

## **Cancer Blow Seen After 18 Year Toil by Rife**

*by Newell Jones (late 1080s)*

Discovery that disease organisms, including one occurring in dread cancer, can be killed by bombarding them with radio waves tuned to a particular length for each kind of organism, was claimed today by a San Diego scientist, Royal Raymond Rife, Pt. Loma. He added that he had isolated this cancer organism but is not positive yet that it is the direct cause of the disease.

The discovery promised fulfillment of man's age-old hope for a specific destroyer of all his infectious diseases, although Rife avoided any claim that he had established this yet. He announced his work in the conservative manner of scientists, but his reports indicated the great promise in their telling of successful bombardment of thousands of cultures of organisms, including almost all kinds known to mankind.

Organisms from tuberculosis, cancer, sarcoma, the tumor resembling cancer but not so mortal as it; streptococcus infection, typhoid fever, staphylococcus infection and two forms of leprosy were among many which the scientist reported are killed by the waves. He said that his laboratory experiments indicated that the method could be used successfully and safely, in organisms at work in living tissues.

"We do not wish at this time," Rife commented, "to claim that we have 'cured' cancer, or any other disease, for that matter. But we can say that these waves, or this 'ray,' as the frequencies might be called, have been shown to possess the power of de-vitalizing disease organisms, of 'killing' them, when tuned to an exact, particular wave length, or frequency, for each different organism. This applies to the organisms both in their free state and with certain exceptions, when they are in living tissues."

### **EXCEPTIONS RARE**

The exceptions, Rife explained, came when some unsolved one may be just a harmonic of the other or may have a frequency which only is a part of a complex frequency. Rife has recorded on film the life span of many germs. One of the microscopes is equipped with two motion picture cameras and one still camera.

Under extraordinary magnification of the "universal" telescope, a germ has less privacy than the proverbial goldfish. It is scrutinized from all sides and made as transparent as a cellophane wrapper. Magnification is from 10,000 to 30,000 times.

The many adjustments on the microscope make it possible to view the subject from all sides without readjusting the focus, which, at such high magnifications, could not be regained.

## **5,800 PARTS IN MICROSCOPE**

There are 5,800 parts in the largest of the four microscopes. Its development parallels in the field of microscopes, the advancement expected in telescopic construction when Palomar's 200-inch "eye" is completed.

Associated with Rife is a corps of scientists and experts, in the radio physics and medical fields. The work to combat man's invisible enemies is coordinated to obtain the highest degree of perfection from each.

Although the higher magnifications give excellent definition and clearness, experimental work on viruses has required magnifications of only from 6,000 to 10,000.

## **CONSTRUCTION INTRICATE**

It is difficult for the layman to comprehend Rife's highly technical explanation of the construction of his instrument. He explained that his results were obtained by interposing correcting prisms and blocks of quartz not more than 30 millimeters apart, allowing only a tolerance of less than one core beam of illumination from the objective to the ocular.

By applying this new system of optics and diminishing protection between any two prisms or blocks to 30 millimeters, it is possible to use objective lenses as oculars, giving a more highly corrected lens system than is possible with any standard type of ocular.

## **MICROSCOPE THAT MAGNIFIES 20,000 DIAMETERS EXHIBITED BY SAN DIEGAN**

*( Source of news article and date is unknown )*

A new and unique type of microscope, designed and constructed by Royal R. Rife, Point Loma scientist, and including within the single instrument practically all modern systems of microscopy, is on display in the Fine Arts gallery, in Balbon park.

The apparatus, displayed "as an example of fine and beautiful craftsmanship," magnifies its field to 20,000 diameters. It has 6000 parts, weighs 200 pounds and stands 20 inches high. It is highly polished with a chromium finish, a new departure in Rife microscopes, which until now have been strictly utilitarian instruments with no attempt at beauty of appearance.

Known as the Rife Universal microscope, the instrument can be used with the dark field, mono-chromatic and transmitted light, polarized light, opaque illumination, slit ultra-microscope and refractability of crystallography systems of microscopic observation. It is

also equipped for micro-photography, and photographs of subjects enlarged 20,000 diameters have been made, according to Rife.

This machine is the third of a series built by Rife for the observation of filterable viruses. Each has embodied refinements and improvements over its predecessor, according to Rife, and the new apparatus eliminates several tedious steps in observation that were required by the older ones. Its construction required nearly nine(?) months.