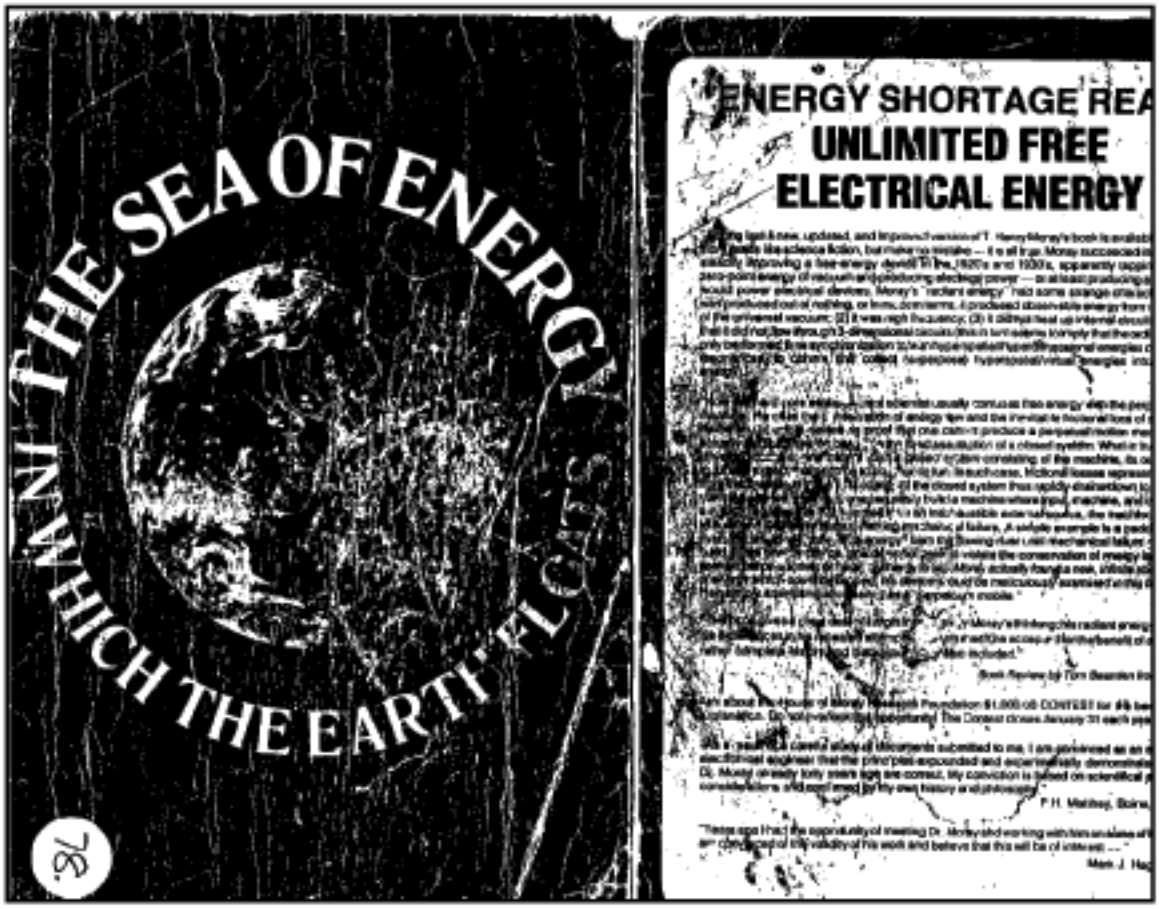

at the suggestion of Mr. Yakovlev, as it had been explained to him just what would happen if this was done, and the results were as claimed they would be. About two and one half hours were taken up in the demonstration. After the demonstration, the machine was opened for Mr. Yakovlev to inspect; and his report will cover all of that even 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 6 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 1929 to visit with his superiors at Amtorg Trading Mission. Interestingly enough, when Moray reached New York, they ended up at the offices 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 at G.E.? Who were these men? What were their connections with Russia? Why did they insist he go to Russia? His questions remained unanswered. No actual 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 silence, he questioned these men's intentions. He was invited by Yakovlev to return to New York by air, 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 1930-40 period developed and he learned more of the political ambitions of these men, no one would believe him. Few conceived during that period that Communism was any threat. With apprehension, he tolerated the Magdiels. He allowed the contract to build the laboratory (Fig. 56) to go to them because of the existence 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 "heartland" were to be protected at all costs.

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

In approximately 1953, about the time Beria was executed and Malenkov took control in Russia, John Magdiel wrote Henry from Mexico, where he was living in exile because of his political views, telling Moray that within the next five days" great changes would take place in Russia, so that he, Magdiel, 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 58) from Dan Magdiel reflects the radical views that so discouraged and alarmed Henry. I have used the letter even though it is

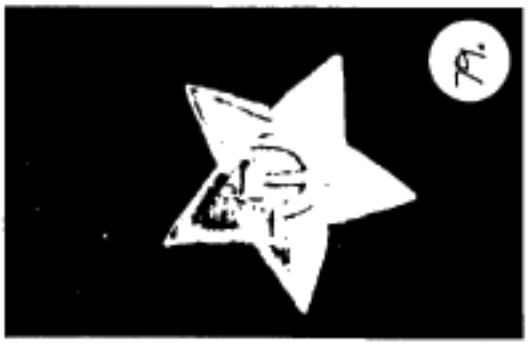

Fig. 57

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.

Dan and John Magdiel 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 Baker, 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. Magdiel 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. Jurgensen of Greeley, Colorado, had originally seen Dr. Moray's research work in 1933 (Figure 55), 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