

A Brief History of Dr. Royal Raymond Rife



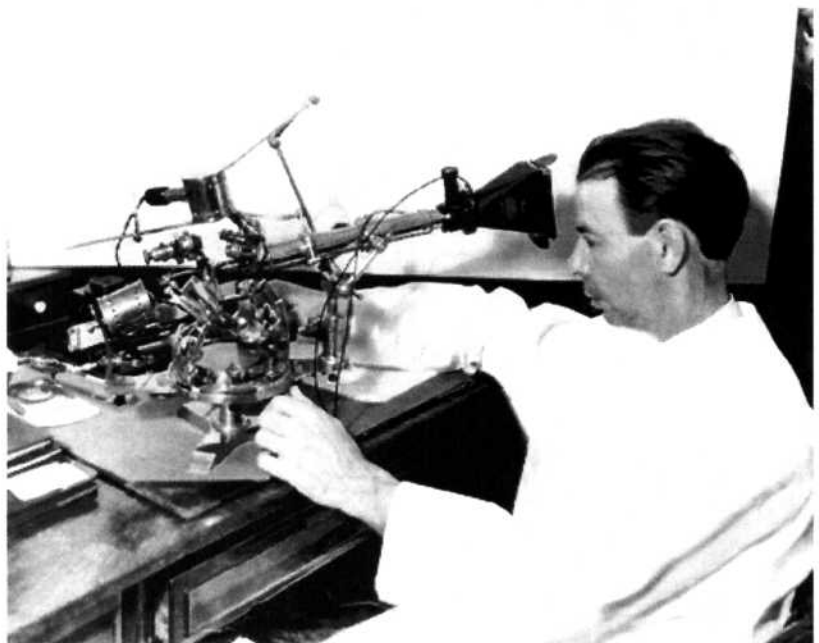
Dr. Royal Raymond Rife was a brilliant scientist and a hero in our time. He developed many a scientific break-through in both the field of microscopy as well as medicine. These were well documented in his time by various newspapers including the LA Times and San Diego Tribune.

In the early 1930's Royal Raymond Rife invented the first, and currently still the most powerful universal microscope which had a magnification of 60,000 diameters and a resolution of 31,000 diameters. Dr. Rife was the first person to see living viruses since even the most powerful electron microscopes today kill the organism being observed. In his quest to build this microscope he developed a method of identifying different organisms and their MOR's or Mortal Oscillatory Rates. This meant that each organism had a signature frequency at which it vibrated or resonated. Rife further developed this technology by building a frequency instrument which was able to reproduce these MOR's and thus kill the organisms.

The theory, in plain English, can be explained using an analogy of an opera singer who uses her voice to shatter a crystal glass. The glass is vibrating at a certain frequency and when the opera singer sings at that particular frequency the glass shatters in the same way as the organism shattering when it is exposed to the frequency generated by the Rife machine.

It was 1931 and America was battling to recover from a severe economic depression. Millions of unemployed people walked the streets and charities and other social systems were overwhelmed. Certainly not the best time to find support for new and offbeat inventions, especially in the medical and scientific field, where ambitious men were maneuvering to establish their power and influence. The fledgling pharmaceutical industry was expanding and people were looking for any way to make money. Americans were tired of poverty and they were all looking forward to a brighter future.

Royal Raymond Rife, Jr. was born in Elkhorn, Nebraska on May 16, 1888. His father was a mechanical engineer by profession and originally was from Ohio. His mother was Ida May Chaney Rife and was from Dryden, Iowa. When the child was eight months old his mother died, so his father took the child to his sister, Nina Colber Rife Dryden, who



raised him. In 1905, at the age of 17, he graduated from high school and entered John Hopkins University to study medicine. His interest in bacteriology took him out of the studies that would have given him an MD after his name, but in addition to his studies at John Hopkins he also later attended Heidelberg University in Germany where he developed all of the photomicrographs for the Atlas of Parasites that he developed for the University. The university was so appreciative of the quality of his work that during 1914 they awarded him an honorary Doctor of Parasitology degree.



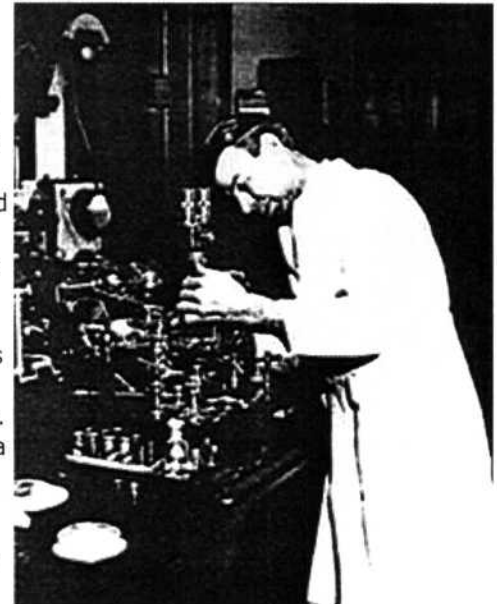
His first work while still attending the university was with the firm of Carl Zeiss, at their New York City offices and later at their offices in Germany where he worked directly with Carl Zeiss, Hans Luckel and other scientists in the research, design and production of fine microscopes. He apparently spent five years working with that group while he was attending the University of Heidelberg.

During 1912, Rife moved to San Diego, California where he established his first research laboratory. During that same year he married Mamie Quill. It is reported that Rife worked with the United States Navy before and during World War One and that he was commissioned as a Lt. Commander USNR. It is also reported that Rife and his wife traveled extensively in

regard to his connections with the Zeiss firm to and from Europe right before the war. During these years of study, work and travel Rife is said to have acquired a collection of fine hunting rifles.

Rife began his career as a research pathologist. He was a medical researcher of the very highest qualifications. Dr. Rife recognized that successful pathology relies on vision. What we cannot see, we cannot identify in order to cure. He built his first microscope in 1920 that was powerful enough to see a virus.


During the years just prior to the great depression Dr. Rife apparently worked for both the United States Government and the Carl Zeiss Optics firm. He was reported to also have received a Research Fellowship in Biochemistry from the Andean Anthropological Expedition Institute so he was obviously doing private research on his own. Some of his technological inventions are still used today in the fields of optics, electronics, radiochemistry, biochemistry, ballistics and aviation. At some point in time his financial base dissolved and he took a job as chauffeur for multimillionaire Henry Timkin. Rife and his wife moved into an apartment located above Timkin's garage. When Timkin learned of some of Dr. Rife's talents, he had Rife build an engine for a speedboat named the Kitty Hawk that Timkin owned. This engine developed 2700 horsepower and pushed the boat for a record breaking one hundred miles at an average speed of 87 miles per hour. It is said that Dr. Rife held a speed record on power boats so there is a possibility that Rife drove the boat as well as built the engine.



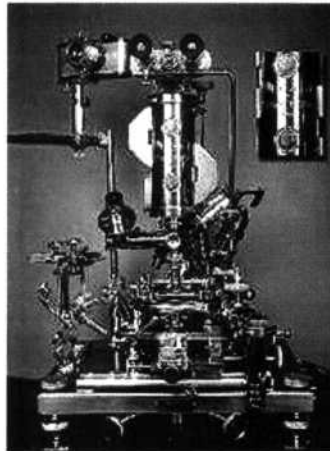
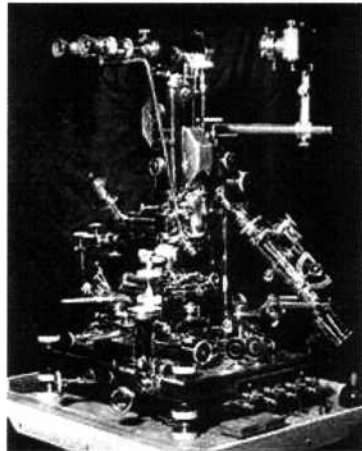
Dr. Rife's contact with Henry Timkin worked well for both of them. Timkin manufactured roller bearings. Bearings were breaking down in his finished products due to irregularities in the steel used to create the bearings. Rife designed and built an X ray machine that checked every bearing coming out of the plant and rejected every faulty bearing before it could be sent out as a finished product. This saved the company millions of dollars. Timkin was so pleased that he set up a monthly lifetime payment to Rife for producing the specialized X ray machine for his production environment.



Mrs. Timkin was ill. The illness kept getting worse and her doctors were unable find the cause of her problem. Dr. Rife suspected that it might be something she was eating. He made a search of her kitchen and, with his microscope, was able to find the bacteria in her spice cabinet that was making her ill. With the source alleviated, her illness disappeared. Amelia C. Bridges, Henry Timkin's sister and business partner's wife, also suffered from a continuing physical problem. Dr. Rife was able to work with her and discovered the source of her illness. When she died in 1940 she left Dr. Rife \$ 50,000 to

 continue his work. Henry Timkin and his partner, Bridges were so impressed with Dr. Rife and his work that they set up a fund to finance a completely equipped laboratory at Point Loma, California and to carry the expenses of a research program in the laboratory that was created. This was the platform that Rife could use to employ the talent and knowledge he had cultivated and developed over all of the years of his education and experience. This was where he worked and made his discoveries. It is said that Rife had as many as twelve laboratory assistants working for him at this time.

1916 was a time in history when the most powerful microscopes in existence could reach a magnification of 2500 diameters. With this instrument a scientist could see a mold, many parasites and many bacteria, but no one had seen a virus. Rife visualized, designed and built a magnifying instrument that worked on a different principal than the existing microscopes of his day. His first microscope that allowed him to see a virus was built in 1920. Royal Rife went on to build four additional models of optical microscopes that were far more powerful than any others existing during his time or up until the present. The microscopes he built allowed him to watch a live virus and to observe it in its changing life forms, thus proving that microbes and virus have the ability to change from one form to another depending upon the medium they are in. Several famous physicians of his day from Northwestern University, Mayo's clinic and others worked with him and his microscopes and confirmed his work. He would sometimes work for as long as twenty hours to get a virus in focus. The problem of focusing the microscopes caused some physicians who were invited to observe what could be done with his microscopes to never be able to see a virus.



Royal Raymond Rife was the inventor of the Universal Microscope which he presented to the world in 1933. Besides being the most powerful optical microscope ever made up to that time, it was also the most versatile. The Universal used all types of illumination: polarized, monochromatic or white light, dark field, slit ultra and infra-red. It could be used for all manner of microscopical work, including petrological work or for crystallography and photomicrography. According to a report submitted to the Journal of the Franklin Institute it had a magnification of 60,000x, and a resolution of 31,000x. The ocular of this instrument was binocular, but it also had a detachable segment lower in the body for monocular observation at 1800x (x=power) magnification.

One of the most attractive features of this microscope is that, in contrast to the Electron Microscope, the Universal Microscope does not kill the specimens under observation and affords observation of natural living specimens in all circumstances, meaning it does not rely on fixing or staining to render visibility or definition.

Rife achieved this by using various modes of lighting to bring virus into visibility in their natural colors. He first turned to this technique of using light to stain the subjects because he realized that the molecules of the chemical stains were much too large to enter into the structures he sought to visualize. Furthermore, the typical stains used in microscopy are sometimes lethal to the specimens and he wished to see them in their live state.

One factor enabling these natural images was Rife's use of a device called a Risley counter-rotating prism. This consists of two circular, wedge shaped prisms, mounted face to face and set in a geared-bezel, and so geared as to turn each prism through 360 degrees in opposite directions by means of an extended handle. Rife built a special mount under the stage to accommodate these instruments, and through which he directed a powerful monochromatic beam from his patented lamp. At various declinations of the refracted and polarized ray normally invisible bodies would become visible in a color peculiar to their structure or chemical make-up. All optical elements in this microscope were made of block quartz, which permits the passage of

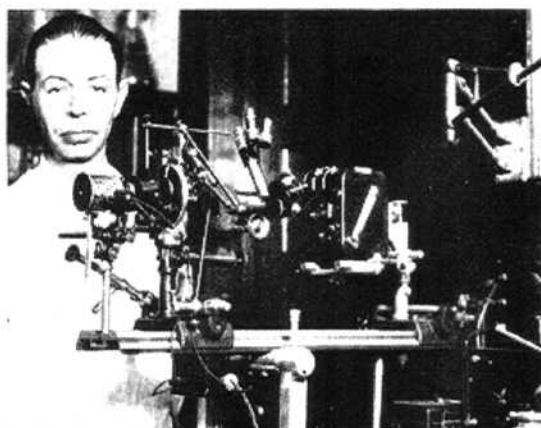
ultraviolet rays.

By this means Rife revealed that virus and bacterium have a natural range of refraction to various light environments. This suggested that organisms could be classified--if not specified--by their index of refraction in the Risley prism under the Universal Microscope.

Rife began research work on tuberculosis circa 1920. In a short time, it became apparent to Rife there was something else involved in this disease below the level of the bacterium. This spurred his work in developing his "virus" microscopes, of which two preceded the Universal, which is sometimes called the number 3 Rife microscope. Rife was the first worker known to have isolated and photographed the tuberculosis virus, as well as many others. Eventually, Rife also succeeded in isolating a virus specific to cancer, finding it gave off a distinctive purple-red emanation. This virus he named the BX virus: Bacillus X, found in every instance of carcinoma he examined.

With the assistance of Dr. Arthur I. Kendall, using a special medium Kendall had developed for culturing virus, they succeeded in culturing the BX virus. They had little success at first until Rife accidentally left a tube in the glow of an ionizing lamp. He noticed the tube had clouded, indicating activity. Then they performed the culture in a partial vacuum, or anaerobic environment and stimulated them with the ionizing light. Their work was the first successful culturing of virus outside a living host.

Rife extracted the cancer virus from an "unulcerated, human breast mass". He filtered, cultured and recultured these over 10 times over a two hundred and forty hour period. They injected the last generation culture into the breast region of a live rat. The rat would inevitably develop a tumor. Rife would then remove the tumour, extract the virus, and repeat the process. He did this over four hundred times removed from the original sample, proving categorically that the BX virus induced cancerous tumors in every instance.



THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL MICROSCOPE

Dr. R. R. Rife, of San Diego, standing beside the microscope he has just invented, which is said to be the most powerful in the world, making visible to the eyes of man bacteria never seen before

Dr. Royal Rife performed more than 400 experiments where he implanted a cancer virus in a mouse and when a tumor had grown in the mouse he carefully removed the tumor and found the same cancer virus in the tumor. He never experimented with humans. After Dr. Rife had learned to see a virus the next obvious goal became to devise a method to destroy the virus or microbe without damage to the host.

Since the days of Dr. Nikola Tesla, men of science had known of the connection of electrical, magnetic and radio frequencies with the operation of the human body, so Rife turned to electro-magnetic frequencies since he could expose the bacteria and virus to such frequencies and watch the effects. He discovered that each microbe and each virus had a particular frequency to which it was vulnerable. Rife called this the "mortal oscillatory rate", a term still used to this day. Over and over again he would watch and see the virus destroyed when a certain frequency was applied. He made up charts showing which frequency settings would destroy which microbe or virus. Experimenters are still using those frequencies today, but few today have the means way to see what effect the frequencies are having on the virus or microbe they are trying to destroy. The microscopes that



Rife had built were fundamental to his success and without his microscope there would have been no treatment.



Dr. Rife began obtaining a wide variety of malignant tissues during 1931. Dr. Rife obtained more and diverse tumors from more clinical sources. 20,000 of these tissue samples were obtained and cultured. It was from the study of these cultures that he found a consistent virus in every cancer tissue. He named it the BX virus. Both Dr. Rife and Dr. Kendall successfully demonstrated the isolation of the BX virus to more than fifty research pathologists associated with noteworthy institutions nationwide.



In the course of his experiments Dr. Rife discovered that the successful operation of ultra-microscopes depended upon the use of ultraviolet light. He also discovered that the ultra-microscope did not require the fixation, (staining or special preparation), of the specimen before viewing. Dr. A.L. Kendall, a renowned pathologist from Northwestern University Medical School contributed a medium that he had developed which allowed both scientists to observe, demonstrate and photograph filterable viruses during 1931. It was also by using this medium that allowed both scientists to observe and prove the characteristic of pleomorphism of viruses changing from one form to another by changing the medium they occupied. Without the ultra-microscope it would not have been possible to prove that such a change was possible and that such an action took place and had been taking place down through the ages. This phenomena had giving the medical profession a mystery that had not been understood before in medicine or health care and is still not generally accepted or even considered by the US medical establishment.

On November 3, 1929 the San Diego Union reported on the progress of Rife's work. During June 1931, Popular Science magazine tells Americans, nationwide, about Royal Rife and his treatments. During this period of time many articles and news stories appeared regarding these remarkable accomplishments. Physicians in the Southern California area began to hear of Rife and his work. They came from all over the United States to observe what he was doing and verify his results.



San Diegan's Super-Microscope Gives First View Of Filtered Bacteria

Instrument Praised As New Aid To Science

PARADISE, Cal., June 4.—The University of California has announced that Dr. Royal Raymond Rife, of San Diego, has discovered a new method of filtering bacteria from a liquid medium, which he has named "super-microscopy." The new method is said to be a great advance in the study of bacteria, and is being used by Rife to study the structure and behavior of the organisms which he has filtered from a liquid medium.

The work was done at the Pasadena Hospital, and will be reported in the official publication of the California Medical Association, California and Western Medicine.

Bartholomew

The instrument used by Dr. Rife is a new super-microscope which magnifies objects to 100,000 times their natural size. It has been patented here by Dr. Rife. The instrument is said to be a great advance in the study of bacteria, and is being used by Rife to study the structure and behavior of the organisms which he has filtered from a liquid medium.

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Filterable Germ Forms Seen With New Super-Microscope

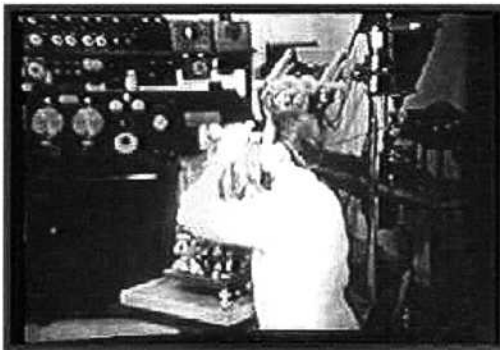
Device Using Quartz Optical Filter Makes Possible First View of Organisms Resistant Filtrable by E. Medium

Under the new super-microscope, the organisms which Rife has filtered from a liquid medium are seen to be of a size which is much smaller than those which can be seen with the ordinary microscope. The new instrument is said to be a great advance in the study of bacteria, and is being used by Rife to study the structure and behavior of the organisms which he has filtered from a liquid medium.

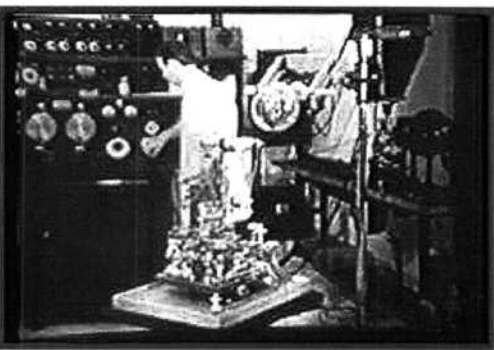
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Dr. Royal Rife identifying and studying an organism on the Universal #3 Microscope.



Dr. Royal Rife killing or disabling the organism with his beam ray frequency device. The large phantotron plasma tube is above the Universal #3 Microscope.

During November 1931, Dr. Milbank Johnson invited forty-four Los Angeles area physicians to his home in Pasadena, California to honor Rife for the work he was doing. Dr. Royal Rife was honored as the man who had discovered a way to end all disease at this meeting. The banquet was called "The End Of All Disease" and the doctors who attended were Dr. Arthur I. Kendall, Dr. George Dock, Dr. S. Fosdick Jones, Dr. O.O. Witherbee, Dr. C.M. Hyland, Dr. Harold Witherbee, Dr. Alvin G. Foord, Dr. B.O. Raulston, Dr. V.L. Andrews, Dr. Linford Lee, Dr. Milbank Johnson, Dr. George Kress, Dr. Rufus B. Von Klein Schmidt, Dr. Albert Ruddack, Dr. Wayland Morrison, Dr. Richard Winter, Dr. F.C.E. Mattison, Dr. M. Aubrey Davidson, Dr. Joseph Heitger, Dr. W.H. Sooins, Dr. E.M. Hal I, Dr. Walter V. Breem, Dr. C.W. Bonyng, and also invited were Dr. E.W. Butt, Dr. C.E. Zobell, Dr. A.S. Heyt, Dr. B. Winter Gonin, Dr. E.W. Lanson, Dr. O.C. Grunner, Dr. A.H. Zeiler, Dr. James B. Couche, Dr. R.W. Hammack, Dr. K.F. Meyer, Dr. C.D. Maner, Dr. Arthur W. Yale, Dr. Ellis Jones, Dr. E.L. Walker, Royal R. Rife, Dr. E.C. Rosenow, Sr., Dr. Allen B. Kanaval, Dr. E.F.F. Copp, Dr. Sanwel J. Tattison, Dr. Royal Lee, Dr. J. Brandon Bruner, and Dr. Lee DeForest.



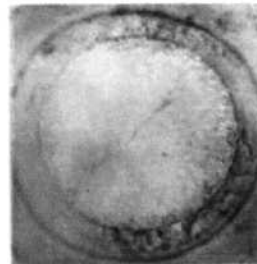
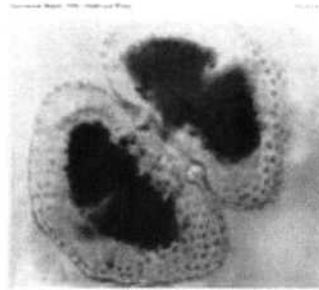
Finally during 1934, a group of physicians led by Dr. Milbank Johnson of Pasadena, California, in an experiment that was sponsored by the University of California brought sixteen terminally ill patients from a hospital in San Diego and placed them in apartments on the Scripps estate at La Jolla, California where they were treated by being subjected to the frequencies recommended by Dr. Royal Rife for a period of ninety days. Fourteen of the patients were declared free of any cancer at that time. The other two required an additional month of treatment to be completely cured.

During 1939 Dr. Rife was formally invited to address the royal Society of Medicine in London, England, which had recently verified his findings. He also received invitations to speak in France and Germany. Dr. R. Seidel reported and formally announced the Rife Ray Tube system therapy for the treatment of cancer in the journal of the Franklin institute during February 1944. Dr. Rife's treatments of virus and bacterial infections and his microscopes were described and praised by the Smithsonian Institution in an article published in the Institute's publication during 1944.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BOARD OF REGENTS OF
THE SMITHSONIAN
INSTITUTION

OPERATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND
CONDITIONS OF THE INSTITUTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1944



Probably the physician who helped Dr. Royal Rife the most to receive recognition for the work he was doing was Dr. Milbank Johnson. Dr. Milbank Johnson was taken to the hospital for what was thought to be a minor problem by attending physicians during 1944 but he died there of food poisoning. Historians were apparently not able to find Dr. Johnson's files concerning his treatments with Dr. Rife's equipment.

The head of the American Medical Association, a man named Morris Fishbein, heard of this discovery and immediately sent his people to try to purchase the exclusive rights to the technology. Rife turned down his offer, which was probably as ridiculous as the one Fishbein latter offered Harry M. Hoxsey for his cure for cancer, (also declined).



Rife and associates had set up a corporation called the Ray Beam Tube Corporation to manufacture the Rife Machine. He had brought an electrical engineer into the company to handle production. Fishbein

allegedly financed the engineer to bring suit against Rife and ultimately after a long and expensive lawsuit brought about the end of production. Rife won the lawsuit, but the cost of the suit caused the financial destruction of the company.



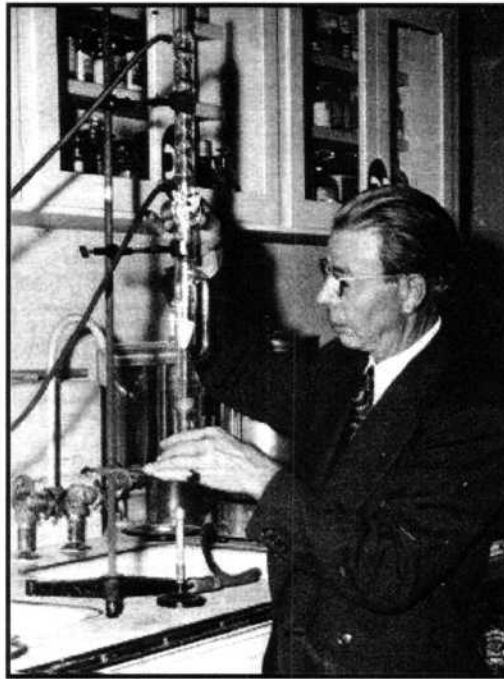
A laboratory located in New Jersey that was repeating Rife's work in New Jersey burned during March 1939 while the scientist running the program was visiting Rife in San Diego. Many papers in Rife's laboratory in San Diego disappeared, as did parts of his microscopes. Rife was emotionally destroyed by his treatment in court and his entire program dissolved. Physicians using his treatment program were threatened by the American Medical Association and the State of California with the loss of their licenses if they continued on the program. One physician took the equipment to Mexico and continued Rife treatments for many years and another continued to quietly treat over 2000 patients in southern California, but most gave up their equipment rather than battle the governmental agencies.

It has been written that after the loss of his lab and due to the mental and emotional results of the lawsuit,

Rife became an alcoholic and did nothing really important with the rest of his life. During 1950 Rife tried to develop energy instruments with John Crane. Apparently John Crane ended up with title to the microscopes that still existed but with no record of them being in working order. During 1960 Medical authorities reportedly invaded Crane's lab and destroyed his existing instruments and records. John Crane was indicted by the State of California for fraud and sent to prison. Rife is said to have gone to Mexico at this time. Dr. Royal Rife died on August 11, 1971 at Grossman Hospital in El Cajon, California of a heart attack after spending the last year of his life in an El Cajon nursing home. He was without friends or funds. That was not a proper way to reward a true American hero.



Imagine, for a moment, that you have spent more than two decades in painfully laborious research-- that you have discovered an incredibly simple, electronic approach to curing literally every disease on the planet caused by viruses and bacteria . Indeed, it is a discovery that would end the pain and suffering of countless millions and change life on Earth forever. Certainly, the medical world would rush to embrace you with every imaginable accolade and financial reward imaginable. You would think so, wouldn't you? Unfortunately, arguably the greatest medical genius in all recorded history suffered a fate literally the opposite of the foregoing logical scenario. In fact, the history of medicine is replete with stories of genius betrayed by backward thought and jealousy, but most pathetically, by greed and money.



In the nineteenth century, Semmelweiss struggled mightily to convince surgeons that it was a good idea to sterilize their instruments and use sterile surgical procedures. Pasteur was ridiculed for years for his theory that germs could cause disease. Scores of other medical visionaries went through hell for simply challenging the medical status quo of day, including such legends as Roentgen and his X-rays, Morton for promoting the 'absurd' idea of anesthesia, Harvey for his theory of the circulation of blood, and many others in recent decades including: W.F. Koch, Revici, Burzynski, Naessens, Priore, Livingston-Wheeler, and Hoxsey. Orthodox big-money medicine resents and seeks to neutralize and/or destroy those who challenge its beliefs. Often, the visionary who challenges it pays a heavy price for his 'heresy.' So, you have just discovered a new therapy which can eradicate any microbial disease but, so far, you and your amazing cure aren't very popular. What do you do next? Well, certainly the research foundations and teaching institutions would welcome news of your astounding discovery. Won't they be thrilled to learn you have a cure for the very same diseases they are receiving hundreds of millions of dollars per year to investigate? Maybe not, if it means the end of the gravy train. These people have mortgages to pay and families to support. On second thought, forget the research foundations.



Perhaps you should take your discovery to the pharmaceutical industry; certainly it would be of great interest to those protectors of humanity, right? But remember, you have developed a universal cure which makes drugs obsolete, so the pharmaceutical industry just might be less than thrilled to hear about your work. In fact, the big shots might even make it certain that your human disease-ending technology never sees the light of day, by preventing it from becoming licensed by the regulatory agencies. Now, assuming your amazing cure is an electronic instrument, the only cost of using it is electricity. And it is absolutely harmless to patients, who can recover without losing their hair, the family home, and their life savings. So, with your technology, there is no longer any reason for people with cancer to pay over \$300,000 per patient -- to become deathly ill from chemotherapy, radiation treatments, and the mutilation of surgery. It sounds like you won't find many friends and support among practicing oncologists, radiologists, and surgeons, doesn't it?

CITY-COUNTY SECTION FINANCIAL NEWS

The San Diego Union

CITY-COUNTY SECTION IMPERIAL VALLEY

LOCAL MAN BARES WONDERS OF GERM LIFE

Record Tourist Season in Prospect for San Diego, Railroad Man Says

NEW APPARATUS UNVEILS HIDDEN MICROBE UNIVERSE TO HUMAN EYE

Making Moving Pictures of Microbe Drama

Finds East 'Sold' on This City

L.A. PLEDGES TO REMOVE TO SAN DIEGO A MAIL TERMINUS

ARREST TWO MEN ON HIGHWAY WITH ALLEGED ALCOHOL



You might try the hospitals and big clinics. But how thrilled are they going to be about a therapy administered in any doctor's office; which reverses illness before the patient has to be hospitalized? Thanks to you, the staffs of these institutions will essentially be out of work. Well then, how about the insurance companies? Surely, they would be delighted to save the expense of hospitalization - at least the companies which haven't invested in hospitals, where the staff is now sitting around waiting for someone to break a leg or be in a car accident...and the ones who don't lose policyholders as a result of your invention...and the companies which aren't trying to divest their pharmaceutical stock. Oh well, forget the insurance companies, too.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS

EVENING TRIBUNE

FINAL HOME

House Forces Vote on Wage-Hour Bill

DREAD DISEASE GERMS DESTROYED BY RAYS, CLAIM OF S. D. SCIENTIST

Cancer Blow Seen After 18-Year Toil by Rife

'Klan' Threat To Filipino Guardsmen

Dry Season On: Fire Officials Urge Precaution

Deal Is Raked By Hoover as 'Dictatorship' In Scramble By Solons

Petition O. K.'d Apparatus of San Diegoan Seen as Boon to Medical World

Boost in Cost Of S. D. Relief

'WON'T RUN IN '40,' ROOSEVELT QUOTED IN PARIS PAPER



It looks like you just might have a little problem with the medical establishment, no?

Probably the only friends you'll have will be the patients and those progressive doctors who see change as an opportunity, rather than a threat to their established money-making monopoly. Those people will love you. But they don't call the shots. What follows, now, is the story of exactly such a sensational therapy and what happened to it. In one of the blackest episodes in recorded history, this remarkable electronic therapy was sabotaged and buried by a ruthless group of men. It has re-emerged in the underground medical/alternative health world only since the mid-80's. This is the story of Royal Raymond Rife and his fabulous discoveries and electronic instruments.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1931

San Diegan's Super-Microscope Gives First View Of Filtered Bacteria

Instrument Praised As New Aid To Science

PARADISE, Dec. 4. — Using the new "super-microscope" invented by Dr. Royal Raymond Rife of San Diego, Dr. Arthur Isaac Kendall of Northwestern University Medical School has seen for the first time the exceedingly minute moving bodies that apparently carry the life of bacteria when these are lodged to "dissolve" into a form that will pass through the pores of the finest porcelain filter and still remain alive.

The work was done at the Paradise hospital, and will be reported in the official publication of the California Medical Association, California and Western Medicine.

Bacillus Used

The material used by Dr. Kendall was a culture of the typhoid bacillus, ordinarily a fairly large germ, easily visible under the higher-powered lenses of a compound microscope. By feeding it on his recently-created "K medium," which apparently has the power of causing all visible bacteria to pass over into an invisible, filtrable phase, Dr. Kendall induced the bacilli to go through the change. Under the highest power of the ordinary microscope, he could see nothing moving in the fluid, except a swarm of rather active little granules that could be seen only as tiny mobile points.

Examination with the Rife microscope, however, these points became plainly visible as small, oval, actively moving bodies, turquoise blue in color. These appeared in all the cultures, and could be transferred from one culture to another through the finest

A new superpower microscope which magnifies objects to 5000 times their normal size has been perfected here by Dr. Royal Raymond Rife, shown above with his invention. His quartz lenses are used in the powerful new instrument, which magnifies on a scale which would make an ant appear larger than an elephant. Another unusual thing about the microscope is that objects seen through it are shown in true perspective, rather than in reverse focus, as is the case with previous microscopes.

pored filters, as Dr. Kendall considers them to be the actual filtrable forms of the typhoid bacillus.

Microscope Praised

"This vivid demonstration of the hitherto invisible, living and moving particles of the filtrable phase of a bacillus, is hailed editorially by California and western medicine. Of Dr. Rife's microscope, the editorial says:

"Whereas our present microscopes magnify from one to two thousand times, in this new microscope we have an instrument for which a magnification as high as 17,000 diameters is claimed.

"This is certainly a long stride from the initial efforts of Van Leeuwenhoek, whose simple instrument may be said to have laid the foundation for the science of bacteriology which later came into being; and by means of which science much of the world's progress in man's conquest of the infective and other diseases has been made possible."

If you have never heard of Rife before, prepare to be angered and incredulous at what this great man achieved for all of us only to have it practically driven from the face of the planet. But, reserve your final judgment and decision until after you have read this. Of course, some may regard this as just an amusing piece of fiction. However, for those who are willing to do some investigating on their own, there will be mentioned several highly-respected doctors and medical authorities who worked with Rife as well as some of the remarkable technical aspects of his creation. However, in the final analysis, the only real way to determine if such a revolutionary therapy exists is to experience it yourself. The medical literature is full of rigged 'double-blind' clinical research tests, the results of which are often determined in advance by the vested corporate interests involved.

Filterable Germ Forms Seen With New Super-Microscope

Device Using Quartz Optical Parts Makes Possible First View of Organisms Rendered Filterable by K Medium

USING the new super-microscope invented by Dr. Royal Raymond Rife of San Diego, Dr. Arthur Dean Kendall of Northwestern University Medical School has seen for the first time the exceedingly minute, moving bodies that apparently carry the life of bacteria when these are subjected to "disturbance" in a form that will pass through the pores of the finest porcelain filter and will remain alive and able to cause their characteristic visible bodies upon suitable treatment.

The work was done at the Pasadena Hospital, and will be reported in the official publication of the California Medical Association, California and District Medicine.

The material used by Dr. Kendall was a culture of the typhoid bacillus, ordinarily a fairly large, gross, easily visible under the higher powered lenses of a compound microscope by feeding it on the so-called "K" medium, which apparently has the power of causing all visible bacteria to pass over into an invisible, filterable phase. Dr. Kendall watched the bacilli on his ordinary microscope. Under the highest power of the ordinary microscope he could see nothing moving in the fluid, except a swarm of rather coarse little granules that were visible only at very minute points.

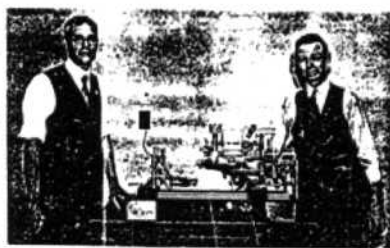
Small, Minute, Turquoise Blue
Examined with the Rife microscope, however, these points became plainly visible as small, oval, actively moving bodies, turquoise blue in color. They appeared on all the cultures, and could be transferred from one culture to another through the fine porous filters, as Dr. Kendall considers them to be the actual filterable forms of the typhoid bacillus.

He put them in another more distinctly visible form. By treating that culture with all the usual methods known in bacteriology, he was able to produce the usual, coarse, visible forms of the typhoid bacillus.

In these he found both tall, rod-shaped, and low, oval, turquoise blue bodies, and in addition there were peculiarly shaped bodies within whose substance the turquoise blue bodies could be seen. These he holds to be bacilli caught in the act of changing from the filterable to the non-filterable phase.

The small demonstration of the typhoid bacillus being and passing particles of the filterable phase of a bacillus is backed up by the work of Catherine and Walter Madson. Of Dr. Rife's microscope the scientist says:

Whereas our previous microscopes magnified from one to two thousand diameters, in this new microscope we have an instrument for which a magnification as high as seven thousand diameters is claimed. This is certainly a long stride from the usual efforts of Van Leeuwenhoek, whose simple instruments may be said to have laid the foundation for the work of bacteriology which later came into being, and by means of which so much of the world's progress in this respect is due.



Microscopist, Dr. Kendall, on the left, and Dr. Rife, on the right, with the super-microscope, which made possible the first view of the minute, moving bodies that carry the life of bacteria when these are subjected to "disturbance" in a form that will pass through the pores of the finest porcelain filter and will remain alive and able to cause their characteristic visible bodies upon suitable treatment.

the infectious and other diseases has been made possible.

In the forthcoming article only meager details of the new microscope will be given. It is made known, however, that all the special parts are of quartz instead of the usual glass, that mechanisms made possible spectroscopic examinations and motion pictures of the material under the lens, and that magnifications up to seventeen thousand diameters are possible. The note in Dr. Kendall's laboratory applied to the work was done at a magnification of five thousand diameters.

The light used with Dr. Rife's microscope is polarized, that is, it is passed through crystals that stop all rays except those vibrating in one particular plane. By means of a double reflecting prism built into the instrument, it is possible to view this plane of vibration in any desired direction, controlling the illumination of the minute objects in the field very exactly. Further details regarding the mechanical construction and the optics of the sensational new microscope are promised soon.

Science News Letter, December 27, 1933

Grand Stairway Unearthed In Ruins of Monte Alban

DIGGING on the principal plaza of the old ruined city of Monte Alban, a Mexican archeologist, Alfonso Caso of the Museo Nacional, Mexico, has unearthed a grand staircase 130 feet in width. Monte Alban was a city

If FDA and other regulatory and licensing procedures and guidelines are observed, it is your privilege to experiment with this harmless therapy. So let's now turn to the story of the most amazing medical pioneer of our century. Royal Raymond Rife was a brilliant scientist born in 1888 and died in 1971. After studying at Johns Hopkins, Rife developed technology which is still commonly used today in the fields of optics, electronics, radiochemistry, biochemistry, ballistics, and aviation. It is a fair statement that Rife practically developed bioelectric medicine himself.

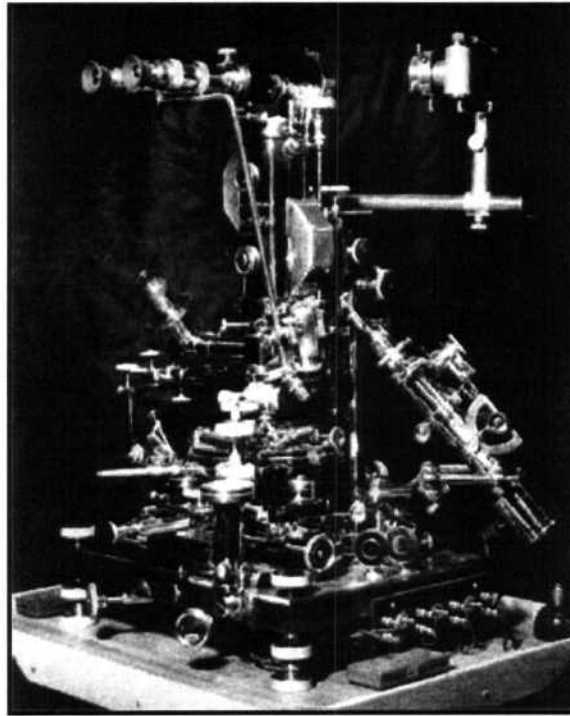
He received 14 major awards and honors and was given an honorary Doctorate by the University of Heidelberg for his work. During the 66 years that Rife spent designing and building medical instruments, he worked for Zeiss Optics, the U.S. Government, and several private benefactors. Most notable was millionaire Henry Timkin, of Timkin roller bearing fame. Because Rife was self-educated in so many different fields, he intuitively looked for his answers in areas beyond the rigid scientific structure of his day. He had mastered so many different disciplines that he literally had, at his intellectual disposal, the skills and knowledge of an entire team of scientists and technicians from a number of different scientific fields. So, whenever new technology was needed to perform a new task, Rife simply invented and then built it himself.

Rife's inventions include a heterodyning ultraviolet microscope, a microdissector, and a micromanipulator. When you thoroughly understand Rife's achievements, you may well decide that he has the most gifted, versatile, scientific mind in human history. By 1920, Rife had finished building the world's first virus microscope. By 1933, he had perfected that technology and had constructed the incredibly complex Universal Microscope, which had nearly 6,000 different parts and was capable of magnifying objects 60,000 times their normal size. With this incredible microscope, Rife became the first human being to actually see a live virus, and until quite recently, the Universal Microscope was the only one which was able view live viruses. Modern electron microscopes instantly kill everything beneath them, viewing only the mummified remains and debris. What the Rife microscope can see is the bustling activity of living viruses as they change form to accommodate changes in environment, replicate rapidly in response to carcinogens, and transform normal cells into tumor cells.

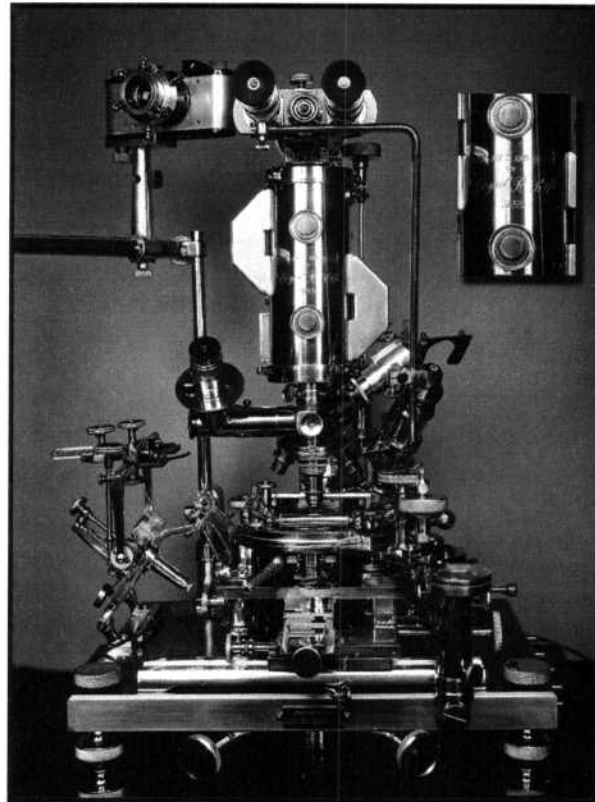
But how was Rife able to accomplish this, in an age when electronics and medicine were still just evolving? Here are a few technical details to placate the skeptics... Rife painstakingly identified the individual spectroscopic signature of each microbe, using a slit spectroscope attachment. Then, he slowly rotated block quartz prisms to focus light of a single wavelength upon the microorganism he was examining. This wavelength was selected because it resonated with the spectroscopic signature frequency of the microbe based on the now-established fact that every molecule oscillates at its own distinct frequency.

The atoms that come together to form a molecule are held together in that molecular configuration with a covalent energy bond which both emits and absorbs its own specific electromagnetic frequency. No two species of molecule have the same electromagnetic oscillations or energetic signature. Resonance amplifies light in the same way two ocean waves intensify each other when they merge together.

The result of using a resonant wavelength is that micro-organisms which are invisible in white light suddenly become visible in a brilliant flash of light when they are exposed to the color frequency that resonates with their own distinct spectroscopic signature. Rife was thus able to see these otherwise invisible organisms and watch them actively invading tissues cultures. Rife's discovery enabled him to view organisms that no one else could see with ordinary microscopes.



More than 75% of the organisms Rife could see with his Universal Microscope are only visible with ultra-violet light. But ultraviolet light is outside the range of human vision, it is 'invisible' to us. Rife's brilliance allowed him to overcome this limitation by heterodyning, a technique which became popular in early radio broadcasting. He illuminated the microbe (usually a virus or bacteria) with two different wavelengths of the same ultraviolet light frequency which resonated with the spectral signature of the microbe. These two wavelengths produced interference where they merged. This interference was, in effect, a third, longer wave which fell into the visible portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. This was how Rife made invisible microbes visible without killing them, a feat which today's electron microscopes cannot duplicate. By this time, Rife was so far ahead of his colleagues of the 1930's(!), that they could not comprehend what he was doing without actually traveling to San Diego to Rife's laboratory to look through his Virus Microscope for themselves. And many did exactly that.



One was Virginia Livingston. She eventually moved from New Jersey to Rife's Point Loma (San Diego) neighborhood and became a frequent visitor to his lab. Virginia Livingston is now often given the credit for identifying the organism which causes human cancer, beginning with research papers she began publishing in 1948. In reality, Royal Rife had identified the human cancer virus first...in 1920! Rife then made over 20,000 unsuccessful attempts to transform normal cells into tumor cells. He finally succeeded when he irradiated the cancer virus, passed it through a cell-catching ultra-fine porcelain filter, and injected it into lab animals. Not content to prove this virus would cause one tumor, Rife then created 400 tumors in succession from the same culture. He documented everything with film, photographs, and meticulous records. He named the cancer virus 'Cryptocides primordiales.' Virginia Livingston, in her papers, renamed it Progenitor Cryptocides. Royal Rife was never even mentioned in her papers. In fact, Rife seldom got credit for his monumental discoveries. He was a quiet, unassuming scientist, dedicated to expanding his discoveries rather than to ambition, fame, and glory. His distaste for medical politics (which he could afford to ignore thanks to generous trusts set up by private benefactors) left him at a disadvantage later, when powerful forces attacked him. Coupled with the influence of the pharmaceutical industry in purging his papers from medical journals, it is hardly surprising that few have heard of Rife today.

Meanwhile, debate raged between those who had seen viruses changing into different forms beneath Rife's microscopes, and those who had not. Those who condemned without investigation, such as the influential Dr. Thomas Rivers, claimed these forms didn't exist. Because his microscope did not reveal them, Rivers argued that there was "no logical basis for belief in this theory." The same argument is used today in evaluating many other 'alternative' medical treatments; if there is no precedent, then it must not be valid. Nothing can convince a closed mind. Most had never actually looked through the San Diego microscopes...air travel in the 1930's was uncomfortable, primitive, and rather risky. So, the debate about the life cycle of viruses was resolved in favor of those who never saw it (even modern electron microscopes show frozen images, not the life cycle of viruses in process).

Nevertheless, many scientists and doctors have since confirmed Rife's discovery of the cancer virus and its pleomorphic nature, using darkfield techniques, the Naessens microscope, and laboratory experiments. Rife also worked with the top scientists and doctors of his day who also confirmed or endorsed various areas of his work. They included: E.C. Rosenow, Sr. (longtime Chief of Bacteriology, Mayo Clinic); Arthur Kendall (Director, Northwestern Medical School); Dr. George Dock (internationally-renowned); Alvin Foord (famous pathologist); Rufus Klein-Schmidt (President of USC); R.T. Hamer (Superintendent, Paradise Valley Sanitarium); Dr. Milbank Johnson (Director of the Southern California AMA); Whalen Morrison (Chief Surgeon, Santa Fe Railway); George Fischer (Childrens Hospital, N.Y.); Edward Kopps (Metabolic Clinic, La Jolla); Karl Meyer (Hooper Foundation, S.F.); M. Zite (Chicago University); and many others.

Rife ignored the debate, preferring to concentrate on refining his method of destroying these tiny killer viruses. He used the same principle to kill them, which made them visible: resonance. By increasing the intensity of a frequency which resonated naturally with these microbes, Rife increased their natural oscillations until they distorted and disintegrated from structural stresses. Rife called this frequency 'the mortal oscillatory rate,' or 'MOR', and it did no harm whatsoever to the surrounding

tissues. Today's Rife instruments use harmonics of the frequencies shown on the display screen. The wavelength of the actual frequency shown (770hz, 880hz, etc.) is too long to do the job.

This principle can be illustrated by using an intense musical note to shatter a wine glass: the molecules of the glass are already oscillating at some harmonic (multiple) of that musical note; they are in resonance with it. Because everything else has a different resonant frequency, nothing but the glass is destroyed. There are literally hundreds of trillions of different resonant frequencies, and every species and molecule has its very own.

It took Rife many years, working 48 hours at a time, until he discovered the frequencies which specifically destroyed herpes, polio, spinal meningitis, tetanus, influenza, and an immense number of other dangerous disease organisms.

In 1934, the University of Southern California appointed a Special Medical Research Committee to bring terminal cancer patients from Pasadena County Hospital to Rife's San Diego Laboratory and clinic for treatment. The team included doctors and pathologists assigned to examine the patients - if still alive - in 90 days.

After the 90 days of treatment, the Committee concluded that 86.5% of the patients had been completely cured. The treatment was then adjusted and the remaining 13.5% of the patients also responded within the next four weeks. The total recovery rate using Rife's technology was 100%.

On November 20, 1931, forty-four of the nation's most respected medical authorities honored Royal Rife with a banquet billed as The End To All Diseases at the Pasadena estate of Dr. Milbank Johnson.

But by 1939, almost all of these distinguished doctors and scientists were denying that they had ever met Rife. What happened to make so many brilliant men have complete memory lapses? It seems that news of Rife's miracles with terminal patients had reached other ears. Remember our hypothetical question at the beginning of this report: What would happen if you discovered a cure for everything? You are now about to find out....

At first, a token attempt was made to buy out Rife. Morris Fishbein, who had acquired the entire stock of the American Medical Association by 1934, sent an attorney to Rife with 'an offer you can't refuse.' Rife refused. We many never know the exact terms of this offer. But we do know the terms of the offer Fishbein made to Harry Hoxsey for control of his herbal cancer remedy. Fishbein's associates would receive all profits for nine years and Hoxsey would receive nothing. Then, if they were satisfied that it worked, Hoxsey would begin to receive 10% of the profits. Hoxsey decided that he would rather continue to make all the profits himself. When Hoxsey turned Fishbein down, Fishbein used his immensely powerful political connections to have Hoxsey arrested 125 times in a period of 16 months. The charges (based on practice without a license) were always thrown out of court, but the harassment drove Hoxsey insane.

But Fishbein must have realized that this strategy would backfire with Rife. First, Rife could not be arrested like Hoxsey for practising without a license. A trial on trumped-up charges would mean that testimony supporting Rife would be introduced by prominent medical authorities working with Rife. And the defense would undoubtedly take the opportunity to introduce evidence such as the 1934 medical study done with USC. The last thing in the world that the pharmaceutical industry wanted was a public trial about a painless therapy that cured 100% of the terminal cancer patients and cost nothing to use but a little electricity. It might give people the idea that they didn't need drugs.

And finally, Rife had spent decades accumulating meticulous evidence of his work, including film and stop-motion photographs. No, different tactics were needed...

The first incident was the gradual pilfering of components, photographs, film, and written records from Rife's lab. The culprit was never caught.

Then, while Rife struggled to reproduce his missing data (in a day when photocopies and computers were not available), someone vandalized his precious virus microscopes. Pieces of the 5,682 piece Universal microscope were stolen. Earlier, an arson fire had destroyed the multi-million dollar Burnett Lab in New Jersey, just as the scientists there were preparing to announce confirmation of Rife's work. But the final blow came later, when police illegally confiscated the remainder of Rife's 50 years of research. Then in 1939, agents of a family which controlled the drug industry assisted Philip Hoyland in a frivolous lawsuit against his own partners in the Beam Ray Corporation. This was the only company manufacturing Rife's frequency instruments (Rife was not a partner). Hoyland lost, but his assisted legal assault had the desired effect: the company was bankrupted by legal expenses. And during the Great Depression, this meant that commercial production of Rife's frequency instruments ceased completely. And remember what a universal cure meant to hospitals and research foundations? Doctors who tried to defend Rife lost their foundations grants and hospital privileges.

On the other hand, big money was spent ensuring that doctors who had seen Rife's therapy would forget what they saw. Almost no price was too much to suppress it. Remember that, today, treatment of a single cancer patient averages over \$300,000. It's BIG business.

Thus, Arthur Kendall, the Director of the Northwestern School of Medicine who worked with Rife on the cancer virus, accepted almost a quarter of a million dollars to suddenly 'retire' in Mexico. That was an exorbitant amount of money in the

Depression. Dr. George Dock, another prominent figure who collaborated with Rife, was silenced with an enormous grant, along with the highest honors the AMA could bestow. Between the carrots and the sticks, everyone except Dr. Couche and Dr. Milbank Johnson gave up Rife's work and went back to prescribing drugs.

To finish the job, the medical journals, support almost entirely by drug company revenues and controlled by the AMA, refused to publish any paper by anyone on Rife's therapy. Therefore, an entire generation of medical students graduated into practice without ever once hearing of Rife's breakthroughs in medicine.

The magnitude of such an insane crime eclipses every mass murder in history. Cancer picks us off quietly...but by 1960 the casualties from this tiny virus exceeded the carnage of all the wars America ever fought. In 1989, it was estimated that 40% of us will experience cancer at some time in our lives.

In Rife's lifetime, he had witnessed the progress of civilization from horse-and-buggy travel to jet planes. In that same time, he saw the epidemic of cancer increase from 1 in 24 Americans in 1905 to 1 in 3 in 1971 when Rife died.

He also witnessed the phenomenal growth of the American Cancer Society, the Salk Foundation, and many others collecting hundreds of millions of dollars for diseases that were cured long before in his own San Diego laboratories. In one period, 176,500 cancer drugs were submitted for approval. Any that showed 'favorable' results in only one-sixth of one percent of the cases being studied could be licensed. Some of these drugs had a mortality rate of 14-17%. When death came from the drug, not the cancer, the case was recorded as a 'complete' or 'partial remission' because the patient didn't actually die from the cancer. In reality, it was a race to see which would kill the patient first: the drug or the disease. The inevitable conclusion reached by Rife was that his life-long labor and discoveries had not only been ignored but probably would be buried with him. At that point, he ceased to produce much of anything and spent the last third of his life seeking oblivion in alcohol. It dulled the pain and his acute awareness of half a century of wasted effort - ignored - while the unnecessary suffering of millions continued so that a vested few might profit. And profit they did, and profit they do.



In 1971, Royal Rife died from a combination of valium and alcohol at the age of 83. Perhaps his continual exposure to his own Rife frequencies helped his body endure abuse for so many years. Fortunately, his death was not the end of his electronic therapy. A few humanitarian doctors and engineers reconstructed his frequency instruments and kept his genius alive. Rife technology became public knowledge again in 1986 with the publication of *The Cancer Cure That Worked*, by Barry Lynes, and other material about Royal Rife and his monumental work. There is wide variation in the cost, design, and quality of the modern portable Rife frequency research instruments available. Costs vary from about \$1200 to \$3600 with price being no legitimate indicator of the technical competence in the design of the instrument or performance of the instrument. Some of the most expensive units have serious technical limitations and are essentially a waste of money. At the other extreme, some researchers do get crude results from inexpensive simple, unmodified frequency generators, but this is just as misguided as spending too much money. Without the proper modifications, the basic frequency generator gives only minimal and inconsistent results. Please recall that the actual destruction of the viruses and bacteria, etc. is not accomplished by the frequency displayed on these cheap generators, but by certain shorter harmonics of that particular frequency which are often blocked by the crudity of a cheap and rudimentary instrument itself.

This very problem led Rife to ultimately abandon the 'ray tube' design in favor of today's version. The newer technology applies the frequencies and their harmonics to the body through the use of hand-held, footplate, or stick-on electrodes. Proper frequency exposure and flushing of the body with large amounts of clean, pure water is critical to achieve the kind of results Rife got. These procedures are fully explained in the manuals of the best units on the market.

So, unless you would be satisfied with sporadic results for minor conditions, it is suggested you use only the highest quality equipment and only the proper, proven procedures in your personal research. If you do, you may discover that nothing can approach what can be achieved through the application of these safe, time-tested frequencies (many for over 65 years)- and all without drugs, surgery, or radiation.

One day, the name of Royal Raymond Rife may ascend to its rightful place as the giant of modern medical science. Until that time, his fabulous technology remains available only to the people who have the interest to seek it out. While perfectly legal

for veterinarians to use to save the lives of animals, Rife's brilliant frequency therapy remains taboo to orthodox mainstream medicine because of the continuing threat it poses to the international pharmaceutical medical monopoly that controls the lives - and deaths - of the vast majority of the people on this planet.

Royal Raymond Rife, Jr.
May 16, 1888 - August 11, 1971

