



Alchemist 1956?

By Gaston Burridge

**A Salt Lake City man claims discovery of a new form of energy
with which he performs metallurgical miracles.**

LEGEND, if not history, has it that the alchemists of old searched for two things; how to make gold from baser metals, especially lead, and how to produce an elixir of life. Some persons believe the alchemists were not searching for a *new* formula for making gold, but rather looking for information they believed was once known, then lost.

Gold has intrigued the minds of men since history was first recorded. In several lands gold was called the "sun metal". It was used in worship and to decorate holy places. Modern scientists are

not adverse to the idea that gold — and other metals — can be transmuted from materials not containing gold as we recognize it. In fact, scientists already have transmuted gold! It is a terribly expensive process and the amount of gold is tiny, but it has been done. Too, this man-made gold has not proved stable. That is, it does not remain as made for very long. Rather, it changes into something else — or just disappears.

This brings us to Thomas Henry Moray, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who claims to have made

gold which is stable and long-lasting enough to be assayed by the ordinary methods used to determine the presence of gold anywhere. Further, he says his process uses no cyclotron or other atom-smashing device.

Not only does Moray say he has transmuted gold, but he writes me that he has produced, or perhaps "treated" is a better word, ordinary lead, "Pb", in such a way that it will not melt under 2000 degrees Fahrenheit! Common lead melts at about 625 degrees Fahrenheit. Moray writes, "I mean 2000 degrees, *not* 200 degrees Fahrenheit!" So, there is no question of a misplaced zero here!

Going into this matter of metallurgy still farther, Moray says he has treated copper, "Cu", so it does not melt under 3000 degrees F. Ordinarily copper melts at about 1980 degrees F. Moray also wrote me he has produced an alloy which will not melt under 12,000 degrees F! This figure has been checked. He says, "Hundreds of persons have seen and tested these metals."

One ounce of lead treated by Moray's process, and afterward assayed by the Boaz Mine Laboratory, Norris, Mont., showed 35 cents in gold. Five ounces of soil, which assayed no gold at all before treatment, after Moray's treatment, assayed gold content at the rate of \$122.50 per ton. Another

interesting test was made by the Union Assay Office, Salt Lake City on about 50 c.c. of artesian water which showed no trace of gold before treatment. After treatment it assayed at the per ton rate of \$10.50 in gold and \$2.63 in silver!

It should be understood these experiments were not done on a commercial basis, but as a laboratory experiment. It should be remembered too, these metals did not "vanish" after the experiment was concluded but remained stable at least long enough to be run through standard assaying processes.

Mr. Moray has experimented along lines of *increasing* the radioactivity of certain already radioactive minerals by his process. He says he has increased the activity of carnotite, uranium and other radioactive substances, including a combination of copper and lead!

Immediately, one is anxious to know how such wonderful things are accomplished. Therein, lies a set of secrets known completely only to T. H. Moray. It would appear they may involve a whole new concept of things. Whether these concepts coincide with present scientific concepts of atomic structure I do not know.

T. H. Moray is an electrical engineer, born and brought up in Salt Lake City, Utah. *Who's Who In Engineering* carries the following information concerning

him. "Born August 28, 1892. Educated, public schools, Salt Lake City. Graduated from The Latter Day Saint's Business College there: completed an Electrical Engineering course with International Correspondence School: Took his E. E. degree, University of Upsala.

"Moray has held the following positions: Electrical Engineer and designer, Utah Power & Light Co., and the Phoenix Construction Co.; Assistant Chief Engineer, Aarastard Construction & Engineering Co.; Division Electrical Engineer, Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. He was also a consulting engineer in private practice."

Moray has written articles for several publications dealing with electrical engineering matters. For many years now he has devoted much time to experimenting and developing what he chooses to call "the field of *radiant energy*".

It is through the application of this "radiant energy", then, that Mr. Moray stakes his claim for his many metallurgical accomplishments. Within this realm lie his secrets. Perhaps, like Sir Issac Newton, Moray is ahead of his time.

Just what is *radiant energy*? Where does it come from? How may it be used by man? These and a host of other questions must be answered. Unfortunately much of this information is held

secret by Mr. Moray. Even if it were available it would require a large volume to cover it.

However, we can make a beginning. Mr. Moray believes there exists a band of vibrations or waves "beyond the light rays". These vibrations come in surges or groups like ocean waves — a powerful first surge, followed by other less powerful and graduated surges which finally fade to nothing, only to begin over again immediately. It has been reported to me, although not by Moray, that these waves follow the pattern of "7". I have understood, though again not from Moray, that he first became aware of these strange surges early in his career, as he sat through the long nights, his ear "glued" to a silent set of telephone lines. Here he first heard the regular but oscillatory "cadence of sounds" and wondered what produced them. During his search he discovered this force he chooses to call *radiant energy*.

Moray has come to believe this force pervades all space. He believes one may tap it on the Moon, on Pluto, at the farthest point of the Milky Way, or anywhere between, as well as on Earth. While Mr. Moray does not believe in "perpetual motion, perpetual light or perpetual power", he does think the supply of *radiant energy* is ample for all mankind's power needs indefinitely.

One of Moray's adherents wrote me, "I think Moray's *radiant energy* is the greatest invention of our time. Atomic energy is 'peanuts' by comparison."

One may think as he pleases, of course, but it seems such a statement is a bit over-optimistic at this time. Nothing approaching so vast an accomplishment has been demonstrated thus far. However, Nikola Tesla never made known *all* the results of his Colorado experiments and it is quite possible he learned something of a potential force similar to *radiant energy* but thought the world not ready for it. It is known that Moray is a close student of Tesla's work.

On the other hand, Moray gradually has perfected his device's output from a capacity to light one small incandescent light bulb to a present capacity claimed to be 50 kilowatts. Fifty kilowatts represents about 67 horsepower and, certainly, 67 horsepower is not to be disregarded. Many small factories do not use as much as 67 horsepower.

According to Moray, one of his present units can be built for about \$800. Mass production methods might cut this price in half. Under these circumstances, a unit in a home would bring about a substantial saving in power bills over several years time.

As many as 100 persons have

witnessed *radiant energy* demonstrations. *Radiant energy*, as it emerges from the Moray apparatus, may be considered a form of electricity. It is an alternating current, but an alternating current of very high frequency or cyclage. This current will light ordinary incandescent light bulbs. The light which comes from these bulbs is called "pure white on the blue side, not on the yellow side as light given off when the same bulbs are lighted with commercial currents." This light possesses high actinic qualities, which mean it affects photographic films quickly and powerfully. Photographers who have exposed films in this light have found they are forced to "stop way down" to prevent over exposure.

If a photograph of a single bulb lighted with *radiant energy* is taken the print shows a large, dark ring, perpendicular to the base of the bulb. This ring looks like a circle of translucent black fog. It seems the light somehow reflects itself on the air, or projects a shadow of itself there.

Some persons who have seen *radiant energy* power lights say the bulbs look as if they were filled entirely with white light, as if the gas itself which fill the bulbs were fully incandescent. Moray believes this to be true.

Radiant energy will heat electric flat irons and other electrical heating devices. It is claimed

heating capacities are reached much more quickly with *radiant energy* than with commercial currents, and are considerably hotter than when powered with ordinary electric energy. The high frequency of *radiant energy* is responsible for this. Moray says he has learned the exact frequency of *radiant energy* but he will not disclose it. Further, he says voltmeters and ammeters used to measure commercial alternating currents will not measure *radiant energy*.

Electric motors wound to turn on commercial electricity will not operate on *radiant energy*. He says, "Motors wound to accept the frequency of *radiant energy* will operate." However, I learned elsewhere, that while such motors will operate they are not as efficient as motors running on ordinary commercial currents. Moray says when his motors are running in the dark they glow with a violet aura. His motors run cold!

The speeds of the *radiant energy* motors, as reported, are fantastic. Moray wrote me they turn over better than 36,000 revolutions per minute, more than 600 per second! When I asked where he gets bearings to withstand such phenomenal speeds, Moray replied that he makes them. Thus I learned about his metallurgical work.

What sort of an apparatus is Moray's *Radiant Energy Device*?

Briefly, it would appear to be similar to a radio receiving set — of power proportions. It is composed of two coils of wire, or *inductancies*. It contains several condensers, or *capacitors*, of different sizes. There is a *detector tube*, or electronic valve, and two *oscillator tubes*. Added to this is a "bar of silver and a bar of copper", a *starting device*, and a step-down electrical transformer, reported to be 1000-to-1, primary to secondary. All of this is enclosed in a box measuring about 30 inches long by 16 inches wide by 16 inches high. It weighs about 50 pounds. There are no moving parts. Moray says there are no dangerous radiations surrounding the box when it is in operation.

Many persons have looked inside the box. Several have made more than a cursory examination of its contents — except for the *detector tube*!

The inductancies are about eight and 10 inches in diameter. They are composed of several layers of wire. The diameter of the wire is much smaller than necessary to carry anything like 50 kilowatts of ordinary commercial electricity. Probably, there is a direct relationship between the size of the wire and the number of turns of it on *each* coil. Further, it can be assumed the distance separating the two coils is important, as well as the direction in which the coils are wound.

Moray is silent as to the materials used in his capacitors or condensers. Neither does he tell their capacities. They vary in size but this is not indicative of capacity!

If one part of the apparatus is more important than another I would conclude it is the tubes or valves. Moray will not say much about these. He admits they are "cold" tubes — that is, they do not contain an electrically heated filament whose radiations provide the means of carrying currents to different parts of the tube and which produce the valve action. How, then, is this valve action produced? Moray does not say. I have learned, from other sources, of Moray's purchase of radioactive materials. I have been informed by one source that Moray uses these radioactivities as the "carrying-currents" within his tubes. Exactly what the radioactive materials may be, I have not learned as yet. Some say it is a uranium compound; others deny this. What is more, we do not know whether the detector tube and the oscillators use the same materials.

Being cold tubes, it can be assumed they are not vacuum tubes. However, Moray does have vacuum pumps in his laboratory. The tubes may be filled with gas. But if they are filled with a gas, what gas? These tubes, especially the detector, seem to be the weakest

links in the chain of parts in the Moray system. By far the greater number of times the demonstration apparatus has stopped because of trouble, it appeared the trouble lay in the detector tube. Moray does not allow anyone to see the detector tube — apparently the *big* secret of the device lies there!

At the same time, the least understood of the device's mysteries is the function of the bar of silver and the bar of copper set side by side. Are they "true" copper and silver? Or are they alloys — possibly treated with the very *radiant energy* they may help to produce? Have they been transmuted in some way? Are they only decoys? Are they a special type of air condenser? Are their lengths, widths, thicknesses, as well as their distance apart, important? All of these questions, and many, many more, flood into one's mind — and remain unanswered!

Early in his experiments Mr. Moray used both an antenna and a ground connection. He no longer uses either. This eliminates the possibility that he taps either current from power lines or from radio transmitters.

The longest known *continuous* run of the apparatus has been a little over 57 hours. It has been run nearly three times that long with short shut-downs for inspection of different parts. Such long test runs pretty well spike any idea

that Moray has batteries in the box. If he does have batteries in the box he has something new in batteries!

Even if Moray's device were a commercial item today — which it most certainly is not — it would be years before our present-day electrical power would become obsolete. Perhaps it might never become out-moded. It is quite possible many uses made of commercial electricity could not be supplied by *radiant energy*.

We are quite sure *radiant energy* does not transmit well — even over short distances. It seems quite possible that definite limits exist on the size of *radiant energy*

units. There is some question as to how many such units could be operated within any given area. Further, what effect would *radiant energy* devices have upon radio and television reception and transmission?

It appears long research will be necessary before *radiant energy* can be more than an "interesting matter to ponder"! And within our lifetimes other forms of power generators may be commercialized. Already we begin to hear of electricity so cheap it will not be metered! But little either comes or goes in a day. As always, time is both our enemy and our friend.

FATE IN THE BAG

By John J. Kaylock

THE following true incident, which occurred on December 28, 1955, at the 30th Street Post Office in Philadelphia, Pa., may explain why FATE Magazine occasionally is delayed in the mails.

After a long night's work on Maryland papers, with everything tidied up and 10 minutes remaining before quitting time, I volunteered to help Postal Clerk J. Brady to "dress" his New Jersey paper rack. While "dressing" I discovered that one of the empty sacks was slightly heavy, and I informed Brady that a check of the sack was

definitely in order.

We checked and found two copies of FATE addressed to Edison, N.J. To make it fantastic, the sack hung on the Edison, N. J., rack — a one-in-a-million chance.

Brady said, "Now I've seen everything. From now on I'll believe anything."

This happening seems to show that when we do make errors the fingers of FATE correct them. FATE always is in the bag. With FATE on our side, we boys at the 30th Street Post Office just can't make a mistake. — Philadelphia, Pa.

Phantom Wolf



The collie and the wolf joined in soundless combat. Was it a re-enactment of a scene from the past?

By J. P. J. Chapman

EVEN now the West Country of England is host to superstition, witchcraft, magic and strange happenings of all kinds. Most of the villages have their own *grey lady*, *headless horse* and local *witch*.

The village of Paretham where I lived was no exception and often as a boy I listened with popping eyes to stories of the *phantom wolf*. These stories told how, on certain nights, the wolf howled around the village and could be seen loping in the moonlight along the *Green Walk* which led from my home to a gardner's cot-

tage at the edge of the wood.

One of the older men of the village, a jovial fellow named Tapp, assured me that in his father's day the wolf had been shot in the leg and next day old Amy Prouse, a witch who had lived in the next village, was seen to be limping. When questioned about her bandaged leg she said she had cut it while chopping wood!

Tapp also said that, as a small girl, Amy had been seen collecting certain herbs from the hedges. When asked why she had replied, "I'm picking victuals for mother's toads."