RE). A very complete and detailed record of letters, articles and pamphlets are on file in the records of the House of Moray in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. Moray and Radiant energy are so closely related that one cannot be separated from the other. It is not the purpose of this history to give a complete picture of Radiant Energy. But a discussion of it is necessary since all of the

other work with which Dr. Moray was involved seems to be received on the basis of how the party or parties involved feel about Radiant Energy. Since 1926 he paralleled his work on Radiant Energy with study in a number of other fields, the most important among them being his intensive studies of radiation and radioactive substances.

Through the years, Dr. Moray's chief wish was to be free of bothersome business details so that he could concentrate on research. Yet every time he turned business details over to someone else, chaos resulted. One of his chief difficulties was to find the unusual person who combined the talents of a good business manager with a knowledge of science and who was dedicated, trustworthy, unselfish, and tough enough to withstand the rough road which had to be traveled. The qualities of truthworthiness and toughness seem to have been lacking most often. One must admit that Dr. Moray did an outstanding job in keeping his private Utah corporation alive in the entity of Research Institute Incorporated. His personal business ability was above question. The only fault to be found (if one can call it a fault) is that he was too willing to forgive those with selfish interests who attempted to destroy his work.

Throughout history, progress has been slowed and at some points stopped by selfish interests. But in spite of all obstacles, mankind crawls slowly forward. Similarly, the work of T. Henry Moray has been slowed to a crawl; nonetheless, it painstakingly continues.

On his deathbed, my father said to me, "I only wanted to finish it! If only I had been given a chance. No one even went half-way with me."

But our father taught my brother and me his dream. We are endeavoring to carry it out. An "impossible dream"? Perhaps, but we believe that we can make it come true – and that our world will be the better for it.